

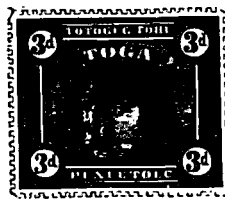


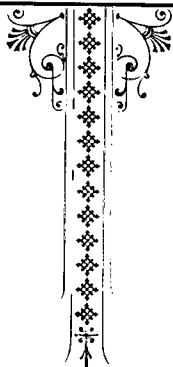
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# Some of the Pictures of the Year.

1



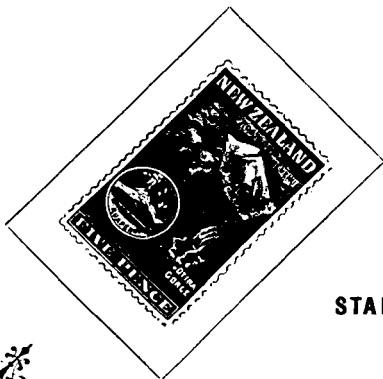
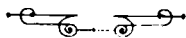


STANLEY GIBBONS

**M**ONTHLY **J**OURNAL

VOL. VIII.

JULY, 1897, TO JUNE, 1898.



LONDON:

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# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

Vol. VIII.



### CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	1
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	5
LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, July 22nd to August 5th, 1897—	
OPENING CEREMONY . . . . .	10
VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITION . . . . .	11
THE DEALERS' ROOM . . . . .	11
EXCURSION TO MR. W. B. AVERY'S, OAKLEY COURT, WINDSOR . . . . .	11
DINNERS AND ENTERTAINMENTS . . . . .	12
ANNUAL DINNER OF THE LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY . . . . .	12
DINNER GIVEN BY MR. M. P. CASTLE TO THE JUDGES . . . . .	12
CONCERT AND CONVERSAZIONE . . . . .	12
EXHIBITS AND AWARDS . . . . .	13

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# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VIII.

JULY 31, 1897.

No. 85.

## EDITORIAL.

**F**OR the last few weeks we have seen nothing, heard of nothing, talked of nothing, but the Great Philatelic Exhibition of 1897, and although we would not venture to suggest that any of those connected with the affair are at all tired of Philatelic Exhibitions, still we fancy that there are some of us who are not quite so enthusiastic upon the subject of an *Annual Philatelic Exhibition* as we were, say, twelve months ago! We feel that we have done our duty in that line for the present, and that, if another Exhibition is wanted next July, we shall be quite satisfied to let someone else have a turn at organizing and arranging it, and when it is ready we will come and criticize.

With this preliminary grumble, if such it can be called, which is due in part to the heat of the weather, and in part to the fact that we are suffering from the combined effects of philatelic dinners, hay fever, conversazioni, &c., &c., let us at once confess that the Exhibition was triumphantly successful. We have heard no difference of opinion upon that point; whether all the exhibitors were satisfied with the positions of their exhibits, and whether all the competitors were as well pleased when the labours of the judges were over as the judges were themselves, we cannot say, but we have heard no complaints upon either of these points; and as far as the Exhibition itself is concerned, there can be no sort of doubt that it is by far the finest show of its kind that has ever been held. The details of the exhibits are given upon another page; we can only attempt here to give a brief general account.

To begin at the beginning: Punctually at 3 p.m. on the 22nd inst., their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, attended by the Hon. Derek Keppel and Lady Mary Lygon, arrived at the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly, where they were received by a Reception Committee, supported by several distinguished visitors—among whom we noticed Mr. J. S. Purcell, c.b., Controller of Stamps; Mr. C. Eden, of the Post Office; and Mr. Thomas De La Rue

—who had been specially invited to the opening ceremony. The members of the Reception Committee having been presented, His Royal Highness with commendable brevity declared the "Exhibition open," and was evidently eager, in the words of Mr. Seary, to "cut the cackle and come to the" stamps. Mr. Castle, President of the Exhibition Committee, was then presented to the Duchess of York, and after being personally conducted round the various rooms by so able a guide, we cannot doubt that Her Royal Highness quitted the show with an increased sense of the serious nature of the science of philately. The Duke of York plainly required no such guidance; indeed, we heard it remarked that H. R. H. seemed to be able to spot all the most interesting stamps in the cases passed, and to be giving information rather than receiving it. After spending a considerable time in making a tour of the various rooms, including that occupied by the dealers' stalls, at the close of which the Duchess accepted a beautiful bouquet at the hands of Miss Castle, their Royal Highnesses took their leave—we think we may add well pleased with the philatelic feast so abundantly spread out before them.

On the following morning the Exhibition was honoured by the presence of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who, accompanied by the Duke of York, paid an informal and quite unexpected visit. Mr. Castle was hastily summoned from the upper chamber, where he was engaged in his arduous duties as chief judge, and we fancy that a rumour must have reached their Royal Highnesses that the rest of the judges were putting on their coats, and that the illustrious visitors incontinently fled sooner than face examination by such a committee of experts.

\* \* \*

ONE complaint we have heard made about the Catalogue, and that is that, although it is beautifully printed and got up, and contains excellent brief descriptions of the special points of the various exhibits, it does not quite sufficiently indicate exactly where particular exhibits are to be found. There are some very good reasons, however, for this: first, that the

Hanging Committee were engaged upon the arrangement of the exhibits up to the very last moment, and even later, and that it was thus quite impossible to indicate the positions of the exhibits, and to have the Catalogue ready on the opening day; and second, that the Committee generally were anxious to have opportunities for escorting visitors, and especially lady visitors, round the show, and therefore did not wish to render purchasers of the Catalogue too independent of assistance! Indeed it is currently reported that one distinguished amateur earned a whole sixpence in this way one afternoon, that sum having been presented to him by a young lady who was particularly pleased with his scientific descriptions of the contents of the cases. We understand that he purposes having a hole bored in the coin and wearing it upon his watch-chain, in remembrance of the lady and as the first piece of hard cash that philately has brought him in! Be this as it may, there were some members of the Committee who, from natural modesty or other reasons, did not stick a "C" in their button-holes, and thus neglected their opportunities; with the result that in one instance, we are told, some fair visitors, who were most anxious to find the stamps shown by H. R. H. the Duke of York, appealed in their distress—as was only natural—to the stalwart policeman at the entrance of the principal room. Now had he but been a philatelic policeman he might have had to confess his ignorance of the geography of the Exhibition, but having no knowledge of philately he was quite equal to the occasion, and promptly conducted them to a case containing cards marked "Prince Edward Is.," which he assured them came from the collection of Prince Edward of York!

\* \* \*

ANOTHER little story that has reached us seems to indicate that the poster, composed, we presume, by the Advertising Committee, is not quite sufficiently explicit. The term "Philatelic Exhibition" may, of course, mean anything or nothing to the general public, but we should have thought that "The Stamps of the World" would have shown all visitors what to expect. An elderly lady, however, or so we are told, found her way to the Secretary's room a few days since, and demanded the return of her shilling, on the ground that she had come up all those stairs to see an Exhibition of Paintings in Water Colour, and could find "nothing but these nasty stamps!"

\* \* \*

THE opening of the Exhibition is not the only function connected with stamps that has, during the past month, been honoured by the presence

of the Duke and Duchess of York. On the 9th inst. their Royal Highnesses visited the Bank of England, for the purpose of witnessing and certifying to the destruction of the dies, rollers, and plates employed in the manufacture of the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund Stamps. The Duke and Duchess, attended by Sir Charles Cust and Lady Mary Lygon, were received by the Governor, Deputy Governor, Chief Cashier, and Acting Secretary of the Bank, several members of the committee of the fund, and other distinguished personages connected therewith. Gentlemen from the daily and other papers, including the Editor of the *Monthly Journal*, and our coadjutor Mr. C. J. Phillips, as humble representatives of the Philatelic Press, also had invitations to attend. We journalists were on the spot well before the time, your editor being one of the first to arrive, and we all crowded into the tiny room, about ten feet by twelve, in which the dreadful deed was to be done. The principal articles of furniture in this apartment were a plain wooden bench and three enormous square files, each weighing 16 lbs., which we were invited to handle and examine. On one side was a grindstone, at the sight of which almost every hand was involuntarily raised to its owner's face, as if painful reminiscences of contact with a prominent feature were evoked. As one of those present feelingly remarked, "We have all had our noses kept pretty close to the grindstone of late!"

At the other side of the room was a most interesting collection of the "bits" used in the manufacture of the watermarked paper for the Bank Notes and Postal Orders, the method of production of which was explained to those present by Mr. F. C. Smith, whose father invented and patented the process in 1848, and who has himself been in the service of the Bank for upwards of forty years. Some of us fondly hoped that little collections of these "bits," or of the paper for which they are employed, would be distributed among those who had arrived earliest, but although we waited as late as most the ceremony did not come off—or not before we left.

As the time approached for the arrival of the Royal visitors, we were all turned out of the little room into a narrow passage. When we say that we were all turned out, it may be well to confess that there was one notable exception; among the journalists present, there was one—and one only—lady journalist, who had arrived first of us all, and was plainly determined, having secured a front place, to keep it. We all of us felt that, as we had to turn out, the lady ought to come out too, but as we were all of the weaker sex no one would volunteer to—we do not quite know how to put it:



to Bell the Cat neither sounds complimentary, nor would be in any way appropriate, but that was the kind of idea. Anyhow, the young lady stood her ground, and we fancy that the result was a very successful picture of the operation in one of the illustrated papers. And there are still persons who fancy that it is necessary to clamour for Female Franchise and Women's Rights!

Their Royal Highnesses and the other distinguished visitors having been compressed with some difficulty into the space allotted to them, the box containing the plates, &c., was brought in on a truck, the seals were broken with due ceremony, and the plates, after being carefully examined, were fixed to the bench. Then the three files were brought into action, and steel file playing upon steel plate produced music that reminded us of the harmonious blacksmith and the concert of Europe—Wagner wasn't in it! A few minutes of this kind of thing was evidently quite enough, but a gallant attempt at rescuing their Royal Highnesses from this excruciating entertainment, with a suggestion that the defaced plates might be shown to them when the work was done, was promptly frustrated by the Governor of the Bank, who was evidently of opinion that when Dukes and Duchesses visited that establishment on business, they had got to see it through to the bitter end! The performance lasted about a quarter of an hour—by the clock—a *mauvais quart d'heure*, during which we felt thankful that age had rendered our own sense of hearing a little less acute than it used to be; by the end of that time the plates—as any one who has inspected them at the Philatelic Exhibition (where they have been placed on view by the Council of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund) can certify—were rendered absolutely incapable of producing any impression. The comparatively musical grindstone performed the same office for the original die and the intermediate rollers, and the audience were released.

The following certificate (also shown at the Exhibition)—

"Bank of England certificate of the destruction of the dies and plates employed in the production of the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund Stamps.

"We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the whole of the dies and plates used in the production of these stamps were this day destroyed in our presence, July 9th, 1897,"

was then signed by—

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York; Mr. J. S. Purcell, C.B., Controller of Stamps; Mr. H. C. Smith, Governor

of the Bank of England; and by the following members of the Organizing Committee of the Prince of Wales's Fund:—Lord Rothschild, Lord Rowton, Right Hon. C. B. Stuart Wortley, Sir Savile Crossley, Sir Henry Burdett, and Mr. J. G. Craggs.

Their Royal Highnesses were next presented with impressions in gold of the Jubilee medal struck at the Mint, which, we think, they had fairly earned; and we humble scribes, finding that the distribution of these rewards of merit was not likely to be carried any further, retired to quench our thirst, wash down the steel filings and bits of grindstone, and write up our accounts of the proceedings.

\* \* \*

WE have had a week of Philatelic Festivity—either Philatelic should be spelt with an "F" or Festivity with a "Ph," we cannot decide which. It began on Monday (most weeks begin on Sunday, but this has been an exceptional week altogether) with a little dinner given by Mr. C. J. Phillips at the Cecil. That is to say, it was to have been a little dinner—we were told that the party was to be four, at the outside—but it grew and it grew, as so many small things do in the hot weather, that the four multiplied into some twenty when the evening arrived. The younger and more frivolous members of the party were placed at one end of a long table, and the older and more serious at the other, while a fine range of shades between the two extremes occupied the intervening space. At our end of the table business matters and the affairs of the nation were the principal topics, until the appearance of a life-size Swan in clear ice led those of us who had not forgotten our Latin grammar to hail it as "*Rara avis in terris*," while the turning of a kind of *green* light upon it induced one gentleman to remark that this was the *lilac* error, which we all agreed was a *rarer avis* still! Then some enthusiastic collector of autographs passed round his Menu card, with a request that all present would attach their signatures thereto. This vicious example was quickly followed, and we were "all writing, write, write, writing" with varying degrees of legibility, until every Menu had been converted into a valuable document, to show future generations of Philatelists how distinguished personages wrote after dinner in 1897. We ourselves secured a very fair sample, in which only one gentleman put the first letter of his name at the end instead of at the beginning, and one other sketched his in large print capitals. This he assured us was not because he could not do it any other way, but merely to render it more legible than his ordinary signature, which it

certainly is. These Ménus, on the whole, bear ample testimony to the sobriety of the proceedings. An adjournment was then made to the billiard-room, where a remarkable display of fancy billiards was exhibited. It appeared to us from the first that there was an abnormal number of balls on the table; but when we saw some of our most esteemed friends playing with two cues each, we decided that the game was becoming too curious for us, and we fled to the nearest railway station and took the first train out.

\* \* \*

ON Tuesday came the dinner of the London Philatelic Society, a more important if not a more serious and solemn banquet, which took place at the Café Monico, at the early hour of 6.30 for 7 p.m. As was to be expected under the circumstances, this was very numerously attended, and it was a great gratification to those present to see not only so large a number of members of the Society from various parts of the world, but also such a considerable gathering of their friends, both philatelic and otherwise minded.

That the dinner was an excellent one it is unnecessary to state, especially when we add that it was in the hands of a committee consisting of Messrs. C. Neville Biggs, R. Ehrenbach, T. Wickham Jones, and H. R. Oldfield.

The feasting being over, the usual loyal toasts were eloquently proposed by the Chairman, Mr. M. P. Castle, and most enthusiastically received. Following them came the special toast of two of the members of the Royal Family, who are especially associated with philately and with the London Philatelic Society, their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Duke of York, whose kind co-operation in the Philatelic Exhibition rendered this toast even more welcome than usual if that were possible.

In proposing the toast of the evening, "The Philatelic Society, London," Mr. Castle dealt at considerable length with the topic which is in all our minds, the Philatelic Exhibition, which was the attraction that had brought so many philatelists to London at this time, and had thus greatly augmented the numbers present at the dinner, and in the organization of which individual members of the Society had taken a prominent part. Following up his Zoological researches of last year, Mr. Castle compared the room allotted to Dealers' Stalls at the Exhibition to a huge Spider's Web, and that occupied not by one spider alone, but with a whole array of them in every corner and all around it, seeking whom they might devour! The poor collectors who ventured into this room were like the giddy flies, and might

well leave all hope behind. He earnestly recommended them to take to their wings before it was too late. It quite reminded us of the simple conundrum of our early youth, when we were asked, "Why did the fly fly?" and were taught that the correct answer was, "Because the spider spied her"!

In a brief response, Mr. J. A. Tilleard referred those present, who had any anxiety as to the well-being and prospects of the Society, to the Annual Report, which had recently been published in *The London Philatelist*, and declined to occupy the time of the company by going into the details of that Report upon the present occasion. He concluded by reading the following telegram, which he had just received from Goodwood, from the President of the Society, H. R. H. the Duke of York: "Best wishes for a pleasant dinner—GEORGE," the announcement of which was received with loud cheering and with many expressions of gratitude to H. R. H. for his kindly thought.

"The Officers and Council" were proposed by our old friend Mr. Maitland Burnett, whom we were all so glad to see amongst us once more. No one more fitted for the purpose could possibly have been found, than the gentleman whom the older members of the Society remember as Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian all in one, and under whose fostering care the Philatelic Society of London commenced (after a period of inactivity) a career of prosperity, which has lasted ever since, and seems likely to continue. The toast was fittingly responded to by Mr. Pearce, on behalf of the officers, and by Mr. Gordon Smith for the rest of the Council.

"The Visitors" were welcomed by Mr. Oldfield, who ably expressed the pleasure that was felt by the members of the Society at seeing so many of their friends at their Annual Dinner; and the toast was responded to by Mr. J. S. Purcell, C.B., on behalf of those visitors who, though not collectors themselves, take a friendly interest in the pursuit and its pursuers, and by that veteran philatelist Monsieur Mahé.

"The Philatelic Press" was proposed in highly complimentary terms by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, and humbly responded to by your most obedient servant, the Editor of this Journal; and the toast of "The Chairman," proposed by Mr. Avery and briefly responded to by Mr. Castle, brought a very enjoyable evening to a close.

We must not omit to add that, between the speeches, the proceedings were enlivened by some excellent recitations and a ventriloquial entertainment, seasoned with philatelic allusions, which were highly appreciated.

\* \* \*

ON Wednesday Chief Justice Castle entertained his brethren of the Bench and a select party at his Club, where a most pleasant evening (and morning?) was spent; a *recherche* repast being followed by a Feast of Reason and a Flow of Soul which

lasted well into the wee sma' hours. After dinner Mr. Breitfuss produced a small volume containing a few (?) Swiss stamps, part of his General Collection, which somewhat shocked those members of the party who had hitherto fancied themselves to be specialists, and we began to understand how it was that "4" Zurichs and 4 c. Vaud were so scarce outside St. Petersburg! Mr. Castle himself had also brought with him a modest-looking brown paper parcel, such as one carries home from the Stores, containing some Levant, Livonia, Finland, and other stamps, which he tried to persuade us were not Russian Locals! We understand that one of the reasons why these two gentlemen did not go home till daylight, lay in the fact that the rest of the party had formed a little plan for way-laying and garrotting them in the dark!

\* \* \*

ON Thursday evening the Concert and Conversazione arranged in connection with the Exhibition took place at St. Martin's Town Hall, and, we regret to say, was not quite so crowded as we expected to see it; but this may doubtless be accounted for by the fact that it was a hot, as well as a busy week. A most attractive programme had been put together, including a charming selection of vocal and instrumental music by Mrs. Hunt's Ladies' Orchestra, whistling solos by a gentleman of phenomenal capabilities in that direction, and comic interludes by two gentlemen, who strove with more or less success to revive the drooping spirits of jaded philatelists. The strictly philatelic portion of the Entertainment consisted of a most admirable lantern exhibition, by Mr. Thomas Ridpath, of Liverpool, who showed a series of very interesting pictures on the screen, displaying the stamps in their natural colours and a great deal larger than life. Among those shown were Ceylon, 1s. 9d., genuine and forged; India, 1854,  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., the two types; the two Colonial dies with the profile in an octagon; Sydney Views, 1d. and 2d., various types and plates; Transvaal, genuine, and the Mecklenburg forgery; U. S., 1869, 15 c., original and reprint; and a remarkably fine forgery of the 3 lire, Tuscany, which has been quite recently discovered, together with the genuine. These were all ably described by Mr. E. D. Bacon.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield then lectured upon the various plates of Bolivia, 5 c., Eagle; Switzerland, 10 rappen, "Rayon II.," and Zurich, "6," original and retouched. And Mr. M. P. Castle followed with Austria, second issue, two types of the 15 soldi; Naples,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr., and  $\frac{1}{2}$  T., Arms and Cross; Bavaria, first issue, 6 kr., the two types; Finland, oblong oval, 5 and 10 kopecs, shown in *ble-bêche* blocks; and Holland, Unpaid Letter stamps, the four varieties of type. Portraits of their Royal Highnesses the Hon. President and President, and of the Vice-President and Hon. Secretary of the London Philatelic Society, brought this most interesting display to a conclusion, which was greeted with loud and well-deserved applause.

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ON Friday evening Mr. Breitfuss and Judge Fraenkel entertained their English colleagues on the jury, Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, E. B. Evans, and F. H. Napier, and a few other friends, including Messrs. W. B. Avery, R. Ehrenbach, H. R. Oldfield, C. J. Phillips, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, A. Rosenberg, Gordon Smith, and J. A. Tilleard, at a little dinner at the Café Royal, where a most agreeable social evening was passed. Speeches were not included in the programme, but at the conclusion of the dinner Mr. Castle, in a few felicitous sentences, thanked the hosts for their hospitality, and expressed the pleasure which it had afforded to English philatelists to see their distinguished *confrères* from the Continent amongst them, and the gratitude which was felt by all connected with the Exhibition for the honour which Mr. Breitfuss, Judge Fraenkel, and Mons. Mahé had paid them in consenting to act as members of the jury—sentiments which we can most fully endorse.

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AND ON Saturday—well, Saturday was really a kind of holiday, and we began to feel that if the Exhibition remained open a few weeks longer we might find time to look at the stamps in an entirely unprofessional manner, and enjoy the sight of them!

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WE are authorized to state that the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society cannot undertake any work during the months of August and September, as its members will be scattered during that period. After that stamps for examination should be sent, as hitherto, to Major Evans, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E., with the fee—2s. 6d. for a single stamp, or 2s. each for two or more stamps sent together.

## 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.

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—The first result, as far as we have seen, of the recent alterations in the Postal Rates is the issue of the 1d. stamp with the "GOVT. PARCELS" overprint, in black.

*Government Parcels Stamp.* 1d., lilac.

Mr. W. S. Webb has shown us a set of envelopes, consisting of 1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., all stamped 17.6.76., and all with the pink seal on the flap. The size is that given as "A" in our publishers' catalogue, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and we can only suppose that envelope blanks of the official form were obtained by some means from Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and presented for stamping at Somerset House.

**British Central Africa.**—We regret to learn, from *The Ph. J. of G. B.*, that the stamps of the 1895 type not being considered satisfactory, even when printed upon water-marked paper, the entire remaining stock has been, or will be, burnt, and replaced by a series of somewhat similar design, with the coloured gentleman upon the shield, instead of supporting it, and the motto (which was perhaps found difficult to live up to) omitted. The centre is in black, and we presume, from the wmk., that the higher values are in a larger size, as before. Perf. 14.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1d.	black and ultramarine; wmk. Cr. & CC
	2d.	yellow " "
	4d.	carmine " "
	6d.	sea-green " "
	1s.	lilac " "
	2s. 6d.	ultramarine; wmk. Cr. & CA
	3s.	sea-green " "
	4s.	carmine " "
	£1	lilac " "
	£10	yellow " "

**British East Africa.**—It is reported that the "2½" on 4 a. of Zanzibar has been surcharged also with the name of this territory in black. It is quite likely!

*Adhesive.* 2½, in red, on 4 a., green and red (of Zanzibar)

**British South Africa Company.**—We are informed that the stamps of redrawn design, which we chronicled in April, are not yet in use, and that they will only be issued as the supplies of the earlier type are exhausted.

We are also told that there is an interesting variety in the surcharge upon the 3d. and 6d. stamps of the Cape, in which only half of the "H" of "SOUTH" appears.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—A correspondent kindly sends us specimens of the 1½d. card of 1896, surcharged "ONE PENNY," in two lines of block capitals, and with three curved lines cancelling the original value. The overprinting is very roughly done, showing blots in various places, but these can hardly, we think, constitute varieties of type.

*Post Card.* 1d., in black, on 1½d. grey on buff.

**Ceylon.**—*The A. J. of Ph.*, referring, we gather, to the note in our May number, states its belief that no genuine surcharge resembling Type 27 in the Catalogue exists upon the 4 c., lilac-rose. We do not quite agree with this, as any overprint which exists upon the 4 c., rose, may exist upon the lilac-rose also.

**Canada.**—The more we hear about the Jubilee stamps, and the manner of their so-called issue, the less we like them. We chronicle them because it seems useless to fight against the inevitable, but it is only right that collectors should know exactly what their character is. We have it on very good authority that only certain places were supplied with all the values, and that orders were given that the ½c. and 6c. stamps were only to be sold with complete sets, so that a person requiring a ½c. stamp for postal use was expected to pay some 104 dollars for it! It can hardly be claimed that these two values were ever regularly issued at all; but as only 25,000 complete sets could be made, and there were 75,000 of the 6c., and 150,000 of the ½c. (see numbers given below), we presume that the balance of those values will be placed on the philatelic market in some other way. In one of the large cities of the Dominion, only the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., and 5 c. values were put on sale otherwise than in complete sets, and the supply of 8 c. which had been furnished was recalled to Ottawa before the end of June. It appears to be about as bad a case as has ever occurred of an unnecessary issue, engineered in the most offensive manner possible, from a philatelic point of view; and it is very much to be regretted that the Government of a great colony like Canada should have lent itself to a proceeding of this kind.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	½ c., black	150,000 printed.
	1 c., orange	8,000,000 "
	2 c., green	2,500,000 "
	3 c., rose	20,000,000 "
	5 c., deep blue	750,000 "
	6 c., brown	75,000 "
	8 c., dull violet	200,000 "
	10 c., reddish purple	150,000 "
	15 c., grey-black	100,000 "
	20 c., vermilion	100,000 "
	50 c., bright blue	100,000 "
	1, carmine	25,000 "
	2, mauve	25,000 "
	3, yellow-brown	25,000 "
	4, pale mauve	25,000 "
	5, moss green	25,000 "

*Post Card.* 1 c., black on buff; 140 × 86 mm.; 7,000,000 printed.

**Indian Native States.**—*Bhopal.*—*The Ph. Record* chronicles "the ½ a. of the first type of 1884, in black, imperforate." This description is not quite correct; we have seen a copy of the stamp in question, which was offered recently at one of Messrs. Buhl & Co.'s sales, and find that it corresponds with one of the varieties which we described with some reserve in April. It is not of the same type either as the scarce stamp of 1884, or as that of similar design which appeared in 1895, though it resembles both of these in having curved lines in the spandrels. We gather that it is a genuine issue, probably of recent date. Cannot some of our Indian readers send us some certain information on the subject, and if possible an entire sheet of the stamps?

**Cashmere.**—In the same sale of Messrs. Buhl & Co. we saw an interesting specimen of the ½ a. circular, Die II., used upon an entire envelope dated Sialkote, April 19, 1866; showing that Die II., the ordinary type, was in use at a very early date, in conjunction with, or perhaps even before, the rare Die I.

**Charkari.**—We have obtained specimens of the stamps to which we alluded in April, and find them to be of very plain design, and apparently printed singly with an india-rubber handstamp. They are of oblong shape; in the centre is the value, in one line, expressed as ½, 1, 2, or 4 "ANNA," the figures being probably movable, and changed as required. Above, in two arched lines, is the inscription "CHARKARI STATE P.O."—"B. C. INDIA," with the letters "P." and "O." in the upper corners. Below the value is a rough representation of a sword, placed horizontally, and at foot the words "POSTAGE STAMP," the whole being enclosed in a single-line frame. The set sent us is on white tissue paper, and imperforate.



**Las Bela.**—We give an illustration of the stamp which we chronicled last month.

**Mauritius.**—*Le Ph. Anversois* reports the following, of the current type:

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 c., lilac,	value in blue.
	2 c.	" " orange.
	18 c.	" " "

**Newfoundland.**—We regret to learn that this colony has followed the example of Canada in bringing out a Jubilee issue, but we are not yet quite certain whether it fully merits the same condemnation. According to the letter quoted below, a copy of which has been sent us by a correspondent, the current issue was to be withdrawn (temporarily or permanently) on the 24th of June, and replaced by the "Cabot issue," which seems to be intended to commemorate not so much the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria as the 500th anniversary of Cabot's discovery of America.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE,  
"ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,  
"14th June, 1897.

"THE POSTMASTER,  
"

"DEAR SIR,—By order of the Government, I have to inform you that on and after the 24th June inst. the stamps at present in use are to be called in, to be replaced by those of the Cabot issue.

"You will please at once make a requisition for all stamps required for the use of the public in your settlement, and return all stamps on hand of the present series, retaining only sufficient for the public requirements while your order goes to the General Post Office.  
(Sgd.) "J. O. FRASER."

If, as seems possible from the above letter, this series is to be a permanent one, no philatelist can raise any objection to it; it is plain that it becomes, for a time at all events, the regular issue of the colony, and we have heard nothing as yet about its being limited in any way. The designs, of which we give the titles in the following list, appear to be both suitable and interesting, and are plainly intended to advertise the resources of Newfoundland, as well as to commemorate its discovery. We are indebted to Messrs.

Whitfield King & Co. for the sight of a set of these stamps, which are certainly very pretty.

- Adhesives.* 1 c., green; *portrait of the Queen.*  
 2 c., carmine *Cabot.*  
 3 c., ultramarine; *Cape Bonavista.*  
 4 c., olive-green; *Cariboo Hunting.*  
 5 c., mauve; *Mining Industry.*  
 6 c., red-brown; *Timber* "  
 8 c., orange; *Fishing* "  
 10 c., deep brown; *Cabot's ship leaving the Avon.*  
 12 c., deep blue; *Ptarmigan.*  
 15 c., vermilion; *Seals.*  
 24 c., violet; *Salmon fishing.*  
 30 c., grey-black; *Great Seal of the Colony.\**  
 35 c., brick red; *Coast Scenery.*  
 60 c., sepia; *Henry VII., who gave the Charter to Cabot.*  
 \* "Fishermen Bringing Gifts to Britannia."

**New Hebrides.**

We give an illustration of the design of the stamps chronicled last month.

**New South Wales.**

We have not yet seen the new stamps with which this colony proposes to perpetuate the memory of the Diamond Jubilee year, but we understand that two artistic designs have been chosen, which, if well engraved, will certainly be very welcome novelties. In each the profile of the Queen appears upon a solid background of colour, which in one case extends across the whole stamp and bears the inscriptions in white also; this is a plain oblong design, and has the profile at the right and the inscriptions on the left. The other design is of a more conventional type, and bears the profile in the centre of a fancy, shield-shaped device, with inscription at top and value at foot, all within a rectangular frame. In both we find stars, or fragments of stars, scattered about, which we are told represent the Southern Cross, and this information is by no means unnecessary. Those who have seen that celebrated constellation are aware that it resembles a Cross almost as much—or as little—as our northern equivalent resembles a Great Bear. The result of "superposing" a design upon this is something like Artemus Ward's celebrated picture of New York upon a dark night!



**New Zealand.**—A correspondent sends us the following list of additions to the varieties of perforation of the current issue:

- 8d. ; *perf.* 10.  
 id., 6d. " 11.  
 ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 1s. ; *perf.* 10 × 11.

He adds that the *Railway Newspaper Stamps* are now *perf.* 11.

**Sierra Leone.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have kindly sent us a copy of the following letter on the subject of the issue of the 5s. on 1s. stamps, about the status of which some doubts are felt. Some 2000 copies are said to have been surcharged, but probably very few were actually issued. Our correspondents show us an entire pane of sixty, the surcharges upon which seem all to have been printed at once. It is cancelled, as we believe was the greater part of the edition, with a thick line of red ink drawn across each row. This stamp was omitted from the last edition of the catalogue owing to doubts as to its nature.

"No. 1847. G. P. O., SIERRA LEONE, 10/4/97.

"SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., I have the honour to inform you that there was issued in May, 1884, a 1s. stamp surcharged 5s.

"The Honourable the Acting Treasurer has informed me in regard to it that so far as he can gather the stamps were for postage, and not for postage and revenue.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,  
 (Sgd.) "J. CLEUGH, *Postmaster-General.*

"W. H. HALL, Esq.,  
 "Freetown, Sierra Leone."

**South Australia.**—We are informed that the 3d. stamp was issued *perf.* 13 on May 31st.

*Adhesive.* 3d., deep grey-green ; *perf.* 13.

**Tasmania.**—*Le Coll. de T. P.* announces the issue of a new high value, in the current type.

*Adhesive.* £1, green, value in yellow.

**Uganda.**—We have obtained some further information on the subject of the stamps of this Protectorate from the Rev. E. Miller, who not only acted as Postmaster, but actually manufactured the first issues with his own type-writer. The stamps were issued under the authority of the Commissioner and Consul-General for Uganda, and have, therefore, a proper legal standing. The currency of the earlier issues was *cowries*, 200 of which were equivalent to one *rupee*, and the stamps were in sheets of thirteen horizontally by fourteen or fifteen vertically.

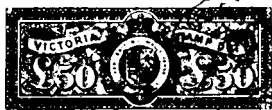
To the series dated "96" may be added the 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 *cowries*, and it is possible that there were other values of this type.

The type-set stamps were printed in sheets of thirty-two, and there is a 5 *rupees* value, on the yellowish paper, to be added to the list.

All the stamps pay local postage only, letters which pass out of the Protectorate through the B. E. A. territory requiring stamps of B. E. Africa, which are put upon them at the frontier or at Zanzibar, and a postage account is kept with the Mission.

These stamps, of course, show some varieties in the setting; we have noticed one in which there is a small capital "O" in "POSTAGE"; we have seen this in the 2 a. and 4 a., and it exists no doubt in all the values. Of the 4 a. we also have a block of four formed of two *littre-bêche* vertical pairs, evidently showing that two impressions of the setting were printed upon the same sheet.

**Victoria.**—Our publishers have obtained specimens of some high values of "Stamp Duty" labels, all of which appear to be legally available for postage also. They are either not listed or are incorrectly described in the catalogue, so we give a full list here, with reduced illustrations of the various designs. The values up to £9 are all of the upright design, and have the *centre* in the first colour given. Wmk. V & Crown.



- Adhesives.* £5, pale blue and lake.  
 £6, yellow and pale blue.  
 £7, rose and black.  
 £8, purple and orange.  
 £9, green and rose.  
 £10, mauve.  
 £25, green.  
 £50, purple.  
 £100, carmine.

**Western Australia.**—A correspondent tells us that a Bicycle Mail Service was started, in April last, between Coolgardie and Lake Lefroy, where there was (and still is?)

no Government postal service. A stamp was employed, with a Swan in the centre, in a transverse oval, inscribed "CYCLE MAIL" above and "WESTERN AUSTRALIA" below; above this, in two lines, "LAKE LEFROY—GOLDFIELD," at foot "6d. POSTAGE 6d.," all within a rectangular frame measuring  $1\frac{1}{16} \times 1\frac{1}{16}$  inches.

*Adhesive.* 6d., red on pale green; perf. 12.

## PART II.

**Afghanistan.**—The following paragraph appears in a paper by Major Day, R.E., on the subject of "The Postage Stamps of Afghanistan," in *The Philatelic Journal of India*:

"On examination of the reference list of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., I find the first illustrated and tabulated stamp of Afghanistan described as a mauve stamp on laid paper, issued in 1868. I have several times examined specimens of this stamp, and its appearance bears out the history I have been given of it, viz., that it was specially manufactured in Kabul in 1888 or 1889 for, and several specimens given to, an Englishman, who was then travelling in that country on a scientific quest. The date on it would lead one to suppose that it had been issued earlier; but the type of stamp, the paper used, and the pigment—an aniline die—are more modern, and correspond with what has been stated to be the real date of manufacture."

The stamp in question is No. 1 in our publishers' Catalogue, and it is probable that the Englishman is the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, who, although he did not go to Afghanistan and was not in India "on a scientific quest" in 1889-90, first brought these stamps to England. He most fully believed in their genuine nature, and those who knew him will always be loath to doubt his judgment in the matter; but we fear that it must be acknowledged that the character of this variety is certainly open to question.

**Argentine Republic.**—We have received specimens of a new value, 1 peso 20c. or "1<sup>20</sup> PESOS," as it is inscribed. It is of the type of the current 1 peso and upwards, and is printed on the paper with the wmk.

*Adhesive.* 1 p. 20c., black

**Belgium.**—Some of our contemporaries have just discovered that the *Envelope Letter* has had the Sunday label impressed below the stamp. The news is a little antique, this variety having been chronicled in December, 1893!

**Bolivia.**—*Le T.-P.* states that the recent sudden changes in the designs of the stamps of this country have been occasioned by the discovery of forgeries of the previous issue.



We give illustrations of three more of the new series, and *The A. J. of Ph.* gives us the colours of the 1 and 2 bolivares stamps. These are all stated to be lithographed at La Paz.

*Adhesives.* 1 c., olive-green; perf. 11.  
5 c., green "  
50 c., orange-yellow "  
1 b., violet on bluish "  
2 b., black "



**China.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the three values of the 1886 issue with the larger type of surcharge, thus completing the set. A thousand sets of these stamps are stated to have been returned from the office at Peking to

late to receive the earlier overprint, and therefore came in for the improved edition.

*Adhesives.* 1 c. on 1 cand., green; large surcharge.  
2 c. on 3 " lilac " "  
5 c. on 5 " olive " "

**Egypt.**—We have received three of the values of the 1889 issue of Unpaid Letter stamps, with the *Soudan* surcharge, in black; probably the fourth value exists. We do not know whether it has been noted that these stamps have the "Jubilee" line round the panes.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.* 2 mil., green; surcharged.  
4 " marone (?) "  
1 piast., ultramarine "  
2 " dull orange "

*Le T.-P.* adds that the same surcharge is, or is to be, impressed upon the Envelopes, Envelope Letters, and Post Cards, so that the Soudanese philatelists may be supplied with all kinds of postal luxuries.

**France.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the last supplies of the stamps for use in Morocco, received by them, have the *carmine* surcharge, as previously; and it seems possible that the *vermilion* ink used for overprinting the stamps for Morocco and other places may have been employed temporarily only.

**Germany.**—*Le T.-P.* reproduces a card, of which we give an illustration, surcharged "Nur für Marine-Schiffs-



posten," which we gather is employed for some special service connected with the German Navy.

*Post Card.* 10 pf., carmine on buff; black surcharge.

**Madagascar.**—A correspondent kindly sends us specimens of labels, stated to be employed for a postal service organized by the Norwegian Missionaries in this Island. The design is type-set, and consists of the letters "N. M. S." at top, "post" at bottom, and value (in some currency unknown to us) in the centre; all within a rectangular frame of printers' ornaments. We have seen the following:

*Adhesives.* 5 v., black on yellowish.  
1 c. 5 v. " white.

**Mexico.**—Mr. Chapman sends us a horizontal pair of the current 5 c. stamps, with, we believe, the monogram wmk., taken from the right-hand side of a sheet; it is imperf. at top, bottom, and left, and imperf. at the right and between the two stamps.

From the same source we have a specimen of the Wells, Fargo, & Co. envelope, with current 5 c. stamp and the 10 c. vignette, for 15 gramme letters in Mexico and to the United States, in plain, white wove paper, not coloured *blue* inside. It appears that 10,000 envelopes were ordered, and in order to make up the number the printers had to put in 25 of these plain envelopes.

In reference to the cards described in May as having "the setting of 1890," we find that although the lettering of the formula is a very close copy of that of 1890, they are not identical. The Arms in the left upper corner are of quite a different type, the 3 c. card has "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" at each side, instead of having the Spanish equivalent at the left, and both values have the letters "M.C." and a number in the right lower corner. These letters indicate that the cards are now supplied by Messrs. McCorquodale & Co., while the number shows the nature of the card, and is used for convenience in ordering supplies. We are glad to hear that cards are in future to be ordered in large quantities, and that we are not so likely to be

troubled with the numerous varieties arising from the stamping of small lots of old stock to complete the numbers required from time to time.

We have since received a reply-paid card, of the same type, for local use, and we understand that there is also a 3+3 c. for the Postal Union.

Post Cards. 2+2 c., carmine, formula in blue.  
3+3 c., brown " green.

We copy the following from *The American Journal of Philately*:

"Among the stamps sent us this month for examination, we have met with a very clever forgery of the 3 centavos, brown, of the 1864 issue; our first impression when we saw it was to take it for a reprint, but comparison showed the following differences between it and a genuine copy:

"Genuine.

"Size  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; colour, yellow-brown on white paper.

"The 'O' of 'MEXICO' is oval.

"The first wavy line below the left talon of the eagle slants a trifle upwards, and does not touch the frame at its right.

"The upper part of the eagle's right wing is shaded by a large number (over thirty) of small dashes.

"In the space between the head and neck of the eagle and the serpent there are nine horizontal lines.

"In the space below the eagle's right wing, above the tail of the serpent, there are eight horizontal lines.

"The upper and lower halves of the 'X' of 'MEXICO' are almost of the same size.

"The 'I' of 'MEXICO' is quite thick.

"Forgery.

"Size  $19\frac{1}{2} \times 25$  mm.; colour, bistre-brown on toned paper.

"The 'O' of 'MEXICO' is flat at bottom.

"The first wavy line below the left talon of the eagle is perfectly level, and touches the frame at its right.

"The upper part of the eagle's wing is shaded by a few (about ten) small dashes.

"In the space between the head and neck of the eagle and the serpent there are eight horizontal lines.

"In the space below the eagle's right wing, above the tail of the serpent, there are nine horizontal lines.

"The upper half of the 'X' of 'MEXICO' is larger than the lower half.

"The 'I' of 'MEXICO' is rather thin.

"The ornaments in the corners also show some pronounced differences."

**MOROCCO.**—We have received specimens of most of the would-be postal labels that have been chronicled of late, and we gather that the word *Maroc*, which appears upon most of them, would be more properly spelt *Morot*!

**Fez-Mesquinez.**—The 50 c., which was chronicled as *vermillion and brown*, should be described as *pale red, or salmon, and brown*. It is not of much consequence, but we wish to guard against the idea of there being two varieties of this value already.

**Masagan-Morocco.**—The accompanying illustration shows the design of the Unpaid Letter Stamps, which we described from hearsay last month; it will be seen that they do not bear any names, but we understand that they belong to this post.



**Russian Locals.**—*Griazovetz.*—We append illustrations of the four varieties of design which we endeavoured to describe last month, arranged in the order in which we then placed them.



*Laischev.*—The stamps of this district are said to have been issued May 10, 1896.

*Sapejok.*—*Le T.-P.* states that there are two varieties of type of the new 5 kopeks stamp, differing in the position of the numerals in the rectangular frames at the sides.

**Salvador.**—As might be expected, the new issue has been surcharged for official use; we have seen the 15 c. overprinted "FRANQUEO OFICIAL," in an oval, in *black*.

*Official Stamp.* 15 c., grey-black; black surcharge.

**Servia.**—We find that the 1 para stamp exists perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$  all round, as well as perf.  $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ . We are shown specimens of the former date postmarked May, 1896, and of the latter dated June, 1896, so the two varieties of perforation must have appeared about the same time.

**Spain.**—*Cuba.*—It is reported that two comparatively high values of the current type have been issued.

*Adhesives.* 40 c., rose-red.  
80 c., bistre.

**Fernando Po.**—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the 2 c. of the current issue has been surcharged "5 Cen." in *blue*, as shown in the accompanying illustration. *Le Ph. Anversois* states that the 10 c. has appeared in a new tint.

*Adhesives.* 5 c. on 2 c., carmine.  
10 c., orange-bistre.



**Philippine Islands.**—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the 1 c. in *carmine*, and two higher values in new colours. Is the former in a different tint to the stamp catalogued as *carmine* a few years ago?

*Adhesives.* 40 c., lilac.  
80 c., carmine.

**Porto Rico.**—We have received two curious labels, which, although of different colours, are printed upon the same piece of paper. Each is  $45 \times 40$  mm. in full size, as perforated, but there is a frame of fine dotted lines a little smaller. In the centre is an impression of the current adhesive, very badly printed, at the top the word "CENTENARIO," at foot "Sitio de los Ingleses." (*Siege by the English*), at left "1797," at right "1897." We gather that these commemorate the Centenary of an unsuccessful attempt on our part to capture Porto Rico in 1797, an event with which English Philatelists can hardly be expected to sympathize; so we will only add that both labels are of the same value, 3-c. de peso, and that they are printed in *carmine* and in *deep blue*, upon white laid paper.

The stamp we described last month should have been listed as 3 c., not 5 c.

*Le Ph. Anv.* adds an 80 c. to the current list.

*Adhesive.* 80 c., black.

**Switzerland.**—*Le Courrier des T.-P.* reports that the 5 c. wrapper has appeared with the stamp of the same variety of type as that now employed for the cards.

*Wrapper.* 5 c., carmine on (?); new type.

**Turkey.**—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 1 piastre, *blue and grey*, of the type of September, 1876, with the word of value reading "PIASTRE." It seems to be a stage on the road between "PIASTRE" and "PIASTRI."

**Uruguay.**—There appears to be a new series here, formed by printing the types of 1895 in fresh colours. We have received the following:

*Adhesives.* 1 c., grey-black.  
2 c., lilac.  
5 c., green.

# London Philatelic Exhibition.

JULY 22ND TO AUGUST 5TH, 1897.

## AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.

AFTER several months of really hard work, we have at length got the Exhibition opened, and the general opinion seems to be that it is an unqualified success in every way.

Before going on to describe it, we must give credit to those who have so ungrudgingly given up almost the whole of their time for weeks, and in one case almost for months, to what has been, we are sure, a labour of love.

First and foremost we must refer to our genial and ever-popular Secretary, Mr. J. A. Tilleard. Mr. Tilleard has thrown himself into the work with a degree of energy that is truly surprising. He has had practically the whole superintendence of every minor detail. Not only had he to arrange, and, in many cases by long personal interviews, to secure the aid of a large number of different Government Departments, such as the General Post Office, the India Office, the Colonial Office, &c., but he had to undertake a vast correspondence which, during the past few weeks, has occupied him from early one morning until, in many cases, one and two o'clock the following morning. His tact and judgment have smoothed over all difficulties, and it is to him in an extremely large measure that the success of the Exhibition is due.

Mr. Tilleard has been very ably seconded in his work by Mr. Gordon Smith, who has had on his shoulders a very large and important section of the work, especially in connection with the catalogue and with the arrangement of the exhibits. To both these gentlemen we tender our most hearty thanks for the ungrudging way in which they have laboured on behalf of the good cause.

Of course a large portion of the work has fallen on other shoulders, especially on those of the Catalogue Committee and on those gentlemen who undertook to arrange the exhibits. In the latter work the whole of five days, and parts of five nights, were occupied by the seven or eight collectors and dealers, who in some cases almost dislocated their thumbs in pressing in upwards of 9000 drawing-pins to secure the exhibits. To one and all, without mentioning their names, the thanks of all philatelists are greatly due.

### The Opening Ceremony.

The Committee were lucky enough to secure the attendance of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York at the opening ceremony. This we pass over here, as it is described by our editor.

The day after the opening, and quite unexpectedly, about 11 o'clock in the morning, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, K.G., and the Duke of York, K.G., visited the Exhibition, absolutely informally, so much so that they were half-way up the staircase before anyone was aware that they were in the building or likely to be. Their Royal Highnesses spent a considerable time in inspecting the exhibits on their visit, and as showing how keen a philatelist the Duke of York is, we may mention that he again paid a private visit to the Exhibition after it was closed to the public, and gave

up nearly two hours to a leisurely examination of the many beautiful things shown.

The rooms secured at the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, 191, Piccadilly, are extremely suitable for a stamp exhibition, the whole of the sun being shut off by opaque and whitened windows. The space at the disposal of the Committee consists of a series of three fine galleries on the second floor and the large Council-room on the third floor. The West Gallery is given up to dealers, of which more anon. Out of this there is a small private room which is used as the Secretary's office.

We next come to the Central Gallery, which is entirely occupied with the exhibits of British and British Colonial stamps. Beyond this we come to the East Gallery, in which there are shown all other stamps not comprised in the first-named group. The stamps are arranged in these rooms in the following manner. First of all there are a large number of tables on which triangles of wood are placed, on these there rest large glass show-cases, one on each side of the table, meeting at the top and placed at such an angle as to be very easily inspected by the public. Round the walls there are series of jewellers' flat cases, in which sheets of stamps are placed without any necessity for fastening them with drawing-pins. Above these flat show-cases there is a large number of frames, sometimes two and three deep, in which the exhibits are fixed with pins, the same as in the sloping cases. This is the general arrangement of the two large galleries. In addition, in the centre of the first one there is a very fine upright swinging-frame stand, on which there are about fifty large frames working on pivots which can be turned round from side to side to allow the exhibits to be inspected. In addition to the rooms on this floor there is the Council-room on the floor above, which is approached by a fine broad staircase. This room has in it flat show-cases, together with a large number of framed exhibits hung on the walls. Such is the general plan of the Exhibition.

\* \* \*

MANY people ask, What are the objects of the Philatelic Exhibition? We cannot do better than copy a paragraph from the index of the Catalogue, which reads as follows:—

"The objects of a Philatelic Exhibition, other than the celebration of the auspicious event of the year 1897, are obviously twofold.

"*Firstly*—to afford access to and inspection of some of the choicest collections of the world to thousands of those who would not otherwise have such an opportunity. The philatelist who, either by reason of his living at a distance from centres of philatelic activity, or from want of knowledge or experience, or other material reasons, has had no personal acquaintance with the finest and rarest stamps existing, has in such an Exhibition unique facilities for the examination of all the choicest varieties.

"*Secondly*—to offer to those who are outside the pale of philately a means of appreciating the interest attaching to the pursuit, an idea of the labour involved in forming a



collection, and an indication of the artistic merit and great variety to be noted in the designs of the postage stamps of the world. It is confidently hoped that among the thousands of visitors there may be many who, although not already collectors, will be imbued with a sense of the great attractions of philately, and will themselves become collectors. To such it can truthfully be said that philately will on further acquaintance be found to have an enduring and peculiar fascination, which has hitherto proved to be unaffected alike by time or any of the vicissitudes of life. At once an intellectual and absorbing recreation, it may be said to offer, in almost every condition of life, one of the most pleasurable forms of indoor occupation.

"The acquisition of a really choice collection can only be attained by an expenditure of time, labour, and money; but it will be found that, with an intelligent grasp of the subject, the ultimate reward will hardly be surpassed by any form of collecting that has appealed to the tastes or fancies of mankind."

#### Visitors to the Exhibition.

Among the numerous visitors we may note:—

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, K.G., and the Duke of York, K.G., Baron and Baroness de Worms, the Barons Anthony and Percy de Worms, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Mr. J. S. Purcell, C.B., Mr. Thomas De La Rue, Mr. C. Eden, of the General Post Office; Mr. J. D. Heath, of Perkins, Bacon and Co.; the Rev. W. N. Usher; Monsieur Paul Mirabaud, of Paris; the Rev. Dunbar Dunbar, Dr. Stanley Taylor, Judge Fraenkel, of Berlin; Mr. William Thorne and Mr. J. N. Luff, of New York; Mr. H. K. Sanderson, of Lynn, Mass.; Mr. E. Smith, of Boston; Mr. A. Rosenberg, Mr. Emil Sohn, Mr. H. W. F. Schafer, of Frankfort-on-Maine; Mr. Van Hoek, of Amsterdam; Mr. F. Breitfuss, of St. Petersburg; Monsieur Pierre Mahé, of Paris; Mr. Schmidt de Wilde, of Paris; Mr. T. Lemaire, of Paris; Mr. Carl Willadt and Mr. Kunhle, of Pfortzeim; Mr. C. Fino, of Milan; Mr. R. Friedl, of Vienna; Mr. H. Buckley, of Christiania; Mr. Maitland Burnett, of Brussels; Mr. A. Bruck, of Rio de Janeiro; Mr. J. H. Smythe, of Sydney, N.S.W.; Messrs. W. W. Blest, H. J. Duveen, W. B. Avery, R. Ehrenbach, Gordon Smith, Owen Wheeler, H. L. Hayman, Vernon Roberts, W. D. Beckton, G. H. Hunt, C. J. Lambert, H. R. Oldfield, M. P. Castle, Stanley Gibbons, T. Wickham Jones, C. N. Biggs, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, A. W. Chambers, P. Rapkin (of Waterlow and Sons), L. R. Hausberg, F. West, E. Petri, Dr. Viner, Dr. Dr. Crowle.

#### The Dealers' Room.

The West Gallery was reserved principally for 14 stalls, which, being let by tender, resulted in the following dealers securing the particular ones mentioned, commencing from the entrance from the corridor:—

- No. 1. T. H. Thompson.
- " 2. Whitfield King & Co.
- " 3. W. Hadlow.
- " 4. Bright & Son.
- " 5. Buhl & Co., Ltd.
- " 6. W. Brown.
- " 7. W. H. Peckitt.
- " 8. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.
- " 9. H. L'Estrange Ewen.
- " 10. W. Morley.
- " 11. M. Giwelb.
- " 12. G. Callif & Co.
- " 13. G. Hamilton Smith & Co.
- " 14. W. T. Wilson.

This room was rather appropriately named "The Jungle." The stalls are supposed to be wild beasts' cages, "with the wild beasts," as our friend Mr. Castle termed them, "waiting to pounce on the unwary lambs who ventured into this dangerous gallery." In the centre of the room there are five large upright cases, in which are exhibited the albums, catalogues, and various publications relating to philately, that are shown in Classes 8, 9, and 10.

At our own stall we have an exceptionally fine show of rare stamps. The most noticeable books on view are, first of all, an almost complete collection in our well-known Imperial Album. This collection was made up as much as possible of unused stamps, and later on, where the unused ones could not easily be found, fine used copies were put in. In addition to these, a large number of minor varieties and scarce shades are added on the margins of the sheets, so that even for the greatest specialists there is something of interest in almost every country. In this book there are some extremely fine pieces, such as two copies of the 12d., Canada, British Guiana, 1856, 4 c. on sugar paper, several of the circular issue, Spain, Switzerland complete, and in fact space will not allow us to mention the rarities. There is almost everything shown here, except the 2 c. Hawaiian Isles, and one of the first Reunion stamps. The catalogue prices of these two volumes amount to a little over £19,000, probably the finest lot of stamps ever gathered together in an Imperial Album.

In addition to this collection we show a small book of the rarest stamps, which must be seen to be appreciated. This small book prices up to about £22,000.

In the ordinary stamps, sets and packets, we have of course a large variety; but we would draw special attention to a series of three packets, which will be found advertised on the back cover of this Journal. The first packet, which will now be our No. 78, is termed "*The Queen's Portrait Packet*," and contains 100 unused postage stamps, each one bearing a likeness of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. With this packet we present one of the 1s. Diamond Jubilee Stamps. The price of the packet is 10s., the catalogue value about double.

No. 79 is another packet of the same nature, containing also 100 unused stamps, each one bearing a likeness of Her Majesty; but the stamps here are much rarer than the former packet and are entirely different, so that a purchaser of both packets secures 200 English Colonial stamps. With this packet we present one of the 2s. 6d. Diamond Jubilee Stamps; thus each purchaser subscribes that sum to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund. The price of this packet is 30s.

A third special packet that we have got up for this occasion is called the "Picturesque Packet," and contains 100 stamps, each one being specially selected for beauty, quaintness, or originality of design. This packet is priced 12s. 6d.

We might mention here that during the inspection of the rooms by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duchess was good enough to purchase one of each of these packets, and on the following day both the Duke of York and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales paid us the compliment of purchasing a number of Hospital Stamps in tortoise-shell and silver-gilt frames, which we have on sale at 7s. and 8s. 6d. each.

#### Excursion to Mr. W. B. Avery's, Oakley Court, Windsor.

By the kind invitation of Mr. W. B. Avery, a representative party of philatelists, amongst whom we noticed the foreign judges, Messrs. Pierre Mahé, H. Fraenkel, and F. Breitfuss; and the English judges, Messrs. M. P. Castle, J.P., and E. D. Bacon, spent a pleasant day at Mr. Avery's lovely residence on the banks of the Thames. The party met at Paddington a little before ten, and proceeded in saloon carriages to Taplow. From there a very nice tour was made on the steam launch *Duchess*, through Boulter's Lock as far as Clevedon Reach. The party then returned to Oakley Court, where they were met on landing by Mr. and Mrs. Avery, and Miss Castle. The whole of the party

were there presented to them, and were then conducted to a large marquee, where they had the following lunch served :

- Lobsters.
- 
- Salmon Mayonnaise.
- 
- Soles in Aspic and Aspic of Pigeons.
- Russian Salad.
- 
- Roast Chicken and Tongue.
- Galantine of Chicken.
- Ducklings.
- York Ham.
- Roast Lamb.
- Pressed Beef in Aspic.
- Raised Pigeon Pies.
- Lobster and Plain Salads.
- Vegetables.
- 
- SWEETS.
- Fruit. Tarts. Creams.
- Trifle and Jellies.
- Meringues.
- Ice Pudding.
- Butter. Cheese. Biscuits.
- 
- DESSERT.
- 
- Liqueurs. Black Coffee.

During the lunch, and afterwards on the lawn, the Red Band, under the direction of Mr. M. Poole, performed the following interesting selection of music, which was received with great applause :

1. March....."Reih u Glied".....Schroeder
2. Overture....."Poet and Peasant".....Suppi
3. Waltz....."Weiner Blut".....Strauss
4. Selection....."Faust".....Gounod
5. Csardas....."Keler Bela".....Keler Bela
6. Entr'acte....."Gruss au Warschau".....Bilse
7. Meditation.....".....Bach-Gounod
8. Waltz....."Oesterreich in Tonen".....Ziehrer
9. Selection....."The Geisha".....S. Jones
10. Spanish Serenade....."La Paloma".....Yradiere
11. Two Songs.....{"Es war ein Traum"}.....Lassen
12. Liebeslied.....".....Jonas
13. Csardas....."Victoria".....Kalman Balazs
14. Galop....."Le Mistral".....Desormes

After lunch the parties enjoyed themselves playing lawn tennis, croquet, and other games, or had a drive on Mr. Avery's motor car, on which he himself has ridden several times from Paris to Nice.

At about five o'clock tea was served at small tables outside the marquee, after which the visitors bid farewell to their kind hosts, and proceeded down the river on the launch as far as Windsor, where the saloon carriages were in attendance again. The party arrived in London about 8.30, after having spent a most enjoyable day.

**Dinners and Entertainments.**

During the time the Exhibition has been opened one of the most noticeable things has been the large number of private and semi-private reunions and dinners that have taken place amongst the visitors, dealers, and collectors. One of the first of these was given by our Mr. C. J. Phillips, and took place at the Hotel Cecil on Monday evening, July 26th. The following gentlemen were present: Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., Mr. J. S. Purcell, C.B., Mr. J. A. Tilleard, Mr. William Thorne (of New York), Mr. Gordon Smith, Mr. H. R. Oldfield, Mr. E. D. Bacon, Mr. Maitland Burnett, Major E. B. Evans, Mr. E. S. Gibbons, Mr. F. Breitfuss (of St. Petersburg), Mr. J. N. Luff (of New York), Mr. H. K. Sanderson (of Lynn, Mass., U.S.A.), Mr. R. Ehrenbach, Mr. H. J. Duveen, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld (of Lausanne).

After the dinner, which was really a credit to the hotel—and which, by the way, we believe is the first philatelic dinner given in this fine new hotel—the company were

entertained by the well-known artiste Mr. Bob Rae, who was accompanied by Mr. Harry Crane. Mr. Rae gave some exceedingly amusing comic songs, after which an adjournment was made to a private billiard room, where several interesting games were played; but needless to say no breaks of any account worth putting on record were made at such a time.

**The Annual Dinner of the London Philatelic Society.**

The following day the annual dinner of the Philatelic Society of London took place at the Café Monico (Egyptian Saloon), Mr. M. P. Castle, Vice-President of the Society, being in the chair.

Among the 84 gentlemen present we noticed: Messrs. J. S. Purcell, C.B., W. B. Avery, H. J. Duveen, J. N. Luff, S. M. Castle, F. Breitfuss, H. Fraenkel, E. D. Bacon, M. Burnett, C. N. Biggs, R. Pearce, E. J. Nankivell, A. W. Chambers, T. Buhl, M. Giwelb, F. R. Ginn, H. R. Oldfield, Pierre Mahé, J. A. Tilleard, Dr. Crowle, F. G. Bepler, R. Meyer, A. de Worms, P. de Worms, L. L. R. Hausburg, — Guyer, H. Buckley, H. L. Hayman, W. H. Peckitt, H. K. Sanderson, R. Ehrenbach, Adolf Rosenberg, A. de Reuterskiöld, C. J. Phillips, T. W. Cheveley, Gordon Smith, E. S. Gibbons, F. West, Owen Wheeler, Frank Wilson, William Thorne, W. T. Wilson, W. Brown, F. C. Skipton, A. H. Harrison, Dr. Viner, W. W. Blest, Wickham Jones, W. D. Beckton, — Beckton, sen., E. Petri, T. W. Hall, — Craig, — Knox, E. T. Sanderson, — Tulloch, Dr. Viner, &c., &c.

(See description in our Editorial.)

**Dinner given by Mr. M. P. Castle to the Judges.**

On Wednesday, the 28th, Mr. M. P. Castle gave a dinner to the judges, at which there were present :

Messrs. Pierre Mahé, H. Fraenkel, W. B. Avery, H. J. Duveen, E. D. Bacon, Major E. B. Evans, J. A. Tilleard, J. N. Luff, W. T. Willett, R. Ehrenbach, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Gordon Smith, A. Rosenberg, F. Breitfuss, and W. Thorne. A description of this dinner will be found in the Editorial.

**Concert and Conversazione.**

An evening concert and conversazione took place on Thursday, July 29th, at St. Martin's Town Hall, from 8.30 p.m. The programme was as follows:

1. Whistling Solo....."Bid me discourse".....Bishop.  
Mr. CHARLES CAPPER.
2. Song....."When twilight comes".....Streleski.  
Miss MABEL REEVES.
3. Philatelic Lantern Exhibition—  
Mr. THOMAS RIDPATH.
4. Musical Sketch—  
Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS.
5. Whistling Solo (a) "I'll sing thee songs of Araby".....Clay.  
(b) "Il Bacio".....Arditi.  
Mr. CHARLES CAPPER.
6. Song....."Swallow".....Cowan.  
Miss MABEL REEVES.
7. Humorous Song.....Selected.....  
Mr. GEORGE ROBINS.

Accompanist.....Mr. ARTHUR WINTER.

During the Evening  
MRS. HUNT'S LADIES' ORCHESTRA  
Played the following Selection :

1. Marche....."Des Petits Pierrotis".....Auguste Bosc.
2. Valse Lente....."Epithalame".....Ganne.
3. Madrigal.....".....Gillet.  
Solo Violoncello—Miss FLORRIS WOOLHOUSE
4. Selection from Tosti's Songs.....Arranged by Ch. Godfrey, jun.  
(a) "Falling Leaves." (b) "Beauty's Eyes." (c) "Venetian Song."
5. Largo.....".....Handel.  
Solo Violin—Miss WINIFRED WARD.
6. Pizzicato....."The Midnight Serenaders".....Langey.
7. Selections from "The Geisha".....Sidney Jones.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MRS. HUNT.

Amongst those present at the conversazione were: Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., Mr. Stanley Castle, and Miss Castle, Mr. and Mrs. Ehrenbach, Major, Mrs., and Miss Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. Beckton, sen., and Mr. W. D. Beckton, Mr. and Mrs. Theodor Buhl, Mr. and the Misses Phillips, Mr. Brown and Miss Capper, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wickham Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mr. and Miss Pemberton, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Judge Fraenkel, Dr. Viner, Messrs. W. D. Bacon, F. Breiffuss, W. B. Avery, P. Meyer, R. Frentzel, A. Levy, H. Buckley, A. Rosenberg, M. Giwelb, J. N. Luff, and many others whose names we omitted to note at the time.

## EXHIBITS.

### CLASS I.

#### Division 1.

*Great Britain Adhesive Postage Stamps, Unused.*

H. J. WHITE.

The *Special Gold Medal*, being the *Grand Prize of the Exhibition.*

*Gold Medal* for this Division.

*Gold Medal*, given by Mr. W. H. Peckitt.

Unused English. This exhibit is one of the largest and most complete—if not, in fact, the finest—specialised collection shown in the whole Exhibition. Almost every variety of shade, perforation, and die is shown, a speciality being made of blocks, corners of sheets, imprints, and (where obtainable) complete panes. Amongst the rarer stamps we might mention V.R., a block of four, and two singles; 1d., black, corners of sheets showing the numbers 5, 6, 7, 11, and 66; 2d., blue, no lines, a superb page including horizontal strip of three, two horizontal pairs, one in a deep pure blue and a very rare shade; also six single copies of various shades, but the real true milky blue is lacking.

Of the 2d., perforated, we notice Small Crown, perf. 16, block of six, and three singles; Small Crown, perf. 14, an extremely fine block of ten, a pair, and four singles; Large Crown, perf. 16, three beautiful shades of this extremely rare stamp.

The octagons are a wonderful lot. Of the 6d. there are two pairs and three singles of the red mauve; a block of six, a pair, and three singles of the purple, and a page showing a pair, and eleven singles in various shades from almost slate to deep mauve.

Of the 10d. we see a single specimen of the no die number; a pair and three singles of Die No. 2; two blocks of four, a pair and four singles of Die No. 3, one being an extremely dark shade that we believe to be almost unique. Die 4 is represented by six single specimens. Of the 1s., green, there are altogether ten single specimens, one pair, and a block of eight, being the upper portion of a pane with the margins. These vary in colour from the palest yellow-green to the deepest shades known.

In the 2½d. stamps there is a strip of three and a pair, of Plate 3, wmk. Anchor; a strip of three, and singles of Plate 3, wmk. Orb.

The two pages of the 3d. with small letters in the corners are as pretty as anything in the exhibit, grading as they do from the very palest to the darkest carmine. In the later 3d. there are complete panes of twenty of Plate No. 4, wmk. Rose; also Plates Nos. 5, 6, 11, 18, 19, and 20. The 4d. stamps comprise a horizontal unsevered pair of

the Small Garter, which is the only pair we know or have heard of. The Middle Garter is represented by three specimens on the blue paper, and by two horizontal strips of three on white paper. In the complete panes of the 6d. we notice Plate 5 and Plate 12 in grey. Of the 8d. stamps there is a block of nine of the red-brown unissued variety.

In the 9d. stamps we have a beautiful mint-state copy of the extremely rare Plate 5.

In the 10d. there is shown what we believe to be a unique specimen of Plate 2, perforated and unused. We do not know of another specimen in an unused state, although several are known used. In the 1s. we have a rarity in Plate No. 14, printed in lilac and perforated, but never issued in this state; nevertheless, the stamp is of extreme scarcity. The complete panes of the 1s. include Plate 4, wmk. Four Flowers; Plate 4, wmk. Spray of Rose; Plate 7, 11 and 12 in green, 13 wmk. Rose, 13 wmk. Crown, and 14 wmk. Crown. The 2s., blue, are represented by a block of four, three pairs, and fifteen single specimens, running from the deep indigo to the very palest blue, and forming an extremely difficult series that we do not think any other collector could match.

In the 2s., brown, we have the complete pane of 20 stamps in mint state with inscriptions.

The 5s. include a pair and three singles of Plate 1; Plate 2, three specimens; Plate 4, a superb block of four and a single copy on the blue paper, and two single specimens on the white paper. Of the current 5s. stamps there are two very pretty pages shown, the most striking stamps on which are a dark carmine, on deeply-blued paper, and a medium carmine on slightly-blued paper. There are also thirteen specimens, showing the shades from the deepest to the palest carmine; although a modern stamp, this has been a very difficult series to make up. The 10s. stamps comprise a horizontal pair and two singles, wmk. Maltese cross, and one each on white and on blue paper, with wmk. Anchor. The 10s., blue, are represented by a page of twelve stamps, five of which are the cobalt blue.

Of the £1 there are three wmk. Maltese Cross on white paper, and one each on white and on blue paper, wmk. Anchor.

In the £5 stamps we have that extremely rare variety on blue paper, unused, without "specimen," a stamp very hard to find in this state.

In addition to the regular issues, there is a complete set of all values and plates from the imprimatur sheets, including many rare plate numbers in various values. There is also an extremely rare set of essays shown, consisting of ten stamps, ranging from ½d. to 1s., all printed in pale mauve, and surcharged in black with large figures, the surcharge being the same value as the nominal value of the stamp.

The postal fiscals are very strongly represented, some beautiful specimens on dark blue paper being shown. In the I. R. Officials we see the oblong £1, brown, both with Crown and Orb wmk., both unused; also a very curious variety of the 1d. with the surcharge reading Official I. R. In the 10s., blue, I. R. Official, there is a fine variety, the cobalt blue. In the "O. W. Official" both the ½d. and 1d. are shown. There is also a page of curious trials, or essays, of Government parcel stamps, the 3d. and 6d. surcharged in various colours and in various types.

—We most heartily congratulate Mr. H. J. White on securing the Grand Prize of this Exhibition, and, above all, we are glad that such an international jury should have found that a collection of the stamps of this country is better, finer, and more perfect than that of any other country shown.

W. T. WILLETT.

*Silver Medal.*

*Gold Medal* given by the Philatelic Society of London for the best exhibit by an amateur not a member of the Society.

A much smaller collection than the last, consisting entirely of unused English stamps, but all in the most magnificent condition, this gentleman being well known as one of the most particular of English collectors. Among the more important stamps there is a pair of the 1d. V.R. with the marginal plate letter A, a very beautiful series of the 1854 to 1855 1d., of the different dies, watermarks, and perforations. The 2d., blue, imperf., no lines, are very fine, and comprise a strip of three, a pair, and five singles; the 2d. Small Crown, perf. 16, are represented by a pair and two singles; the 2d. Small Crown, perf. 14, also by a pair and two singles; the 2d. Large Crown, perf. 16, with thin lines, by one unused specimen; and the Large Crown, perf. 16, with thick lines, by an extremely beautiful strip of three stamps. The octagon stamps form three beautiful pages. The 1s., green, are shown in blocks of four and six, and six single specimens; the 10d. in a strip of three, a block of eight, a pair, and five singles; but the die numbers are not marked, and one cannot well see them through the glass. The 6d. octagonal include a pair and a block of eight, and eight single specimens in various shades. Of the rare 4d. we find five beautiful specimens of the Small Garter, two of the Middle Garter on blue, and three of the Middle Garter on white. In the higher value stamps we note two 10s. watermark Cross, and two ditto watermark Anchor. In the £1, two with the Cross and one with the Anchor, and that rarity, the £5 on blue paper, is represented by a very beautiful specimen in the pale shade.

E. H. SELBY.

*Bronze Medal.*

*Silver Medal*, given by Mr. W. H. Peckitt.

A pretty and noticeable exhibit of English stamps. Special attention should be drawn to the beauty of the arrangement, and the neat way in which the collection has been written up and the exhibits shown. Among the better stamps may be noticed a block of four Archer roulette; a block of six 2d., blue, no lines, first issue, in magnificent condition; 2d. Small Crown, perf. 14; a pair and a single specimen of the Large Crown, perf. 16. Of the octagon stamps there are ten 6d., including a block of three and a pair. Of the 10d. there are thirteen, including a block of eight, and of the 1s. there are three specimens. There is a 4d., watermark Small Garter, and of the Middle Garter on white paper there are three specimens shown. Of the 6d., watermark Emblems, Plate 6, there is a fine block of four.

The higher value stamps are represented, in the case of the 5s., by three specimens of Plate 4, and one on white paper. The 10s., watermark Maltese Cross, three specimens; watermark Anchor, one. The £1, watermark Maltese Cross, is also shown.

In this exhibit nearly all the varieties are shown by at least five specimens, in many cases in pairs and blocks, and the specimens as a rule are carefully selected for shade or interesting minor variations.

#### Division 2.

*Great Britain Adhesive Postage Stamps, Used.*

In this division there is only one exhibit—that of Mr. FRED WEST, who has secured the *Silver Medal*. For a used exhibit it is really a very fine one, and the specimens appear to have been selected with a great deal of care, and also to be nicely arranged. Among the rarer stamps here we notice the 6d., Plate 12, in dark brown; a Plate 13, in

brown; also the 2½d. with the error of lettering in the corners. The octagonal stamps are represented by a very fine show, almost every variety of plate number and shade being found here.

#### Division 3.

GORDON SMITH.

*Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain.*

*Silver Medal.*

The Private Companies' stamps include "British and Irish" sets, with red and black controls up to 3s.; "Electric Telegraph," the four sets of the stamps dated 1861, among which may be noticed 4s., perf. 12, with control on network; the 4s., perf. 12½, and the 6d., perf. 10; "English and Irish," pairs of all values with controls. The "London District" stamps include two copies of the 4d., blue; "South Eastern Railway" complete in all values, consisting of 9d. (three), 1s. (two), and 1s. 6d. (one) used, and unused 1s. 2d., 1s. 6d., 2s. 3d., and 2s. 9d.; "United Kingdom," a set of the first upright stamps without controls, used, and subsequent issues, including those surcharged INT; "Universal Private," both known values, 6d. and 1s.; and "National Telephone," a set used and unused.

In the Government Telegraphs are nearly all the varieties of plate numbers and watermarks unused, the chief items being 1s. (Plate 1), a pane of twenty; Plate 1 (three), Plate 2 (one); 6d., Plate 2, Spray (two), and the 10s. and £1. The used include 5s., Plate 3 (two), and 3s., watermark Crown. There are colour trials of the 3d. value, and a die proof of the £5. A set of Army Telegraph stamps completes the exhibit.

W. MATTHEWS.

*Bronze Medal.*

This is a much smaller exhibit than the last one, but there are a few good things, such as the first and second issue of the "Electric Telegraph Co.," the Directors' stamps, and a few others. Among those of the "South Eastern Railway" are the stamps of 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 2s. 9d. A specimen set of the Military Telegraphs is also shown, together with most of the Government issues. The unused include specimens of the 3d., Plates 4 and 5; the 6d., Plate 2, in both watermarks; and also two of the 3s., with the Crown watermark.

## CLASS II. BRITISH EMPIRE.

### Division I. Section A.

In this section there were eight exhibits, of which the following are the chief:—

W. W. BLEST.

*Gold Medal* for New South Wales.

*Bronze Medal*, given by the City of London Philatelic Club.

The chief feature of this exhibit consists in the unused specimens. The unused "Sydney Views" include 1d., Plate 1 (seven) and Plate 2 (six); the 2d., Plate 1 (three), Plate 2 (nine), Plate 3 (one), Plate 4 (four), Plate 5 (three); and 3d. (four)—thirty-six in all. The "Laureated" unused include two copies of the 1d. on laid paper; two of the 2d. with stars in corners; two each of the 6d., Plates 1 and 2; one of the 8d., and one of the 3d. wmk. "2." In the 1855 issue the 6d. and 1s. with error of wmk. "8"; the complete series, perf. 12; and all subsequent varieties are to be noted. The Registered stamps, imperf., three unused, and a block of eight, with orange centre, perf. 12. The first two issues of this colony are also represented by selected copies of all plates, shades, and varieties.

H. J. DUVEEN.

*Silver Medal* for British Guiana.

The notable specimens in this exhibit are: 1850-51 "Circular" 2 c., rose, pair on original letter; 4 c. and 8 c. together, and 4 c. on *pelure*, both on original letters; four copies of the 12 c., including one on "sugar" paper; 1852, 1 c., magenta, unused, and a pair used; and four of the 4 c., blue; 1856 issue, 4 c., magenta (three), and 4 c., blue (two). The provisional issue of 1862 includes unused and used examples of the prominent varieties, and all other issues from 1860 downwards, including the surcharged provisionals of 1878 and 1881, are fully represented in an unused state, amongst them being the 24 c., perf. 12, on thick paper, and the 4 c. of 1876 (wmk. Cr. CC), perf. 12½.

DR. BOWERS.

*Bronze Medal.*

Also a *Special Medal*, given by Messrs. G. Calf & Co., for the best collection of Sydney Views.

The following plates of the Sydney Views are shown: 1d., Plate 1: two plates complete on different papers. Plate 2 on bluish and on "laid" paper (the latter complete save Type 20); 2d., Plate 1, and the same retouched, both complete; Plate 2 on soft paper complete, and on hard, bluish paper (18 types). Plate 3, first retouch, on hard and on laid paper (22 types), and on bluish (19 types). Plate 3, second retouch, on hard paper complete (save Type 9), and on laid paper (13 types). 3d. on bluish wove paper, complete and partially-constructed plates, on laid and two other varieties of paper. The plates of the Laureated issue are complete as regards the unwatermarked 1d. and 2d. (Plate 1), and are partially constructed as to all the remaining values and varieties of paper. The Registered Plate, imperf., is shown complete.

First among the other exhibits in this class should be mentioned those of Mr. W. B. Avery, which were not entered for competition. Mr. Avery has been good enough to exhibit his Mauritius stamps, among which are the two Post Office 1d. and 2d., unused, which we sold to him some time ago. A large number of specimens of the post-paid in both values are found on the various papers, also eleven specimens of the large fillet. In the Britannia series the finest stamp is the 1s., green, perf., unused. The same gentleman also showed the stamps of British Guiana of the first five issues down to 1862. Here we find the 1850, 2 c., light rose, which, however, is rather a poor specimen, and is cut to shape. There are altogether thirteen of the first issue, and there are eight copies of the 4 c., 1856 issue, two being the blue stamps on surfaced paper. The Provisional stamps of 1862 are also shown in complete sheets of all the types.

Mr. Avery further shows some early New South Wales stamps, including a fine lot of reconstructed plates of Sydneys and a number of single specimens unused. In the Laureated issue there is a strip of ten of the 2d., Plate 1, unused; a block of six of the 3d.; and a block of ten of the 6d., with coarse background, all unused and in mint state. One of the prettiest things here is a reconstructed plate of the Laureated 2d., with watermark, and all unused except one specimen. Prominent in this is an unsevered block of thirty stamps, which is an extremely fine thing. In the large square stamps there are three vertical pairs of the 8d., imperf. and used, a stamp that is very seldom found in a pair, being much rarer than the 5d. in this condition. Another fine thing is an unused block of four of the square 1s., with watermark 8, unused and mint.

Mr. Avery also exhibits a number of frames of Victorian stamps; but we do not think that this exhibit is a meritorious one, or even a philatelic one. In our opinion there are far too many stamps shown, and there are a vast number of even common and easily obtainable philatelic varieties that

are not shown at all. In such an interesting country as Victoria we should have liked to have seen a much finer show than this. It does not do justice to one of the most interesting series of stamps in existence.

Captain F. H. Hancock shows in this class a small but choice selection of the rarer stamps of Cashmere, including several of the first issue, and three specimens of the ½ a., black, dated 1924, of the single type; seven of the ½ a. and five of the 1 a. of 1924, in black; and a pair of 1 a., in blue. Although this exhibit is a small one it is very choice of its kind, and is worth studying.

## Section B.

BARON A. DE WORMS.

*Gold Medal* for Ceylon.

*Special Gold Medal*, given by the City of London Philatelic Club.

This is beyond doubt one of the finest exhibits shown. Although Mr. H. J. White has secured the Special Gold Medal of the Exhibition, still we think that this exhibit ran Mr. White very close, and would come in an easy second.

Amongst the unused stamps will be found the following: First issue: 1d., block of twelve; 5d., 10d., and 1s. 9d., pair of each; several 6d., 1s., and 2s.; and two each of the 4d., 8d., and 9d. Perforated: (watermark Star) a pair each of the 4d. (two shades), 8d. (brown and mustard), and 6d.; a block of four of the 1s., and two copies of the 9d., lilac; (no watermark) pairs of the 1d., 5d., 6d., and 1s. Watermark CC: three copies of the 2d. in the colour of the "Star" issue, and a large number of pairs and blocks of the other values. Watermark CA: 16 c. (2); 24 c., plum (1); the 32 c., perf. 14 × 12½; and the 2 r. 50 c., perf. 12½. Amongst the used are pairs of the 4d., 1s. 9d., and 2s., imperf., as well as a large number of pairs of the other values.

We might remark in passing that our friend Mr. Pierre Mahé, than whom very few better judges exist, states that he considers the pair of 4d., Ceylon, imperf., and on part of the original letter, is about the finest thing in the whole Exhibition. We do not quite agree with him, but this is undoubtedly a gem, and is probably the only pair in existence.

H. J. DUVEEN.

*Silver Medal* for Canada, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Isle.

In Canada the following are the most prominent unused stamps—1857 (laid paper), 3d., pair; 6d., pair and four singles; and the 12d., used. Wove paper, pairs of the ½d., 6d., and 10d.; and ribbed paper, ½d. and 3d. (pair). Perf., 6d. (two), and ½d., on ribbed paper. The used specimens of the "pence" issues include 12d. laid, and wove 7½d. (pair), 10d. (strip of three), and 6d. on thick paper (strip of three). In the "cents" issue are to be found the 10c. in many shades, including the black-brown, and the 5c. with double frame. In British Columbia and Vancouver Island are exhibited specimens of the 5c. (Vancouver), imperf., unused and used; and in the last set the 10c. and 1 dollar, perf. 14, also unused. In Prince Edward Island may be noticed halves of the 2d., perf. 9, and the 6d., perf. 11, used, on parts of the original covers.

W. W. BLEST.

*Silver Medal* for New Zealand.

This is a really philatelic exhibit, and is beautifully arranged and well displayed.

Amongst the unused stamps in this exhibit are the following—First issue, printed in London, 1d. (three), 2d. (one), and 1s. (three); and also one copy of the 2d. and two of the 1s. values, *bleuté*. The series on blue paper includes 1d. (five), 2d. (one pair and strips of three and four), and 1s. (two). On white paper the 6d. and 1s. in both shades of each value are represented by several specimens, and a copy of the 2d. with serrated perforations is also shown. In the issue on *pelure* paper the 1d., 2d.,

and 1s. (imperforate), and the 2d., 6d., and 1s. (perforated), more than one of each value.

In the used stamps will be found 1d., London print (six), pairs of the 1s. (thick paper) in both shades, a strip of five of the 1d. on blue paper, and a copy of the 2d. with value omitted. In the 1872 issues there are two copies of the 1d., brown, with NZ watermark.

GORDON SMITH.

*Silver Medal for South Australia.*

This we consider one of the choicest exhibits of English Colonial stamps. Only those who have studied and handled large quantities of Australians can appreciate the extreme difficulty of getting really fine unused early issues of South Australia, in mint state, such as we find in this collection.

The following are found unused (unless otherwise stated)—First issue: London print, 1d. (two), 6d. (pair and four), 1s., violet (one). Colonial print: 2d. (two), and used 1d. (two pairs); 6d., a pair unused and five used pairs; 1s. (two pairs). The rouletted issues include blocks of 1d., 2d., and 6d. (and two of the latter value in Prussian blue), a strip of three of the 4d., and the 10d. with blue surcharge, the six types in both colours; the 1s., yellow (two with perfect gum). Perforated and rouletted, 4d. (pair used), 6d. (three pairs and four singles), 10d. (three), and 1s. (four). Early perforated (1867-1870) 1d., pale green (one); 2d. (two used); 6d., sky-blue (two); 1s., chestnut (two). The 2d., second type, with watermark Crown and SA, includes the following—Perf. 10 and rouletted (pair and two singles), perf. 11½ and rouletted (one used surcharged P), perf. 11½ (strip of six) and with Star watermark, perf. 11½ and rouletted (two used). The 10d. with black surcharge, rouletted (one), perf. 11½ (three), perf. 11½ × 12½ (one), and the 9d., perf. 11½ and rouletted (one unused). Among the O. S. surcharged are the 4d., perf. 10 (two used), and many unused of all issues, including 8d. and 9d., and many varieties and errors.

F. RANSOM.

*Bronze Medal for Trinidad.*

The issues of 1851 to 1859, imperf., are shown used and unused, while the lithographed stamps include a block of fifty-four of the 1d., red, used copies of the same value, four pairs and twenty single specimens of the 1d., blue, and grey-blue, exhibiting the different impressions and states of the plate. The subsequent issues are shown in many shades and varieties of perforation principally used, and there are two copies of the "Lady McLeod" local.

W. W. BLEST.

Mr. W. Hadlow's *Special Silver Medal* for the most complete collection of Queensland.

The first issue, imperf., unused, includes 1d. (four), 2d. (one and strip of three), and 6d. (three). In the issue of 1860-1, watermark Star, rough perf., the 2d. imperf. horizontally. The series for 1868-74, with truncated Star, perf. 12, is largely represented, and includes an unused strip of three of the 6d., dark green. Amongst the used stamps are two pairs of each of the 2d. and 6d., imperf., and several varieties imperf. vertically, &c.

W. HARRISON.

Mr. Gordon Smith's *Special Silver Medal* for the Departmental Stamps of South Australia.

Among the other stamps in this section we would mention first those not for competition, comprising—

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G. A complete collection of the stamps of the De La Rue series of India, represented by imperf. copies from each plate registered on being put to press, and including the new 6 a. stamp prepared many years ago, but not yet issued.

Also the exhibits of Mr. W. B. AVERY, among which there are Natal, including a fine lot of the embossed first issues; New Brunswick, including nine of the 1s. and several varieties of the bisected and three of the "Connell"

stamps; Newfoundland, scarlet vermilion, two of the 2d. and two of the 6d., unused; as well as three 4d., seven 6½d., and one 1s., also unused. In Nova Scotia there are five unused and five used specimens of the 1s., some of them being remarkably fine shades.

Mr. H. J. DUVEEN also exhibits New Brunswick, among which there are seven of the 6d., yellow, and four of the 1s., unused, different shades; also a number of used specimens. Mr. Duveen also shows Newfoundland, in which there is that great rarity, the orange-vermilion, 6½d.; also the 1s. on laid and on wove paper. In the scarlet-vermilion there are two each, unused, of the 2d. and 4d. In Nova Scotia Mr. Duveen shows a magnificent lot of the pence issues, including twelve of the 1s., five of them being unused.

Mr. H. GREY shows a pretty little lot of Queensland including most of the varieties, with a special lot of used specimens, and all minor varieties.

Mr. W. HADLOW, the well-known auctioneer and specialist in Queensland stamps, shows in the first issue, imperf., 1d., two pairs; 2d., strip of three; and 6d., two singles. The issues that follow, with both varieties of Star watermark, as well as those without watermark, with script letters, with truncated Star, and with watermark Q and Crown, are shown in their various perforations and shades, including pairs, and also many unused. The issues from 1879 to the present day are illustrated in blocks, showing the various types and plates.

Mr. G. J. HYNES shows a pretty lot of Indian stamps. Included in the early issues of the country is a complete uncut sheet of the ½ anna, red, with nine and a half arches; three sheets of the ½ anna, blue, with different dates of printing; two sheets of the 1 anna; two sheets of the 2 annas; proof sheets in black and in red of the ½ anna, with eight arches; and reprints of two of the 4 anna sheets, one with twelve and the other with twenty-four stamps.

Mr. W. PIMM shows a little lot of Ceylon stamps; but this gentleman's exhibit, both here and in St. Vincent, is entirely spoilt by the stamps being mounted on hideous red mounts, showing about a third of an inch of deep red colour round each stamp, and completely spoiling their appearance.

Mr. W. B. AVERY also shows a very large collection of Western Australia.

### Section C.

A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD.

Turks Island. *Silver Medal.*

Included in this exhibit will be found a specimen of the 1s. value in prune, and shades of the unsurcharged series. The different settings and types of the surcharges of the ½d., 2½d., and 4d. values are shown, including copies of the 2½d. on the 6d., black, with small fraction, and also with the large square-based "2" in the three types; ten varieties of the 2½d. on the 1s., blue; a block of thirteen 2½d. on the 1d., red, and fifteen of the 2½d. on the 1s., prune; a block of six of the 4d. on 6d., black, and the ½d. on the higher values in blocks of six and fifteen. In the issue of 1893 twenty varieties of ½d. on 4d., grey, in strips showing the different settings, as also six specimens used on letters.

W. D. BECKTON.

Straits Settlements and Dependencies. *Silver Medal.*

*Special Silver Medal*, given by W. Brown and S. C. Skipton.

The first issues unused and used, and unused blocks of the three half cents (fifteen), 3 c., 8 c. (six), and 32 c. (eight); the 1868 issue all values in shades, unused. The provisional stamps of 1879-81 in blocks, showing the different varieties of surcharge. The 1884 provisionals are all shown, including 4 cents on 5 c., twice surcharged in red. Bangkok, the 32 cents on 2 a., 96 c., and 24 c., CA. Johor and the other States are shown practically complete, all the minor varieties of settings being annotated, and include a large number of entire sheets. In Sungei Ujong the 1878 issues, unused; S.U. with stops, a block of nine; 2 c., rose, with Ujong surcharged twice, also the "UNJOG" error. In Perak first issue, used, and the different varieties of the 2 c., brown,

CC; 2 c., rose, "FERAK" error corrected in manuscript, one of a pair; two varieties of the "PREAK" errors, and the varieties in surcharge of the Service stamps. The different settings of the 1 c. provisionals are shown in complete panes.

#### A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD.

Nevis.

*Special Silver Medal*, given by the City of London Philatelic Club.

Issue 1 contains reconstructed plates of the 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., used and unused. The 1867 issue engraved has the 1d., 4d., and 1s., used and unused; and the 1s. in yellow-green complete, used; and ten varieties of the types unused. The lithographed issue of 1874 includes the 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. complete, unused; the 1d. and 4d. complete, used; nine varieties of the 6d.; ten of the 1s., light green; and seven of the 1s., dark green. The 1d., perf. 11½, is also present, used and unused, and the same stamp imperforate in eight varieties of type, besides two copies used. The later issues include all the varieties and many bisected specimens.

L. L. HAUSBERG.

Grenada and Jamaica. *Bronze Medal*.

Among the unused stamps of Grenada the following are noticeable: First issue, 1d. (block of four); 6d. (six), Small Star watermark; the three colours of the 6d., in various shades; Large Star, 6d. (seven); the errors of the 1s. and ½d.; with watermark Broad-pointed Star, several of each value, including the 2½d., claret, and a block of six 4d., unused. In the provisional issue will be noticed the 4d., with upright "d" in a strip of three, unused; 1d. on 2s. without "POSTAGE AND", used; and unused sheets of some of the other surcharged values.

In Jamaica there are blocks, pairs, and single copies, unused, of the first stamps watermarked Pineapple, including the 1s., yellow-brown (two); and all the other issues are represented.

DR. R. STANLEY TAYLOR.

Grenada and Jamaica. *Bronze Medal*.

In Grenada the earlier issues of the 1d. and 6d. are represented in blocks of four. With the watermark Broad-pointed Star the 2½d., plum (one), claret (one), 4d., block of four, and a single are all unused. In the fiscal stamps surcharged for postage the 4d. on 2s., with upright and italic "d," a pair unused. Amongst the used will be found specimens of the "Postage" in manuscript, two in black, and one in red. Most of the varieties of surcharge on all values are to be found. In Jamaica are unused pairs of the Pineapple series, and many shades of subsequent issues, unused and used. Several specimens of the bisected 1d. on original, and also fiscal 1s. in similar condition.

W. T. WILLETT.

Nevis. *Bronze Medal*.

The first issue *bleut* includes two copies of the 1s., and also reconstructed plates and shades of each value, unused. In the second issue, perf. 15, are entire sheets of the 4d. and 1s. (many shades of each value), with eight of the 1s., yellow-green, all unused, and a specimen of the 1s. on laid paper, used. The lithographed issue, perf. 15, includes an entire sheet of the 1d. (showing Type 1 retouched), an entire sheet of the 4d., a reconstructed sheet of the 6d., and entire sheets of the 1s. in light and dark shades, all unused.

VERNON ROBERTS.

St. Lucia. *Bronze Medal*.

*Special Bronze Medal*, given by W. D. Beckton.

A collection of the stamps of St. Lucia, including blocks of the first issue, unused; a good range of shades unused and used of all issues, with twelve specimens of the 1s., of 1883, and six specimens of the 4d., perf. 12. The two varieties of die found amongst the stamps of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s design are fully represented, and there are seven specimens of the 6d., and six of the 1s. The collection also contains specimens of most of the fiscal stamps used for postage.

In addition to the above exhibits, Mr. W. B. Avery exhibits, not for competition, an extremely fine lot of stamps of the Cape of Good Hope. The Provisional stamps are strongly represented in pairs and blocks, and the unused specimens include the 4d., dark blue; the 1d., blue, error, is shown with the 4d., "se tenant," as well as in a single specimen, and there are two used copies of the 4d., red, error. Mr. Avery also shows a small but fine lot of Fiji stamps, including the Fiji Times Express on both papers, and many rare varieties with the V. R. in Gothic and in Roman types.

#### Section D.

J. N. MARSDEN.

*Bronze Medal*.

An exhibit of Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Lagos, Sierra Leone, Tobago, and British Consular Mail Madagascar. The following will be found: Gold Coast, 20s., both varieties unused; Lagos, first issue, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s., unused; Tobago, first issue (Cr. CC), 5s. used, and £1 unused, and two specimens of the 1d. provisional on half of 6d. There is a large number of the British Consular mail labels of Madagascar, mostly used.

F. LEVY.

*Bronze Medal*.

In British South Africa, first issue, all values, unused, up to £10, and the £5 postally used; the provisionals of 1896, unused and used; British Central Africa, first issue, all values, unused and used, up to £2, and the later issues complete; British East Africa, complete, including imperforate pairs, unused and used. In the 1891 and 1895 provisionals, with surcharge in manuscript, and also with hand stamp, may be noticed the 1a. on 4a., unused and used; the ½a. on 2a., in both varieties, used; all the 1896 provisionals, unused, in pairs, including the 2½ on 1a. 6 pies, and many varieties of the 1897 surcharges on the Zanzibar stamps.

Amongst the other exhibitors who did not secure medals we may mention C. P. L. van Kinschot, an exhibit of British Bechuanaland, Gold Coast, &c.; H. Le Cronier, who shows British Bechuanaland, an entire sheet, unused, of the ½d. on 3d., showing the whole arrangement of the setting of the surcharge; Baron A. de Worms, a very fine exhibit of West Coast of Africa.

#### EUROPE.

##### Division II. Section A.

R. EHRENBACH.

Austria, Austrian Italy, and Hungary.

*Gold Medal*.

*Special Gold Medal*, given by Mr. M. P. Castle.

In this exhibit will be found unused: Austria, issue of 1850, full sets and ranges of shades on thick and thin paper, including the 1 kr. printed on both sides, and the two types of the 9 kr.; 1858, full sets, including five copies of the 2 kr., orange; a set of the Mercuries; complete sets of the small perforated stamps of the 1867 and 1883 issues; 1886, Levant "10 para," local surcharge (three). Lombardy 1850, sets of this issue on thick and thin paper, including the 5 centes. printed on both sides, and both types of the 45 centes. 1863, five copies of the 10 soldi, perf. 15. Hungary, ranges of shades of lithographed issue.

W. D. BECKTON.

Greece. *Gold Medal*.

*Special Silver Medal*, given by Mr. M. P. Castle.

The Paris Prints. In addition to a large number of single specimens unused and used of each value, there are blocks of seventeen of the 1 lepta, three of fifteen and one of twenty of the 2 l., nine of the 5 l., three and pair 10 l., and a pair of 10 l. without numerals, pairs of the 20 l., and a strip of three with marginal inscription, block of eight of 40 l., block of twenty and other large blocks of 80 l. In the Athens Prints all the values are shown unused in the different printing,

including large blocks, and entire sheets of the 1 l. (two), 2 l., 40 l., and 80 l. The following are also noticeable: 1 l., first Athens (three); early Athens on ribbed paper (block); 10 l. without numerals on back, and 10 l. on azure paper, unused; 20 l. without numerals on back, and 20 l. on greenish paper, on blue paper, and the deep indigo on thin paper, all unused; 40 l., solferino, unused; 5 l., green on greenish, block of 31, unused; 80 lepta in pale rose on white paper, three unused; 30 l., Paris, seven unused, including strip of three; 60 l., Athens, seven unused. All the subsequent issues of the first type of head are shown in the various printings, unused in large blocks, and entire sheets of the 5 l. in both shades; the Unpaid Letter stamps in various perforations and imperforate 1 l., 2 l., 10 l. (pair), 40 l. (strip of three), and 80 l. The errors are practically complete, including 10 l. with figures on the face, 40 l. double figures, and with 40 and 20; also 20 l., with 80 on the back.

ADOLPH ROSENBERG.

Heligoland. *Silver Medal.*

*Special Silver Medal*, given by Mr. R. Ehrenbach.

This exhibit comprises a special collection of the adhesive postage stamps of Heligoland alone. All issues are represented and unused, the former showing the various local obliterations such as Hamburg, Geëstemunde, Cuxhaven, &c., and the latter including blocks and sheets which, with single specimens, include the several printings of the various issues. Prominent among the unused may be mentioned blocks of four of the first issue, rouletted, of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 sch.; and among the used the same values with the 6 sch. (in the rouletted issue). Of the perforated set, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  sch., light green and carmine-red; the  $\frac{1}{4}$  sch., red, and the same with colours reversed; and the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sch.

The 5 mark, perforated 11 to  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and obliterated with postmark of July 22, 1880. Specimens of the Hamburg stamps, 2 sch., red, and 3 sch., blue, are also exhibited on letters, having duly paid the postage from Heligoland before the issue of especial stamps for the island.

The remainder of the collection, consisting of the various Berlin, Hamburg, and Leipzig reprints, forgeries, and false postmarks, &c., for purpose of comparison, is shown in a volume, and is exhibited with the collections in Class IV.

G. F. JACKSON.

Spain. *Silver Medal.*

The whole of the issues of Spain are shown here, almost all values being present unused and used. To be noted are 1850, 10 r., green, strip of three, used; 1851, 2 r., red, unused, and pair, used; 1852, 2 r., red, unused, and pair, used; 1853, 2 r., red, unused; 1853, 3 cuartos, bronze, unused and used; 1855, error, 2 r., blue, attached to the 1 r.; 1865, 12 c., blue and rose, used, imperforate and perforated; the several 19 cuartos and all later issues, including "Don Carlos" and official stamps.

R. DREYFUS.

Switzerland. *Silver Medal.*

*Special Bronze Medal*, given by Mr. R. Ehrenbach.

This exhibit includes Geneva, 10 c., three copies on originals, one cut wrong way, and two halves; the cut envelopes, two specimens. Vaud, 4 c., four copies, two being postmarked on same letter. Winterthur, in pairs. Zurich, 4 r., the five types horizontal and vertical lines, mostly on letters; the 6 r. in types also. Basle, several examples, including a pair on letter. Plates of the Orts Post, with and without border to Cross, and the Poste Locale with border; a constructed plate of the 5 r., blue on white, unused. Plates of all the other rarities will be found, as also a strip of three of the 10 r., with cross framed, on the original letter, many varieties of obliteration, both of this and the succeeding issues, including among the issue with silk thread a number of bisected stamps. Among the Unpaid Letter stamps, complete sets of the blue and blue-green on granite paper.

HUBERT BUCKLEY.

Norway, Denmark, and Iceland. *Silver Medal.*

In Norway, amongst the unused stamps, will be found blocks of the three lower values of each of the issues of 1856 and 1863, including one showing the four dies of the 2 sk., of 1863; whole sheets of some and blocks of others of the 1867 issue; a whole sheet of the first printing of the 1 sk., dark green, of 1872; and an imperf. specimen of the 7 sk. of the same issue; two sheets of different printings of the 5 öre; and a block of twenty-five of the 25 öre of 1877; the 3, 5, and 10 öre of 1883 in blocks, showing different shades; a pair of the 10 öre and a block of the 20 öre, blue, both imperf. The exhibit contains, in addition, a few sheets from the exhibitor's collection of used stamps, including some of the rarer stamps in strips, pairs, and single copies. A small collection of the stamps of Denmark, chiefly unused, and a collection of unused stamps of Iceland in blocks of four completes this exhibit.

R. EHRENBACH.

Sweden. *Silver Medal.*

In this exhibit are included Issue I on thick and thin paper, 3 skill. (nine copies), 4 skill. (fourteen), 6 skill. (eleven), 8 skill. (sixteen), 24 skill. (eight); 1866, seven copies of the 17 öre, grey (shades); 1872, shades of the 6 öre, grey; two copies of the error "Tretio"; one copy of the 1 rik-daler, perf. 13; 1889, official stamp, 10 öre, blue, reversed surcharge.

JULIUS LOSSAU.

Hamburg. *Bronze Medal.*

An exhibit of Hamburg only, but complete, both unused and used, the latter including all known varieties and combinations of postmarks, and numerous blocks and pairs in both states; there is also a pair of imperf. 4 sch. on original.

ERNEST PETRI.

Italy. *Bronze Medal.*

An exhibit of Parma, Sicily, and Tuscany. Specimens of almost all the stamps of Parma are shown used, and also on original covers, including the provisional issue. In Tuscany the following are to be noticed: 60 c. (one) and 2 soldi (two pairs), 1 soldo (many shades), and the other values in shades; all used. Sicily is shown both unused and used, in singles and blocks.

DR. YERSIN.

Switzerland. *Bronze Medal.*

This exhibit comprises used stamps only, and includes specimens of the following Cantonal issues: Geneva, 10 cent., in three varieties; Vaud, 4 and 5 cent.; Neuchatel, 5 cent.; Zurich, 4 and 6 rappen; Winterthur and Basle: stamps of the Federal Administration of 1850, reconstructed plates of the forty varieties of the 2½ rappen, Orts Post and Poste Locale, and of the higher values, a specimen of the 10 rp. with framed cross; and a representative selection of all subsequent issues.

A. H. HARRISON.

Norway, Denmark, and Iceland. *Bronze Medal.*

The first issue includes pairs used, and shows the varietise of the die; and the second and third issues are shown unused and used, with many blocks, the respective types being all noted. The succeeding issues all include many shades, both used and unused, and in most instances blocks or portions of sheets, the shades of colour in the later issues being very extended. In the issue of 1883 4 the 12 öre, green, a pair and two single copies; the 20 öre, brown, a block of six; and the 25 öre, unused, a portion of a sheet.

The earlier issues are principally represented by post-marked copies, but the 4 r. b. s. is exhibited unused; and in the later issues there are blocks of unused and single specimens, in addition to the used shades.



J. N. MARSDEN.

Portugal. *Bronze Medal.*

This exhibit is shown as a collection of used and unused stamps together, and is followed by an unused series of all issues. The specimens of the first issue include two of the 50 r. and three of the 100 r., all unused, and blocks of six and eight copies of the 100 r., used. The 5 r., of 1855, with "straight hair," is shown unused, and the five varieties of type of this stamp are exhibited used. All the subsequent issues are complete, unused and used.

In addition to the above, Mr. M. P. CASTLE exhibits a wonderful lot of very fine stamps of Europe in mint state (not for competition). Chief amongst them are the following:

*Hanover.*—The principal stamps to be noted here are four copies of the 1 s.g., blue, of 1851, three of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ th of 1856, and the deep shades of the head issue of 1859-63. Blocks and strips will be found in nearly all the issues, reprints being also shown. All the stamps are unused.

*Thurn and Taxis.*—The most noticeable feature in this exhibit is constituted by the first issue on coloured paper, which includes shades of all values, and pairs and blocks of most, inclusive of a block of six of the 3 kr., grey-blue, a pair of the dark blue, a pair of the 1 s.g., and a block of four of the 6 kr. The subsequent issues are shown in like manner, and include a pair of the 9 kr., yellow on white, specimens of the 1862 series on toned paper, and a block of the 3 kr., rose, rouletted, both in plain and coloured lines, all being unused.

*Wurtemberg.*—Issue 1 includes the 9 kr. (three), 6 kr. (seven), 3 kr., orange (two), all being arranged according to the three upper inscriptions differing in length. The second issue, with silk threads, includes the 1 kr. and 6 kr. in the pale shades. The third issue, without threads, on thick paper (imperf.), includes the 6 kr. in pale and in yellow-green, and later (perf. 13) comprises shades of all four values, twenty-two in all. The 1 kr. and 6 kr. are exhibited on medium thick paper, followed by the issue on thin paper, which includes blocks. All subsequent issues are shown in shades, inclusive of the two official series, and the reprints of 1864. All the stamps in this exhibit are unused.

*Naples.*—The issue of 1858 in shades, pairs, and blocks, unused. The provisional  $\frac{1}{2}$  T. of November, 1861, is shown in two unused and seven used specimens, including a pair on Journal of November 16th, 1860. The issue of the following month with the Savoy cross includes nine unused and forty-one used specimens, showing the variations of the types and the occasionally defective erasure of the Arms.

*Tuscany.*—The issues of 1851, on paper varying from blue to almost white, are exhibited in shades, pairs, &c., unused, including three copies of the 2 soldi and two of the 60 crazie. The issue of 1853 includes four copies of the 9 crazie, and several blocks of other values. The provisional issue of 1860 contains blocks and strips, and the lire, unused (one), and used (two).

*Parma.*—Exhibited here is the first issue, unused, including two entire sheets, and showing the various stages of printing. The provisional issue of 1854 is displayed used and unused, there being thirty-eight of the latter, and illustrates marked variations in the impressions. The later issues are also complete.

*Switzerland.*—The Cantonal issues only are here exhibited, unused. Included will be found two of the 4 r. and four of the 6 r. Zurich, with vertical lines; and with horizontal lines, four of the former and nineteen of the latter, inclusive of two strips of the five types unsevered, one of which shows the retouched variety; with five copies of the 2½ r. (Winterthur); Geneva, 10 c., three shades, and one specimen wrongly divided; 5 c. blocks of all varieties; 4 c. (Vaud), two; 5 c. (Vaud), fourteen specimens; 5 c. (Neuchâtel), six; Basle, seven shades, and the unissued variety with carlet background.

*Russia, Finland, Russian Levant, and Poland.*—A practically complete collection of these countries, almost entirely unused.

*France.*—The 1849 Republic series includes shades and pairs, or blocks, of all values, nine specimens of the 1 r., vermilion (three used), and a strip and block of six of the

15 c.; as also *tête-bêche* pairs of the 10, 20, 25 c., and the 1 fr., and a series of reprints. The issues of 1852 Presidency and 1853 Empire are similarly represented, inclusive of shades in the latter, of yellow for the 10 c., sky-blue and blue on blue in the paper for the 20 c., *tête-bêche* pairs, &c. The subsequent issues will be found to include shades of all, and blocks of most values. Almost all the stamps shown are unused.

Mr. W. B. AVERY also exhibits, but not for competition, a magnificent series of the Cantonal stamps of Switzerland, &c. Amongst the 10 c. Geneva there is an unused block of six and three halves, with part of top marginal inscription; there are also nine used pairs, two being on envelopes and three used half stamps. Of the 5 c. Large Eagle of 1847 there is an unused block of twenty stamps, which form the two top rows of the sheet, with the full top marginal inscription. Of the 4 c. Local Post of 1849 (Vaud), there is a used pair on the letter. The first Federal issue is shown in numerous reconstructed sheets, there being two of the 2½ rappen Orts Poste, one without frame to the cross.

## ASIA AND AFRICA.

## Division III. Section A.

T. WICKHAM JONES.

Japan. *Gold Medal.*

This exhibit includes an entire sheet of the first issue 500 mons on wove paper, and nine entire sheets of the various values on laid paper, with a block of twenty-five of the 500 mons in the pale yellow-green shade. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  sen of the second issue, on wove paper, is shown in an entire sheet, and there are four entire sheets of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  sen and 2 sen on laid paper. Of the 6 sen of January, 1874, on laid paper, there are fifty-eight specimens, including several of the plate numbers unused, a used block of nine of Plate 7, and a used strip of eight of Plate 9. The various plate numbers of the other issues are almost complete used, and most of them are shown unused as well. Included in these is an unused specimen of the 20 sen on laid paper, Plate 3, and an unused copy of the 10 sen, blue, Plate 5. The later typographed issues are shown in all the numerous varieties of perforation.

R. PEARCE.

Transvaal. *Silver Medal.**Special Gold Medal*, given by Mr. W. Lincoln.

A series of all issues of the First Republic, the period of British Occupation, and of the Second Republic, with notes and details. A number of shades of the various issues are shown, and the exhibit includes most of the known varieties, among which are the following—First Republic: *tête-bêche* pairs of the 6d. and 1s. values of the first local printing, and of the later 6d., with dark brown gum; wide roulettes of the 1d. value on *pelure*, on thick, soft, and on hard-surfaced paper, as well as other rouletted stamps. Of the period of British Occupation the variety with "V.R." and "Transvaal" printed wider apart is shown in all four values, viz., the 3d., red surcharge, two used copies; the 6d., black surcharge, used, and the same with the overprint inverted; the 1s., with red surcharge, in a strip of three, unused, and the same with black surcharge in a pair, also unused. Of the same issue the 3d. is shown with double surcharge, black and red; and the 1s. (black surcharge), with fine roulette, unused, and also used with inverted surcharge. There is also a pair of the same 1s., *tête-bêche*, unused, rouletted  $\frac{6}{8}$  on one side. Copies are shown of the 6d., blue on rose, with overprint omitted, and of the 3d.

CAPTAIN F. H. HANCOCK.

Afghanistan. *Silver Medal.*

Made-up sheets of the four plates of 1288, including many pairs and blocks; nine specimens of the 1289 issue, of which seven are used; 1293 "Tablet" issue, made up plate, complete with the exception of two types of the 1 shahi, the order having been carefully worked out by Captain Hancock. 1293 (second issue), a large number of the higher values in various colours; the later issues are also fully represented.

MAJOR J. DAY.

Afghanistan. *Bronze Medal.*

1288, reconstructed sheets of the four plates, wanting only two types of Plate A, and two of the shahi Plate D; the four types of 1289; reconstructed sheet, in purple, of 1292; twenty copies of the Tablet issue of 1293; reconstructed sheets of 1293, second issue, and sets of various colours; and most of the varieties of the 1294 and 1295 issues.

A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD.

Philippine Islands. *Bronze Medal.*

The first issue includes partially completed and fully constructed plates of the four values, of the types both with the fine and coarse lined background, comprising many blocks and strips of both unused and used, the total number of specimens being 273. The types of the lithographed 5 c. of 1855 are also shown. A block of thirty-two of the 5 c. of 1859, the 1863 issue, the same surcharged *Habilitado*, and the subsequent issues, inclusive of the numerous surcharges, are also fully represented.

In this section there were also exhibits by Colonel Neville Chamberlain, Afghanistan; Mr. W. S. Lincoln, Afghanistan; Mr. J. N. Marsden, Azores, Madeira, Portuguese India, &c. Specially noticeable in this exhibit are the stamps of Guinea. There is an entire sheet of the 40 reis, blue, with the small surcharge, including the rare error "Mozambique."

G. H. HUNT.

French Colonies and Possessions, a very fine and nearly complete lot, excepting errors of surcharge, &c.

W. D. BECKTON.

A fine and beautifully arranged exhibit of Japan. This exhibit was noticeable for the neat way in which it was mounted, and for the careful and philatelic knowledge of detail shown by the notes written over each section.

### Section B.

HENRI CANTEL (Bey).

Egypt and Suez Canal. *Silver Medal.*

The first issue (1886) includes all values in shades and varieties of perforation, as well as imperforate specimens and varieties of obliteration. To be noted also are used and unused copies of the 5 piastres, rose, with the surcharge of the 10 p., as also the 2 p. bisected. In the 1867 issue, varieties and errors of perforation are shown, in addition to the four types of each value. The 1872 issue is shown on thick and thin paper, including also *bleu-bleu* and inverted surcharges. The later issues, inclusive of those surcharged for the Soudan, are also shown. Essays, proofs, &c., are shown throughout. The Suez Canal stamps are shown in all four values, used, unused, and in blocks. The second division of the collection embraces stamps on original covers, including the first issue in all values, with bisected copies of the 2 piastres and of the 10 p. of 1867, in addition to specimens of later issues. The envelopes and post cards are also exhibited, used and unused. (The remainder of the collection is shown in two volumes with the exhibits in Class IV.)

T. WICKHAM JONES.

Shanghai and China. *Silver Medal.*

*Special Gold Medal*, given by Mr. David Benjamin.

The large-sized stamps of the first issues of Shanghai are shown in all the varieties of paper, and nearly all the numerous types. There are nine specimens of the 4 cand. with the error "mace," two of which are used, and five examples of the 8 cand. with the same error. The various surcharged stamps of 1873 to 1877 are strongly represented, and include the 1 cand. and 3 cand. on 16 cents; the 1 cand. on 3 cand., yellow; the 1 cand. on 3 cand., rose on rose; the 1 cand. on 12 cand., grey-brown; and the 6, 9, and 12 cand. of 1876 with the same surcharge. There is an imperforate and also a perforate specimen of the 1 cand., rose (error), of 1876, and the subsequent issues are shown with all the varieties of perforation and shade, some of the provisionals of 1893 being exhibited in blocks and entire sheets. The stamps of China are shown complete.

C. P. L. VAN KINSCHOT.

Dutch Indies and Orange Free State.

*Bronze Medal.*

An exhibit of Dutch Indies and Orange Free State. Included amongst the stamps of the former is a sheet of the Unpaid Letter stamps (2½ c.), and specimens of the other values, showing the four types.

### AMERICA.

#### Division 4. Section A.

H. J. DUVEEN.

United States. *Gold Medal.*

T. W. HALL.

Colombian Republic and States.

*Silver Medal.*

*Special Gold Medal*, given by M. Giwelb.

To be noted here are a series of shades of the issues of 1859 to 1864, including the original 50 c., slate, error of 1860 (5 c. altered), and a pair of the 20 c., red, of 1862. In the 1876-84 issues various coloured papers are shown, as also errors of the 1881 issue, and a pair of the 1890 Unpaid on laid *bâtonné*. Amongst the States the noticeable stamps are: Antioquia, first issue, complete set, with duplicates of most values, and 1889-90 provisionals, in entire sheets. Bulivar, most issues complete. Tolima, seventy copies of the type-set issues of 1868, including entire plates of the 5 c., black on buff, on white, and on *quadriillé* papers.

F. R. GINN.

United States. *Silver Medal.*

The stamps of the Government issues only are exhibited, from 1847 to 1895, an exception being made in the case of the 5 c., black, of New York, of 1842, specimens of which are displayed, showing varieties on the plate. The issue of 1847 includes numerous copies of the 5 c. in pairs, &c., and five of the 10 c. In the 1851 issue the three types of the 1 c., five copies of the 5 c., the three varieties of the 10 c. and the 12 c., inclusive of three pairs, are to be found. In the 1853 issue the three types of the 1 c. are shown in blocks and other specimens; two copies of the 5 c., brick-red, and all subsequent varieties thereof; a block of four of the 24 c., with numerous shades; as also of the 30 c. and 90 c. The "Premières Gravures" of the 1, 3, 10, 24 and 30, and the Government reprints, are also exhibited. The 1861 issue includes shades of the 5 c., yellow-brown, and 24 c., purple, all values with grille and the reprints. The 1869 issues include all shades with and without grille. The 1870 and subsequent issues, emanating from the various printers, and also with the various grilles, are exhibited in numerous shades. The departmental stamps include the high values of State, and all the subsequent issues are represented by numerous specimens. All stamps in this exhibit are unused. The used portion of the collection also includes practically all the foregoing, inclusive of many blocks, strips, varieties of postmark, and the 15 c. and 24 c. of 1869, with centres inverted.

R. FRENZEL.

Mexico. *Special Gold Medal*, given by Mr. W. T. Wilson.

The first issue, 1856, is shown used and unused, with and without surcharge, also some "Habilitados" and other varieties. The 1861 issue contains errors of the ½ real and 1 real. The 1863 issue contains, besides several surcharged, two stamps postally used. The Eagle issues are shown in great variety, a large number unused, including 3 centavos (two) and one used copy of the same stamp. The Maximilian series and the issue of 1868 comprise most of the varieties. In the 1872 issue many "watermarked" specimens are shown, as also three stamps on laid paper. The 1874-77 and 1878-83 issues are fully represented, with some uncatalogued surcharges. In the 1879 issue are many "Habilitados."

DR. G. MICHELSEN.

Colombian Republic and States. *Bronze Medal.*

The issues of 1859 and 1860 include blocks of the 10 c., unused, of the former, and shades of all values, used and unused, and blocks of the 5 c., of the latter. In 1861 will be found a strip and a pair of the 1 peso, unused, with numerous shades of all values. In 1862 are exhibited 10 c. (eleven), 20 c. (seven), 50 c. (twenty-seven), 1 peso (thirteen). 1863 includes the 50 c., red, error; 1864 includes a sheet and blocks of the 50 c. and 1 p.; 1865 includes a sheet of the 50 c., and blocks of other values; 1867 includes sheets of the 20 c., 50 c. (two shades), and 1 p.; also sheets of the 10 c., 20 c., and 50 c., in several shades, and ditto of the 5 p. Subsequent issues present similar features. Antioquia, first issues, 2½ c. (one unused, two used), 5 c. (three used), 10 c. (two), and 1 p. (five), all the specimens of the last two values having pen cancellations. The prominent varieties of the later issues are all represented. Bolivar, 10 c., four specimens, used. Cundinamarca, Panama, &c., are fully shown. Tolima, 5 c., on blue laid, three sheets of ten each; 5 c., on white, four blocks of six; 5 c., on blue wove, two sheets of ten, all unused. Two reconstructed sheets of the 5 c., on blue, and three of the 5 c., on buff, are shown; and the succeeding issues show all values unused, mostly in blocks and pairs.

H. R. OLDFIELD.

Bolivia. *Gold Medal.*

A noticeable feature of this collection is a large series of the Eagle issue, comprising in the 5 centavos value various blocks in the yellow-green shade, complete sheets of all the plates, including an unused sheet and a made-up sheet of the lilac stamp, as well as single specimens showing the varieties peculiar to each plate, and those to be found on the different plates, with strips and single stamps occupying the same position on each plate, showing the retouches and alterations. There is also a made-up plate of the 10 centavos value, complete except for one stamp; two complete plates of the 50 and 100 centavos; used and unused copies of the 50 centavos, blue, and of the 100 centavos, green, including a partially reconstructed plate of the latter. In the 1867 and 1871 issues are several used and unused copies of the 500 centavos, nine stars and eleven stars, with complete sets of the later issues, used and unused, and a set of the Interior stamps, used, on original envelopes.

ALPH. BRUCK.

Brazil. *Silver Medal.*

The stamps of Brazil are to be seen here unused and used in blocks, pairs, and on original letters. The first issue includes fourteen copies of the 90 r., and others in blocks and on letters. In the issue of 1844 (with slanting figures) will be found 180 r. (nine), 300 r. (fourteen, including a block of six unused), and 600 r. (five), and used specimens, showing shades and varieties of paper. The perforations of the succeeding issues, as well as the variations of shade, paper, &c., are illustrated by numerous specimens used and unused. A practically complete collection on "entires" is also shown.

R. MEYER.

Chili. *Silver Medal.*

Issue 1 includes shades of the 5 c. and 10 c., on blue paper, unused, as also all other values, showing the Large and Small watermarks, in many cases in pairs, etc., unsevered, unused and used. A block of the 5 c. on rough paper, with a watermark of the Chilean Arms in the centre of the sheet, is also exhibited. The succeeding issues are also shown, both used and unused, in many shades; and several specimens of the 10 c. of Issue 1, bisected, are shown on the original covers.

T. W. HALL.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company and Peru.

*Bronze Medal.**Special Gold Medal*, given by Messrs. Buhl & Co., Ltd.

There are six postmarked copies of the 1 real, blue, inclusive of two used by the Company, three at Lima and one at Callao; also a postmarked specimen of 2 reals, refl.

The 1858 issues, used and unused, including a pair and seven singles of medio peso, yellow (two unused), and two of the medio peso, rose. Originals and re-engravings of 1 peseta and 1 dinero of 1860. Pairs and two singles of 1 dinero, 1860, with Arms reversed. The series of Chilean stamps with Peruvian postmarks includes the 1, 2, and 5 c. of 1878. The various triangular and oval surcharges of 1883-4, and nearly all the town surcharges, as well as many curious varieties, including forgeries, &c., for comparison, will be noted.

E. S. DAVIDSON.

Cuba, Porto Rico, and Fernando Po.

*Bronze Medal.*

The issues used primarily for Cuba in conjunction with Porto Rico, and subsequently for the former alone, are here represented, both unused and used. Among the early Cuba will be found several copies of the stamps surcharged "Y½."

Amongst the other fine exhibits in this class we might mention Mr. R. EHRENBACH'S Buenos Ayres. Upwards of one hundred and twenty-five stamps of the "Ship" issues, unused, in a large variety of shades, are shown, comprising: Dos Pesos (eighteen); Tres Pesos (eleven); Cuato Pesos, red (five); Cinco Pesos (five, including the chrome-yellow); Cuato Pesos, brown (twenty-two); In Pesos, brown (thirteen, including a double print); To Pesos, blue (fourteen, including a pair); In Pesos, blue (nine, including a double print). Of this value there are also forty-eight stamps, of which more than half are unused, which represent the forty-eight varieties on the sheet. The issue is also exhibited in used specimens (one hundred and sixty), among which are two copies of the To Pesos, blue, with the word "Cuato" unerased, or only very faintly. The head issues, in fine and coarse printings, used and unused, in numerous shades, are also shown.

Also the same gentleman's collection of Uruguay. Amongst the stamps here shown are shades of the "Diligencias," including the second type of the 60 centes. Among the block letters there is a block of the 240 cent., with a white space in centre in lieu of a stamp, and likewise the 120 cent. in a *l'ete-bêche* pair. The issues of 1859 and 1860, with thin and thick figures, are represented by full ranges of shades.

CLASS III.

*Collections of Rare Stamps.*

W. THORNE.

*Gold Medal.*

Among the rare stamps in this exhibit are: Vancouver Island, 5 c., rose, imperf.; British Guiana, 1850, 4 c., pale yellow on *pelure* paper; 1856, 4 c., crimson; 4 c., blue, paper coloured on surface only; and 4 c., indigo, paper coloured on both sides; Canada, 12d., black; Reunion, 15 c. and 30 c., black on blue, the former unused also; Dominica, 1d. on 6d., green; Ceylon, 4d. and 8d., imperf.; Great Britain, £1, watermark Anchor, unused; ditto watermark Cross; Hawaii, 13 c., Type 2; India, 4 a., red and blue, with head inverted; Moldavia, 27 p., black on rose, unused; Newfoundland, 1s., carmine-vermilion, unused; Straits Settlements, 12 c., green, with double surcharge; Tuscany, 3 lire; U.S., the Brattleboro' local stamp (with engraver's inscription at base), 1869, the series with inverted centre, including a block of four of the 24 c. Virgin Islands, 1s., with figure omitted; Spain, 12 c., rose and blue, imperf., a pair, one with frame inverted; and other rarities in European, United States, and Colonial issues.

H. R. G. CLARKE.

*Special Gold Medal*, given by Mr. W. H. Peckitt.

Among the hundred stamps shown are the following unused: St. Vincent, 6d., yellow-green, clean-cut perf.; pairs of the 1s., rose (shades), including the compound perf.; Mauritius, 2d., large fillet (two used), and the 2d. "PÉROUE"; New South Wales, Sydney Views, several, including the 2d., violet-blue (Plate 4); 3d., "laureated" and "diadem," each with error watermark "2"; Ceylon, 4d., 8d., 9d., and

2s., imperf., the 9d., perf., in the rare shade, and the later 24 c., plum; Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion, and 1s. in each colour; Canada, 12d. (used); Nova Scotia, 1s. (two copies); Vancouver, 5c., imperf.; British Guiana, some of the "circular" issue, including the 6c., green (cut square, used); the 4c., 1852 (one copy); six of the 4c., blue, provisional of 1862; and the 4c. of 1853 with framed corners.

M. GIWELB.  
*Silver Medal.*

In the hundred stamps here shown will be found Austria, "Mercury" (yellow); Buenos Ayres, 4 p. (vermilion); India, long "Service" set of 2 a., 4 a., and 8 a.; Lagos, 1887, the 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s.; St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s.; Spain, the 2 reales of 1851, 1852, and 1853; and the 3 c., bronze, Madrid; and Trinidad, the "Lady MacLeod" stamp, all unused. Amongst the used stamps are Antioquia, a set of the four values of the first issue; Ceylon, 8d. (imperf.); New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 1s.; Roumania (1854), 54 and 108 para; Suez Canal, an entire envelope, with two copies of the 20 c.

A. S. TOMSON.

*Special Silver Medal*, given by Mr. W. H. Peckitt.

The following are the chief features: New Brunswick, "Connell"; Barbados, 1d. on 5s., strip of three, and three pairs showing various types; St. Vincent, the 6d., yellow-green, clean-cut perf., and a pair of 1d. on 6d.; Turks Islands, several of the 2½d. on 1s.; British Columbia, 10 c. and 1 dollar, perf. 14; Canada, 6d., perf., unused; United States, 3 c., grilled all over; Newfoundland, 1s., in both colours, unused, and the 2d., carmine-vermilion, unused; several good Nevis; Tobago, 6d., CA, &c.

H. R. OLDFIELD.  
*Bronze Medal.*

One hundred rare stamps of America only, including the "Lady Macleod"; six of the 1s. values of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland; Colombia Republic stamps of the 1861 and 1862 issues, with the error 50c., red, of 1863, and high values of later issues; the 4 and 5 pesos of Buenos Ayres; Antioquia, first issue, 2½ c. (two), and 5 c. (three, one unused); Bolivar, first issue, green (two); Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the two values used and unused; Peru medio peso, rose (three); and some Uruguay and Venezuela stamps.

Among the other exhibitors in this class we might mention, first of all, those not for competition, namely:

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

Several cards containing stamps of Great Britain and Colonies, including (all unused unless otherwise stated): Great Britain, 6d., octagonal (strip of three); Ceylon, ½d., on bluish paper, rouletted, and 24 c., plum; Straits Settlements, 12c., with double over-print; Barbados, 1d. on half of 5s.; British Columbia and Vancouver Island, a pair of the 2½d. imperf., and a single copy of the same in the darker shade, and the 5 c., rose, imperf. (used); British Guiana, 1860, 8 c. and 12 c., perf. 15; Canada, 6d., perf.; New Brunswick, 3d., yellow; St. Vincent, a number of the scarcer stamps, including 4d. on 1s., the 4d., blue, in several shades, perforations, and water-marks, among them the 4d. CA, dull blue; Trinidad, ½d., black on lilac, CA; Turks Islands, 1s., prune; several varieties of the 2½d. on the 1d., 6d., and 1s., in both colours, including that on the 6d., with small fraction; Lagos, the first 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s.; Mauritius, 1s., "Britannia," green, perf.; New South Wales, 3d., Laureated, on blue paper, and 8d., orange (large square), imperf.; New Zealand, 1d., N.Z., rouletted (used); 6d., N.Z., perf.; Tasmania, 1d., first issue; Victoria, several varieties of the 2d. and 4d. "emblems"; 5s., blue on yellow, &c., &c.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G.

Among the European stamps shown in this exhibit are: Austria, second issue, 2 kr., orange, unused; Moldavia, 54 par.; Naples cross, unused; Spain, some of the 2 reales, and the 3c., bronze, Madrid; Sweden, 24 skb., unused; Switzerland, Neuchâtel, 5c., unused; Wurtemberg, 18 kr., silk thread, unused. Also some very fine specimens of British and Colonial stamps.

Mr. W. B. AVERY.

This exhibit shows a block of twenty Great Britain V.R.; a series of American Locals, amongst which are some 5c. and 10c. St. Louis; a Brattleboro' 5c., and the Millbury; two sets of Reunions; the 3 lire, Tuscany (used and unused); the St. Helena, 6d., carmine; and a block of eight Naples cross, &c.

Amongst the stamps for competition in this class, we would specially mention the exhibit of Mr. PLO FABRI, of Rome. This gentleman exhibited some beautiful stamps, such as—New Brunswick, 5c., "Connell." Canada, 12d. Ceylon, first issue, 8d., unused. India, 1854, pair of 4a., first setting with the blue-line frame, unused. Western Australia, first issue, 4d., with frame inverted. Spain, 2 reales, 1851, 1852, and 1853; and Madrid, 3 cuartos, all unused. Switzerland: Geneva, 10c.; Vaud, 4c., both unused. Tuscany, 60 crazie; pair of 2 soldi; strip of five 1 soldo on bluish, all unused; and 3 lire, used. Russia, 1858, 10, 20, and 30 kop., with wmk., unused. Russian Levant, 1865, strip of three (2 kop.), blue and brown. Finland, 8 pen., black on green, small serpentine perf. 10½. and error 10 pen. on wove, unused. Oldenburg, 1½ thaler, ½ gr., 2 gr., on coloured paper, all unused. Buenos Ayres, 4 ps. and 5 ps., the latter unused. Colombian Republic, 1862, 20c., unused. Antioquia, first issue, 2½ c., unused. New South Wales: Sydney, 3d., unused. However, his exhibit was completely spoilt by the number of forgeries that was in it, and was ruled out by the judges on this ground.

Other noticeable exhibits in this class were those of Mr. G. J. HYNES, Mr. W. D. BECKTON, Mr. W. S. LINCOLN, and Mr. F. A. WRIGHT.

CLASS IV.

*Collections. Without limit as to number.*

W. D. BECKTON.

*Gold Medal.*

Twenty-four volumes, forming part of the exhibitor's general collection. The stamps number upwards of 20,000, and are arranged on the best scientific and philatelic methods.

Mrs. H. HETLEY.

*Silver Medal.*

Special Gold Medal, presented by H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., for the best collection formed by a lady.

We heartily congratulate Mrs. Hetley on securing a special prize given by His Royal Highness, and we thoroughly agree with the award. Mrs. Hetley's collection is a fine one, and is scientifically arranged and neatly mounted. It consists of five volumes, containing a collection of the stamps of the West Indies, some of the Australian Colonies, and Japan. In South Australia there are the 1d., imperf., and series of first issue complete; the 3d., red surcharge, of 1870; the 4d. of 1871, wmk. V and Crown. In Trinidad singles and pairs of unused, two of the lithograph stamps, and the 1d., 4d., and 6d. of the 11½ perf. In St. Vincent there are the 4d., yellow; 1s., brown and vermilion; and several of the 4d. values of different perfs. and wmk., all unused; and the provisional 4d. on 1s. The Australian Colonies are well represented all round, also other British Colonies. Amongst the stamps of Japan there is a large number of unused in large blocks and pairs.

H. L. HAYMAN.

*Bronze Medal.*

Special Gold Medal, given by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for a collection of over 8000 in an album of English manufacture.

Mr. Hayman shows a fine collection of about 22,500 stamps, comprised in twelve volumes, this gentleman collecting both used and unused. The most noticeable thing in this collection is a horde of seventy-seven wood-blocks of the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. Hayman having, we believe, started to accumulate these stamps with a view to papering one side of his study with them, and the other walls with Mulready envelopes, of which he is reported to have stacks.

F. REICHENHEIM. *Special Gold Medal*, given by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for a collection under 8000. This is a general collection in one volume, and contains some fine stamps, such as the Tuscany 3 lire, and many others, which we have no space to mention.

Mrs. H. L. HAYMAN. *Special Silver Medal*, given by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for a collection of over 8000 stamps. A general collection in two volumes, comprising about 11,200 stamps.

Mrs. DAVIDSON OF TULLOCH. *Special Silver Medal*, given by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for a collection of under 8000 stamps. This is a general collection, and contains a few good stamps.

W. COWLAND.

*Bronze Medal.*

A nice collection in three volumes, containing such fine stamps as the Tuscany 3 lire, Buenos Ayres 3, 4, and 5 pesos, &c.

Amongst the other exhibitors in this class we might mention Mr. W. S. LINCOLN, who shows a really magnificent collection, containing great rarities, especially in unused Colonials. Unfortunately Mr. Lincoln has omitted to remove from his book a large number of forgeries and reprints that is contained in it, and therefore the exhibit was ruled out by the judges. In addition to this many stamps are stuck down, and could not be examined for watermarks, &c., another great failing.

The other exhibitors in this class are Capt. A. H. Terry, Mrs. G. Max Müller, A. H. Dingwall, Mrs. W. Blake Fisher, Mrs. F. P. Leay, Dr. Heurtley Sankey, Mrs. F. N. Bridson, H. F. P. Hawkins, Mrs. Helene Russell-Ferguson, Mrs. Dora Livingston, Mrs. E. F. Green, Miss Feyl de Pfeil, Miss M. Hayman, P. Arnhold.

#### Division 2.

*Collections not exceeding 4000 in number.*

Mrs. C. A. BAYNES.

**Special Silver Medal**, given by H.R.H. the Duke of York for a Collection formed by a lady.

Mrs. Baynes exhibits a special album of the stamps of Greece, containing an extremely fine lot, and showing from the arrangement that she has a thorough grasp of this intricate country, and that she has most carefully studied the same. From a philatelic point of view the collection is an extremely fine one, and it also contains many great rarities. We heartily congratulate this lady on securing this much-sought-for medal, the collection only ranking second to that of Mrs. H. Hetley.

ELIOT T. LEVY. *Silver Medal*, for a magnificent collection of the stamps of Great Britain, contained in two volumes.

FERDINAND BANG. *Silver Medal*, for a very fine exhibit of the stamps of Europe, all used. This is one of the Swiss collectors, who also took a high prize at the large Geneva Exhibition.

S. M. CASTLE. *Silver Medal*, for a collection of stamps of the United States of America, arranged scientifically and neatly in three volumes.

L. H. WALTER. *Silver Medal*, for a fine collection of stamps of the United States. The chief drawback to this collection is that the stamps are very much crowded, and but little room is left for shades or other varieties that the exhibitor may secure later on.

G. B. DUERST. *Bronze Medal*, and *Special Silver Medal* given by Mr. W. D. Beckton. A special collection of the stamps of Roumania.

G. F. HYNES. *Bronze Medal*, for a collection of Indian stamps, in one volume.

Mrs. E. POTTS. *Bronze Medal*, for a very old collection, containing some rarities and fine stamps.

B. P. RODD. *Bronze Medal*, for a collection of stamps of Heligoland, in three volumes.

C. STEELE-PERKINS. *Special Bronze Medal*, given by Butler Bros., for a collection owned by a boy under 16 years of age.

The other exhibitors in this class were C. S. Dudley, Mrs. C. G. Kekewich, J. S. Soul, Miss S. D'Albiac, Mrs. M. C. Weston, Mrs. Baigley, Mrs. M. Bond, Carl Ulbrich, F. Donie.

#### CLASS V.

*Envelopes, &c.*

F. RANSOM. *Silver Medal*, for a collection of Envelopes of Germany and States.

J. R. HESKETH. *Silver Medal*, for a collection in an album containing about 130 varieties of the Mulready envelopes, and also two frames of entire sheets.

B. P. RODD. *Silver Medal*, for a collection contained in six albums of the envelopes, reprints, &c., of the Australian Colonies.

#### CLASS VI.

*Post Cards, &c.*

##### Division 1.

T. RIDFATH & Co.

*Silver Medal*, for a collection of cards of Mexico.

W. BROWN and S. C. SKIPTON. *Bronze Medal*, for a collection of about 250 cards of Mexico.

##### Division 2.

B. P. RODD. *Silver Medal*, for a collection of cards of the Australian Colonies.

R. MEYER. *Bronze Medal*, for a collection of the cards of English Colonies.

#### CLASS VII.

PERKINS, BACON & Co., LTD. *Gold Medal*. Two original water-colour drawings of the Queen's head, the larger of the two being that used for the stamps of Ceylon, and the other that for the stamps of Natal, &c., and an original drawing of the design for the 5s. New South Wales stamp.

A frame containing an entire sheet of the 1d. Great Britain (1855), printed in black, being the one-millionth impression taken from the plate.

One frame of proofs, in black, of various Colonial stamps.

Cards of proofs, in black, and sundry colour trials of various English and Colonial stamps printed by the firm, including a proof, in black, from the original die of the 1d. stamp, engraved by Mr. Fredk. Heath, March, 1840.

The original steel plate of the 1s., first issue, of Newfoundland stamps; the original engraved die from which the plates were constructed; and the steel plate of the 2 reales, Pacific Steam Navigation Company's stamps.

The first perforating machine used for the perforation of stamps. This machine was worked by hand, a system which was soon superseded by steam machinery.

Original letter from Sir Rowland Hill to the late Mr. Bacon, dated 1840, stating that the Queen approved of the design for the first postage stamp.

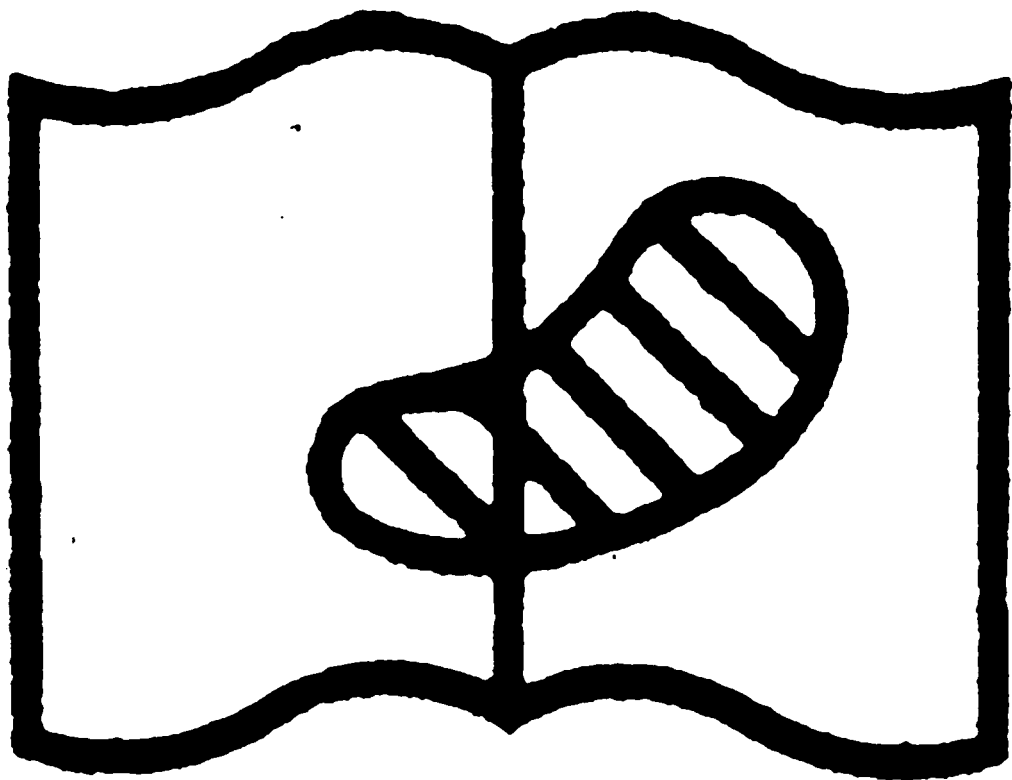
A frame containing a letter, dated August 26th, 1856, from the Tasmanian Government, with sketches for 6d. and 1s. stamps, and specimens of the 1d., 2d., and 4d. stamps of the Colony printed by the firm. Also a letter, dated November 11th, 1854, from the Inland Revenue, Somerset House, approving of the retouched steel die for the 1d. stamp of Great Britain.

A similar frame, containing a memorandum from Mr. R. P. Raymond, Inspector of Stamps, New South Wales, and an estimate for 1d. and 3d. stamps, with specimens of these values of the "Laureated series" attached.

Memorandum, dated December 31st, 1858, as to the gumming of French postage stamps.

THOS. DE LA RUE & Co., LTD. *Silver Medal*. This exhibit comprises fourteen frames of stamps prepared by the exhibitors, containing entire sheets of some of the postage stamps of Great Britain; sheets of several values of the Indian stamps; a sheet of 1s., Hospital stamps, printed in the presence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and signed by him, and a sheet of the 2s. 6d. value of the same; six values, 1s. to 5s., of the stamps of the Tati Concessions, Limited; and complete sets of Zanzibar and Tonga stamps; also a frame of plate and die proofs of stamps manufactured by the exhibitors; a frame containing a number of water-colour drawings of designs for stamps is also shown.

WATERLOW & SONS, LTD. *Silver Medal*. Two large frames containing specimens of the work of the exhibitors in the postage, telegraph, and other stamps of various countries, including: Niger Coast (1894 issue), Uruguay



(1889, 1893, and 1895), Siam, Indore, Liberia, Congo, North Borneo, Sirmoor, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Peru, &c.

BRADBURY, WILKINSON & CO., LTD. *Silver Medal*. A frame containing chiefly proofs of original dies and stamps and essays produced by the exhibitors, comprising amongst others: Deccan, 1870 issue (seven values); Spain, 1876 (nine values); Formosa; Queen'sland, 1882 (five values); Argentine Republic, 1882; British South Africa (two); British East Africa (four values and essay); Chili Telegraphs (five values); Pernambuco (five values); Bolivia, 1893 (seven values); Tromso By-Post; Mexico, essay, plate of ninety-six stamps; and sundry other essays.

### CLASS VIII.

#### For Philatelic Literature and Works.

##### Division 1.

*Current Philatelic Journals.*

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.

*Silver Medal.* "The Monthly Journal."

BUHL & CO., LTD.

*Silver Medal.* "The Philatelic Record."

W. BROWN.

*Bronze Medal.* "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain."

##### Division 2.

*Philatelic Works published since the 31st of October, 1890.*

The *Silver Medals* of the Philatelic Society of London have been given to Mr. E. D. BACON and Lieut. F. H. NAPIER, for the Philatelic knowledge displayed in the handbooks published by STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.

DR. E. DIENA. *Silver Medal* for "I Francobolli del Ducato d' Modena (1894)."

H. KROTZSCH. *Silver Medal.*

L. UPCOTT GILL. *Bronze Medal.*

SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO., LTD. *Bronze Medal.*

V. SUPPANTSCHITSCH. *Bronze Medal.*

### CLASS IX.

#### Divisions 1 & 2.

When this class was reached the judges were utterly tired out. The result is that they did not examine the albums properly, and, to save themselves further trouble, they awarded bronze medals to ten exhibitors, thus, as they state, preventing any trade jealousy. With this rough-and-ready method of judging large and important publications we totally disagree. This portion of the catalogue was evidently written in a great hurry, and is badly done; and it is the one class, both in the describing and the judging, with which we have fault to find. The whole of the exhibits of Mr. W. T. WILSON, of Birmingham, and nine of the well-known Philatelic Albums published by our own firm, were totally omitted from the catalogue, although, of course, they were probably considered in the handful of bronze medals that were scattered about by the tired jurymen.

The *Bronze Medals* were awarded to the following firms: H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, W. BROWN, SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO. (Limited), R. W. STEVENS, STANLEY GIBBONS (Limited), DR. EMILIO DIENA, WHITFIELD KING & CO., C. F. LÜCKE, H. KROTZSCH, W. S. LINCOLN.

### CLASS X.

*Accessories and Appliances for use by Collectors.*

In this Class *Bronze Medals* were awarded to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., and to Mr. H. KROTZSCH.

### CLASS XI.

*General Objects of Philatelic Interest, &c. Special Arrangements of Stamps and Sundries.*

W. MORLEY. *Silver Medal.* A collection of Telegraph stamps of various countries.

J. R. F. TURNER. *Silver Medal.* A collection of Oxford and Cambridge College stamps, &c.

S. C. SKIPTON and W. BROWN. *Bronze Medal.* A special arrangement of stamps issued in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus; also two complete reconstructed sheets of the 2d., blue, without lines, Great Britain stamps, Plates 1 and 2, made up from pairs and strips.

H. J. WHITE. *Bronze Medal,* for a collection of 58 stamps of the British Empire, and a few other countries. This is an extremely beautiful exhibit, and is a novelty, and well worthy of attention.

C. F. DENDY MARSHALL. *Bronze Medal,* for 21 frames containing reconstructed sheets of the used stamps of Great Britain.

WILLIAM RUTLEY. *Bronze Medal,* for caricatures, historical portraits, and various interesting Post Office souvenirs.

One of the finest and most interesting exhibits shown in any class was, we consider, that by our esteemed editor, Major E. B. Evans, but which was not entered for competition. This exhibit attracted a great deal of attention, as a prominent position was given to it on a swinging frame, situated in the middle of the large gallery. The exhibit is described as follows:

EVANS, Major E. B. Collection of Mulready Envelopes, &c., illustrative of the introduction of cheap postage, including: Essays (a sheet of eight). Proofs on India paper, &c. Official circular, dated April, 1840. Specimens of the covers and envelopes as issued in May, 1840, including an unsevered pair and a block of five of the 1d. covers, a strip of three and a block of four of the 1d. envelopes, and a pair of the 2d. envelopes. Imitations and adaptations of Mulready's design. Caricatures of the design, by John Leech, "Phiz" (H. K. Browne), "H. B." (John Doyle), "H. H." (Henry Heath), and others. Sets of caricature envelopes, published by W. Spooner, Southgate, &c. *Punch's* Anti-Graham envelopes and wafers, published in 1844 (the envelope was drawn by Leech). Comic envelopes drawn by Richard Doyle and his brother James in 1840 (Doyle was at that date a boy of fifteen, and these are almost his earliest published work). Various other comic illustrated envelopes. A collection of illustrated envelopes, published about 1850 to 1854, advocating Universal Penny Postage, Abolition of Slavery, Peace and Arbitration, Free Trade, Temperance, &c.

In this class there were a large number of other exhibits, but lack of space will not allow us to mention them in detail. Amongst the Official and Government Exhibits we might mention Her Majesty's Commissioners of Inland Revenue. Twenty-six frames containing a series of impressions from all the plates from which the postage stamps of Great Britain have been printed, as registered and preserved at Somerset House, inclusive of the fiscal stamps available for postage. This exhibit forms a practically complete historic review of the postage stamps of this country.

Her Majesty's Postmaster-General, who showed fifteen frames of stamps chiefly of British Colonies arranged in various designs.

The Secretary of State for India. A frame containing sets of Postage, Service Postage, Revenue, Telegraphs, Special Adhesive Share Transfer, Foreign Bill, and Court Fee Stamps of India.

The Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope. An exhibit of recent issues of postage stamps. Card of Wrappers of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Agent-General for New Zealand. Specimens of some of the issues of this Colony.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies, who showed eight frames of stamps as printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

The Council of the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund for London. A copy of each value of the stamps as issued. The three original plates from which the stamps were printed, as defaced in the presence of H.R.H. the Duke of York. The two steel dies from which the plates were made, and the matrix from which the surface of the design was obliterated. One of the files (weighing 16 lbs.) used in defacing the plates. The original certificate of destruction signed by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York and others. A sketch of the ceremony of destruction made by the artist of the *Daily Graphic*.

# 1897 CATALOGUE.

**PART I., Now Ready.**—Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain and all her Colonies. Showing the actual PRICE at which we can supply most of the Stamps, both used and unused. Price 2/-, post-free.

## ERRORS AND CORRECTIONS OF PRICES

published continuously in this Journal, so that all Subscribers may be up to date in the exact Market values of all Postage Stamps.

Three Lists of Alterations, &c.,  
have so far been published—

1st List in Journal of January 30th, price 3d.
2nd " " February 27th " 3d.
3rd " " April 30th " 3d.

**PART II., Now Ready.**—Adhesive Stamps of all Countries not given in Part I. Showing actual PRICE at which we can supply most of the Stamps, both used and unused. This Part contains 414 pages. Although this is double the number in Part I., the Price is only 2/-, post-free.

A List of Alterations and Omissions of Prices was published in the Journal for May 31st last, price 3d.

**PART III., Now Ready,** consists of "Entires," including Envelopes, Post Cards, Wrappers, &c. The Price is 1/-, post-free.



## GREAT BRITAIN.

### THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

### COMMEMORATION STAMPS.

1/-, BLUE. 2/6, RED. The set of two, post-free, 3/7; abroad, 3/9.



## BRAND NEW PACKETS FOR THE SEASON 1896-7.

**No. 85 CONTAINS 250 DIFFERENT VARIETIES,** used and unused Stamps, Envelopes  and Post Cards  and is well recommended as a capital start for a collector. Price 3/-; Post-free, 3/1.

**No. 66, 500 VARIETIES,** is strongly recommended as the cheapest collection of 500 different Stamps ever offered—the Stamps could not be bought separately for three times the unbelievably low price at which it is now offered. The Stamps, &c., are clean, picked specimens, fit for any collection. The best 500 varieties in the trade. Price 7/8; Post-free, 7/7.

**No. 67, 1000 VARIETIES.** Packet contains 1000 different Stamps and cut Square Envelopes, Bands and Cards, both used and unused, and is the cheapest packet ever offered by H.M. Stanley, satisfaction being absolutely guaranteed. The price it is offered at is the lowest ever quoted for such a collection, embracing as it does scores of varieties, provisionals, new issues, and many very fine and obsolete varieties. To give a list of the contents would be impossible, for the best Stamps are continually changed. The Catalogue value is over four times the price at which we offer this packet. Price £1 7s. 6d., post-free and registered.

**No. 68, 1500 VARIETIES.** Packet has caused an immense amount of labour in making it up, as great care had to be used in selecting such a vast number of varieties. Each specimen in perfect condition, and the 1500 different Stamps form a noble start for anyone. A large number of really rare and valuable Stamps are contained in the collection; but it is impossible to enumerate them, as we are constantly adding New Issues and Older Stamps when we purchase such. Satisfaction is guaranteed. Price £3 10s., post-free and registered.

**No. 69, 2000 VARIETIES.** 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.

## BRAND NEW VARIETY PACKETS for the 1897 SEASON.

In order to meet the wishes of a great number of our customers, we have prepared a series of packets, as under, entirely different from one another, no stamp in any one packet being in any of the rest of the series; and the purchaser of the series of eight packets will have 1305 extra good varieties, and no duplicates.

The packets do NOT contain any Post Cards, cut Envelopes, Fiscals, or reprints, and are well recommended as good value, and are a small proportion of the Catalogue value of the single stamps contained in them.

No. 70 contains 500 Stamps of Europe, all different	Price 8/6; post-free, 8/8.
" 71 " 125 " Asia " " " " " " 8/6; " 8/7.	
" 72 " 125 " Africa " " " " " " 8/6; " 8/7.	
" 73 " 105 " Australia " " " " " " 8/6; " 8/7.	
" 74 " 125 " West Indies " " " " " " 8/6; " 8/7.	
" 75 " 125 " South America, all different	" 8/6; " 8/7.
" 76 " 100 " North America " " " " " " 8/6; " 8/7.	
" 77 " 100 " Central America " " " " " " 8/6; " 8/7.	

The set of eight packets, containing 1305 varieties, if all bought at one time, will be supplied at the special reduced price of £3. Postage abroad 2½d. extra for each 125 stamps.



100 Stamps. Price 10s.

**THE "QUEEN'S PORTRAIT" PACKET.**

No. 78.

The Ten Shilling Packet contains 100 unused Postage Stamps, each one bearing a likeness of

**HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.**

This packet contains perfect specimens only, nearly all with original gum, and the Catalogue value is 19s. 5d. As will be seen, this is a real bargain, but as an extra inducement to purchasers we present a specimen of a Diamond Jubilee Stamp with each packet; thus each buyer becomes a subscriber to

**H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund.**

100 Pictures. Price 12s. 6d.

**THE "PICTURESQUE" PACKET.**

No. 80.

Contains 100 Unused Stamps in perfect condition, each one being especially selected for beauty, quaintness, or originality of design. Among others, we mention:

Natives Paddling on the Congo River.

Native Village &amp; Scenery in the Congo District.

A Mosque in Mogador.

A Native Village in Djibouti.

The Bridge of Sighs in Kewkiang.

Public Buildings and Locomotive in Uruguay.

**ZOOLOGY IS REPRESENTED BY**

The Elephant, the Hippopotamus, the Bird of Paradise, the Stag, the Codfish.

Three of the exquisite Portraits of Her Majesty, as depicted on the Canadian Jubilee Stamps showing the Vignettes of the Queen in 1837 and 1897, form an appropriate addition to this choice and remarkable packet.

100 Rare Colonials. Price £1 10s.

**THE "QUEEN'S PORTRAIT" PACKET.**

No. 79.

The Thirty Shilling Packet contains 100 rare unused Postage Stamps, each one bearing a likeness of

**HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.**

The stamps in this packet are entirely different from those in No. 78, and purchasers of both will thus possess two hundred distinct varieties. The Catalogue value of this packet is £2 7s. 4d., and most of the English Colonies are represented by carefully-selected specimens of the higher value stamps.

With this packet we present the Half-crown Diamond Jubilee Stamp; thus each purchaser subscribes that sum to

**H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund.**

# STANLEY GIBBONS

# MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

Vol. VIII.

## CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	25
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	29
THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND . . . . .	31
RECENT PUBLICATIONS, Etc. . . . .	34
NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	36
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	38
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS . . . . .	39
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES. . . . .	40

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**STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED**

**391, STRAND, LONDON.**

**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.

**L' ABONNEMENT**

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.

**DAS ABONNEMENT**

Auf dieses Journal Kostet M 2.—per Jahr, franco.

Das Journal erscheint am letzten Tage eines jeden Monats, und beginnt ein neuer Band stets mit der Juli-Nummer. Alle Abonnements fangen mit der ersten Nummer des laufenden Bandes an, und wenn solche nach dem Monat Juli eintreffen, werden die bereits erschienenen Nummern des Bandes nachgesandt, damit ein jeder Band complet ist.

**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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# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VIII.

AUGUST 31, 1897.

No. 86.

## EDITORIAL.

**P**RESSURE of other matter, of greater philatelic interest, prevented our alluding last month to the considerable changes in the postal rates, which came into force, we believe, on Jubilee day. Most of our readers have, no doubt, discovered by this time that the "book post" rates have been practically done away with, as the postage upon closed packets over two ounces in weight is now exactly the same as that of packets open at the ends—a simplification of the tariff which plainly must save a great deal of trouble to the Post Office, and which perhaps may not cause much loss of revenue; also that parcels cost only one penny per lb. after the first pound, instead of half as much again, which makes the postage not only lower but much more easy to calculate.

These are changes which are certainly of no small advantage to the public, or to those members of it who frequently send heavy letters and parcels, and it may seem ungrateful to criticise them: but we regret to see that they still leave untouched a matter in which we have always lagged far behind many other nations, and which we are inclined to believe to be of very great importance to the business portion of the community. Our rates for letters are, no doubt, far lower (in proportion to the amount of matter conveyed) than those of any other nation in the world; but our rates for the transmission of small quantities of printed matter—circulars, etc.—have always been very much higher. For years before our Postal Department granted us the boon of a halfpenny rate for printed matter, there were countries in Europe which possessed stamps of far lower value than that; and now all the countries whose unit of currency (as in France, etc.) is the *franc*, or its equivalent, have stamps of the value of 1 *centime*, and most of the others have stamps at about eight to the penny. In the German Empire, it is true, there is nothing lower than 3 pfennig, which is little less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and the 1 *kopec* of Russia is about a farthing, with the rouble at two shillings; but, on the other hand, Spain can boast of a stamp of the nominal value of *one quarter of a centimo*, forty to the

Spanish coin which resembles our penny, but is not worth so much! We have ourselves purchased a whole sheet of 200 of these little labels for half a *peseta*, which, at the present rate of exchange, is not much more than fourpence sterling!

What amount of business these stamps of minute value are able to pay for we do not know, but they exist, and are doubtless employed for some purpose, while our enterprising Post Office carries four ounces of matter of any kind for a penny, but can do nothing whatever for less than a halfpenny! Even some of our own colonies beat the mother country in the matter of low rates, Barbados, Canada, and Newfoundland each having a stamp of the value of a farthing; and in Germany, where the minimum rate seems most nearly to approach our own, that fact is accounted for by the Post Office permitting local correspondence, etc., in the large towns to be carried by private companies, which do the work much cheaper.

Even our minimum rate for letters, which was acknowledged to be reasonable enough when it only conveyed half an ounce, is beaten by India, where a single-rate letter is carried for half an *anna*, now only about a halfpenny.

For our own part, we are very strongly of opinion that, in default of a halfpenny rate for letters (which should be quite as possible in England as in India), it would have been of far greater benefit to the community at large if the letter rate had been made a penny per ounce, and a farthing rate introduced for printed matter of the same weight, with a lower rate still for circulars posted in bulk and intended for delivery within certain limits of distance. At the same time, the ruinous system under which newspapers of unlimited weight are carried for a halfpenny might well have undergone some modification. (N.B.—The *Monthly Journal* does not travel at newspaper rate; if it did, perhaps—)

\* \* \*

THE actual results of the deliberations of the Postal Union Congress, held this year at Washington, have not yet, we believe, been made public, but we gather that the impracticable project of an International Postage Stamp has once more been sat upon, though no doubt this will not

prevent its being brought forward again on many future occasions. And yet it seems evident that, until we have a universal currency (*i.e.*, until the whole civilized world becomes one huge empire or republic), it is quite impossible to produce a species of small paper money which can be universally issued, universally current, and universally accepted in payment of postage, without some countries (those whose currency is most depreciated) gaining, and other countries (those whose currency is most sound) losing considerably. An International Stamp, which can be used for the transmission of small sums, is an impossibility under existing circumstances; a means of prepaying a reply should not be nearly so difficult to provide.

Monsieur Maury, in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* for July, publishes some very ingenious proposals for this purpose, which he has already communicated to the Post Office Departments of various countries, though, unfortunately, too late to be laid before the Postal Congress this year. The use of International reply-paid Post Cards is permitted throughout the Postal Union, and thus the principle of a stamp of one country franking a communication posted in another country, and addressed to the country from which the stamp emanated, is already recognised. The Post Card, however, only partially meets the difficulty; what is wanted still is a means of prepaying a reply which can be closed, and which may be of greater length than can be written upon a card. The reply-paid Letter Card would seem to be a step further in the right direction; but Mons. Maury states that the objection to this lies in the fact that the *reply* card has always hitherto been placed inside the other portion, and it is thus impossible to apply a postmark to the reply card on its entry into the country to which it is transmitted, and in this way to identify cards legitimately used and prevent the importation in bulk of the reply portions alone. It should not be altogether impossible to invent a Letter Card, in which some portion of the reply card should be exposed, for the purpose of receiving a controlling postmark; but Mons. Maury's system is intended to admit of an ordinary letter being sent in reply. Its leading feature is a double stamp, or two stamps joined together and unperforated between, one part only to be obliterated by the office of origin, and the whole stamp (or pair of stamps) to be affixed to the reply, so as to show legitimate use. There appears to be still the difficulty of preventing any Post Office clerk, through whose hands the original letter passes, from obliterating the reply part of the stamp, and, as a special form of stamp is required, and special arrangements

between the various countries of the Postal Union would have to be entered into, we are inclined to think that it would almost be simpler to let each country issue a special stamp at double the International rate, and to arrange that such stamp when presented at a Post Office in any other country, attached to an envelope addressed to that country, should be exchanged for a stamp representing the single International rate from the country at whose office it is presented. If thought necessary the envelope might be handed in accompanied by a letter addressed to the country from which the stamp emanated, which letter would then be duly stamped and transmitted; or the envelopes thus collected might be exchanged from time to time and the balance adjusted—thus we might receive, in exchange for a certain number of envelopes, each bearing a 50 centime French stamp, the same number of envelopes bearing 5d. British stamps, or, if there were a balance either way, we should pay so many times 25 centimes, or receive so many times 2½d. In any case an occasional interchange of the stamps would be advisable, so as to avoid the risk of one country being victimized by means of forged stamps of another country, nicely got up and upon "the original."

\* \* \*

THE mention of forged stamps reminds us of an extraordinary species of crusade, which appears to be in progress on the part of the higher authorities of the Post Office or the Inland Revenue Department, or both perhaps (it seems difficult to accurately locate the responsibility), against the use of illustrations of stamps in philatelic periodicals, catalogues, handbooks, albums, etc. etc. What the precise object of this crusade can be, or why it should ever have been started, we have not the most remote idea. There are, of course, all kinds of stories afloat, to the effect that some where, in high places, there are officials to whom the word philately is as a red rag to a bull, and who are determined to put down the humble and harmless pursuit of Stamp Collecting, and to harass its followers by any and all possible means. But this is absurd on the face of it; there are no officials of that kind at the present day, and if we are being harassed on the subject of our illustrations it is because their use is supposed to involve a real danger to the revenue. Under these circumstances it is worth while to look a little into the matter, and to endeavour to see whether any such danger really exists, and, if so, what it is and how it can best be obviated. For we Stamp Collectors are a law-abiding people, according to our lights; we have no wish to break any laws which Parliament, in its infinite wisdom, may see

fit to impose upon us; at the same time, we have no desire to be harassed by laws being applied in such a way as to do us an infinite amount of harm, and to do no one else any possible good.

First as to the existence of a danger. For some five-and-thirty years past, at least, stamp magazines, catalogues, etc., have been copiously illustrated with representations of the stamps of every country in the world, our own included. Commencing quite in the early sixties, the use of these illustrations has continued down to the present day, and the blocks for producing them have been engraved sometimes in this country and sometimes abroad, just as it was found most convenient or most economical, the importation of blocks from abroad having in no case been due to any idea that it was illegal to manufacture them at home. During the whole of that considerable period not one single instance has ever, we believe, occurred in which the blocks used for illustrating philatelic publications have been employed to the detriment of the revenue of any country whatever. Forgery of stamps with this object has taken place in some countries, but in exceedingly few cases considering the enormous circulation of these little bits of paper money; and in no case have these forgeries been found to be identical with the illustrations in question, the blocks for which come, as a rule, from one source and can be easily identified. The fact is that forgery of stamps, for the purpose of defrauding the revenue, is not only a dangerous but also an extremely unprofitable business; and this not on account of any difficulty in producing a passable imitation of a stamp, but from the very much greater difficulty of putting the imitations in circulation in sufficient quantity to pay expenses.

On the other hand, the authorities have, in the persons of the abused Stamp Collectors, an invaluable body of detectives, ever on the look-out for any variation in the design, colour, paper, perforation, etc., of the stamps; students who never rest until they have discovered the why and the wherefore of any changes that they may discover, and who would certainly spot a forgery long before it would catch the eye of a Post Office clerk, through whose hands the imitation would only pass when attached to a letter. We are therefore entitled to point out, that not only have facilities for publishing illustrated books upon stamps done no harm whatever in the past, but the persons who are vitally interested in the retention of those facilities are capable of rendering some service by the study of their hobby, and it is, moreover, acknowledged that they have rendered such service.

What the present state of the law upon the subject of these illustrations actually is, seems

open to question. It is probably as illegal to reproduce, or to be in possession of the means of reproducing, the stamps of this country, as is the case with the coins and banknotes; nevertheless, until a few years ago, all our catalogues, etc., contained illustrations of the stamps of the United Kingdom, and no effort was made to suppress them. Then a special Act was passed, which made it also illegal to reproduce the stamps of other countries; but in this Act there occur some very remarkable words, which seem plainly to indicate that the possession (and therefore, by implication, the use) of dies, etc., for this purpose, is not necessarily illegal in itself, but that the person possessing them must show "*lawful excuse.*" Upon the meaning of these words, "*lawful excuse,*" the whole question turns, because it is evident that they must have been put there for the purpose of protecting some class of persons, who otherwise would be liable to prosecution as infringing the Act. As far as we can make out, the present view of the authorities seems to be that no one, except perhaps the Commissioners of Inland Revenue and the contractors for printing the stamps, can have "*lawful excuse*"; but this is absurd, as those persons require no excuse, lawful or other. Again, the intention cannot have been to protect those who err through ignorance, because ignorance of the law can never be a "*lawful excuse,*" though it may be such an extenuating circumstance as to relieve an offender from the consequences of his act.

Surely, if ever there could be "*lawful excuse,*" it would be found in the fact that these illustrations have been in use for thirty-five years, in this country and all over the world, practically without let or hindrance, and certainly without the very smallest evil result.

Supposing, however, that the law is against us, which we do not at present admit, the fact still remains that it is not a new law, that it remained a dead letter for some years, and that no circumstances have taken place that should now render it desirable to put it in force; and the present action of the authorities appears to be a perfectly gratuitous attempt to make use of certain powers of harassing harmless people, simply because those powers happen to exist. No more odious abuse of power can possibly be imagined; it is not pretended that any sort of harm has been, or is being done, but the followers of an innocent and, as we have shown, beneficial pursuit are to be worried, and considerable trade interests of various kinds are to be seriously injured, merely because powers which were never intended to be thus used exist; and some mysterious entity, termed a Public Depart-

ment, desires to spend public money in exercising those powers.

Let us now say a few words as to the consequences that will ensue if, first, the law is interpreted as forbidding the illustration of philatelic publications; and, secondly, it is decided to put the law in force. The immediate consequences will be great inconvenience to all publishers of philatelic magazines, catalogues, etc., and no small loss to the printing trade of the country. Our publishers will be compelled to transfer all their printing work to the Continent, and that example will, no doubt, be largely followed. We, personally, shall be extremely sorry to terminate the connection with our friends, Messrs. Brendon and Son, of Plymouth, with whose capabilities as philatelic printers we have been acquainted for a number of years, and it will be very inconvenient to any editor to have work carried on at a distance; but the change will be inevitable. Later on, if the authorities decide to go further, and to prohibit the importation of illustrated stamp magazines, etc., a blow will be dealt at the stamp trade in this country, from which it will probably never entirely recover, and it may well prove the beginning of the end to philately itself. And all this, we may well ask, for what? Will any person be the gainer? will any Public Department be saved from loss? There will be plenty of losers, but we fail to perceive any gain whatever.

\* \* \*

ON the other side of the Atlantic, the philatelic sensation of the hour has been the seizure by the authorities of a certain quantity of the Newspaper and Periodical stamps of the 1875 to 1894 issue, which had, we understand, been placed in the hands of Mr. J. W. Scott for sale by auction. It appears that, by the law of the United States, the possession of these stamps by anyone except the duly authorised officials is entirely illegal—in spite of the facts that hundreds of sets were distributed to various foreign Postal Departments, and to officials of various kinds, and have doubtless thus found their way into the hands of collectors, and that for years these stamps were sold to anyone who applied for them. A test case is to be brought in the American courts, to decide whether the seizure is justified or not, but the whole action of the authorities over there appears to be quite as unnecessary as that (alluded to above) of the corresponding authorities over here, and still more unjust; for, in the first place, it seems probable that the United States Treasury, or Post Office Department, has received full face value for the great majority of the Newspaper

stamps now in the hands of collectors, and, in the second place, those stamps cannot be used by collectors for any postal purpose, and therefore the revenue can suffer no possible loss.

\* \* \*

It is with very great regret that we read, in the *Madrid Filatelico*, the announcement of the death of Don Antonio Fernandez Duro, one of the highest officers of the Spanish Post Office, who is also known to philatelists as the author of a very important work upon the stamps of his own country. Señor Duro entered the Postal service of Spain in 1864, and after a few years in various offices at home was sent to Cuba, where he became head of the Post Office at Havana in 1870. He seems there to have shown not only great energy in coping with the difficulties occasioned by civil war, a terrible hurricane, etc., but also to have found time to display his talent for the compilation of Postal literature by the publication of an *Itinerario de los Correos de la Isla de Cuba*. On his return to Spain, some five years later, the study of Postal History must have occupied a great deal of his attention, for in 1878 he presented to his department an *Index and Summary of the Ordinances, Regulations, etc. etc., issued for the Maritime Posts since their Establishment in 1764*; while in 1881 he published the great work by which he earned the gratitude of all philatelists, the *Reseña Historico-descriptiva de los Sellos de Correos de España*. The present writer had the pleasure of reviewing this book at considerable length in *The Philatelic Record* in 1881 and 1882, and can therefore bear testimony to the value of its contents, which also formed a basis for the postal portion of the larger work produced by Mons. Moens in 1891. For this book, which contains an invaluable mass of official decrees and other documents, admirably arranged for reference, as well as descriptions of the stamps and of the methods of their production, the author received the privilege of free transmission by post, with the use of a special stamp designed for that purpose. Since that time Señor Duro has passed from one to another of the higher offices of his department, reaching at last the post of Administrador del Correo Central (at Madrid), where he died in harness, in the fullest sense of the term, seated at the table at which he had spent so much time in work and study.

## 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.

## PART I.

**British Bechuanaland.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have shown us two varieties of the surcharge upon the ½d., green, of the Cape of Good Hope, the second of which has the words distinctly closer together than the first. Both, we believe, were printed locally.

*Adhesive.* ½d., green; black surcharge, second type.

**British South Africa Company.**—The 1d. value of the 1890 series is catalogued upon a paper thicker than that of the general issue, and without any watermark; the 6d. has also been noted upon this paper, and, like the 1d., perf. 14. The 2d. and 4d. appeared in 1895 upon a similar paper, but perf. 12½, and therefore easily recognizable. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have now shown us the ½d., 2d., 3d., 8d., and 3s., all upon the thicker paper and perf. 14. The paper is quite distinct from the thin, being opaque, and when the stamps are looked at from the back they can be at once distinguished.

*Adhesives.* ½d., blue and red; thicker paper; perf. 14.  
2d., green and red " "  
3d., grey-black and green " "  
6d., blue " "  
8d., rose-lake and blue " "  
3s., brown and green " "

**Canada.**—In reference to the Jubilee stamps, which are meeting with universal and well-deserved condemnation, a Canadian correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly* points out that the 4 and 5 dollars values are of no possible use, because, owing to limitations of weight, etc., the highest amount of postage that can be required upon a letter is \$1.65, and upon a parcel \$3.59, including registration! But this is only further evidence of the fact that these stamps were not intended for use.

**India.**—*Duttia*.—We gather from *The L. P.*, which quotes from *The Ph. J. of India*, that a 1 a. stamp has been issued, in black, on thin white wove paper, of the same type as the other values.

*Adhesive.* 1 a., black.

**Holkar.**—*Le C. de T.-P.* has heard of the 2 a. in a new colour, and of two new values in the current type.

*Adhesives.* 2 a., green.  
4 a., violet.  
8 a., blue.

**Leeward Islands.**—Divers correspondents, each of whom seems to have secured a small stock, and to be anxious to dispose of it at a profit, inform us that the Jubilee was celebrated in these islands by surcharging the stamps (all values) with the letters "V.R.I." in a monogram, enclosed in a circular garter, bearing the inscription, "SEXAGENARY, 1897." This overprint appears to be, as a rule, illegible, and in any case closely resembles a postmark. We should suggest that copies bearing it should be considered equivalent to used. But it is very odd that the only idea of "jubilation" nowadays seems to be issuing new stamps or disfiguring old ones. We have only to add that the disfigurement in this case is in black.

**Mauritius.**—We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the 18 c., which we quoted last month as being in the same colours as the 4 c., has the design in green, and the value in blue.

*Adhesive.* 18 c., green and blue.

*The Ph. R.* states that both values of the envelopes exist in the two sizes previously quoted.

**Newfoundland.**—We greatly regret to learn that the "Cabot" issue, which we had hoped was a permanent one, is of the same temporary, and therefore unnecessary, nature as the Jubilee issue of Canada. The following are the numbers stated to have been printed of the various values,

after which the dies, plates, &c., are certified to have been destroyed:

1 c.	400,000	10 c.	200,000
2 c.	400,000	12 c.	200,000
3 c.	1,000,000	15 c.	200,000
4 c.	400,000	24 c.	100,000
5 c.	400,000	30 c.	100,000
6 c.	400,000	35 c.	100,000
8 c.	200,000	60 c.	100,000

"And in addition One Hundred (100) Sets of the above stamps, being one stamp of each value." The last, we presume, was a specimen sheet of each. There appear to be quite enough of these to go round, but we are sorry that the saying "Evil communications corrupt good manners" should have received this further illustration.

**New South Wales.**—We have received from various sources specimens of the new 1d., 2d., and 2½d. stamps, which are of somewhat commonplace appearance after all. The rectangular design, which we described last month, has been employed for the 2d., and the oblong one for the 2½d., the latter being, in our opinion, the more effective of the two. The 1d. is an upright rectangular stamp, showing the Arms of the Colony (?) upon a shield, within a device of fancy outline, with "NEW—SOUTH WALES—POSTAGE" in three lines at foot, and the value "1d.," just above, at each side. The watermark is Crown and N S W, and the perforation seems to be done with a very rough "comb" machine, perforating one of the longer sides (12) and the two shorter (11) at the same time.

*Adhesives.* 1d., carmine; perf. 11×12.  
2d., dull blue " "  
2½d., mauve " 12×11.

We understand that the new stamps are to be impressed upon envelopes and post cards, when the current supplies are exhausted; also that the 5s., type of 1860, is to be resuscitated, but we doubt whether the printing of this beautiful engraving is likely to be a success.

The combined Postage and Charitable stamp, which we are thankful to say was not adopted for the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund, has, we hear, been brought into play at Sydney. We merely allude to these labels as a warning, and trust that our readers will not waste their money upon them.

**New Zealand.**—A correspondent tells us of the following additions to the lists:

*Adhesive.* 4d., green; perf. 10×11.  
*Life Insurance Department.* ½d., 1d., 2d. (other values); perf. 10.  
*Wrapper.* ½d., rose on white; current type.

**Seychelles.**—Our Dutch contemporary reports that the following values in new colours have been issued:

*Adhesives.* 2 c., yellow and green.  
4 c., pale green.  
8 c., carmine and green.  
10 c., blue and black.  
16 c., red-brown and blue.

We do not know in which of the colours the value is printed; we thought the 16 c. was obsolete altogether.

**Sierra Leone.**—*La Revue Ph. F.* announces the issue of three fresh values of the current type, etc.

*Adhesives.* ½d., lilac and green.  
4d. " carmine.  
6d. "

The ½d. has the value on a lined ground, and the 4d. and 6d. have it on white.

**St. Vincent.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* announces 2½d. and 5d. stamps with the value engraved, superseding those with surcharges. Wmk. Crown and C.A. Perf. 14.

*Adhesives.*—2½d., milky blue.  
5d., grey-brown.

**Tasmania.**—A 5s. stamp, of the current type, etc., is reported.

*Adhesive.* 5s., lilac and red.

**Tonga.**—*The Australian Ph.* lists the new series for this place. A frame containing specimens of these was shown at the Exhibition, but we did not note the colours, as we were not sure whether they were those finally adopted. As our contemporary states, they are certainly more beautiful than anything of the kind that Tonga (it is spelt "Toga" on the new stamps) has ever possessed before, and we hope the King will rest content. The 2d., 2½d., 5d., 7½d., 10d., and 1s., all bear a portrait of the



King; the others show various pictures. They are said to be "watermarked with a pattern of turtles swimming in different directions," but the destination of all is no doubt the same; and perf. 13½.

#### Adhesives.

½d., dark blue.	6d., vermilion
1d., red and black.	7½d., green and black.
2d., bistre and black.	10d., carmine and black.
2½d., blue and black.	1s., brown and black.
3d., emerald and black.	2s., blue and black.
4d., lilac and green.	2s. 6d., purple.
5d., orange and black.	5s., orange-red and black.

**Victoria.**—We gather from the following cutting, from the *Australasian*, of Melbourne, July 10, 1897, that this colony is following the bad example set by New South Wales. However, we fancy that this sort of foolishness is not going to do much harm, except to the unwise persons who speculate in rubbish of this kind.

#### "BAIT FOR PHILATELISTS.

"The Cabinet has decided to try the experiment of making a special issue of stamps to tempt the speculative instincts of philatelists, with a view of devoting the proceeds to charity. The issue is to comprise 40,000 1d. stamps, to be sold at 1s. each, and 10,000 2½d. stamps, to be disposed of at 2s. 6d. Of the receipts, the Postal Department will only retain the face value of the stamps, and the balance of the money raised is to be allotted to some charitable object, to be decided upon by the Governor in Council."

**Western Australia.**—In reference to the question of the colour of the surcharge "1½d." on the 3d. card, *Mekeel's Weekly* asserts that this card has been catalogued with a lilac surcharge "for a number of years," and doubts its existence with the overprint in any other colour. We beg to assure our contemporary that the copy we obtained a few years back (it was only issued in 1892) has the surcharge in blue, and that we never saw the lilac variety until a few months ago.

#### PART II.

**Afghanistan.**—A correspondent very kindly sends us the following cutting from the *Madras Mail* for June 24th, 1897:

#### "NEW STAMPS FOR AFGHANISTAN.

"SIMLA, 23rd June.—The Amir of Afghanistan is about to introduce some new kinds of postage stamps in Afghanistan. The stamps of each province are to be coloured differently. The Postmasters will be instructed to remove all defaced stamps from the covers before delivery, and send them to Kabul, whence they will be sent to India for sale."

This a new form of official speculation; in future we shall only collect Afghans on "the original."

**Brazil.**—The *Ill. Brief Journal* states that the 100 r. and 1000 r. have been issued in the type with "REIS" at each side of the figures of value.

Adhesives.	100 r., rose and black.
	1000 r., green and mauve.

**Chili.**—Messrs. Hume and Co., of Santiago, send us a cutting from a newspaper, in which is announced an issue of Official Stamps, to be formed by overprinting a stock of obsolete Telegraph Stamps with the words "Servicio del Estado, Franqueo" and the value! This would seem to give scope for varieties innumerable, in the combinations of the original values with those surcharged. We fear that Chili is about to destroy the high reputation that it has hitherto possessed!

We gather, from various sources, that some change has taken place in the *Return Receipt Stamp*, issued in brown in 1894. We can believe that it is now printed in black, but we cannot believe that it is inscribed "Avis de payement," partly because those words are not Spanish, and partly because they do not appear to have anything to do with the purpose for which such a stamp is intended!

**Colombia.**—A correspondent sends us a specimen of a forgery of the surcharge "Habilitada—Vale \$0.01—Honda," on the 2 c., green, which was chronicled last year, but which we did not catalogue, as it appeared to be of a somewhat doubtful character. We believe that these surcharged stamps were used, and we are told that they were really necessary—they are collected, at any rate, or it would not have been worth somebody's while to imitate the surcharge. The imitation differs from the original principally in having the lines of the overprint too close together.

*Le Coll. de T.-P.* reports that the 20 c. of current type has appeared in fresh colours.

Adhesive. 20 c., pale brown on pale green; perf. ?

**Ecuador.**—We have received the 10 c., of the large commemorative issue of 1895, surcharged diagonally "1897-1898." *Mekeel's Weekly* reports the 1 c. of the same issue with a fresh overprint, consisting of the Arms of the Republic in a circle, with "CORREOS—PROVISIONALES" above and below. *La Revue Ph. F.* adds that the 2 c. and 10 c. exist with this circular disfigurement. It is also reported that the 20 c. of 1896 exists surcharged "1897-1898," and "DIEZ CENTAVOS," in three lines. This seems a cheap way of using up unsaleable stock, but the surcharges are quite unnecessary, of course.

Adhesives.	10 c., yellow; with date in black.
	1 c., carmine; black circular surcharge.
	2 c., blue
	10 c., yellow
	10 c., in black, on 20 c., orange.

*The A. J. of P.* has received a 5 c. of a new type, with name above and value below, and no date!

Adhesive. 5 c., lake; new type; perf. 15½.

**France.**—According to *Le C. de T.-P.* the Pneumatic Post letter card now has the heading "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE." Letter card. 50 c., black on blue; new formula.

From the same journal we learn that the stamps used at Zanzibar now have the name surcharged upon them, as well as the value.

Adhesives.	½ a., in red, on 5 c., green.
1 a.,	in blue, on 10 c., black on lilac.
1½ a.,	in red, on 15 c., blue.
2 a.,	in blue, on 20 c., red on green.
2½ a.,	on 25 c., black on rose.
3 a.,	on 30 c., brown.
4 a.,	on 40 c., red.
5 a.,	on 50 c., rose.
7½ a.,	on 75 c., black on orange.
10 a.,	in red, on 1 fr., olive-green.
50 a.,	in blue, on 5 fr., lilac.

**Italy.**—*Eritrea.*—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles the new 5 c. surcharged for use in this colony.

Adhesive. 5 c., green; black surcharge.

**Liberia.**—*The Ph. R.*, which patriotically adds this Republic to the British Empire, describes a new 3 c. stamp. It is printed in red, on a background of pale green, and the design consists of the words "REPUBLIC LIBERIA" in an arched label, above a figure "3," with the word "CENTS" below the figure, and "INLAND POSTAGE" on a curved label at foot, all within a key-pattern frame. Perf. ?

Adhesive. 3 c., red and green.

**Monaco.**—We have received the 75 c. in a much deeper shade of brown than that of the previous printing.

**Shanghai.**—Mr. W. Thorne has a sheet of the 80 cash, green, of 1889, imperf. vertically; also a sheet of the 60 cash of the same issue, which shows that one vertical row consists of stamps without the dot over the lower character on the left.

**Spain.**—Mr. W. S. Webb shows us a curious specimen of the 50 mils. de esc. of 1870, printed apparently from a damaged cast. The large dot after "50" is replaced by two small dots, thus "50"; the large "I" of "MIL" is broken, forming a small "i"; the dash under the "s" that follows has become two dots, thus "s"; and the "O" of "E" is broken at top, and looks like a "c" lying on its back.

A correspondent of *The Ph. R.* describes a curious variety of the 1879 issue, consisting of a copy of the 10 c., dull rose, printed apparently over a very pale impression of the 25 c., lilac-blue, the two impressions being inverted with reference to one another, and a portion of the inscription "25 CENTIMOS" showing above the top of the impression of the 10 c. We can only suppose that the impression of the higher value was too pale for use, and, being perhaps invisible by artificial light, the sheet on which it was printed got mixed with the clean ones.

**Turkey.**—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a specimen of the current 20 paras, with a white bar across the "0" of "20," making it look something like a figure "8," due no doubt to a defective block, or to something lying across the figure in the printing.

**United States.**—A correspondent kindly sends us a copy of the current 50 c., on watermarked paper, in a colour which is almost vermilion rather than orange, certainly a very red shade of the latter.

## THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste.*)*Continued from page 221, vol. vii.*

THE time having arrived for the issue of permanent (?) 10 pfennig cards for the Postal Union, Mr. Gätke sent, June 22, 1879, a new design for a card to the printing office at Berlin, requesting, as usual, an immediate supply. Proofs were sent to Heligoland on July 31, 1879, and were approved on August 4; the supply was sent at the end of the same month, and the issue was delayed until the following October, probably with a view to using up the cards surcharged in 1879, as would appear from a letter of Oct. 22, which we received from the Postmaster, in which he told us that the provisional cards were no longer on hand.

*Issue of Oct. 22, 1879. (Illustration O.)*

The design resembles that of the issue of 1878, with certain modifications which correspond to some extent with the description given of the *Essay* of that issue, described at p. 219, vol. vii. The type which was not adopted then seems to have been employed for this issue, with the addition of the words "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" inserted in the frame above. There are three lines for the address, placed somewhat irregularly.

Engraved by Mr. A. Schiffner, and printed in *black* on greyish white, *bluish* white, and *creamy* white card. The frame varies in size from 130 mm. to 127 mm. in width, and from 78½ mm. to 77 mm. in depth. We have found the following varieties among a few used cards taken at random; they are not of any special interest, the variations being due to expansion or shrinkage of the card:

130 × 77½ mm., used . . . . .	July 27, 1884
" " " " " " " " " " " "	Sept. 1 " "
129 × 78½ mm. " " " " " " " "	" 17 " "
128½ × 78 mm. " " " " " " " "	Oct. 14, 1887
127 × 77½ mm. " " " " " " " "	Sept. 6, 1888
129½ × 77 mm. " " " " " " " "	May 29, 1889

There were thirteen lots of these cards printed, at the following dates:

End of Aug., 1879 . . . . .	10,300 copies
August 27, 1880 . . . . .	10,000 "
June 30, 1881 . . . . .	20,000 "
" 8, 1882 . . . . .	10,000 "
October 17 " " " " " " " "	10,000 "
July 30, 1883 . . . . .	20,000 "
March 20, 1884 . . . . .	30,000 "
April 16, 1885 . . . . .	40,000 "
May 29, 1886 . . . . .	40,000 "
" 21, 1887 . . . . .	30,000 "
June 6, 1888 . . . . .	30,000 "
April 27, 1889 . . . . .	30,000 "
May 29, 1890 . . . . .	40,000 "
Total . . . . .	320,300 copies

We have seen it stated in a German periodical that, owing to a temporary exhaustion of the cards of this issue, those of 1878 were again brought into use in August, 1882. This appears to us most improbable, for if there had been any remainder of the earlier issue it would certainly have been disposed of with the stock sold in September, 1879, to Mr. Goldner.

*Manufacture.* The design was engraved on copper, and four reproductions in relief were made and arranged in a vertical row to form a plate for printing the cards four at a time.

*Essays* we have not met with.

*Forgery.* We have received from M. P. Piri a forgery which it is necessary to describe in detail. It appears to

have been produced by means of a tracing on transparent paper, transferred to a stone, and printed by lithography.

The frame measures 129 × 80 mm., a size which we have not met with in the genuine cards. The card is plain white, surfaced.

"UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" measures 44½ mm.

The "P" of "POSTALE" is too straight, and the "s," a fancy letter, too open.

The "N" and "V" of "UNIVERSELLE" are too much compressed, the "R" has the right leg too long, the "S" is too wide.

The word "HELIGOLAND" measures 59 mm. instead of 60 mm., and shows numerous points of difference from the genuine type, both in the shapes of the letters and in their shadows.

The words "FOREIGN-POST-CARD" measure 36 mm. instead of 36½ mm. There are many differences in the lettering here also, notably in the "F," "R," "E" and "G," all of which slope too much.

The *Scroll* has three dots in the left-hand end, and three vertical dashes at the right, instead of one dot and one horizontal dash at the left and two vertical dashes at the right.

The *Shield* shows no projection on the upper left; its lower point is too wide; the Cross on the top of the Crown is incomplete.

The figure "1" of "10" is too thin.

There are, besides, a number of points of difference in the frame, in the dotted lines for the address, &c. &c., but we think that those which we have described are sufficient for the detection of this forgery.

The impression is in *grey-black*.

*Reply-paid Cards.*

On August 1, 1876, the Governor of Heligoland ordered from Berlin a supply of 5 + 5 pfennig cards, and requested that they might be adorned with a frame, the better to distinguish them from the single cards. The proofs sent on August 8 were at once approved, and on the 16th of the same month the supply ordered was despatched to Heligoland. The issue of these cards took place on September 1, 1876, as may be seen by the following brief announcement:

"Notice.

"By order of the Royal Government, Post Cards with reply paid—5 + 5 pfennig—are put in circulation this day.

"Heligoland, September 1st, 1876.

"By order,

(Signed) "R. PILGER, Postmaster."

*Issue of Sept. 1, 1876. (Illustration P.)*

Formula with a frame, measuring 132 × 80 mm., composed of printer's types taken from the frame of the reply-paid cards of the 1873 issue of the German Empire. Stamp with embossed profile of Queen Victoria impressed in the right upper corner. In the centre of the upper part of the card is the heading:

"HELIGOLAND POST-OFFICE."

"POST CARD. POST-KARTE."

Below is "To (An)," followed by four dotted lines for the address, the last two shorter than the others, and the third headed "in." On the lower left, in four lines—"The reverse card is for the—answer.—Die angebotene Karte ist für—die Antwort bestimmt." The reply card is without this instruction, but has a third line of heading—"Answer—Antwort."

The two cards are joined at the top, and have the impression on the *first* and *third* pages, the formula in *black*, and the stamp in colour, on *buff* card.

5 + 5 pf. (½d. + ½d.), deep yellow-green.

*Manufacture.* There was only one printing of 5000 copies, a small portion of which was used in 1879 for conversion into 10 + 10 pfennig cards, whilst another and more considerable portion was sold in bulk at the same period.

For the impression of the formula the blocks for the first three lines of the inscriptions upon the single cards were employed. The letterpress was completed by the addition of the four dotted lines for the address, the instruction on the lower left for the first half, and the third line of the heading for the second half. The frame was set up separately for each of the cards that composed the sheet:

*Varieties* may be found differing in the word "in," in the instruction at the left, and in the setting of the frame.

*Characteristics.* The embossed portion of the stamp always shows the details of the engraving distinct, which is not the case with the reprints. This printing may also be distinguished by the *deep yellow-green* shade of the impression.

The dimensions of the instruction on the lower left of the first half are as follows:

1st line	measures	39 mm.
2nd "	"	12 "
3rd "	"	39 "
4th "	"	32 "

and the four lines measure 12 mm. in height.

The 4th line for the address commences under the dot after "bestimmt," and measures 85½ mm.

\* \* \*

It should be remembered that the Postal Notice of July 10, 1879 (*see* page 50, vol. vii.) announced the issue of reply-paid cards with a surcharge. The reason for the delay (until Aug. 10) was that, in order to avoid the expense of surcharging, it had been at first decided that a 5 pfennig adhesive stamp should be affixed by the side of the impressed stamp. At the last moment this plan was abandoned, and as it was necessary to send the cards to the printers at Cuxhaven, and to allow time for executing the surcharge, the issue was necessarily postponed, and the time allowed was thirty days.

It would seem that the printing, even then, was done rather hurriedly, as we have met with various types of the surcharge upon cards which we received at that period, and which certainly belonged to editions printed at the same time upon different presses, although according to the accounts of the Postal Department of Heligoland there were only 700 cards surcharged.

*Issue of Aug. 10, 1879.* (Illustration Q.)

Cards of 1876, surcharged at the top of the frame with the words "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE," in thick *sans-serif* capitals, with a type-set ornament at each end. The stamp surcharged in the same manner as that upon the single cards.

*First Variety.* (Illustration R.)

(a) "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE." measures 90½ mm.

(b) The surcharge upon the stamp is 6 mm. below these words; the large figure "1" of "1½" is placed directly under the extreme end of the second "L" of "UNIVERSELLE."

(c) The horizontal line under the surcharged heading is 1½ mm. below the words; it is 35 mm. long, and commences between the "O" and "S" of "POSTALE," and finishes under the "V" of "UNIVERSELLE."

(d) The ornaments at each end of the heading are regular and complete. (The right-hand ornament appears from the illustration to be set lower than the left.—ED. M. 7.)

(e) The surcharge at the top of the stamp measures 19½ mm.

(f) The surcharge at the bottom of the stamp measures 23 mm.

*Second variety.* (Illustration S.)

(a) "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE." still measures 90½ mm., in spite of the displacement of the first two words.

(b) The surcharge at the top of the stamp is 5½ mm. below these words; the large figure "1" is placed as in the first variety.

(c) The line is 1½ mm. below the heading; it is the same length as before, commences under the "O" of "POSTALE" and finishes between the letters "I" and "V" of "UNIVERSELLE."

(d) The smaller ornament at the right is incomplete; and the letters "P," "S," and "A" of "POSTALE" are broken in various places. The word "UNION" is divided into three parts, there being too much space between the "I" and the "O," and between the "O" and the "N."

(e, f) As in the first variety.

*Third variety.* (Illustration T.)

The setting is entirely fresh, and the impression is less deeply printed—showing less relief at the back—as if from a different nature of type.

(a) "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE." measures 89½ mm.

(b) The surcharge at the top of the stamp is 6 mm. below these words; the large figure "1" is below the space between the second "L" and final "E" of "UNIVERSELLE."

(c) The line is 3 mm. below the words; it measures 35 mm., commences between the letters "O" and "S," and finishes under the letter "V."

(d) The ornaments at the ends are regular (and on the same level); there are no broken letters, or divisions in the words as in the second variety.

(e) The surcharge at the top of the stamp measures 19½ mm.

(f) The surcharge at the bottom of the stamp measures 22½ mm.

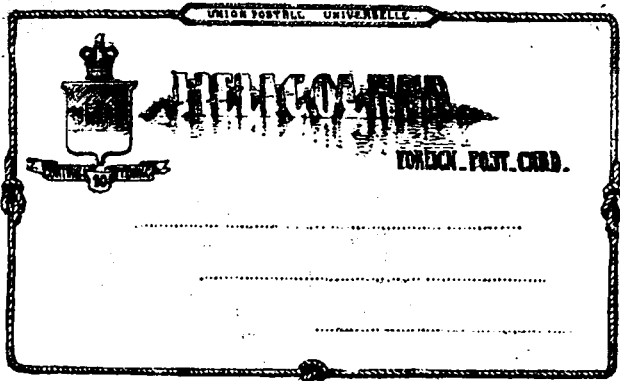
It may well be asked, What was the object of setting up these three varieties of the surcharge for the overprinting of one lot of cards only? We believe that the following are the causes of their existence: When the printer commenced his work he neglected to tighten up his forme sufficiently; the type having too much play, it happened, as is frequently the case in such circumstances, that some of the letters and ornaments got broken or displaced, as we find to be the case with the line under the inscription. Without rearranging his types in their original position, the printer seems simply to have tightened up his forme with the types in the positions and state in which they then happened to be; hence the *second variety*.

This slipping and injury of the type having occurred during the surcharging of the first page of the cards, it is impossible to find the *first variety* upon both halves of any of the reply-paid cards, as it is customary in such cases to complete the printing (or overprinting) of the first page of all the cards before going on to the second. We find, therefore, the *first* and the *second varieties* together upon some copies of the double cards, while others have the *second variety* upon both halves.

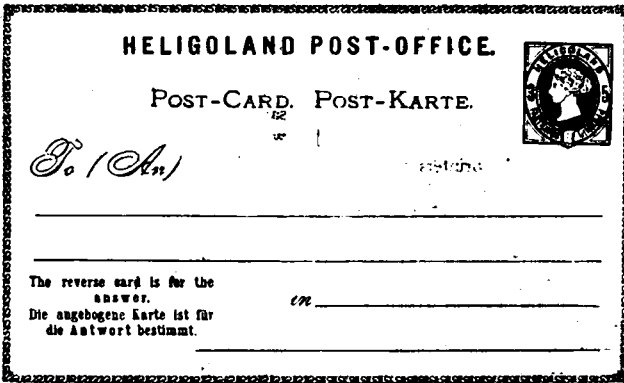
As for the *third variety*, that is no doubt due to the fact that, in order to get through the work quicker, the printer made use of a second press, which gave a less heavy impression (*less foulage*).

We have, therefore, the following varieties of the cards: 10 + 10 pf., in black, on 5 + 5 pf., deep yellow-green.

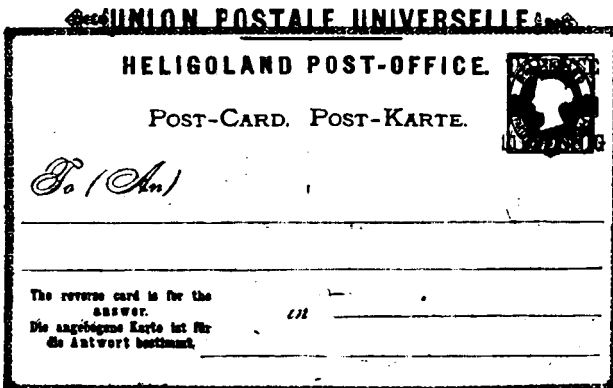
1. *First variety* of surcharge on *first half*, *second variety* on *second half*
2. *Second variety* of surcharge on *both halves*.
3. *Third variety* of surcharge on *both halves*.



O



P



Q

The reverse card is for the answer.  
 Die angelegene Karte ist für die Antwort bestimmt.

The reverse card is for the answer.  
 Die angelegene Karte ist für die Antwort bestimmt.

The reverse card is for the answer.  
 Die angelegene Karte ist für die Antwort bestimmt.

*Errors of impression.*

With the *second* variety of surcharge only.

(a) The original stamp having been impressed too high up on the first half (falling partly upon the upper margin), the inscription "10 PFENNIG" is printed below the stamp.

(b) Without any surcharge upon the second half.

(c) With the surcharge upon the second half struck too high, so that the heading "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" is on the back of the first half; "1½ PENCE" in the margin; the two rectangles cover the upper corners of the stamp, and "10 PFENNIG" is across the middle of the latter.

(d) The surcharge on the second half placed too low, the heading being inside the frame.

(e) With the surcharge on the back of the second half, instead of on the face

With the *third* variety of surcharge only.

(a) The second half has the heading sloping down to the right, and below the upper part of the frame; "1½ PENCE" is across the head, and the rectangles and lower surcharge below the stamp.

(b) The second half has the surcharge on the back, instead of on the face.

(c) The second half has no overprint in *black*, but traces of the impression may be seen, probably the result of two cards being placed in the press at once.

*Manufacture.* The operation of surcharging was carried out in the same manner as in the case of the single cards, except that no corrections of misplaced overprints were made, in spite of the numerous irregularities which occurred in the course of the printing.

*Essays.* It is probable that none exist, as there was no time to submit specimens of the surcharge.

*Imitation.* At the request of one of his customers, who was always anxious to possess something which no one else possessed, a German stamp dealer had an imitation of the surcharge of 1879, which we have just been describing, impressed by his own printer upon six copies of the *reprint* of the reply-paid cards. These six copies having been presented to the philatelist who had invented this rare curiosity, he declared himself contented with *three* copies, and the other three were given to other amateurs. It is this forgery that was denounced in 1894, in a German periodical, as the abomination of desolation!

Wishing to give a full description of the card, we have used our best endeavours to obtain one, but without success. The collector who pinned his faith to the number *three* declared that he no longer possessed a single one of those copies! This imitation, after all, is not a very dangerous one; the card itself, being a reprint, was already three-fourths false, and bearing in addition a forged surcharge, it was not calculated to be very deceptive.

Mr. Wulburn describes the points of difference between this and the genuine as follows:

The heading "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" is imitated pretty closely; the ornaments, especially those upon the reply half, are too finely engraved.

The surcharge upon the stamp differs:

(1.) In the letters, which are too narrow, with the *serifs* too thin.

(2.) The figure "2" of "1½" is above the level of the lower line of the word "PENCE."

(3.) The figure "1" of "10" is the same height as the other figure and the letters.

This description agrees closely with that of the forged surcharge upon the single card.

(To be continued.)

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

We are indebted to Mr. Westoby for a copy of Part I. of a reissue, in book form, of the admirable series of papers upon "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe,"\* which have been running through the *Philatelists' Supplements* of the *Bazaar* for some time past. The papers have been carefully revised throughout, and although their author modestly puts them forward as of value principally to the beginner, or to those who have not made any special study of the stamps of Europe, we are sure that they will prove most useful, in their present handy form, to philatelists of all classes, who will find accumulated in them a fund of interesting information.

Part I. consists of the papers upon the stamps of Alsace and Lorraine, and those of Austria and Hungary, in addition to an introduction containing some most valuable notes upon: The component parts (if we may so call them) of a stamp; Modes of Printing as applied to stamps; Paper, the various kinds and their manufacture; Impression, that is to say the results produced by the various Modes of Printing; Perforation, the various natures, and the method of gauging them; Gum; Used and Unused stamps; Reprints; and, finally, the general treatment of the stamps collected. In speaking of machine-made paper, Mr. Westoby says, "The pulp is spread over a travelling bed of wire gauze or wires disposed for laid paper." We believe that at the present day the *bed* is always made of plain wire gauze, and that the nature of the paper, wove or laid (as well as the pattern of the watermark), is determined by the "Dandy roll" under which the pulp passes, so that the same machine will produce either kind of paper, without any necessity for changing the bed. It is a matter of very small consequence, as we are interested rather in the result produced than in the exact method of producing it. It is useful to note, as the author points out, that the surface of *hand-made* laid paper is rough, and in fact ribbed, whilst that of *machine-made* is smooth, the latter being passed between rollers in the process of manufacture; this also accounts for the fact that in some cases the *laid* lines are hardly visible, owing perhaps to the paper having been not quite sufficiently dried before it reached the rollers.

In reference to the "ribbed appearance" which is sometimes found in a paper that should be plain, we are told—"Papermakers say that this is due to an imperfection in the manufacture, arising from the condition of the felt upon which the paper is laid." This fully confirms the theory that the appearance of these so-called *ribbed* papers is due to accident, and not to design; but the question still remains undecided, whether that appearance is not sometimes produced during the printing of the stamps, and not during the manufacture of the paper. The felt is no doubt the cause in either case.

Mr. Westoby acknowledges the difficulty, amounting in some cases to impossibility, of giving written descriptions of some of the complex colours now employed for printing stamps. He adds: "No attempt will be made to describe the various tints of colour, except when so marked as to appear worthy of attention, it being understood that by 'shades' is meant the comparative depth of the normal colour, and that 'tints' are variations from the normal colour."

We have only had time for a hasty glance through the chapters that follow, but as far as we can see they display all the care and accuracy that we are accustomed to meet with in the works of this veteran philatelist, who in the

\* *The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe.* By W. A. S. WESTOBY. London: L. Upcott Gill, 170, Strand, W.C.

volume before us is dealing with a branch of our science that very few are as well acquainted with.

\* \* \*

Mr. Walter Morley sends us the new edition of his *Catalogue and Price List of the Stamps of Great Britain*, which we had neither time nor space to notice last month. As in the case of the former edition, this is a comprehensive catalogue, including Postal adhesives and stationery in all their varieties, Illustrated Envelopes of various kinds, Telegraph Stamps and Forms, Stamps of Private Posts, Railway Stamps, the great army of Fiscals which no man can number, and finally (but these we think should have come earlier in the book) the British stamps overprinted for use in Bechuanaland, Cyprus, and other places. The principal improvements introduced in this edition appear to be—first, that it is in the pocket size, to which all catalogues are now being reduced; and second, that in the case of the adhesives the prices are given in four columns, headed "Unused, with gum," "Unused, no gum," "Fine Used Copies," "Fair Used Copies." In these days, when the old theory that "a stamp's a stamp" is quite exploded, this multiplication of the price columns is no doubt necessary; but we should fancy that differences of opinion are very likely to arise as to what is a "fine" and what is a "fair" used copy. The fact is that the pricing of *used* stamps according to their condition—which we think was started by E. L. Pemberton some five-and-twenty years ago—is becoming more and more difficult, and more and more necessary. In stock books, of course, it can be carried out, and the collector can then pick his specimens in accordance with his taste and the length of his purse; but in the catalogues the safest plan would be, perhaps, to say "from — to —," if double columns are given.

The accuracy of the lists, and the correctness of the prices (the latter especially being no business of ours) we do not question, but there are some little matters of arrangement, etc., which we venture to criticise. The index would be more useful if arranged alphabetically, instead of being simply a list of the contents in the order in which they occur in the book; in its present form it is hardly necessary. In the lists of stationery we regret to see that the sign "x" is uniformly employed for "+," the former being perfectly meaningless in this connection, except where size is to be indicated. On page 58 the word "by" is substituted (by the printer?) for the sign, and we find an envelope described in a way which can only mean that it is "2d., purple," *long*, "by 1½d., brown," *wide*! If a word is used, it should be the word "and." On page 123 we find the commencement of a large class of stamps headed "FISCALS," and this word is placed at the head of every page down to 147. But are not the Newspaper Tax and other stamps described on pages 114 to 123, and the Sea Policies' stamps, etc., on pages 147 to 181, also *Fiscals*? We should have classed them all under this head, but possibly we should have been wrong.

These are small matters. The mathematics, with which we were crammed in early life, have perhaps made us impatient of the confusion of the signs for multiplication and addition; and in the matter of the fiscals we are open to correction.

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One of the objects shown in the recent Exhibition, which especially attracted our personal attention, was an early caricature of Mulready's design for the envelopes, shown by Dr. Robert Lyon. With this was a comic description of the envelope, or rather of the caricature, containing allusions to political matters of the time, and both appear to have been cut from a periodical called *The Penny*

*Newspaper* for June 6th, 1840. Can any of our readers give us any information as to this paper, or show us a copy of this number or of any other numbers of that period? We believe that it was published weekly, but have no certain information even upon this point.

Dr. Lyon exhibited some other interesting engravings, Post Office notices, &c., selected from a large collection of papers of that period, and he has since very kindly lent us some cuttings, out of which we pick—for the present—the following as a sample (it is taken from a paper of June, 1843):

"What have they been doing in the Commons? Making a row about Rowland Hill and the postage appointments. Well, they are beginning to have some sympathy with men of letters at last. And Rowland Hill was a deserving fellow after all.

"They shouldn't have bid his services sleep,  
Nor his genius go to bed,  
But have let him manage a public-house,  
With the sign of the *Queen's Head*!

"He shouldn't have gone to the right about,  
Like an idle drone or scamp,  
When he knew that his fair reward should be  
Of a very different *stamp*!

"His friends took note of his desperate plight,  
A shame which they could but feel,  
And under the circumstances thought it right  
To go at once to a *Peel*!

"Away they peppered to Parliament-house,  
Where they muster'd in a host,  
And the chances now are that Rowland Hill  
Will not go—without a *Post*!

"He'll not go without a post, but still  
His face will be tinged with strife,  
For he's had enough up-hill work with peace  
To be *pensive* all his life!

"And sure, at whatever date he dies,  
After the late exposure,  
He'll be put in an *envelope* of black,  
And buried in some *enclosure*!

"Then if Fortune over his means have smiled,  
In a way to have made him laud her,  
The very last will of Rowland Hill  
Will be one great *money order*!

"An order made at the 'crack of doom,'  
When the limbs grow cold and shivery,  
Put in at the office of Death's dark room,  
And sent by life's *last delivery*!"

\* \* \*

We have received the *Annual Report of the North-west Provinces (India) Philatelic Club*, which is modestly described as edited by the Hon. Sec., Lieut. S. E. Madden, 17th Bengal Infantry, but which appears to consist almost entirely of that gentleman's writings. One of his papers, "Notes on the Stamps of Cashmere," we turned to with much interest, as the stamps have always been special favourites of our own, and we greatly regret to find that these notes are by no means as accurate as could be wished. In speaking of the circular issues, the author classes the 4 a. with the second types of ½ a. and 1 a., but the higher value resembles far more closely the first types of the two lower, and is, we believe, in the larger size—but the size is a very uncertain guide to the types, which can be easily recognized by the relative positions of the characters. We fully agree with the author of the paper, in considering it very doubtful whether any of the circular stamps printed after 1870 were intended for postal use. We fancy that some of them were allowed to be so employed, though it is only of late years that we have seen such impressions with postmarks of satisfactory appearance. But we have no faith in any circular stamps on *white laid* paper, as issued before 1870; these impressions have always been assigned to 1877, or thereabouts, when they first came over to Europe, in company with (or perhaps a little later than) the ½ a., 4 a., and 8 a. of the early rectangular types on similar paper. We have never seen any of these with a thoroughly satisfactory obliteration, and hardly know how they should be classed.

In the early rectangular, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., 2 a., 4 a., and 8 a. are always of the same types, dated 1923; only the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. and 1 a. are found dated 1924 also. With the exception of those printed on *white laid paper* in 1877, or earlier, alluded to above, there can be no doubt that the oil colour impressions of the early rectangular stamps are *reprints*, printed long after the types of 1878, and later, came into use. Most of the varieties have been struck off within the last ten years, and there is no evidence in favour of their having ever been admitted to postal use.

In the case of the 1878 issue, Lieut. Madden seems to have rather mixed up the papers. The first printings were not on *thin laid paper*, but on ordinary laid, and consisted of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., 1 a., and 2 a. values, in shades of *slate*, *mauve*, *violet*, and *indigo*, and also in *red*; and in the last colour the three values are likewise found on ordinary and on very thick *white wove paper*. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. is supposed to have come out a little later, printed in *red*, on ordinary laid paper, and the 4 a. is also found in *red on laid*, but the few copies we have seen of this stamp are upon a thinner laid paper than the other values of that period. Then follow the thin wove papers, varying in whiteness and in substance, and lastly came the *thin laid paper*, commencing about 1889. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., *red*, and 8 a., *blue*, in *water colour*, on white laid paper, are quite unknown to us, as is also the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., printed from a single die on native and on wove papers, but in what colours is not stated; on the other hand, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., *blue*, which we only know in water colour, seems to be placed among the ordinary impressions in oil.

In a second paper, on "The Adhesive Stamps of British India Surcharged for use in certain Native States," the author seems to be on firmer ground. He deals here with the stamps of Gwalior, and gives statistics, the correctness of which we assume, of the numbers of the various values overprinted at different times and with different settings of the surcharge, and shows, by diagrams, the positions on the sheets of the stamps with the native word measuring  $13\frac{1}{2}$  mm. and 15 mm., respectively, also of other varieties. This paper is a valuable contribution to the history of some of the surcharged stamps, in which we confess to taking a very limited interest, and we should be glad to see similar study extended to the stamps used in other States, with a view to showing which of the numerous *errors* chronicled are really constant, and which are due to defective printing and shown on certain sheets only.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By C. J. PHILLIPS.

### THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

CONTINUATION OF NOTES FROM LAST NUMBER.

**Dinners and Entertainments.** In addition to the dinners and entertainments noted in our last number, a few other festivities took place during the last days of the Exhibition, which we note as follows:—

On Tuesday, August 3rd, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, gave a lunch at Prince's Restaurant, Piccadilly, to a number of their friends. After this the party journeyed to Waterloo Station, where two saloons were attached to the 2.10 train for Twickenham. A call was made at the private residence of Mr. Phillips, Amyand House, Twickenham, where other guests were picked up, and from there the party made their way to the Thames, where the electric launch *Viscountess Bury*, which had been engaged for the afternoon and evening, was found awaiting

them. A very enjoyable trip up the river as far as Garrick Villa was made, going past Teddington, Kingston, Hampton Court, etc., and through Molesey Lock. Tea and ices, etc., were served on board, and the journey both up and down the river was enlivened by songs and music by two professional artistes who were in attendance. Amongst those on board the launch we might mention Mr. and Mrs. Ehrenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Oldfield, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gibbons, the Misses Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips, Mrs. and Miss Bolitho, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Baron A. de Worms, Messrs. M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, J. N. Luff, F. Breitfuss, W. E. Jeff, P. Barnsdall, W. Pimm, W. H. Peckitt, Cröwle, etc. etc. On returning to Twickenham in the evening the party reassembled at Amyand House, where a cold collation was served, the bulk of the party returning to London in the saloons attached to the 9 o'clock train.

The concluding feast of the Exhibition was given by our esteemed friend Mr. W. H. Peckitt, commonly called the "*Panther of the Strand*." So well does he recognize this title, that on the handsome menu cards placed before each guest at his dinner there was a representation of the panther, or tiger, leaping from the jungle, as shown on one of the stamps of Sungei Ujong. This dinner took place on Wednesday, August 4th, at the Trocadero Restaurant, and the gentlemen present were as follows:—Barons A. de Reuterskiöld and A. de Worms, Dr. Stanley Taylor, Lieutenant F. H. Napier, Messrs. F. Breitfuss, E. D. Bacon, W. J. Middleton, W. W. Blest, R. Ehrenbach, M. P. Castle, J. A. Tilleard, H. R. Oldfield, H. J. White, and W. B. Avery.

Considering the great heat of the weather during the Exhibition, and that it happened at the end of the London season and during the Goodwood week, the attendance was about as great as could be expected, but hardly came up to the expectations of the Executive Committee. From a business point of view we think that the Exhibition may rank as a fair success. From inquiries we have made we believe that the sales in the dealers' room, amongst the stallholders, amount to between £2000 and £2500. Fair and medium class stamps in fine condition were in good demand, but sets and packets are not much asked for at this time of the year, as most of the younger collectors are away at the seaside and out of London during the great heat. No doubt the Exhibition will result in a very large number of new collectors joining our ranks, as the Press notices have been both lengthy and numerous.

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A few curious incidents came under our notice, but unfortunately one forgets to note of these at the time they occur, and they are lost sight of. We might, however, place one or two on record. During the dinner of the Philatelic Society on the Tuesday a small boy, who was in attendance at the bottom of the stairs pointing out the way to the dining-room, called out, "This way for the Philanthropic dinner." Probably this was the first time that philatelists had been called philanthropists.

Two ladies called one day at the Exhibition and asked the policeman on duty if he could point out some of the Royal exhibits. He, poor fellow, was not a philatelist, but he had been using his eyes and saw that one case contained stamps and plates of Prince Edward Isle, exhibited, we believe, by the London Society. He at once conducted the ladies to this exhibit, and said, "Here you are, mum; this is a collection belonging to Prince Edward of York."

We sincerely hope that Prince Edward will take after his illustrious father, but we do not think that he is yet of an age to appreciate philately; however, the answer quite

satisfied the ladies, who studied the stamps with much interest.\*

At the annual dinner of the Philatelic Society the Chairman, Mr. M. P. Castle, in responding to the toast of the evening, "The Philatelic Society of London," stated that owing to pressure of work in arranging the exhibits he had had no time to prepare a speech and no time to work up "impromptus" beforehand. Amongst other things he stated that the members of the Executive Committee should be especially endowed with three qualities: First, the digestion of the ostrich, in order to enable them to survive the numerous dinners and banquets; secondly, the imperturbability of the Sphinx, to enable them to answer the most ridiculous questions, etc., with unmoved faces; and, lastly, the constitution of a horse, in order to enable them to get through the immense amount of work that had to be carried out.

During a private visit paid by His Royal Highness the Duke of York to the Exhibition, the judges who were on duty happened to find a forgery in the Luxembourg exhibit of Mr. Gordon Smith. His Royal Highness was apparently greatly amused at this, and on bidding farewell to the judges told them to carefully examine the same exhibitor's cases of South Australian stamps and try to find a forgery amongst them. In this, we believe, they did not succeed.

**The Question of Guarantee on a Stamp.** DURING the past few months we have seen some notices in various philatelic papers bearing upon the question of a guarantee on a stamp, and we think it worth while to put upon record our fixed and unalterable rule, which we have abided by ever since this

company was formed. It is as follows: We, Stanley Gibbons, Limited, guarantee every stamp that we sell to be absolutely genuine, as regards the stamp itself, the perforation if there is one, the surcharge if it has one, and the postmark. Whenever requested we will stamp our guarantee, or our name, on the back of any stamp that we sell. Selling, as we do at the present time, stamps to the value of £1000 per week, it is quite possible that occasionally a stamp may be sold with the wrong postmark, perforation, or surcharge, as we buy a large number of big collections, etc., at auctions and privately, and it is almost an impossibility for our Manager to see every stamp that we sell; and much work of this kind must of necessity be left to others, as well as pricing and selling. If, however, as happens perhaps twice in a year on an average, we sell a stamp that is not right in any respect, we are prepared even after a lapse of many years to refund the full amount paid, together with 5 per cent. interest from the date of the payment. Years ago we considered this question very carefully, and came to the conclusion that this was the proper and honest way in which to conduct our business. This method has given satisfaction to all our clients, and only in one case, we believe, has any collector disagreed with it, and that was in a very peculiar instance, in which we sold the gentleman in question, amongst other stamps, some Confederate States, for which he had paid about £10 each. After three years it was found that these stamps had never existed in this particular colour, but were one of the clever manufactures of the notorious Petri. In this case we returned the money with three years' interest, but the collector actually wanted us to substitute genuine stamps in the place of the bad ones; rather an awkward thing to do when the genuine stamps did not exist. However, we are glad to say that in all other cases our rule has given satisfaction, and we intend strictly to adhere to it until some better method can be devised of guaranteeing our goods.

\* This is the Revised Version, not the Authorized.—Ed. M. J.

Personally, we believe that the guarantee of a large and respectable firm, who undertake all liability, is of greater advantage to the purchaser than the guarantee of any committee of experts, who only give their personal opinion without any responsibility whatever, and who occasionally may be wrong.

\* \* \*

**Louis Henri Mercier, otherwise Goegg.**

THIS person, who is so well known on the Continent under the latter name as a seller of imitation stamps of Switzerland, has just issued a catalogue, in which he is offering all his imitations for sale, with all the various cancellations, both on and off letters. It is a great pity that the Swiss authorities have not been able to stop this man, but so far at any rate they have not done so. We therefore think it best to name his latest alias, and to warn clients not to purchase anything from him. His prices for the rarest Swiss stamps range from 1 f. to 5 f.

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**Stamp Exhibition in Leipzig.**

FROM *Der Philatelist* we get the information that an Exhibition of postage stamps, publications, etc., will be opened in Leipzig, on September 20th next, until October 1st. It is claimed that as Leipzig is the German metropolis of the book trade and book industry, and as there is no other place in the whole world where so many philatelic publications are published, this is a very suitable spot in which to have an Exhibition, and with this we fully agree. We hope to give further details about this as soon as possible.

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**The Postal Card Society of America.** IN the May number of the monthly bulletin of this Post Card Society, the editors ask that foreign journals will give a note about their society. It states that there are probably a large number of postal card collectors who have never heard of the fact that there is a society for specialists in post cards, and we have much pleasure in drawing our readers' attention to the existence of this society; and, as we have had a long business acquaintance with many of the leading members, we can fully recommend it. Those who want fuller particulars as to the conditions, rules of membership, etc., should write to the secretary, Mr. William C. Stone, 384, Union Street, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A.

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**The U.S. Pony Express Stamps.**

WE clip the following from the American Journal *Philatelic Facts and Fallacies*: "Just as we were about ready to go to press we learned of a very interesting fact—the recent discovery of the original working plates of the old Pony Express stamps. It is reported the plates were found in the old established printing house of Britton and Rey, and a series of reprints of these interesting stamps were at once made. As far as we can find out, only a limited number of reprints have been produced.

"The reprints, a set of which we have seen, differ from the originals in various respects. On all of them the colour is not quite the same as on the old ones, and the background differs materially from the originals, being, in the cent values, composed of straight lines without the slight ornaments in the upper corners. The hoof of the right forefoot of the horse is nearly separated from the foot; the mouth of the horse is cut into about half way up to the eye;



the shading in front of the horse's head is missing; the hat of the rider is too little shaded and appears therefore too white; and after the word 'dollars' in the two and four dollar stamps, the reprints have a period which the originals have not.

"From this it is quite evident the plates have been touched up, or perhaps transfers have been made. It follows there will not be the slightest difficulty in distinguishing the reprints from the originals made from the same plate many years ago. Not content with reproducing the entire set in normal colours, the promoters of the work have struck *all* the values in *all* the colours. Every value can *now* be had (as a reprint) in red, (two shades) blue, green, black, and brown, all of which does not affect the status of the originals or lessen their rarity."

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In the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* of July 15th last we see it stated that Mr. Decker has reversed the spear that was directed against him, and has turned the point against his opponents.

There went a challenge forth lately in various philatelic journals, that those people who *believe* they have been "done" by Decker should send in their claim. As, however, it is now known that *belief* is not sufficient proof before the law, cautious journals have not published this challenge, and we learn by chance that Decker has entered an action for extortion; thus, look before you leap.

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

*If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c. We will publish also, at least once in each season, particulars of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose names may appear in our list.*

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Hon. President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., &c.

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

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

THE twenty-seventh meeting of the season 1896-97, being the annual general meeting of the Society, was held at Effingham House on Friday, the 21st May, 1897, at 7.45 p.m.

The Secretary reported the receipt from Messrs. Mekeel of four volumes of the *Daily Stamp Item* for the Society's library, which were directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

The Secretary read a report on the work of the season, for which, on the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith, a vote of thanks was accorded to him, and the report was directed to be received and adopted, and to be published in the *London Philatelist*.

Mr. A. W. Chambers, as one of the auditors, then read and explained the treasurer's accounts and balance sheet for the year, and the report of the auditors on the financial position of the Society, showing that the improvement of the previous year had been well maintained, and that the finances of the Society were in a sound and satisfactory condition. On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by

Mr. Ehrenbach, the accounts were directed to be received and adopted, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the treasurer, Mr. C. N. Biggs, and to the auditors, Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. R. Pearce, for their services.

A number of alterations in the statutes, of which notice had been given, were then considered, and, amongst other things, it was resolved to increase the number of the Council to fifteen, and to increase the payments for commutation of annual subscriptions to twenty guineas in the case of town members and to twelve guineas in the case of country members. Provisions were also added to the statutes dealing with the investment and application of moneys received from life members.

On the consideration of the constitution of the Council for the ensuing year, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., was re-elected as President; Mr. M. P. Castle, Vice-President; Mr. J. A. Tilleard, Hon. Secretary; Mr. C. N. Biggs, Hon. Treasurer; and Mr. T. Maycock, Hon. Librarian; the remaining members elected being Messrs. W. B. Avery, E. D. Bacon, W. Dorning Beckton, R. Ehrenbach, E. B. Evans, D. Garth, T. Wickham Jones, H. R. Oldfield, and Gordon Smith.

It was decided to hold the annual dinner of the Society during the Exhibition week, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. T. Wickham Jones, R. Ehrenbach, C. N. Biggs, and H. R. Oldfield, was appointed to make and carry out all necessary arrangements.

From *The London Philatelist*.

### BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. T. WILSON, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address—203, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

MARCH 18th. Messrs. G. B. Bainbridge (Northumberland), O. T. Hodges (London), L. W. Grey (India), H. A. Pocklington (N.S.W.), were elected members.

Mr. Pimm gave his paper on "Barbados," illustrating it by means of his own fine collection, and also by a grand lot shown by Mr. Wilson.

APRIL 1st. Messrs. H. Andersen (Germany), W. R. Palmer (London), J. Westhorp (London), were elected members.

Mr. Walton presented a copy of *The British Stamp Directory*, and Mr. Wurtele some stamp journals. Votes of thanks were ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Mr. F. E. Wilson (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Lundblad through illness) showed his fine collection of European stamps, giving notes on the minor varieties which were very interesting and instructive.

MAY 6th. Messrs. F. Nech (London), G. E. D. Morey (Tasmania), J. Esterellas y Carbonell (Spain), were elected members.

Mr. W. B. Avery gave his display. The stamps of Great Britain were taken first. They included an official collection of imperforates—one from every plate that has been printed from. They were specially interesting as showing the fine colours and beautiful engraving of the early stamps before the plates became worn. Many of the copies, although they had never been gummed, showed very fine "ivory heads," showing most conclusively that the oft-repeated nonsense about the action of the gum causing this appearance is absolutely wrong. Then came the general collection of Great Britain, containing all the rarities *unused*, among them being such trifles as a block of twenty-three V.R. 1d., black; 9d., wmk. Emblems, plate 5; the 2½d. error; complete panes of 3d., with white dot (plate 3); 1/-, with hair-line (plate 3), and most values on trial safety paper.

Africa was shown next, including several pages of shades of Cape woodblocks, one page being devoted to the errors, singles and pairs; Boer Republic, complete; several grand pages of Post Paid Mauritius, followed by a profusive display of the rarities of the subsequent issues; Sierra Leone and Lagos were very fine.

British Asia followed with a very fine lot of Ceylons, which included, with one or two exceptions, full range of shades in used and unused. The rarities of India and Straits had also been well looked after.

German States then received the attention of the members, and some who were endeavouring with difficulty to fill up spaces with unused were surprised to see such stamps as the early issues of Baden, etc., shown by the half sheet (2 panes) of each value. With the exception of two of the rare Wurtembergs all varieties were shown, used and unused.

Spain and her colonies came next. The early issues of Spain and Philippines were exceptionally fine, and can only have been obtained by patient search and waiting. The inverted frames were shown, used and unused.

Then came two fine volumes of the stamps of Greece.

South America followed. This included a grand lot of Buenos Ayres, with a profusion of fine shades, and many pairs. As the evening was now getting late, there was only just time for a hasty glance at one of the divisions of West Indies—Nevis to Virgin Islands.

A very hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Avery for so kindly bringing his stamps and explaining them to the members.

MAY 20th. Messrs. W. T. Willett (Oxon), J. Siewert (Russia), H. Hawkins (Surrey), were unanimously elected members.

Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. Schreuders & Co., for Postmarks of Holland; H. C. Beardsley, Address Book; E. F. Wurtele, a large number of U.S.A. journals.

Mr. Lundeblad gave an interesting paper on "The Stamps of Austria," carefully explaining the various settings, types, papers, and minor varieties.

## BLACKHEATH STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.

THE Hon. Sec., Mr. F. C. Henderson, Eton Grove, Blackheath, has great hopes of making this Club a success. Although the Club was only formed this year, he has long been able to boast a full membership, and further applications can only be entertained as vacancies occur.

## MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*—W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE annual meeting was held on Friday, May 21st, the President in the chair.

The Hon. Secretary presented his report of the session. The report as read was passed unanimously.

Hon. Treasurer's report proved of a satisfactory nature.

The remainder of the business on the notice was then proceeded with.

The President declared the following gentlemen duly elected officers for the next session, there being no opposition:

*President*—W. DORNING BECKTON.

*Vice-Presidents*—F. BARRATT, E. PETRI.

*Hon. Treasurer*—G. B. DUERST.

*Hon. Secretary*—ARTHUR H. HARRISON.

*Assistant Hon. Secretary*—C. H. COOTE.

*Hon. Librarian*—J. C. NORTH.

*Hon. Secretary Exchange Packet*—G. B. DUERST.

*Committee*—

W. GRUNEWALD, W. W. MUNN, J. H. ABBOTT.

*Committee of Exchange Packet*—

C. H. COOTE, G. F. H. GIBSON.

ARTHUR H. HARRISON, *Hon. Sec.*

GRASMERE, WHITEFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER.

## PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*President*—Major G. H. W. STOCKDALE, R.E.

ALTHOUGH somewhat late in the season, the Plymouth Philatelic Society wound up their session on Saturday, June 12th, with a fine exhibition of stamps, this being the second held this year. As on previous occasions, the exhibition was

held at the Society's Rooms, No. 9a, Princess Square (kindly lent by Mr. W. Earl), and attracted a goodly number of visitors, both during the afternoon and evening.

A novel feature was introduced on this occasion in the shape of three prizes—presented by the President, Major G. H. W. Stockdale, R.E.; the Vice-President, Mr. R. Tyeth Stevens; and Mr. H. W. Mayne, who is one of the original founders of the Society—for collections of any country exhibited by members, points being awarded for: (a) The completeness of the collection, (b) the condition of the stamps, (c) the philatelic knowledge displayed, and (d) the neatness and skill shown in the mounting and arrangement of the stamps.

The judges consisted of the three prize donors before mentioned, and Colonel A. Ely, A.S.C.

W. J. W. MILLER, *Hon. Sec.*

5, ATHENÆUM TERRACE, PLYMOUTH.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. Y.—We are very much obliged for the cards. The varieties of Transvaal which you mention are variations in the setting of the type, which we do not include in the Catalogue. The Orange Free State is a defective impression only.

F. A. C.—The Angola provisional which you ask about is of very doubtful character, and was therefore omitted.

A. H.—We note what you say as to the errors of lettering on British stamps, but it is difficult to know where to draw the line. The "L. H. P. L." appears to be a real error, but the last letter in "O. P. P. C." is probably only a broken "o." The "Columbus" issue came out before it was decided to omit Commemorative issues, and it therefore remains in the Catalogue, though quite as unnecessary and speculative as some of the others. Stamps for Labuan, which forms part of the North Borneo Company's territory, are absolutely unnecessary, and the keeping up of double issues (for North Borneo and Labuan) throws doubt upon both. It is not a question of minor varieties, but of unnecessary issues.

II. P. G.—We cannot tell what the meaning of the letters A. B. and S. upon your Indian stamps may be. They are probably not a postmark, but the initials of some business firm which used the stamps.

ST. B.—(1) The sheets of the 1d., red, stamps are reconstructed by reference to the letters in the corners, which run "A A," "A B," "A C," etc., and thus indicate the position of the stamp upon the sheet. (2) The remainders differ in no way from the stamps issued, belonging to the very same stock, some of which were issued and used, while the remainder were left on hand when the stamps went out of use.

J. D. D.—Very sorry—what are we to call them? "British" will not do, as our Irish readers might be down upon us; and they are all made in England.

W. A. T.—Your St. Helena stamp has no doubt been doubly perforated at the left side. It is an accidental variety, not a special issue. The *horizontal* measurement is intended always to be given first.

L. A. P.—India No. 26 has no watermark; No. 50 has the Elephant's Head. The differences between No. 50 (or 26) and No. 67 are easier to see than to describe. There are some lines about the nose and the corner of the mouth which can be seen to differ plainly. It is best to compare an unwatermarked stamp with one used after 1873.

MILDURA.—The Nova Scotia 5 c., on blue paper, is the result of the plate not being properly wiped before printing. The paper is not unfrequently tinted in this way to some extent. The buff paper of the Victoria is probably discoloured by the gum, or some accidental cause. The overprint "Times of India" is quite unofficial, being applied to the stamps used in the office of the paper, to prevent theft. There are no plate numbers on the U.S. stamps, but only in the margins of the sheets. Specimens showing the part of the margin which bears the number are collected.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE MENTIONED.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1897, with watermark. Ea. h. s. d.  
1 peso 20 centavos, black . . . 7 6

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Surcharged in blue, in three lines, on Indian envelopes and cards.

### Envelope.

2 a. 6 p., yellow . . . 4 0

### Registered Envelope.

2 annas, blue (Size F) . . . 4 0

### Cards.

ONE ANNA, in black, on 1½ annas, blue . . . 6 0  
Ditto, reply . . . 2 6

## BUNDI (India).

1896. Wove paper.

½ anna, grey-blue . . . 0 4

## CHARKARI (India).

½ anna, purple . . . 0 4  
½ " " . . . 0 6  
1 " green . . . 0 9  
2 " " . . . 1 3  
4 " " . . . 2 6

## COLOMBIA.

1897. Type 58.

5 centavos, brown, on deep buff . . . 0 4  
20 " " blue . . . 1 3

## ECUADOR.

Surcharged "1897-1898," in black.

1 centavo, rose . . . 0 3  
2 " yellow-brown . . . 0 3

## FIJI.

1896 97. Perforations changed.

### Perf. 11.

1d., lilac-rose . . . 0 2  
2d., green . . . 0 4  
2½d., brown . . . 0 5

### Perf. 11 x 10.

4d., lilac . . . 0 8  
5d., blue . . . 0 9  
6d., rose . . . 1 0

## JAMAICA.

1897. Wmk. Crown and C.A.

1s., brown . . . 1 6  
5s., bright mauve . . . 6 6

## LAS BELA (India).

½ anna, black . . . 0 6

## MAURITIUS.

4 c., lilac and green . . . 0 2

### Env. laps.

18 c., blue . . . 0 6  
36 c., chestnut brown . . . 1 0

### Post Card.

8 c., carmine . . . 0 3

## MONACO.

1897. New shades.

1 c., green . . . 0 1  
75 c., purple-brown on straw . . . 1 3  
5 francs, carmine on green . . . 6 6

## MOROCCO.

Alcazar and Ouazzan.

5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., 40 c., 50c., and 1 franc, set of 7 . . . 3 0

Fez, Mequinez.

5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., 25 c., 35 c., 50 c., and 1 franc, set of 8 . . . 3 0

Mazagan, Marrakesh.

5 c., 10 c., 25 c., 50 c., and 75 c., and 1 peseta, set of 6 . . . 3 0

Tetouan, Chechouan.

5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 25 c., 40 c., 50 c., and 1 franc, set of 7 . . . 3 0

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

### THE "CABOT ISSUE."

June, 1897.

The Dies of these Stamps have been destroyed, and the Stamps will no doubt rapidly appreciate in value.

1c., green; *portrait of the Queen.*  
2 c., carmine " *Cabot.*  
3 c., ultramarine; *Cape Bonavista.*  
4 c., olive-green; *Cariboo Hunting.*  
5 c., mauve; *Mining Industry.*  
6 c., red-brown; *Timber* "  
8 c., orange; *Fishing* "  
10 c., deep brown; *Cabot's ship leaving the Azon.*  
12 c., deep blue; *Parmigan.*  
15 c., vermilion; *Sea's.*  
24 c., violet; *Salmon Fishing.*  
30 c., grey-black; *Great Seal of the Colony.\**  
35 c., brick-red; *Coast Scenery.*  
60 c., sepia; *Henry VII., who gave the Charter to Cabot.*

\* Fishermen Bringing Gifts to Britannia.

The complete set of 14 stamps . . . 15 0

The following values can be supplied separately:

1 c. green . . . 0 1  
2 c., carmine . . . 0 2  
3 c., ultramarine . . . 0 3  
4 c., olive-green . . . 0 4  
5 c., mauve . . . 0 5

The set of 5, price 1s.

## NEW ZEALAND.

1897. Perf. 10 x 11.

½d. black (Type 22) . . . 0 1

## QUEENSLAND.

1897. Numerals in corners, head on white ground.

2d., blue . . . 0 4

## PORTO RICO.

1897. Colour changed.

3 c. de peso, marone . . . 0 3

## SALVADOR.

Envelope, 1896. Provisional. Ea. h. s. d.

5 c., in black, on 15 c., green . . . 1 0

## SAN MARINO.

1897. Unpaid letter stamps.

5 c., green and brown . . . 0 1  
10 c. " " . . . 0 2  
5 c., 10 c., 30 c., 50 c., and 60 c., and 1 lire, 5 lire, and 10 lire, set of 8 . . . 21 0

## SEYCHELLES.

18 c., ultramarine . . . 0 6  
36 c., brown and carmine . . . 1 0  
1 rupee, mauve and red . . . 2 6

## SIRMOOR.

Service stamps.

Larger black surcharge.

6 pies, green . . . 0 1  
1 anna, blue . . . 0 2  
2 " rose . . . 0 4

## SOUDAN.

2 piastres, orange-brown . . . 1 0  
5 " grey . . . 2 6  
10 " mauve . . . 5 6

Unpaid letter stamps.

2 mils., green used or unused . . . 0 0  
1 piastre, blue " " . . . 0 0  
2 " orange " " . . . 1 0

## SIERRA LEONE.

1½d., mauve and black . . . 0 0  
5d. " " . . . 0 6

## SWITZERLAND.

Unpaid letter stamp.

1 c., yellow-green and carmine, used 0 0

## UNITED STATES.

Newspaper stamps.

1895. Wmk. U.S.P.S.

1 c., black . . . 0 0  
2 c. " " . . . 0 0  
5 c. " " . . . 1 0  
10 c. " " . . . 1 0

## ZANZIBAR.

Blue surcharge on Indian envelopes, Ea. h. s. d.

### Envelopes.

½ anna, green . . . 7 0  
2 annas 6 pies, orange . . . 5 0

Registered Envelopes.

2 annas, blue (sizes F and H<sub>1</sub>) . . . 5 0

### Post Cards.

1 + 1 anna, on 1½ + 1½, blue . . . 5 0

100 Stamps. Price 10s.

**THE "QUEEN'S PORTRAIT" PACKET. No. 78.**

The Ten Shilling Packet contains 100 unused Postage Stamps, each one bearing a likeness of

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

This packet contains perfect specimens only, nearly all with original gum, and the Catalogue value is 19s. 5d. As will be seen, this is a real bargain, but as an extra inducement to purchasers we present a specimen of a Diamond Jubilee Stamp with each packet; thus each buyer becomes a subscriber to

**H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund.**

100 Pictures. Price 12s. 6d.

**THE "PICTURESQUE" PACKET. No. 80.**

Contains 100 Unused Stamps in perfect condition, each one being especially selected for beauty, quaintness, or originality of design. Among others, we mention:

Natives Paddling on the Congo River.

Native Village and Scenery in the Congo District.

A Mosque in Mogador.

A Native Village in Djibouti.

The Bridge of Sighs in Kewkiang.

Public Buildings and Locomotive in Uruguay.

Zoology is represented by the Elephant, the Hippotamus, the Bird of Paradise, the Stag, the Codfish.

Three of the exquisite Portraits of Her Majesty, as depicted on the Canadian Jubilee Stamps, showing the Vignettes of the Queen in 1837 and 1897, form an appropriate addition to this choice and remarkable packet.

100 Rare Colonials. Price £1 10s.

**THE "QUEEN'S PORTRAIT" PACKET. No. 79.**

The Thirty Shilling Packet contains 100 rare unused Postage Stamps, each one bearing a likeness of

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

The stamps in this packet are entirely different from those in No. 78, and purchasers of both will thus possess two hundred distinct varieties. The Catalogue value of this packet is £2 7s. 4d., and most of the English Colonies are represented by carefully-selected specimens of the higher value stamps.

With this packet we present the Half-crown Diamond Jubilee Stamp; thus each purchaser subscribes that sum to

**H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund.**

**GRAND NEW PACKETS FOR THE SEASON 1896-7.**

No. 65 CONTAINS 250 DIFFERENT VARIETIES,

Both used and unused Stamps, Envelopes  and Post Cards  and is well recommended as a capital start for a collector. Price 3/2 Post-free, 3/1.

No. 66, 500 VARIETIES,

And is strongly recommended as the cheapest collection of 500 different Stamps ever offered—the Stamps could not be bought separately for three times the marvellously low price at which it is now offered. The Stamps, &c., are clean, picked specimens, fit for any collection. The best 500 varieties in the trade. Price 7/8; Post-free, 7/7.

No. 67, 1000 VARIETIES.

This packet contains 1000 different Stamps and cut Square Envelopes, Bands and Cards, both used and unused, and is the cheapest packet ever offered by S. G. Ltd., satisfaction being absolutely guaranteed. The price it is offered at is the lowest ever quoted for such a collection, embracing as it does scores of scarce varieties, provisionals, new issues, and many very fine and obsolete varieties. To give a list of the contents would be impossible, for the best stamps are being continually changed. The Catalogue value is over four times the price at which we offer this packet. Price £1 7s. 6d., post-free and registered.

No. 68, 1500 VARIETIES.

This packet has caused an immense amount of labour in making it up, as great care had to be used in selecting such a vast number of varieties. Each specimen is in perfect condition, and the 1500 different Stamps form a noble start for anyone. A large number of really rare and valuable Stamps are contained in this collection; but it is impossible to enumerate them, as we are constantly adding New Issues and Older Stamps when we purchase such. Satisfaction is guaranteed. Price £3 10s., post-free and registered.

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.

**GRAND NEW VARIETY PACKETS for the 1897 SEASON.**

In order to meet the wishes of a great number of our customers, we have prepared a series of packets, as under, entirely different from one another, no stamp in any one packet being in any of the rest of the series; and the purchaser of the series of eight packets will have 1305 extra good varieties, and no duplicates.

The packets do NOT contain any Post Cards, cut Envelopes, Fiscals, or reprints, and are well recommended as good value, and are only a small proportion of the Catalogue value of the single stamps contained in them.

No.	Stamps of	Price	Post-free
No. 70	contains 500 Stamps of Europe, all different	8/6	8/8
" 71	" 125 " Asia	8/6	8/7
" 72	" 125 " Africa	8/6	8/7
" 73	" 105 " Australia	8/6	8/7
" 74	" 125 " West Indies	8/6	8/7
" 75	" 125 " South America, all different	8/6	8/7
" 76	" 100 " North America	8/6	8/7
" 77	" 100 " Central America	8/6	8/7

The set of eight packets, containing 1305 varieties, if all bought at one time, will be supplied at the special reduced price of £8. Postage abroad 2d. extra for each 125 stamps.

# 1897 CATALOGUE.

**PART I., Now Ready.**—Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain and all her Colonies.

Showing the actual PRICE at which we can supply most of the Stamps, both used and unused. Price 2/-, post-free.

## ERRORS AND CORRECTIONS OF PRICES

Are published continuously in this Journal, so that all Subscribers may be up to date in the exact Market values of all Postage Stamps.

<i>Three Lists of Alterations, &amp;c., have so far been published—</i>	1st List in Journal of January 30th, price 3d.
	2nd " " February 27th " 3d.
	3rd " " April 30th " 3d.

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Showing actual PRICE at which we can supply most of the Stamps, both used and unused. This Part contains 414 pages. Although this is double the number in Part I., the Price is only 2/-, post-free.

A List of Alterations and Omissions of Prices was published in the Journal for May 31st last, price 3d.

**PART III., Now Ready,** consists of "Entires," including Envelopes, Post Cards, Wrappers, &c.  
The Price is 1/-, post-free.

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WE have just been arranging our approval sheets of Stamps on an entirely new and much simpler plan than formerly. The Stamps are mounted on sheets containing an average of 100 Stamps per sheet. They are all arranged in the order of our new Catalogue. First, Great Britain and the Colonies; then all foreign countries. These sheets contain about 5000 different Stamps, and a sheet of any particular country will be sent on demand.

The sheets arranged to date are about forty in number, and contain all Great Britain and Colonies, and Foreign Countries up to the Portuguese Colonies. The rest of the world will be ready in a few weeks.

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For Collectors more advanced we have an assortment of many hundreds of small books of choice picked Stamps of

### EVERY COUNTRY OR DISTRICT IN THE WORLD.

Most of these special books contain twenty pages (5 x 3½ inches), and can be sent by post in an ordinary registered envelope to all parts of the world. These books, as a rule, include used and unused Stamps, but

### SPECIAL APPROVAL BOOKS

will be made up to suit individual requirements. Collectors writing for such should state if they wish for Used or Unused Stamps; if singles, pairs, or blocks of four are required; also in Used Stamps, if special postmarks are sought for. In all cases in these books we shall lay ourselves out to meet the special requirements of each individual client, whether the amount required be large or small.

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We have a large number of Stamps on hand from £100 to £750 each, and shall be pleased to give prices and particulars to advanced Philatelists.

We PURCHASE really RARE STAMPS at a much higher CASH PRICE than that paid by any other Stamp Merchant.

# STANLEY GIBBONS

# MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

Vol. VIII.

## CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	41
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	42
THE TAPLING COLLECTION . . . . .	47
PROPOSED ISSUE OF STAMPED ENVELOPES IN ITALY, IN 1863 . . . . .	50
THE 2D. SAMOA. FIRST ISSUE . . . . .	54
THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND . . . . .	56
NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	58
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS . . . . .	60

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By MAJOR E. B. EVANS.

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Prices: No. 1, 2, or 3 size, 4d. per 100; 2/3 per 1000, post-free. The prepared Paper can be supplied in Large Sheets, ready Gummed, 4d. 3d. per Sheet, post-free.

### NEW CHEAP MOUNTS.

AT the request of many clients we have prepared a New Cheap Mount, made from a thicker paper; and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several times over—thus being exceptionally useful for exchange clubs, or for use in dealers' stock books, &c. The Mounts are put up in neat glazed card boxes, 1000 of a size in a box, and are sold in sets of three sizes, viz. three boxes, and 3000 Mounts for 2/6; or, post-free, 2/8 per set.

# STANLEY GIBBONS' 1897 CATALOGUE.

## ERRATA AND CORRIGENDA.—FIFTH LIST.

### Part I.—STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

<b>BRITISH GUIANA.</b>			
505.	Price 20 0	used	... should be omitted.
<b>DOMINICA.</b> 26. Price 100 0 unused should be 70 0			
<b>MAURITIUS.</b> 44. Price 80 0 " " 40 0			
<b>NEW ZEALAND.</b>			
93.	Price 10 0	used	... should be 2 0
94.	" 3 6	"	... " 2 6
<b>NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.</b>			
43.	Price 0 1	unused	... should be 0 2
44.	" 0 2	"	... " 0 4
46.	" 0 4	"	... " 0 9
47.	" 0 4	"	... " 1 0
48.	" 0 4	"	... " 1 0
49.	" 0 9	"	... " 1 6
50.	" 2 0	"	... " 3 0

Used prices for Nos. 43-50 should be all cancelled.

<b>QUEENSLAND.</b>			
141.	Price 0 6	unused	... should be 1 0
142.	" 5 0	"	... " 1 6
144.	" 1 0	"	... " 0 6
151.	" 0 9	"	... " 0 4
153.	" 5 0	"	... " 2 6
154.	" 1 0	"	... " 0 6
157.	" 0 4	"	... " 0 6
<b>ST. VINCENT.</b> 1. Price 100 0 unused should be 60 0			
4.	Price 45 0	unused	... " 30 0
11.	" 180 0	"	... " 100 0
14.	" 240 0	"	... " 175 0
21.	" 160 0	"	... " 120 0
46.	" 3 0	"	... " 5 0

<b>TASMANIA.</b> 83. Price 10 0 unused should be 5 0			
86.	Price 5 0	used	... " 2 0
93.	" 7 6	unused	... " 12 6
94.	" 15 0	"	... omitted.
95.	" 1 6	"	... " 3 0
103.	" 2 6	"	... " 5 0
104.	" 2 6	"	... " 5 0
105.	" 10 0	"	... " 7 6
106.	" 0 6	"	... " 0 4
107.	" 5 0	"	... " 3 6
109.	" 1 0 & 0 6		should be 0 6 & 0 3
110.	" 1 0 & 0 6		" 0 6 & 0 3
111.	" 10 0 & 2 6		" 5 0 & 1 6
114.	" 1 0 & 1 0		" 0 9 & 0 9
115.	" 10 0	unused	... should be 7 6
116.	" 1 6 & 1 6	unused	should be 0 9 & 0 9
118.	" 4 0	used	... should be 2 6
121.	" 1 6	unused	... " 3 0

<b>TURKS ISLANDS.</b>			
11.	Price 40 0	unused	... should be 20 0
<b>VICTORIA.</b> 106. No price used ... should be 7 6			
107.	Price 12 6	used	... " 6 0
220.	" 6 0	unused	... " 12 6

### Part II.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.</b>			
75.	No price	unused	... should be 4 0
301.	"	"	... " 15 0
303.	"	"	... " 10 0
304.	"	"	... " 15 0
304.	"	used	... " 10 0
305.	"	"	... " 12 6
318.	"	unused	... " 5 0
319.	"	"	... " 5 0
<b>BULGARIA.</b> 28. No price unused ... should be 0 2			
29.	No price	unused	... " 5 0
<b>COLOMBIA.</b> 501. No price unused ... " 14 0			
502.	No price	used	... " 10 0
503.	"	"	... " 20 0
517.	"	unused	... " 7 6
533.	"	used	... " 25 0

<b>TOLIMA.</b> 45. No price unused ... should be 5 0			
54.	No price	unused	... " 3 0
55.	"	"	... " 4 0
60.	"	"	... " 5 0
61.	"	"	... " 10 0
69.	"	"	... " 3 6
70.	"	"	... " 7 6
73.	"	"	... " 20 0

<b>DANISH WEST INDIES.</b>			
23. Used and unused price should be omitted.			
<b>ICELAND.</b> 6. Price 2 6 unused should be omitted.			
7.	No price	used	... " 7 6

<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.</b>			
77.	Price 35 0	unused	... should be 100 0
<b>FRANCE.</b> 67. No price used ... " 15 0			
68.	No price	used	... " 12 6
69.	"	"	... " 12 6

<b>NOSSI-BÉ.</b> 24. Price 10 0 unused ... should be 35 0			
26.	Price 4 0	unused	... " 8 6
27.	" 15 0	"	... " 2 6

<b>REUNION.</b> 13. Price 0 0 unused ... should be 0 9			
<b>BAVARIA.</b> 71. No price unused ... should be 40 0			
<b>ITALY.</b> 622. No price used ... should be 15 0			
623.	No price	used	... " 10 0

<b>LIBERIA.</b> 317. \$1 should be \$5			
323.	\$5	"	\$1

**MEXICO.** Page 173. Illustrations Nos. 19-23 should be re-numbered as Nos. 18-22.

**PERU.** 136. Price 0 9 ... should be omitted

**PORTUGUESE INDIES.** 158. Price 12 6 " " "

<b>RUSSIAN LOCALS—</b>			
Cherson. 1. Price 12 6 used ... should be 40 0			
Gadziatsch. 6 & 7. Type 4 should be Type 5.			
8.	" 5	"	" 6.
9.	" 6	"	" 4.

**SALVADOR.** 301-308 should be priced, unused, 4d., 4d.; 4d., 4d.; 5d., 5d.; 6d., 6d.

312.	No price	used	... should be 1 0
614.	"	"	... " 0 6
617.	"	"	... " 1 0
618.	"	"	... " 1 6

<b>SERVIA.</b> 1. Price 5 0 unused ... should be 7 6			
5.	Price 40 0	"	... " 75 0
6.	" 10 0	"	... " 15 0
7.	" 40 0	"	... omitted
24.	" 7 6	"	... " 15 0
27.	" 4 0	"	... omitted
28. No prices unused ... should be 5 0 & 3 6			
29.	"	"	... " 15 0 & 6 0
30.	Price 0 3	unused	... omitted
33.	No price	used	... " 4 6
35 & 36.	"	"	... " 5 0 each
37 & 38.	"	"	... " 0 6 "
46.	Price 5 0	unused	... " 2 0
46.	No price	used	... " 4 0
47.	No prices	"	... " 5 0 & 4 0
52.	"	used	... " 1 0
54.	"	unused	... " 4 0
63.	"	"	... " 1 6
64.	"	"	... " 0 4 & 0 9
74.	Prices 0 2 & 0 2	"	... " 2 0 & 0 6
78.	Price 0 1	unused	... " 0 4
79.	" 0 1	"	... " 0 4
80.	" 0 2	"	... " 0 6
81.	" 0 2	"	... " 0 8
82.	" 0 2	"	... " 0 9
83.	" 0 2	"	... " 1 0
84.	" 0 4	"	... " 2 0
84.	" 0 6	used	... " 1 6
92.	No price	unused	... " 1 6

These alterations should be at once written in our Catalogue, and they will then be handy for reference.



# ADDENDA TO PRICED CATALOGUE.

## PART I.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>GREAT BRITAIN.</b>		
ARMY OFFICIAL STAMPS.		
1896. Errors. With "OFFICIAL" for "OFFICIAL."		
½d., vermilion .. ..	12	6 3 0
1d., lilac .. ..	12	6 3 0

GOVERNMENT PARCELS.		
1897. Surcharged.		
1d., lilac .. ..	—	0 6

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.		
1896. Black surcharge.		
4 pias. on rod., purple and scarlet .. ..	1	3 1 6

ARMY TELEGRAPHS.		
M. 34. should be 6d. ..		
M. 409. 3d., lilac and brown ..		

BRIT. BECHUANALAND.		
1897. Stamp of Cape of Good Hope surcharged in black. (June.)*		
½d., green (var. 1) .. ..		
½d. " (, 2) .. ..		

BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.		
1897. Type 4. Wmk. Crown CA.		
1d., black .. ..	0	4
2d., black and green .. ..	0	8
4d. " orange-brown ..	1	3
6d. " ultramarine ..	2	0
1s. " rose .. ..	3	6

Type 5. Wmk. Crown CC.		
2s. 6d., black and lilac ..	10	0
3s., black and yellow ..	12	0
5s. " olive .. ..	20	0
£1 " blue .. ..	80	0

New Types. (Sept.)*		
Wmk. Crown CA.		
1d., black and ultramarine ..		
2d. " yellow .. ..		
4d. " carmine .. ..		
6d. " sea-green .. ..		
1s. " lilac .. ..		

Wmk. Crown CC.		
2s. 6d., black and ultram. ..		
3s., black and sea-green ..		
4s. " carmine .. ..		
£1 " lilac .. ..		
£10 " yellow .. ..		

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.		
1897. The new stamps of Zanzibar, surcharged with Type 6, in black.		
½ a., green and red ..		
1 a., blue and red ..		
2 a., red-brown and red ..		
4½ a., orange and red ..		
5 a., bistre and red ..		
7½ a., purple and red ..		

The same, surcharged "2½," in red, in addition.

2½ on 1 a., blue and red ..	
2½ on 3 a., grey and red ..	
2½ on 4 a., green and red ..	

There are three varieties of the "2½."

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.		
1891 (?). Type 1. Thicker paper, no wmk. Perf. 14.		
½d., blue and red .. ..		
2d., green and red .. ..		
3d., grey and green .. ..		
6d., blue .. ..		
8d., lake and blue .. ..		
3s., brown and green .. ..		

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1897. Type 5, colours changed.		
4d., blue and deep lilac ..	0	8
Type 5, re-engraved.		
½d., olive-black and violet ..		
1d., scarlet and emerald ..		
2d., grey-brown and mauve ..		
3d., brown-red & ultramarine ..		
4d., ultramarine and mauve ..	0	8
6d., purple and pink .. ..		
8d., olive and violet on buff ..		
£1, black and red-brown on green .. ..		

CANADA.		
½ c., black .. ..	2	6
1 c., orange .. ..	0	1 0 1
2 c., green .. ..	0	2 0 2
3 c., rose .. ..	0	3 0 1
5 c., deep blue .. ..	0	4
6 c., brown .. ..	3	6
8 c., dull violet .. ..	2	6
10 c., reddish purple .. ..	1	6
15 c., grey-black .. ..	1	9
20 c., vermilion .. ..	1	3
50 c., bright blue .. ..	3	0
\$1, carmine .. ..		
\$2, mauve .. ..		
\$3, yellow-brown .. ..		
\$4, pale mauve .. ..		
\$5, moss-green .. ..		

Set of 5 dollar values, price 65/, unused.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		
1897. Type 3. Wmk. Cabled Anchor.		
½d., green .. ..	0	1 0 1
1d., brown .. ..		
4d., olive .. ..		

CEYLON.		
OFFICIAL STAMP.		
1896. Type 22, surcharged with Type 36, in black.		
1 r. 12 c., red-brown ..	12	6

FIJI ISLANDS.		
1896. Current types. Perf. 11.		
1d., lilac-rose .. ..	0	4
2d., light green .. ..	0	4
2½d., brown .. ..	0	5

Perf. 11 X 10.		
4d., lilac .. ..	0	8
5d., blue .. ..	0	9
6d., rose .. ..	1	0

INDIA.		
NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.		

BHOPAL.		
1896. Wove paper. Imperf. Type 8, redrawn.		
½ a., green .. ..		
½ a., black .. ..		
Type 7, redrawn.		
½ a., black .. ..		

BUNDI.		
1896. Wove paper. (May, '97.)*		
½ a., grey-blue .. ..		

1896-97. Laid paper. (April, Sept.)*		
½ a., grey .. ..	0	4
1 a., red .. ..	0	9
2 a., green .. ..	1	6
4 a., " .. ..	3	0
8 a., red .. ..		
1 r., yellow on blue .. ..	8	6

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>CHARKARI.</b>		
1896-97. (Sept.)*		
½ anna, magenta .. ..		
½ " purple .. ..	0	4
½ " " .. ..	0	6
1 " green .. ..	0	9
2 " " .. ..	1	3
4 " " .. ..	2	6
1 annas " .. ..		
2 " " .. ..		
4 " " .. ..		

COCHIN.		
1896. Design of Type 2, but larger size.		
1 puttan, mauve .. ..	0	2

DECCAN.		
1896. Type 3. Perf. 12½.		
½ a., vermilion .. ..		

DUTTIA.		
DATE (?). No English inscriptions. (Sept.)*		
½ a., black on orange ..		
¾ a. " blue-green ..		
2 a. " yellow .. ..		
4 a. " rose .. ..		

Name in English. (Sept.)*		
1 a., red .. ..		

1897 (?). Name in English. (Sept.)*		
½ a., black on green ..		
1 a. " white .. ..		
2 a. " yellow .. ..		
4 a. " rose .. ..		

GWALIOR.		
SERVICE STAMPS.		
1896. Surcharged with Type 3, in black.		
1 r., carmine and green ..		

Errors. With two characters in the surcharge transposed, so that it reads "serviv."

½ a., green .. ..		
1 a., plum .. ..		
2 a., blue .. ..		
3 a., orange .. ..		
4 a., olive .. ..		
8 a., purple .. ..		
1 r., carmine and green ..		

HOLKAR.		
1897. Type 3.		
2 a., green .. ..		
4 a., violet .. ..		
8 a., blue .. ..		

LAS BELA.		
1897. (July.)*		
½ a., black .. ..		

PUTTIALLA.		
SERVICE STAMPS.		
1896 (?). Surcharged with Type 5, and the word "SERVICE" upside down.		
½ a., green .. ..		
1 a., plum .. ..		
2 a., blue .. ..		

BIRMOOR.		
SERVICE STAMPS.		
1897. Type 2; large black surcharge.		
3 pias, orange .. ..	0	1
6 " green .. ..	0	1
1 a., dull blue .. ..	0	2
2 a., rose .. ..	0	4

JAMAICA.		
1897. Type 4, 8. Wmk. Crown CA.		
1s., brown .. ..	1	6
5s., mauve .. ..	6	6

\* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**LABUAN.**

1893. *With inverted surcharge.*  
2 c. on 40 c., amber .. .. .

1896. *Types of North Borneo, surcharged with Type 12, in black.*  
25 c., green .. .. . 1 3  
50 c., claret .. .. . 2 0  
\$1, blue .. .. . 4 0

1897. *Designs of Nos. 60-68, with native inscriptions added, same colours as before. (May, '97.)\**  
1 c., lilac .. .. .  
2 c., blue .. .. .  
3 c., ochre .. .. .  
5 c., green .. .. .  
6 c., brick-red .. .. .  
8 c., rose .. .. .  
12 c., vermilion .. .. .  
18 c., olive-brown .. .. .

**MAURITIUS.**

1897. Type 36.  
1 c., lilac and blue .. .. .  
2 c., orange .. .. . 0 2 0 1  
4 c., green .. .. . 0 2 0 1  
18 c., green and blue .. .. . 0 8 0 4

**NATAL.**

1897. Type 14. *Crown CA. Perf. 14.*  
6d., magenta .. .. . 1 0

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

1897. (Sept.)\*  
1 c., green .. .. . 0 2  
2 c., carmine .. .. . 0 2  
3 c., ultramarine .. .. . 0 3  
4 c., olive-green .. .. . 0 4  
5 c., mauve .. .. . 0 5  
6 c., red-brown .. .. .  
8 c., orange .. .. .  
10 c., deep brown .. .. .  
12 c., deep blue .. .. .  
15 c., vermilion .. .. .  
24 c., violet .. .. .  
30 c., grey-black .. .. .  
35 c., brick-red .. .. .  
60 c., sepia .. .. .

Set of 5, 11, 14, 15.

**NEW HEBRIDES.**

1897. (July.)\*  
1d., black and magenta .. .. . 0 2  
2d., blue and brown .. .. . 0 4

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

*Varieties of perforation.*  
3d., green (perf. 12) .. .. .  
3d., " ( " 11) .. .. .  
3d., " (p. 11 X 12) .. .. .  
5d., " ( " ) .. .. .  
9d. on rod. (perf. 11) .. .. .

1897. *Wmk. Crown and NSW. The surcharge on the 9d. rest.*  
9d. on rod., red-brown (p. 12) 1 3  
rod., mauve (p. 11 X 12) .. .. . 1 6

*New types. (Sept.)\**

1d., carmine .. .. . 0 2  
2d., dull blue .. .. . 0 4  
2½d., mauve .. .. . 0 5

*Type and wmk. of 1860. Perf. 11.*  
5s., purple .. .. .

**NEW ZEALAND.**

*Varieties of perforation.*  
1d., rose (perf. 11) .. .. .  
6d., brown ( " 11) .. .. .  
8d., blue ( " 10) .. .. .

*Perf. 10 X 11.*  
½d., black .. .. . 0 1  
1d., rose .. .. .  
2d., lilac .. .. .  
2½d., blue .. .. .  
3d., orange .. .. .  
4d., green .. .. .  
6d., brown .. .. .  
1s., brown-red .. .. .

**LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.**

Type 20. *Perf. 10.*  
½d., purple .. .. .  
1d., blue .. .. .  
2d., red-brown .. .. .

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.**

1897. *Wmk. Crown CA.*  
1d., vermilion .. .. . 0 2

**NORTH BORNEO.**

1896. *The \$1 stamp surcharged in black.*  
4 c. on \$1, red .. .. . 0 3 1 0  
10 c. " " .. .. . 0 8 2 0  
20 c. " " .. .. . 1 0 3 0  
30 c. " " .. .. . 1 3  
40 c. " " .. .. . 1 6

*1897. Designs of 1894 with native inscriptions.*

1 c., ochre and black .. .. .  
2 c., lake .. .. .  
3 c., lilac and olive-green .. .. .  
5 c., vermilion and black .. .. .  
6 c., olive-brown .. .. .  
8 c., dull lilac .. .. .  
12 c., blue .. .. .  
18 c., deep green .. .. .  
24 c., dull lake and blue .. .. .

**QUEENSLAND.**

1897. *With numerals in the four corners.*  
1d., vermilion .. .. . 0 2 0 1  
2d., blue .. .. . 0 4 0 2

**ST. HELENA.**

1897. Type 6.  
½d., green .. .. . 0 1 0 1

**ST. VINCENT.**

1897. Type 1. *Crown CA. Perf. 14.*  
2½d., milky blue .. .. .  
5d., grey-brown .. .. .

**SEYCHELLES.**

No. 21 should be "36 c. on 45 c."  
1897. Type 1.  
2 c., yellow and green .. .. .  
4 c., pale green .. .. .  
8 c., carmine and green .. .. .  
10 c., blue and black .. .. .  
16 c., red-brown and blue .. .. .  
18 c., ultramarine .. .. . 0 6  
36 c., brown and carmine .. .. . 1 0  
1 r., mauve and deep red .. .. . 2 6

**SIERRA LEONE.**

1897. Types 4, 5.  
½d., lilac and green .. .. .  
1½d., " black .. .. . 0 3  
4d., " carmine .. .. .  
5d., " black .. .. . 0 9  
6d., " lilac .. .. .

*Fiscal stamps, surcharged in black. (May, '97.)\**

1d., lilac and green .. .. . 0 9  
2½d. on 3d. " " .. .. .  
2½d. on 6d. " " .. .. .  
2½d. on 1s. " " .. .. .  
2½d. on 2s. " " .. .. .

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

1897. *Perf. 13.*  
½d., Venetian red .. .. .  
3d., grey-green .. .. .

**OFFICIAL STAMPS.**

1896-97. *With surcharge Type 24.*  
½d., brown (perf. 10) .. .. .  
2½d., blue-lilac .. .. .  
2s., crimson (p. 10 X 11½) .. .. .

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

**PERAK.**  
**SERVICE STAMPS.**  
1897.  
Type 5, *surcharged "Service," in black.*  
5 c., lilac and ochre .. .. .

**TASMANIA.**

1897. Type 12.  
5s., lilac and red .. .. . 7 6  
£1, green and yellow .. .. .

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**TOBAGO.**

1896. *Fiscal stamp surcharged in black. (Feb., '97.)\**  
½d. on 4d., lilac and pink .. .. . 10 0 10 0

**TONGA.**

1887-92. *Nos. 5 to 9 are perf. 12 X 11½. Add to this issue:—*  
1s., green (perf. 12 X 11½) .. .. . 15 0 15 0

*1897. New types. (Sept.)\**

½d., dark blue .. .. .  
1d., red and black .. .. .  
2d., bistre and black .. .. .  
2½d., blue and black .. .. .  
3d., emerald and black .. .. .  
4d., lilac and green .. .. .  
5d., orange and black .. .. .  
6d., vermilion .. .. .  
7½d., green and black .. .. .  
10d., carmine and black .. .. .  
1s., brown and black .. .. .  
2s., blue and black .. .. .  
2s. 6d., purple .. .. .  
5s., orange-red and black .. .. .

**UGANDA.**

1896. *Letters "U. G." and numerals.*  
5 (cowries), black .. .. .  
10 " " .. .. .  
15 " " .. .. .  
20 " " .. .. .  
30 " " .. .. .  
40 " " .. .. .  
50 " " .. .. .  
60 " " .. .. .  
100 " violet .. .. .  
20 " " .. .. .  
50 " " .. .. .  
100 " " .. .. .

*With "V 96 R" and name.*

5 (cowries), violet .. .. .  
10 " " .. .. .  
15 " " .. .. .  
20 " " .. .. .  
25 " " .. .. .  
50 " " .. .. .  
100 " " .. .. .

*1897. Inscribed "UGANDA PROTECTORATE." (May, '97.)\**

*Impression in black.*  
1 anna, on white wove .. .. . 0 6  
2 annas " " .. .. . 0 9  
3 " " .. .. . 1 0  
8 " " on yellowish .. .. . 2 6  
1 rupee " " .. .. . 4 6  
5 rupees " " .. .. .

**VICTORIA.**

*Postal fiscals. (July.)\**  
£5, pale blue and lake .. .. .  
£6, yellow and pale blue .. .. .  
£7, rose and black .. .. .  
£8, purple and orange .. .. .  
£9, green and rose .. .. .  
£10, mauve .. .. .  
£25, green .. .. .  
£50, purple .. .. .  
£100, carmine .. .. .

**ZANZIBAR.**

1897. *With head of Sultan. (Feb., '97.)\**  
½ a., yellow-green and red .. .. . 0 4  
1 a., dark blue .. .. .  
2 a., red-brown .. .. . 0 6  
2½ a., ultramarine .. .. . 0 6  
3 a., grey .. .. . 1 0  
4 a., green-black .. .. . 1 4  
4½ a., orange .. .. . 1 6  
5 a., bistre .. .. . 1 8 1 6  
7½ a., purple .. .. . 2 6  
8 a., bronze .. .. . 2 9  
1 r., ultramarine .. .. . 6 6  
2 r., deep green .. .. . 13 0  
3 r., lilac .. .. . 20 0  
4 r., purple-brown .. .. . 25 0  
5 r., dark brown .. .. . 32 6

*Surcharged "2½" in red; three varieties.*  
2½ on 1 a., deep blue and red .. .. .  
2½ on 4 a., green-black .. .. . 32 0

\* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

PART II.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.  
**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

1897. Type 65.  
1 p. 20 c., black .. 7 6

**AUSTRIA.**

1897. Type 9. Bluish paper.  
5 kr., red .. .. .

**BELGIUM.**

1897. Type 32.  
50 c., grey .. .. .

**BOLIVIA.**

1897. *New types.* (June-Sept.)\*  
1 c., olive-green .. .. .  
2 c., red .. .. .  
5 c., green .. .. .  
10 c., dull blue .. .. .  
20 c., black and marone .. .. .  
50 c., orange-yellow .. .. .  
1 b., violet on bluish .. .. .  
2 b., black .. .. .

**BRAZIL.**

1897. *With "REIS—REIS" at foot.*  
10 r., carmine and blue .. 0 1  
100 r., rose and black .. .. .  
1000 r., green and mauve .. .. .

**CHINA.**

1897. *Types of 1886 and 1895 surcharged in black, with values in cents.* (April, '97.)\*

(a) *Small figures.*

1/2 c. on 3 c., yellow .. 0 2  
1 c. on 1 c., green .. 0 9  
1 c. on 1 c., red .. 0 2  
2 c. on 3 c., lilac .. 1 0  
2 c. on 2 c., green .. 0 4  
4 c. on 4 c., rose .. 0 4  
5 c. on 5 c., olive .. 0 6  
5 c. on 5 c., orange .. 0 9  
8 c. on 6 c., brown .. 0 9  
10 c. on 6 c., .. 0 9  
10 c. on 9 c., green .. 1 0  
10 c. on 12 c., orange .. 1 0  
30 c. on 24 c., rose .. 2 0

(b) *Larger figures.*

1/2 c. on 3 c., yellow .. 0 2  
1 c. on 1 c., green .. 0 9  
1 c. on 1 c., red .. 0 2  
2 c. on 3 c., lilac .. 1 0  
2 c. on 2 c., green .. 0 2  
4 c. on 4 c., rose .. 0 4  
5 c. on 5 c., olive .. 0 6  
5 c. on 5 c., orange .. 0 9  
8 c. on 6 c., brown .. 0 9  
10 c. on 9 c., green .. 0 6  
10 c. on 12 c., orange .. 1 0  
30 c. on 24 c., rose .. 2 0

*Revenue Stamps surcharged for Postage.*

1 c. on 3 c., red .. 0 2  
2 c. on 3 c., .. 0 2  
4 c. on 3 c., (a) .. 0 4  
4 c. on 3 c., (b) .. 0 4  
1/2 on 3 c., .. 4 0

**COLOMBIA.**

1897. *Current types.*  
2 c., blue-green (p. 12) .. .. .  
5 c., brown on deep buff .. 0 4  
10 c., brn. on rose (p. 12 x 13 1/2) .. .. .  
20 c., .. pale blue .. 1 3

**ANTIOQUIA.**

1875. Type 18. Laid paper.  
1 c., black .. .. .

**TOLIMA.**

1884. Type 12. Thin laid paper.  
1 p., rose-lilac .. .. .

**DENMARK.**

1897. Type 7. *Perf. 12 1/2.*  
3 ore, grey and blue .. 0 1  
100 ,, yellow and grey .. 2 0

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.  
**EQUADOR.**

1897. *Stamps of 1894 and 1895 surcharged "1897-1898," in black.* (April, '97.)\* *Issue of 1894.*

1 c., blue .. .. .  
2 c., yellow-brown .. .. .  
5 c., green .. .. 0 3 0 3  
10 c., vermilion .. .. .  
20 c., black .. .. .  
50 c., orange .. .. .  
1 s., carmine .. .. .  
5 s., dark blue .. .. .

*Issue of 1895.*

1 c., blue .. .. .  
2 c., yellow-brown .. .. .  
5 c., green .. .. .  
10 c., vermilion .. .. .  
20 c., black .. .. .  
50 c., orange .. .. .  
1 s., carmine .. .. .  
5 s., dark blue .. .. .

*Commemorative stamps surcharged in black.*

*With date "1897-1898." (June.)\**

1 c., carmine .. .. 0 3 0 3  
10 c., yellow .. .. .

*With Arms in a circle. (Sept.)\**

1 c., carmine .. .. .  
2 c., blue .. .. .  
10 c., yellow .. .. .

*New type. (Sept.)\**

1 c., green .. .. .  
2 c., orange .. .. .  
5 c., lake .. .. .  
10 c., brown .. .. .  
20 c., yellow .. .. .  
50 c., ultramarine .. .. .  
1 s., bistre .. .. .  
5 s., lilac .. .. .

**EGYPT.**

1897. *Current stamps surcharged, in black, for use in the Soudan.* (May, '97.)\*

1 mil., brown .. .. 0 2 0 2  
2 ,, green .. .. 0 2 0 3  
2 ,, orange .. .. 0 3 0 4  
5 ,, carmine .. .. 0 4 0 4  
1 piast., ultramarine .. 0 6 0 6  
2 ,, orange-brown .. 1 0  
5 ,, grey .. .. 2 6  
10 ,, mauve .. .. 5 0

**UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.**

1897. Type 53. *Surcharged as above.*  
2 mil., green .. .. 0 3 0 3  
4 ,, marone .. .. 0 6 0 6  
1 piast., ultramarine .. 0 6 0 6  
2 ,, dull orange .. .. 1 0 1 0

**FRANCE.**

**FOR POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO.**

1896-97. *Surcharged in vermilion.*  
5 c. on 5 c., green .. .. .  
10 c. on 10 c., black on lilac .. .. .  
25 c. on 25 c., black on rose .. .. .

*Surcharged in black.*

50c. on 50c., pale rose on white .. .. .

**FOR POST OFFICES IN ZANZIBAR.**

1897. *Surcharged with name and value.* *In red.*  
1/2 a. on 5 c., green .. .. .  
1 1/2 a. on 15 c., blue .. .. .  
10 a. on 1 fr., olive-green .. .. .

*In black.*

1 a. on 10 c., black on lilac .. .. .  
2 a. on 20 c., red on green .. .. .  
2 1/2 a. on 25 c., black on rose .. .. .  
3 a. on 30 c., brown .. .. .  
4 a. on 40 c., red .. .. .  
7 1/2 a. on 75 c., blk. on orange .. .. .  
50 a. on 5 fr., lilac .. .. .

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.  
*Stamps of 1894 surcharged with name and a second value, in black.*

2 1/2 a. on 1/2 a. (5 c.) .. .. .  
2 1/2 a. on 1 a. (10 c.) .. .. .  
2 1/2 a. on 1 1/2 a. (15 c.) .. .. .  
5 a. on 3 a. (30 c.) .. .. .  
5 a. on 4 a. (40 c.) .. .. .

*Type-set design, printed on margins of sheets.*

2 1/2 a., black on various .. .. .

**FRENCH COLONIES.**

**MADAGASCAR & DEPENDENCIES.**

1897. Type 1; name in red.  
1 fr., olive-green .. .. .

**UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.**

1897. Type "u," imperf., surcharged. (May, '97.)\*  
*Red surcharge.*

5 c., blue .. .. 0 1  
10 c., brown .. .. 0 2  
40 c., lilac .. .. 0 8  
1 fr., green .. .. 1 6

*Blue surcharge.*

20 c., yellow .. .. 0 4  
30 c., rose .. .. 0 6  
50 c., mauve .. .. 0 9

**GERMAN COLONIES.**

Stamps of German Empire surcharged in black. (April, '97.)\*

**CAMEROONS.**

1897. *Surcharged "Kamerun."*  
3 pf., brown .. .. .  
5 ,, green .. .. .  
10 ,, carmine .. .. 0 3  
20 ,, ultramarine .. .. 0 6  
25 ,, orange .. .. 0 9  
50 ,, red-brown .. .. .

**MARSHALL ISLANDS.**

1897. *Surcharged "Marschall-Inseln."*  
3 pf., brown .. .. .  
5 ,, green .. .. .  
10 ,, carmine .. .. .  
20 ,, ultramarine .. .. .  
25 ,, orange .. .. .  
50 ,, red-brown .. .. .

**NEW GUINEA.**

1897. *Surcharged "Deutsch Neu-Guinea."*  
3 pf., brown .. .. .  
5 ,, green .. .. .  
10 ,, carmine .. .. .  
20 ,, ultramarine .. .. .  
25 ,, orange .. .. .  
50 ,, red-brown .. .. .

**SOUTH WEST AFRICA.**

1897. *Surcharged "Deutsch Sudwest-Africa."*  
3 pf., brown .. .. .  
5 ,, green .. .. .  
10 ,, carmine .. .. .  
20 ,, ultramarine .. .. .  
25 ,, orange .. .. .  
50 ,, red-brown .. .. .

**TOGO.**

1897. *Surcharged "Togo."*  
3 pf., brown .. .. .  
5 ,, green .. .. .  
10 ,, carmine .. .. .  
20 ,, ultramarine .. .. .  
25 ,, orange .. .. .  
50 ,, red-brown .. .. .

**GUATEMALA.**

1897. *Black on surface-coloured paper. Perf. 12. (May, '97.)\**  
1 c., on lilac-grey .. .. 0 1  
2 c., on greenish grey .. .. 0 2  
6 c., on orange .. .. 0 6  
10 c., on deep blue .. .. 0 9  
12 c., on carmine .. .. 1 0

\* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VIII.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1897.

No. 87.

## EDITORIAL.

**T**HE Philatelic Season—if indeed Philately is ever out of season—may be considered to commence about the end of September, when the Societies plan their programmes for the winter, and the auctions break out with renewed vigour. The auctions, indeed, we have had with us all the time; even during August and September a few took place, but whether they were well attended or not we cannot say, for we were not there. About the coming season we have neither the wish nor the power to prophesy, but we see no signs of the “slump” that has been so often threatened, and it may safely be predicted that fine specimens of good stamps will continue to increase in value, and that poor copies even of rarities will fetch very little. This, we have not the slightest doubt, will be one of the effects of the recent Exhibition. The sight of so many magnificent specimens of rare, and moderately rare stamps, must tend to make collectors more fastidious, less easily satisfied with inferior or damaged copies, even to fill vacancies, and more determined to possess fine specimens, or to let the spaces remain vacant.

This tendency is, on the whole, in the right direction, because the further we can get from the primitive notion of filling spaces with any portion of a stamp that was sufficient to pass for postage, the nearer we approach to the something between a science and an art, which we like to consider our hobby to be. On the other hand, it is with some regret that we recognise the ever-increasing tendency to exalt (we think unduly) the merits of *unused* copies as compared with *used*, and in fact to look upon unused specimens as the only ones that can be considered *fine*, and a collection of unused stamps as the highest possible form, and the one to be universally aimed at.

We have acknowledged in these pages often enough the fact that, *ceteris paribus*, an unused stamp, in what is termed “mint condition,” will always be a better specimen than a used copy, and we do not withdraw from that position. But, after

examining the innumerable unused specimens of stamps, rare and otherwise, that were shown at the Exhibition, we must confess to a feeling that it is a mistake to separate the unused from the used, and that a collection to be really complete should include both. Whilst acknowledging fully the greater attractiveness of the unused, and their superiority as specimens for showing the design and impression of the stamp, we think that a complete collection should also illustrate the object for which these little prints have been made by showing them in a used state; and, in the case of a specialist collection, with as many marked varieties of postmark as possible. The study of postmarks is a particularly interesting one, and it seems to us that the specialist, who confines himself entirely to getting together a collection of the stamps of a certain country, without going into the question of their use, not only neglects a branch of his subject which should be of great interest to himself, but also fails to justify his title of specialist.

\* \* \*

ONE thing that the Exhibition seemed to show us is that the perfect Album, with movable leaves, has yet to be discovered. What is wanted is an album from which any single leaf can be removed, and transferred to another position, without removing any of the other leaves; in no one of those that we have yet seen can this be done. Failing this, we prefer a system by which all the leaves can be taken out at once and replaced at once, to one under which the leaves have to be removed and replaced a few at a time; but we have not yet been shown a thoroughly satisfactory plan for the former. On the whole, the system with pins passing through holes in the hinge, as employed in our publishers' *Philatelic Albums*, and in others of a similar nature, seems to answer best at present; but it has the disadvantage that, if a blank page from the end of the book is wanted in some other place, the whole of the pages have to be removed, half a dozen at a time, and afterwards replaced in like manner. Can nobody show us something better?

\* \* \*

ALLUSION to these albums, which are intended for specialists of all kinds, reminds us of an album for specialists in Brazilian stamps, which has been sent us for review. It is an album arranged and published by Mr. Alph. Bruck, of Rio de Janeiro; and we are glad to see that, in spite of the fact that it is published and sold (and printed?) in Brazil itself, it contains full-size illustrations of all the stamps of that country, both current and obsolete, showing that the authorities of Brazil are considerably more enlightened in some respects than those of Great Britain! The album appears to be very carefully compiled, and, with the exception that there is a total absence of guards, it is very nicely got up; but it does not quite correspond with our notions of an album for *specialists* of any kind. It is, in point of fact, a Catalogue Album, like the *Imperial* and others, with spaces on one page for the stamps catalogued on the opposite page. The lists are fuller, of course, and contain far more minor varieties than those of any general album, and we do not doubt that they are very complete; but no real *specialist* would ever think of using an album of this description at all. For a person who wishes to collect the Stamps of Brazil alone, and who does not want the trouble of arranging them for himself, such an album as this is admirably suited; but such a person must not flatter himself that he is a specialist in the Stamps of Brazil. The care and trouble taken in the preparation of the book before us are worthy of all praise; but we are sorry to see so much trouble expended upon a work of this kind, because when a collector confines his attention to the stamps of one country, and keeps a special volume (or volumes) for them, he should be able to arrange those stamps for himself.

## 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, Glenarni, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E., or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—In reference to an answer to a correspondent in our last number, Mr. Ewen points out to us that the error lettered "O. P. P. C." is not formed by a broken "O," but that the stamp in question should be lettered "C. P. P. C." In this case we suppose it must be an actual error, like "L. H. F. L."

**British Bechuanaland.**—We were unable last month to give the measurements which distinguish the two varieties of surcharge upon the current ½d. stamp. We have since returned to our home and our millimetre gauge, and find that the space between the words in the earlier variety is nearly 14 mm., and in the later 10½ mm.

**British Central Africa.**—We give illustrations of the new designs which we described in July from



hearsay. It will be noticed that the coloured warriors still support the Coat of Arms, but that the whole device is enclosed within a shield-shaped design.

**Canada.**—Mr. D. A. King kindly sends us the current 2 c. card in a *carmine-red* shade, which is quite different from that of the copies we have previously seen.

*Post Card.* 2 c., *carmine-red* on *buff*.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—We do not in the general way take note here of matters relating to Revenue stamps, but the following *Notice*, which a correspondent has kindly sent us, may possibly be a first step towards the introduction of combined Postage and Revenue stamps in this Colony:

"GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

"No. 475, 1897.

"TREASURY, CAPE TOWN,  
"3rd June, 1897.

"ADHESIVE REVENUE STAMPS.

"It is hereby notified for general information that from and after the 1st day of July, 1897, Revenue Adhesive Stamps will be sold only at all Money Order Post Offices throughout the Colony, and that after the 30th June, 1897, Revenue Adhesive Stamps will cease to be sold at the Offices of the several Civil Commissioners and Resident Magistrates.

"The cancellation of Revenue Adhesive Stamps as provided by law will remain unchanged.

"By order,

"(Signed) H. M. H. ORPEN,  
"Assistant Treasurer."

**India.**—*Bundi.*—We fear that the philatelic demand for the stamps of this State has led to a supply which is, probably, greatly in excess of any postal requirements. We have received specimens of four fresh values, and understand that there is a fifth, all printed on *laid* paper, and in as many varieties of type as there are stamps on the sheet.



1 ANNA.



2 ANNAS.



4 ANNAS.



8 ANNAS.



1 rupee.

**Charkari.**—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that this State appears also to be taking full advantage of its opportunities. We give an illustration of the design which we described in July, and of which a second edition is reported to exist with an "s" at the end of "ANNA." The  $\frac{1}{4}$  a. comes in practically the same colour as the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. : there are some further varieties of the envelopes, and a  $\frac{1}{4}$  a. post card—the last-named is said to be sold in unsevered pairs, but each card may be used separately, for which let us be duly thankful!

**Adhesives.**  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna, purple.  
1 annas, green.  
2 " "  
4 " "

**Envelopes.**  $\frac{1}{2}$  annas, purple } *thin white laid*  
1 anna, green } *paper; 140x78*  
1 annas " } *mm.*

**Post Card.**  $\frac{1}{4}$  a., rose-lilac on buff laid; 126x78 mm.

**Cochin.**—Our publishers have received a fresh supply of the stamps of this State, and we find that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  puttan and 2 puttan stamps are now printed upon thin wove paper, with a very indistinct watermark, representing apparently the Umbrella device which figures on the stamps; this should appear in each stamp on the sheets, which are of the same sizes as before. The large 1 puttan stamps are in sheets of thirty-six (6x6), on a thicker wove paper, with a watermark in the sheet consisting of the devices shown in the centre of the stamps, enclosed in a circular band inscribed with the words "COCHIN GOVERNMENT" above and native characters below, and outside the band "J. D. Co. LD.—CROXLEY MILL."

**Adhesives.**  $\frac{1}{2}$  p., orange; wmk. Umbrella.  
2 p., purple " "

**Duttia.**—We give illustrations of the designs of the stamps, etc., of this State. First, the two types of the



$\frac{1}{4}$  a.



1 a.



adhesives, described in April, and the circular seal with which they are disfigured before being issued. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , 2, and 4 annas are stated to have all existed originally in the first type, without the English inscriptions; and we gather that we were in error last month when we chronicled a 1 a. in the same type as the other values, and that we should have stated that the 1 a. has been changed in colour, from red to black, and that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2, and 4 annas have appeared in the second type as follows:

**Adhesives.**  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., black on green.  
1 a. " white.  
2 a. " yellow.  
4 a. " rose.

\*



Of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. in this type we have seen a sheet, which consisted of thirty-four stamps, impressed singly and irregularly in four vertical rows, 9, 8, 8, 9, one vertical half of the sheet being the right way up and the other inverted.

The envelope chronicled in April bore a stamp of the accompanying design, formed of inscriptions only in a plain frame. We have since received an envelope bearing an impression of the first type of the adhesives, with the blue seal below it. *Le T.-P.* notes two minor varieties in the setting of the trefoil frame.

**Envelope.**  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., black on white laid; 137x79 mm.

The Post Card, which we have also received, is of the following design, and the copy before us measures 160x97 mm.

**DATIA STATE POST CARD**  
एक बर्फ तिर्का पतिगाले का पना लिखना चाहिए



**Las Bela.**—A correspondent kindly gives us the following details as to the geographical position of this State: It is a portion of South-eastern Beluchistan, bounded on the east by Sind, on the south by the Arabian Sea, and on the north and west by Beluchistan. The ruler is called the "Jam of Las Bela."

**Leeward Islands.**—The following are stated to be the total number of the stamps that were "butchered to make a Diamond Jubilee," as described in our last number:

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., 15,600.	6d., 3,480.
1d., 15,600.	7d., 3,480.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 15,000.	1s., 1,800.
4d., 6,000.	5s., 900.

The numbers are small, but amply sufficient, for we trust no one will be so foolish as to give more than the price of ordinary used copies for such rubbish.

**Natal.**—We have received the 6d. of the De La Rue type (14) in a very much redder shade than before, which we think must be termed *magenta*. Wmk. and perforation as usual.

**Adhesive.** 6d., magenta; wmk. Cr. CA; perf. 14.

**Newfoundland.**—We give illustrations of the advertisement issue of this Colony, but after what we stated last month as to the nature of these labels, we cannot recommend their purchase.





Queensland.—We give an illustration of the 2d., with the figures in the four corners. We have not yet seen the 1d. adhesive in this type, but we believe it exists.

Sarawak.—It is reported that this territory is now to be termed the "British Protectorate of Sarawak"; this will probably involve a new issue of stamps, and will certainly necessitate the transfer of Sarawak to vol. i. of the Catalogue.

Seychelles.—A correspondent informs us that he possesses a specimen of the 12 c. on 16 c., of 1893, with the surcharge (which he believes to be genuine) inverted. This variety does not appear to have been chronicled, but it is of course a very possible one.

Straits Settlements.—*Johore*.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a 2 c. stamp, of Type 1 in the Catalogue, but with the value in brown, instead of yellow. We should suppose this variety to be due to some discolouration, unless it is a proof, or colour trial.

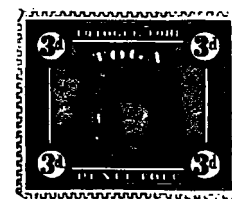
*Pahang*.—*Le T.-P.* assures us that the 5 c. of the new type has been at last supplied to this State.

*Adhesive*. 5 c., lilac and ochre.

*Perak*.—We are shown a copy of the Post Card of 1887, with a very pale inverted impression of the surcharge in addition to the ordinary one. We presume that both the overprints are genuine, but it would be impossible to guarantee them.

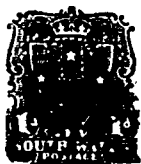
Tobago.—It is pointed out to us that the ½d. on 4d. Revenue stamp was issued in December, 1896, not in 1897, as given in our last list of Addenda to the Catalogue.

Tonga.—We give illustrations of the designs of the handsome new issue, and of the watermark in the paper. The 2d., 2½d., 5d., 7½d., 10d., and 1s. are all of the same type.



New South Wales.—A correspondent tells us that he has found a double-printed copy of the 2d., ultramarine, of 1851, on blue paper, due perhaps to slipping of the paper.

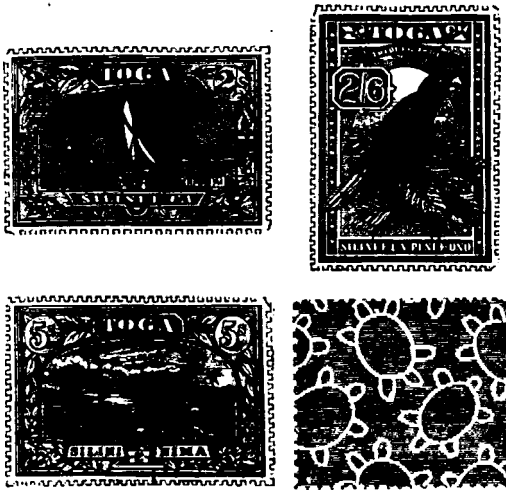
We give illustrations of the three new stamps recently chronicled. The third design is used for the 2½d. value.



not for the 1d. as originally intended. We gather from *Le T.-P.* that the resuscitated 5s. stamp has the old "5/-" watermark, but is perf. 11.

Niger Coast.—A correspondent tells us that he has seen, in the collection of an official in Gaboon, two varieties of the current 2½d. of this protectorate, one being in dark blue, and the other in a kind of greenish black. The shade of this value varies somewhat in depth; but the second variety must, we suppose, be either a proof or a badly oxidized copy.

*Adhesive*. 5s., purple (old type); perf. 11.



The general effect of the watermark is certainly peculiar; it reminds us of the celebrated decision of the country stationmaster, as reported in *Punch*: "Cats is Dogs, and Rabbits is Dogs, and so's Parrits, and must be paid for according; but as for this 'ere *Tortis*, 'e's a *Hinseck*, and the Company don't charge nothink for them!"

**Uganda.**—We have had an opportunity of examining sheets of all the values (except the 5 *rupes*, which we have not yet seen) of the type-set stamps, both with and without the large letter "L." They are set up in a square block of 16, the variety with a small "o" in "POSTAGE" being the first stamp in the third horizontal row, and two of these blocks are printed together on a sheet, one block inverted at the top of the other. The setting-up has been carefully done, as we can find no other prominent varieties.

We have also been lent a copy of the following Official Notice, giving the rates of postage:

**"UGANDA PROTECTORATE.**

"Notice is hereby given that from and after 1st May, 1897, the following scale of charges will be made for the conveyance of Postal Matter by the Government Mail:

**"Between Stations in any two districts in the Protectorate.**

Letters . . . . .	3 annas each per oz.
Newspapers . . . . .	1 " " 6 oz.
Books and Parcels . . . . .	8 " per lb.

**"Uganda District Local Mail (to include Lubals for Postal Purposes).**

Letters . . . . .	2 annas each per oz.
Newspapers . . . . .	1 " " 8 oz.
Books and Parcels . . . . .	3 " per lb.

**COAST MAIL.**

**"From Stations in Uganda, Bunyoro, Toro, Usoga, and Kavirondo to Kikuyu.**

Letters . . . . .	4 annas each per oz.
Newspapers . . . . .	1 " " 4 oz.
Books and Parcels . . . . .	1 rupee per lb.

**"From Stations in the Mau District to Kikuyu.**

Letters . . . . .	3 annas each per oz.
Newspapers . . . . .	1 " " 6 oz.
Books and Parcels . . . . .	8 " per lb.

"In all the above cases similar rates will be charged for the Up-Mails.

"No parcel will be taken which exceeds *eleven pounds* in weight.

"(Signed) TREVOR TERNAN,  
"H. M. Acting-Commissioner and Consul-General."

**PART II.**

**Argentine Republic.**—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 2 c. Letter Card of 1892, No. 115 in the Catalogue, which has escaped perforation entirely.

**Belgium.**—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that a rather useful article of stationery has been issued here, in the shape of a 10 c. card, of which we append an illustration, and

**AVIS DE RECEPTION  
KENNISGEVING VAN ONTVANG**

(Cette carte est à l'adresse. — Ziege voor het adres aflezen.)



11) *Me* .....

(1) Cette carte est pour être utilisée par l'expéditeur de lettres. — (2) Cette carte est pour être utilisée par le destinataire.

(1) Adresse de l'expéditeur de lettres. (Voir Note sous ce verso.)  
(2) Adresse van den afzender der postzenden. (Zie Note Boven op de keerzijde.)

which can be handed in at any Post Office with a packet, for which the sender desires a receipt from the addressee (or an official declaration of delivery). The address of the sender is to be written on the face of the card, and the contents of the packet, date of posting, etc. etc., on the back.

*Return Receipt Card.* 10 c., green on buff.

**Bolivia.**—We give an illustration of the new 1 *boliviano* stamp. *Le T.-P.* gives a translation of a decree, authorizing the issue of the new stamps, and the demonetizing of all previous issues, which are to be called in, and exchanged up to a certain date, in the hope apparently of discovering the source of the forgeries which are said to have been in circulation.



**Ecuador.**—We give an illustration of the circular surcharge, described last month, and we learn from *Le T.-P.* that it has been applied to another value of the commemorative issue. We also give an illustration



of the type of the new issue; the 5 c., which we announced last month, having been followed by a complete series as listed below, on the authority of our Brussels contemporary, which also tells us that the 10 c. envelope of 1894 has been found surcharged with the date "1895-1896," and the 5 c. of the same issue surcharged "1897-1898." It is a little confusing, but the people of Ecuador have probably got used to these eccentricities!

*Adhesives.* 5 c., green; circular surcharge in black.

*New Type. Perf. 15.*

1 c., green.	50 c., ultramarine.
2 c., orange.	1 s., bistre.
10 c., brown.	5 s., lilac.
20 c., yellow.	

*Envelopes.* 10 c., carmine; surcharged 1895-1896.  
5 c., green " " 1897-1898.

We are glad to learn, by a letter just received from Quito, franked by five of the new 1 c. stamps, that this new issue is to continue in use for an indefinite period. The longer the better, and we trust that a good supply of all values will always be kept on hand.

**France.**—We learn from *Le Coll. de T.-P.* that, in July last, there was such a stamp famine in the French Post Office in Zanzibar, that desperate measures had to be taken (the British Post Office in those parts does not appear to have suffered so acutely of late; we are sorry that the famine



has spread to our neighbour's stamp shop!) The famine was so sore in the land, that strict orders were given that no stamps were to be sold to the public, but all the provisionals were to be affixed in the office, consequently any would-be specimens of the curiosities about to be described that may be found *unused* should be looked upon as *forgeries!* Under the circumstances, it might have been thought that the receipt of payment of postage in cash might be denoted by means of a handstamp, or something of that kind; but the postal authorities in the midst of their distress appear still to have thought of their stamp collecting friends at home, and decided that adhesives of some kind must be provided. There were a few sheets left of certain values, and these were all converted into 2½ a. and 5 a. stamps, by means of a surcharge, in *black*, consisting of the name "ZANZIBAR," vertically down the right-hand side, "2½" or "5" over the figures of the originally surcharged value in *annas*, and "25" or "50" over the original value in *centimes*. Then the margins of the sheets, and the blank spaces between the panes, were converted into stamps by printing upon each portion of the size of a stamp "Poste France—2½ annas—25 c.," in four lines, with a star at foot, and the name vertically at the side. Ordinary paper would have been almost good enough for this purpose, but perhaps paper is scarce at Zanzibar.

- Adhesives.* 2½ a. on ½ a. (5 c.), green.  
 2½ a. on 1 a. (10 c.), black on lilac.  
 2½ a. on 1½ a. (15 c.), blue  
 5 a. on 3 a. (30 c.), brown.  
 5 a. on 4 a. (40 c.), vermilion.

*Type-set design, on fragments of paper, covered in part with the ground colour of the above values.*

2½ a., black on various.

**Germany.**—*Wurtemberg.*—It is reported by the *D. B. Z.* that the large-sized 5 pf. Official Envelopes are so little used that the stock of them has been converted into 10 pf., by adding a second impression of the 5 pf. stamp. We gather that these are the envelopes with stamp of Type 5 in *green*, the existence of which in the large size we queried in the Catalogue.

*Official Envelope.* 5+5 pf., green on buff; 355×142 mm.

**Liberia.**—We give an illustration of the new 3 c. stamp chronicled last month.

**Mexico.**—We have received a couple of 2 c. wrappers, similar to the 1 c. which we chronicled in May; but the formula of that for the Postal Union is printed in *green*.

We have also a 3+3 c. card for the *Interior*, with the formula of current design in *carmine*.

- Wrappers.* 2 c., rose-red; formula in red.  
 2 c., " " green.  
*Post Card.* 3+3 c., brown " carmine.

The two illustrations given below represent two *Telegram Cards*, issued, we gather, in 1896 and 1897 respectively. They are of the value of 1 centavo each, and, according to the instructions at foot, will frank a message of ten words within the limits of a *Federal District*. We are not sure whether these are *Telegraph cards* (which we have not hitherto catalogued, except for Great Britain), or whether they are *Pneumatic Post Cards*. We fancy they are the former, though a halfpenny seems very cheap for a telegram of ten words, even for a short distance.



La presente de esta tarjeta autoriza la emisión de un telegrama hasta de diez palabras en el Distrito Federal adonde se va a dar a Orléans (Cruces) y sus alrededores, a ser de los señores correspondientes.  
 Cálculo de que el valor de este telegrama autoriza para un valor de un centavo en cada una de las comunicaciones. El contenido del telegrama está limitado para reducir el costo a diez palabras. El pago se da en el momento de recibir el telegrama.  
 Para este telegrama para un telegrama dirigido a una sola persona y enviado por una sola persona.

VALOR: DIEZ CENTAVOS.



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 Para este telegrama para un telegrama dirigido a una sola persona y enviado por una sola persona.

VALOR: DIEZ CENTAVOS.

The impression of the formula, in each case, is stated to be in *black*, upon *bluish granite* card, with the stamp in colour.

- Telegram Cards.* 1 c., brown, 1896-97, on granite.  
 1 c., orange, 1897-98 "

**MOROCCO.**—*Mazagan, Azemour, and Morocco.*—These supposed local posts seem to spring up like Jonah's gourd, and, if properly treated, will no doubt perish equally quickly. We are shown four labels published by this enterprising service, three of them *used* and upon the original envelope; but this also bears a Spanish 10 c. stamp, which we suspect represents the business part of the affair. The other labels are oblong, with a beautiful landscape at the right, and a space at the left in which the value is inserted in large figures in *black*.

- Adhesives.* 5c., green and black.  
 10 c., carmine "  
 15 c., lake "  
 25 c., blue "

*Mazagan and Morocco.*—We give an illustration below of the design of the stamps chronicled in June.



*Tetouan and El-Ksar.*—This is a new set, doubtless quite as worthy of notice as the rest. There are seven adhesives, perf. 11½, and it is reported that there is possibly a post card.

- Adhesives.* 5 c., vermilion.  
 10 c., yellow-green.  
 20 c., blue.  
 25 c., violet.  
 50 c., ochre.  
 1 p., grey.  
 2 p., rose.

**Nicaragua.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* states that amongst the remainders of the 1890 issue, returned to Mr. Seebeck and disposed of by him to Mr. G. B. Calman, quite a number of "interesting varieties" were found, in the shape of sheets imperforate vertically, or entirely, *Official stamps*, without the surcharge, etc. etc. It should be unnecessary to point out that these curiosities have no interest whatever, being simply imperfect sheets, sent *perhaps* by accident, and rejected by the Nicaraguan Post Office.

**Orange Free State.**—We give an illustration showing the "2½" on 3d., which we described some time back.

**Peru.**—Messrs. Williams & Co., of Lima, inform us that a sheet of the current 1 c. stamp has been seen in the colour of the 2 c.; this comes of printing two stamps in similar colours! (We see that Illustrations 27 and 28 in the Catalogue have been transposed.) The same correspondents send us the 5 c. Unpaid Letter stamp, of 1874,



surcharged "DEFICIT" in the same type as the 50 c. ordinary stamp recently chronicled as devoted to this use; the 10 c. Unpaid has received the same overprint, which supersedes the triangular control mark. From the same source we have the 5 c. envelope in *purple* instead of *indigo*.

- Adhesive.* 1 c., bright blue (Type 28); *error?*  
*Unpaid Letter Stamps.* 5 c., red; black surcharge.  
 10 c., orange " "  
*Envelope.* 5 c., purple (Type 5).

**Portugal.**—Mr. G. C. Silva has drawn our attention to the fact that we have omitted, from the current edition of the Catalogue, the error in the 10 r. cards of 1880, inscribed "POSAL" for "POSTAL."

**Lourenzo Marquez.**—In reference to the statement made in "Correspondence," in our March number, on the subject of the 50 r. on 300 r. provisional, a correspondent assures us that these stamps were certainly used for postage in December, 1896, but the letters had to be handed in at the Post Office, and the stamps were affixed by the clerks. This appears to confirm the statement that these stamps were never regularly issued to the public, and it is quite likely that the great majority were secured by some official.

**Salvador.**—In spite of the complete new outfit, which we chronicled a few months back, the annual provisional has made its appearance even earlier than usual this autumn. The excuse given is that the foreign postal rate has been raised to the extremely inconvenient amount of 13 centavos, consequently various adhesives and the 15 c. envelope have been surcharged "TRECE—centavos," in two lines of heavy type.

- Adhesives.* 13 c., in red, on 24 c., yellow.  
 13 c., in black, on 30 c., rose.  
 13 c. " 50 c., mauve.  
 13 c. " 100 c., brown-red.  
*Envelope.* 13 c., in red, on 15 c., black.

A correspondent in this Republic kindly sends us some information as to the *Official Stamps* employed there:—These stamps are used by the President, Ministers, Post Office, and nearly all other Government officials. Two varieties of surcharge have been employed: the one shown in Type 82 of the Catalogue was handstamped, and may be found upon both of the issues of 1896; the other is the same as Type 03 of Ecuador, or 55 of Nicaragua, and was printed in a press (by "the Universal Provider"?). It exists on the two series of 1896 and on the one of 1897; the handstamped surcharge has not been seen upon the last set, at present.

**Shanghai.**—We find that we have omitted from the Catalogue the provisional envelope of 1893, "POSTAGE PAID 1 CENT," on buff wove paper, a specimen of which is sent us by Captain R. A. Binns.

- Envelope.* 1 c., black on buff; 145 x 96 mm.

**Spain.**—**Fernando Po.**—*Le T.-P.* announces that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  de centavo has been surcharged "5 Cen" in black, with the same overprint as was impressed recently on the 2 c. The same journal describes the new 10 c. as in light yellow-brown.

- Adhesive.* 5 c., in black, on  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., grey.

**Philippine Islands.**—*Le Coll. de T.-P.* tells us, on the authority of a Spanish journal, that divers stamps of recent issues have been adorned with an apparently unnecessary surcharge, consisting of the words "HABILADOS" at left, "PARA" at top, and "CORREOS" at right, with the value (corresponding in all except one with that expressed upon the stamp) in the centre, and "1897" below. The overprint is in black.

*Adhesives.*

- 5 c. on 5 c., yellow-green, of 1894.  
 15 c. on 15 c., red-brown, of 1892.  
 15 c. on 15 c., carmine, of 1894.  
 20 c. on 20 c., brown, of 1892.  
 20 c. on 20 c., violet-brown, of 1894.  
 20 c. on 25 c., yellow-brown, of 1890.

**Switzerland.**—We gather that the new 5 c. wrapper, which we reported in July, is of yellow-buff paper.

# THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 217, Vol. VII.)

## TRANSVAAL.

(SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.)

1869.

Typographed by Mr. Adolph Otto, of Gustrow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on white wove paper.

(a) *Imperf.*

- 1d., red; I.  
 1d., lake; III., II. (pair).  
 6d., ultramarine; III.  
 1s., green; III.

*Variety, tête-bêche.*

- 1s., green; II. (pair).

*Proof, printed on both sides.*

- 1s., violet.

*Proof, tête-bêche.*

- 1s., blue; II. (pair).

*Forgeries.*

- 1d., pale red, vermilion, brown-red; VI.  
 6d., blue, deep blue; II., II. (pair tête-bêche).  
 1s., yellow-green, blue-green; II.

(b) *Rouletted 15½, 16.*

- 1d., pale red, deep red, brown-red, lake-red; XX.  
 6d., ultramarine, pale to deep; XIV., II. (pair).  
 1s., green to deep green; XIV., 2.

*Forgeries.*

- 1d., red; III.  
 6d., ultramarine; III.  
 1s., green; I.

I MAY, 1870.

Printed in the Transvaal from the German Plates.

Printings by Mr. M. J. Viljeon.

*First Printing.*

Hard, crisp wove paper.

- 1d., pale red (imperf.); III., II. (pair).  
 1d., deep red " II.  
 1d. " " (roul. 15½, 16); I.  
 6d., pale blue (imperf.); III.  
 6d., deep blue " IV., II. (pair tête-bêche).  
 1s., pale green " IV., II. (pair tête-bêche).  
 1s. " " (roul. 15½, 16); I.

*Second Printing.*

Thick paper; brown gum.

- 1d., red (imperf.); III.  
 6d., blue to deep blue (roul. 15½, 16); IV., 3.  
 IV. (two pairs tête-bêche).  
 6d., blue (rouletted twice below); I.  
 1s., deep green (blotch impression) (imperf.); 2.  
 1s. " " " " (roul. 15½, 16); 6.

*Third Printing.*

Softer paper. Rouletted 15½, 16.

- 1d., red to deep red; 8.  
 6d., blue (thin paper); II. (vertical pair), 5.  
 1s., deep green; IV.



*Fourth Printing.*

1d., deep red (blotchy impression); V.  
1s., yellow-green; I., 5.

*Fifth Printing.*

Thin paper. Rouletted 15½, 16.

1s., deep green; 2.  
1s. ,, ,, (imperf.); I.

Half stamp cut diagonally.

Half of 1s., deep green; 1.

Printed by Mr. J. P. Borrius.

1d., pale to deep red (roul. 15½, 16); IV., II. (pair), 3.  
1d., deep red (imperf.); II. (pair), I.  
1d. ,, ,, (roul. 6½); I.  
1d., vermilion-red (roul. 15½, 16); II.

Stout paper. Rouletted 15½, 16.

6d., deep blue; V., 2.

Thin paper. Rouletted 15½, 16.

6d., blue to deep blue; I., 13.

Thin *blue* paper. Rouletted 15½, 16.

6d., pale blue; 1.

Thicker paper. Rouletted 15½, 16.

6d., blue; V., 1.

6d. ,, II. (pair imperf. vertically).

6d. ,, I. (imperf.)

21 OCTOBER, 1870.

Printed by Mr. J. P. Borrius on medium thin paper.

1d., black (imperf.); 2.  
1d. ,, (roul. 15½, 16); VIII.

*Forgeries.*

1d., black (imperf.); V.

1d. ,, (roul.); I.

The colour varies from *grey* to intense *black*.

30 JUNE, 1871.

Typographed by Mr. Adolph Otto, of Gustrow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on white wove paper.

3d., pale to deep lilac, violet (imperf.); IX.

3d., pale lilac (imperf.); VI. (three vertical pairs *elle-bêche*.)

3d., pale to deep lilac (roul. 15½, 16); XVIII., II. (pair).

*Proofs.*

3d., blue; II.

3d., red; II. (pair).

3d., ochre; I.

Printed in the Transvaal by Mr. J. P. Borrius, on thin white wove paper.

Rouletted 15½, 16.

3d., slate-lilac; V., II. (pair), 2.

SEPTEMBER, 1874.

Printed by Messrs. P. Davis and Sons, of Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

Thin white wove paper. Perf. 12½.

1d., red (shades); VII.

6d., blue ,, IV., 4, 2 (pair imperf. between).

Early in 1875.

Typographed by Mr. Adolph Otto, of Gustrow, on white wove paper. Rouletted 15½, 16.

6d., blue; V.

6d., ultramarine; 3.

## Postmarked proof.

6d., red; 1.

1875.

Printed in the Transvaal by the "Stamp Commission."

(a) Very thin, almost *pelure* paper.

1d., pale red (imperf.); III., 3.

1d., vermilion (imperf.); II.

1d., pale red (roul. 15½, 16); 4.

1d. ,, (roul. 6½); I., 6.

1d. ,, (pin-perf. 10½); 1.

3d., lilac shades (imperf.); V., IV. (two pairs), 5.

3d. ,, (roul. 15½, 16); 1.

3d. ,, (roul. 6½); 5.

6d., blue, pale to deep (imperf.); V., 16.

6d. ,, (roul. 15½, 16); 3.

6d. ,, (roul. 6½); 7.

6d. ,, (pin-perf. 10½); 1.

(b) Hard-surfaced paper.

1d., vermilion-red (imperf.); II., VI. (three pairs); 1.

1d. ,, ,, (roul. 15½, 16); 2.

1d. ,, ,, (roul. 6½); I., 3.

1d. ,, ,, (pin-perf. 10½); 1.

(c) Thick soft paper.

1d., deep red (imperf.); 1.

1d. ,, ,, (roul. 6½); 2.

6d., pale blue (imperf.); 1.

6d., deep blue ,, 4.

6d. ,, ,, (roul. 6½); 1.

6d., blue (roul. 15½, 16); 1.

1s., green; I., 1.

Half stamp, divided horizontally.

Half of 6d. = 3d., blue; 1.

(d) Thicker hard white paper.

6d., blue (imperf.); III., II. (pair), 4.

6d. ,, (roul. 6½); 5.

IMPERIAL ADMINISTRATION.

Early in 1877.

Surcharged "V.R."—"TRANSVAAL." in two lines, in *black* on the 1d., in *red* on the other values.



(a) Very thin, almost *pelure* paper.

1d., red (imperf.); II., 3.

1d. ,, (roul. 15½, 16); 1.

3d., lilac (imperf.); I., II. (pair), 3.

3d. ,, ,, (no stop after

"TRANSVAAL"); 1.

3d. ,, ,, (roul. 6½ on edge of pane); 1.

(b) Hard-surfaced paper.

1d., red (imperf.); VIII., 1.

1d. ,, ,, (no stop after "R"); II. (pair, one with the variety).

1d. ,, ,, (surcharge inverted); I.

1d. ,, ,, XVI. (being the two top rows of the sheet with margins in which the following varieties occur: No. 1 (no stop after "R"), No. 7 (no stop after "TRANSVAAL"), and No. 11 ("V.R." and "TRANSVAAL" wider spaced).

- 1d., red (roul. 15½, 16); I., 5.
- 1d. „ (roul. 15½, 16 vertically, imperf. horizontally); 2 (vertical pair), 1.
- 1d. „ (roul. 6½); I., 1.
- 1d. „ (roul. 6½ on edge of pane only); I.
- 1d. „ (roul. 15½, 16, but roul. 6½ at edge of pane); 3 (strip).

(c) Thick soft paper.

- 1d., red (imperf.); III., II. (pair).
- 1d. „ „ (“v” for “V” in “TRANSVAAL”); 2.
- 1d. „ (roul. 15½, 16); V., 1.
- 1d. „ (roul. 6½); 3.
- 1d. „ (imperf., but roul. 6½ on edge of pane); 3 (strip).
- 6d., blue (imperf.); 6.
- 6d. „ „ (no stop after “R”); 1.
- 6d. „ „ (surcharge inverted); 1.
- 1s., green „ II., 5.
- 1s. „ „ (surcharge with no stop after “R”, inverted); 1.
- 1s. „ (roul. 15½, 16); 2.
- 1s. „ (roul. 6½); 1.
- 1s. „ „ (no stop after “TRANSVAAL”); 1.
- 1s. „ „ (surcharge, with no stop after “R”, inverted); 1.

Half stamp cut diagonally.

Half of 1s., green = 6d.; 1 (on original).

1877.

Thick soft paper. Surcharged in *black*.

- 3d., lilac (imperf.); IV., IV. (two pairs).
- 3d. „ „ (surcharge inverted); 1.
- 3d. „ (roul. 15½, 16); I., II. (pair), 2.
- 3d. „ „ (no stop after “TRANSVAAL”); I., 1.
- 6d., blue shades (imperf.); III., 8.
- 6d. „ „ (no stop after “TRANSVAAL”); II.
- 6d. „ „ (surcharge inverted); II., II. (pair).
- 6d. „ (roul. 15½, 16); IV., 4.
- 6d. „ „ (surcharge inverted); 1.
- 6d. „ (roul. 6½); 1.
- 6d. „ (roul. 6½ on edge of pane only); 2.
- 1s., green (imperf.); V., 1 (flaw in stamp).
- 1s. „ „ (“V.R.” and “TRANSVAAL” wider spaced); 1.
- 1s. „ „ (surcharge inverted); 1.
- 1s. „ „ (no stop after “R”); 1.
- 1s. „ (roul. 15½, 16); III., II. (pair).
- 1s. „ „ (no stop after “TRANSVAAL”); 1.
- 1s. „ „ (surcharge inverted); 1.
- 1s. „ „ (no stop after “TRANSVAAL”); 1.
- 1s. „ (roul. 6½); 3.
- 1s. „ „ (surcharge inverted); 1.
- 1s. „ (roul. 15½, 16, but 6½ on edge of pane); 1.

Half stamp, cut diagonally.

Half 1s. = 6d.; 1 (on original).

31 AUGUST, 1877.

Rose-coloured paper. Surcharged in *black*.

- 6d., blue (imperf.); III., II. (pair), 2.
- 6d. „ „ (no stop after “R”); II.
- 6d. „ „ (surcharge inverted); III., II. (pair); 2.
- 6d. „ „ (no stop after “R”); 1.
- 6d. „ „ (surcharge omitted); 1.

- 6d., blue (roul. 15½, 16); II., 3, 2 (pair *tête-bêche*).
- 6d. „ „ (surcharge inverted); I., 5.
- 6d. „ „ (“R”); 1.
- 6d. „ (roul. 6½); 2.
- 6d. „ (roul. 12); 1.

Half stamp, cut diagonally.

Half of 6d. (imperf.) = 3d. (on original); 1.

24 OCTOBER, 1877.

Yellow paper. Surcharged in *black*.

1st printing with “V.R.” in Roman letters; 2nd printing “V.R.” in Roman and in italic capitals on the same sheet; “Transvaal” in small letters with initial capital.

(a) Roman Capitals.

- 3d., lilac (imperf.); V., IV. (two pairs, one vertical), 1.
- 3d. „ „ (surcharge inverted); 1.
- 3d. „ (roul. 15½, 16); III.
- 3d. „ „ (no stop after “R”); 1.
- 3d. „ (roul. 12); 1.
- 3d. „ (roul. 6½); 4.

Half stamp, cut diagonally.

3d. + ½ of 3d. (imperf.) = 4½d.; 1 (on original).

(b) Italic Capitals.

- 3d., lilac (imperf.); IV., 4.
- 3d. „ (roul. 15½, 16); 3.
- 3d. „ (roul. 6½); 3.

(c) Roman and Italic Capitals.

3d., lilac (imperf.); II. (pair showing both types).

27 NOVEMBER, 1877.

Green paper. Surcharged in *black*.

“V.R.” in Roman Capitals only.

- 6d., blue (imperf.); III., IV. (two pairs), 3.
- 6d. „ „ (broken “V”); 1.
- 6d. „ „ (both stops between “V” and “R”); 1.
- 6d. „ „ (*tête-bêche*); II. (pair).
- 6d. „ „ (surcharge inverted); I., 1.
- 6d. „ (roul. 15½, 16); IV., 3.
- 6d. „ „ (no stop after “R”); II. (pair, one showing the variety).
- 6d. „ „ „ (“R” missing); 1.
- 6d. „ „ „ (surcharge inverted); 2.
- 6d. „ (roul. 6½); 1.

Forged surcharges.

6d., blue; 3 with *red* surcharge, 1 with *black*.

6 DECEMBER, 1877.

Blue paper. Surcharged as last.

- 1d., red (imperf.); VI., II. (pair), 3.
- 1d. „ „ (no stop after “V”); II. (pair, one showing the variety).
- 1d. „ „ (no stop after “R”); 2 (a vertical pair, one showing the variety).
- 1d. „ „ (“Transvaal” omitted); 1.
- 1d. „ „ (surcharge inverted); I., 1.
- 1d. „ (roul. 15½, 16); III., 3.
- 1d. „ „ (broken “V”); 1.

Error “Transvral.”

- 1d., red (imperf.); II., 2 (pairs with the variety in each pair).
- 1d. „ (roul. 15½, 16); 2 (a vertical pair, one showing the variety).

## PROPOSED ISSUE OF STAMPED ENVELOPES IN ITALY, IN 1863.

BY DR. EMILIO DIENA.

THE Italian Government not being satisfied with the existing postage stamps, the manufacture of which had been entrusted to the Chevalier François Matraire, who had produced the stamps of Sardinia, decided upon sending an Official to London for the purpose of studying the methods of production employed there, and of entering into negotiations with Messrs. De La Rue & Co. This decision was the result of a consultation held at Turin, on the 16th March, 1863, at which there were present an officer of the Ministry of Finances, the Chief of the Postal Department, a representative of the firm of Joseph Pellas (Lithographers and Printers at Genoa), Count Ambjorn Sparre (who had supplied stamps to the Swedish Post Office), and certain other persons. The important mission in question was entrusted by the Ministry of Finances to the Chevalier Constantine Perazzi, Engineer of the Royal Mines Department, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.\*

It is well known that a contract for the manufacture of Postage and Fiscal Stamps was made by the Italian Government with the firm of De La Rue in 1863, which necessitated a stay of some months in London on the part of Signor Perazzi. We also know that the issue of the new series of postage stamps took place on the 1st December, 1863. I propose to publish later the numerous important documents relating to this issue of postage stamps, which will bring to light various facts at present unknown to collectors. These papers could not in any case be brought within the limits of a magazine article, but would fill a book, which I should like to see published some day under the auspices of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs of Italy.

It appears to me, however, that a few notes and official papers on the subject of the proposal to issue Stamped Envelopes, which were also to be obtained from Messrs. De La Rue & Co. (a proposal which was never carried into effect), may not be without interest to philatelists.

I commence with a letter from the Ministry of Finances to the Post Office Department, accompanying a Report from Signor Perazzi:

"TURIN, April 13, 1863.

"Ministry of Finances

"(Department of Public Lands and Taxes),

"Nos. Gl. 19753 (4th Div., 3rd Sec., No. 365).  
Divl. 4016

"The Chevalier Constantine Perazzi proposes the adoption in Italy of envelopes for letters, bearing an impressed postage stamp, similar to those employed in Great Britain. For this purpose he advises, in the enclosed Report, the concluding of a special contract with the firm of De La Rue, of London, for the engraving of a general (original) die, and of special dies (for each value) for the impression of the stamps, and also for the supply of a million envelopes, of various sizes; one half impressed with a 5 centesimi stamp, and the other half with a 15 centesimi.†

"While this Department is taking steps for making the necessary enquiries, in order to ascertain whether, from a financial point of view, the adoption of such a proposal is likely to be advantageous to any considerable extent, the undersigned takes the opportunity of communicating to your Department the Report quoted above, and the annexed papers, to the intent that his honourable colleague, the Minister of Public Works,‡ may carefully examine the pro-

posal and make such observations upon it as he may think fit, especially in reference to the Laws and Regulations now in force relating to the Postal Service of the kingdom.

"And since it is necessary that the matter should be decided with as little delay as possible, the undersigned would request an early reply, with the return of the documents enclosed herewith.

"For the Minister,

(Signed) "SACCIII.

"To the Ministry of Public Works (Post Office Department)."

The following is the *Report of Signor Perazzi*:

"LONDON, April 4, 1863.

"The religious observance of Holy Week, by these good English people, has caused a delay of two days in the transmission to your Department of the proposal for a contract for the manufacture of postal envelopes with an impressed stamp.

"The Minister will see, by the envelopes attached to this letter, the prices at which Messrs. De La Rue & Co. would undertake to furnish them, in packets of 100 or of 500, with the price at which they are sold indicated on each packet, and enclosed in cases and delivered at one of the railway stations in London.

"The average cost of conveyance to Turin would be about 75 cent. per 1000 envelopes; the price per 1000 envelopes is that marked by the undersigned on the attached specimens.

"The profit which the Public Revenue would derive from the sale of these envelopes would, of course, depend upon the price at which they could be put on sale in the various towns in Italy; but in any case, even if they were sold at cost price, the profit to the Revenue would be equal to the cost of 1000 postage stamps, that is to say, 90 cent. per 1000 envelopes.

"There is no doubt that the sale of these envelopes in Italy would be very large indeed, both on account of the ease with which the present postage stamps become detached from the letters, which makes the use of stamps which cannot become detached very desirable, and also because envelopes of good quality are unobtainable in almost all our towns.

"The undersigned considers that it would be desirable to take advantage of this opportunity for making trial of these envelopes in Italy, by concluding an agreement with Messrs. De La Rue & Co., on the terms set out in the attached draft of a contract, which are the best that he has been able to obtain after a careful study of the manufacture, for the supply of half a million envelopes of different sizes, with a 15 c. impressed stamp.

"In the event of this proposal being accepted, your Department is requested to inform the undersigned whether the attached specimens, showing the inscriptions to be given on each packet of 25, 100, or 500 envelopes, are to be agreed to, and to instruct him as to the price to be printed upon each packet of 25, 100, or 500 envelopes, taking into account the cost of manufacture, the value of the impressed stamp, the profit which the Revenue Department reckons upon obtaining, and the discount to be allowed to purchasers of 25, 100, or 500 envelopes in packets.

"The impressed postage stamp will be similar to that adopted in Great Britain, and printed in the same nature of ink, which possesses the special qualification of being easily distinguished from any other which might be employed by a counterfeiter, unless the latter was in possession of the secret of its preparation.

(Signed) "C. PERAZZI."

The following shows how this proposition was received by the Post Office Department:

"Ministry of Public Works,

"Post Office Department, No. 9419.

"TURIN, April 17, 1863.

"The idea of the employment of stamped envelopes for the franking of letters is not a new one in Italy, for so long ago as the year 1818, by a Royal Decree of November 7, Postal Paper with a watermark was introduced in Piedmont, having a horse for a device. This paper was intended for writing letters upon, and bore upon the side

\* Signor Perazzi was afterwards Minister of the Treasury under Crispi's Cabinet in 1889. He died October 28, 1896.

† The single letter rate within the kingdom.

‡ The Post Office was at that time under the Public Works Department.

for the address stamps varying in value, corresponding with the postage required, according to the weight of the letter and the distance that it had to be conveyed. This system was abandoned, after having been some time in use, but it does not, however, appear that its suppression was due to any special inconvenience resulting from its employment.\*

"The Minister of Public Works agrees with his honourable colleague of the Ministry of Finances, and willingly accepts the proposal to make trial of the envelopes mentioned in the scheme of the Chevalier Perazzi. He is of opinion, however, that, instead of employing the three kinds of envelopes proposed, it would be better to adopt the medium size only, with stamps of 15 c. and 5 c., and that the envelope marked No. 1 B should be the pattern selected.†

"Further, as the issue will be an experimental one, this Department is of opinion that it will be advisable, before selecting various natures of envelopes, to wait until we have ascertained by trial what the extent of the employment of these envelopes is likely to be. We have therefore no objection to make to the form of the draft of contract, or to the quantity of one million, which we consider a suitable one; but we would suggest that this number be divided as follows:

700,000 envelopes at 15 centesimi.	
300,000 "	5 "

instead of half a million of each value, as the sale of the former will certainly be far larger than that of the latter.

"The undersigned would desire to have inserted in the contract a stipulation that the Department shall have power to call upon Messrs. De La Rue & Co. to furnish a larger quantity of the envelopes, if their employment should become general, as it would in any case cause inconvenience if the sale of them were suddenly stopped.

"The papers forwarded are herewith enclosed.

"The Director-General,  
(Signed) "G. BARBAVARA.

"To the Ministry of Finances  
"(Department of Public Lands and Taxes)."

These remarks led the Ministry of Finances to obtain the opinion of the Council of State upon this question, although it should have been understood that, the matter being a technical one, the Magistrates were quite incompetent to deal with it.

"Ministry of Finances  
"(Department of Public Lands and Taxes).

"Nos. Gl. 21308  
Divl. 5368 (4th Div., 2nd Sec., No. 365).

"(Reply to the Note of April 16, 1863. Div. 1, Sec. 3, No. 9419.)

"TURIN, May 7, 1863.

"Attaching great value to the observations of your Department, contained in the letter referred to above, the draft of a contract to be made with the firm of De La Rue & Co., for the manufacture of stamped envelopes, and the engraving of the required dies, has been laid before the Council of State.

"The proposed contract having been examined, the Council, at its meeting of 29th April last, came to the conclusion that, up to the present, the utility of the proposed expenditure had not been sufficiently demonstrated, and that, before authorizing such expenditure, it would be advisable to take the necessary steps for ascertaining beyond all doubt the utility of the proposed scheme, with the reservation that, in case the plan was approved, it might be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Chamber.

"Chevalier Perazzi being at the present time in London, this Department has instructed him to study the question,

\* It appears to me that the writer of this letter could have had no accurate knowledge of the method of employment of the stamped paper, which was adopted in Sardinia in January, 1819. There was no question at that time of the use of a special paper for letters entrusted to the Post Office. The order was that all letters, conveyed by any other means than by the Postal Service, were to be written upon the special stamped paper; and this with the object of protecting the Revenue against the loss which would result from the clandestine transmission of correspondence; the Postal Service being considered a monopoly of the State. (See *Monthly Journal*, Vol. V., pp. 107-109, 137, 138.)

† The specimen envelopes were no longer attached to the documents which I examined.

and to report whether, in point of fact, since the date of the Reform brought forward by the celebrated Rowland Hill, the use of stamped postal envelopes has ever been abandoned, and, if so, for what reason; and whether, after having again adopted them, they are not looked upon rather as articles of luxury, than as being of general utility and for the public advantage.

"If it should be thought desirable to make a trial of the issue of these stamped envelopes, by way of experiment, your Department will be good enough to ascertain what practical steps should be taken to demonstrate the utility and convenience of such a trial.

"For the Minister,  
(Signed) "SACCHI.

"To the Ministry of Public Works (Post Office Department)."

"Ministry of Public Works (Post Office Department),  
No. 11747.

"(Reply to the letter of 7th May, 4th Div., 7th Sec.,  
No. <sup>21308</sup> 365.)  
5368

"TURIN, May 26, 1863.

"The undersigned acknowledges the receipt of the letter noted above, to which was attached the opinion of the Council of State,\* relative to the proposed contract with the firm of De La Rue for the manufacture of postal envelopes with an impressed stamp, and for the engraving of the dies.

"We approve of the decision taken by your Department, to obtain from Signor Perazzi the important information desired upon the question.

"The undersigned will be greatly obliged if you will favour him with a summary of the reply that may be received from Signor Perazzi.

"The Director-General,  
(Signed) "G. BARBAVARA

"To the Ministry of Finances  
"(Department of Public Lands and Taxes)."

With a view to supporting his proposal by the opinion of the English authorities, Signor Perazzi addressed to Sir Rowland Hill, and to Mr. Edwin Hill (Superintendent of the Stamping Department at Somerset House) the following queries:

"ROWLAND HILL, Esq.,  
"General Secretary of the Post Office.

"LONDON, May 11th, 1863.

"Sir,—You will perhaps recollect that I had the honour of an introduction to you by the Italian Ambassador in the year 1862, when you were so good as to give me a letter to Mr. Edwin Hill.

"Presuming upon your courtesy on that occasion, I now venture, on behalf of the Italian Government, to put to you the following inquiries, your replies to which will be of essential service to it, besides placing myself personally under a great obligation to you.

"The Italian Government is at present making certain changes in the manufacture of postage stamps, and in connection with these arrangements has under its consideration the advisability or otherwise of issuing stamped envelopes; but before coming to a definite conclusion in the matter, the Minister of Finances has desired me to furnish him with information on the following points:

"1st. Were Stamped Envelopes used prior to the adoption of your Postal Reform?

"2nd. If not, can you inform me when they were first introduced?

"3rd. Since their first adoption, has their use on any occasion been temporarily abandoned?

"4th. Do you consider them as of real use to the public, or merely as a means of gratifying a luxurious taste?

"Thanking you beforehand for any information with which you may be pleased to favour me, on these several heads, I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "C. PERAZZI."

\* This is given later, with the observations of Signor Perazzi.

The following is the reply of Sir Rowland Hill :

LONDON, May,\* 1863.

"I have great pleasure in replying to the inquiries contained in your letter of the 11th instant.

"1st. Stamped envelopes were not used prior to the adoption of Penny Postage.

"2nd. Stamped envelopes were first introduced in the year 1840; I think in the month of May.

"3rd. Since their first adoption, they have never been even temporarily abandoned, although shortly after their introduction the design impressed upon them was changed.

"4th. I do consider them as of real use to the public, although the small proportion used (not more than 1%, I believe) shows that the demand for them is comparatively insignificant. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "ROWLAND HILL."

On the same day another set of questions was addressed by Signor Perazzi to Mr. Edwin Hill, as follows :

"EDWIN HILL, ESQ.,

"Superintendent of the Stamp Department, Somerset House.

"LONDON, May 11th, 1863.

"Sir,—My Government has under its consideration the advisability or otherwise of introducing into Italy stamped postage envelopes; but before deciding definitely thereon, is desirous of obtaining some information regarding them.

"I shall therefore feel greatly obliged if you will kindly furnish me with replies to the following inquiries :

"1st. What are the means employed by the British Government for the manufacture of stamped envelopes?

"2nd. What are the arrangements for the sale of the envelopes? viz. : are they sold directly to the public, or are they sold to persons who re-vend them? And what is the smallest quantity which can be obtained direct from the Government?

"3rd. Are the embossed postage stamps impressed in part on paper furnished for that purpose by the individuals for their own use, or exclusively on paper supplied by the Government?

"4th. In the former case, what are the relative proportions of the stamps impressed on the paper supplied respectively by the Government and the public?

"5th. What is the total sale of stamped envelopes?

"6th. What is the ratio of stamped envelopes to the adhesive stamps?

"7th. Does the Government gain or lose by the issue of postage envelopes, and in either case to what extent?

"Trusting that you will be able, without inconvenience, to favour me with this information, which will be of great service to me, I am, &c., (Signed) "C. PERAZZI."

The following reply of Mr. Edwin Hill is a very interesting one :

"LONDON, May, 1863.

"Sir,—I beg to give the following answers to the questions contained in your letter of 11th inst., relating to the envelopes bearing the impressed postage stamp. To each answer I have given the number of the question to which it refers :

"1st. The paper of which the envelopes are made, and which has no peculiarity, is supplied to the Government under contract. It is cut up and manufactured into envelopes under a distinct contract; the contractor sends the unfinished envelopes while in a flat state to this office to be stamped, takes them back again to complete and make up into packets, and finally delivers them here again.

"2nd. The envelopes are sold retail by the officers of the Government, at the Post Offices and Stamp Offices in every town and village in the country. They are sold in parcels of 240 envelopes at slightly reduced prices at the Stamp Offices of the principal towns, and in parcels of 960 envelopes at a rather lower price still at the Chief Offices in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh.

"3rd. In addition to the stamped envelopes to which I have already referred as manufactured for the Government and sold by its officers, embossed postage stamps are impressed upon such envelopes and sheets of paper as may be brought to this office for the purpose.

"I append a copy of the printed regulations under which stamps of this kind are impressed.

\* The day of the month is not given in the copy of the letter that I have seen.

"4th. The relative proportions of the numbers of stamps struck upon the paper supplied respectively by the Government and by the public are shown by the following figures :

Upon paper supplied by the Government .	67
" " " Public .	33

100

"5th and 6th. During the twelve months ended 31st March last, the amount of Duty received for the sale of the stamped envelopes prepared by the Government was £55,921

"The amount of Duty received for stamps impressed upon paper supplied by the Public was . 30,824

"During the same period, the amount received for adhesive Postage Stamps of all varieties was . £86,745

"The number of stamped envelopes of all kinds issued during the same period was . 19,885,651

"And the number of adhesive Postage Stamps . 629,998,280

649,883,931

"The ratio of the envelopes to the adhesive stamps is therefore as 30 to 969.\*

"7th. The cost of producing and issuing 1d. and 2d. postage adhesive stamps is, per million stamps . £66 9 6

(The cost of the adhesive stamps of higher amounts is greater, but I need not enter into this comparison.)

"The cost of impressing embossed stamps upon the paper and envelopes of the public is, per million . 44 16 11

"The cost of producing the envelopes of which the Government supplies the paper is, per million . 360 16 9

"But the amount paid by the purchasers is . 364 11 8

"Yielding then a profit to Government of . £3 14 11

"As compared with the adhesive stamps, therefore, the stamped envelopes upon paper supplied by Government occasion a saving per million of £70 4s. 5d.

"I am, Sir, &c., (Signed) E. HILL."

A copy of these letters was forwarded by Signor Perazzi to the Ministry of Finances, accompanied by the following Report :

"To the Ministry of Finances.

"Manufacture of Revenue and Postage Stamps. No. 31. 2/B.

"110, BUNHILL ROW, LONDON, E.C.,

"May 28, 1863.

"Although the undersigned is in a position to give answers to the questions contained in the letter of the Minister of Finance, dated 6th May, No. 25308 (4th Div., 5368

2nd Sec., No. 365), he thought it better to seek information upon this subject from Mr. Rowland Hill, General Secretary to the British Post Office, and from Mr. Edwin Hill, Superintendent of the Stamping Department at Somerset House, with a view to obtaining official replies, copies of which he hastens to forward to the Minister of Finances.

"From the letter of Mr. Rowland Hill the Minister will be able to gather the following facts :

"1. The stamped envelopes were not employed in Great Britain prior to the adoption of the Postal Reform initiated by Rowland Hill. They were brought into use in 1840.

"2. Since the date of their introduction, their use has never been given up, even temporarily.

"3. Mr. Rowland Hill is of opinion that the issue of these stamped envelopes is of real use to the public.

"From the letter of Mr. E. Hill, the Minister will see the system under which the British Government has the envelopes manufactured and sold, and the profit which it obtains from their sale.

"The Government itself purchases the paper, and, after it has been numbered sheet by sheet, it is sent to Messrs. De La Rue & Co. for the purpose of being cut into the shape of envelopes. This having been done, the paper

\* These figures are apparently not quite correct; probably some small mistake has been made in copying the large numbers; the ratio of those given is about 2 to 63, making the numbers of the envelopes some 3% of the whole; the percentage of the value would be rather less, or something over 2½.—ED. M.J.

is returned to Somerset House to receive the impression of the stamp, and after that it is sent back again to Messrs. De La Rue & Co. to be folded into envelopes, gummed, and made up into packets. The cost of production and issue amounts per million envelopes to . . . £360 16 9  
The amount paid by the public is . . . 364 11 8

producing a profit to the Revenue of . . . 3 14 11  
“There is also a saving of the cost of one million postage stamps, which amounts to £66 9s. 6d.; and thus the total profit which the British Treasury derives from selling a million envelopes in place of a million stamps is £70 4s. 5d.

“According to the statements made in the enclosed letters, private individuals can send in paper, cut into the form of envelopes, to the Stamping Department at Somerset House, for the purpose of having postage stamps impressed upon it, on payment of the cost of impressing the stamp; which cost amounts, on the average, to £44 16s. 11d. per million of envelopes. In this case the profit made by the Government per million envelopes is equal to the cost of a million adhesive stamps, or £66 9s. 6d.

“In reference to the sale of the envelopes manufactured for the Government, I am informed that they are sold retail in every town in the United Kingdom; in packets of 240 envelopes at the Post Offices in the principal towns; and by packets of 960 at the offices in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh. (Signed) “C. PERAZZI.”

At the same time Signor Perazzi addressed to the Minister of Finances the following Report, in reply to the observations made by the Italian Council of State upon the subject of the proposed introduction of stamped envelopes :

“110, BUNHILL ROW, LONDON, E.C.,  
“May 28, 1863.

“To the Ministry of Finances.

“*Manufacture of Revenue and Postage Stamps.* No. 31. 2. 2/B.

“*Stamped Postage Envelopes.*

“In forwarding to the Minister of Finances the enclosed documents, the undersigned cannot abstain from making the following remarks upon the subject of the considerations which preceded the Decision of the Council of State, under date of 29th April last, bearing the signature of Signor di Pollone :

“In reference to the question of the proposed innovation, it appears to us a matter for surprise that, after having adopted under the law of Sept. 14, 1862, adhesive revenue stamps for the Deeds and Documents mentioned in that law, and after having decided to continue the use of those stamps for passports, it is proposed, almost in direct contradiction to the principle adopted, to introduce impressed stamps struck upon special envelopes, solely for use in the interior of the kingdom.

“The fact is that, as pointed out by the Minister of Public Works in his letter of 16th April, the system of stamped envelopes has not even the merit of novelty, since it was not only adopted in Piedmont in 1818, but was in use in Great Britain also; and it is equally true that it was abandoned in both countries, and re-established recently in the United Kingdom.

“It should be observed also that the necessity for purchasing the dies, which will be an expense of about 12,000 *lire*, precludes the possibility of introducing the new system into Italy as an experiment, as the Minister of Public Works (who is in a better position to judge of the advantages of the system) suggested; for if it should be found that this system is not advantageous, the expense incurred for the preparation of the dies would be altogether thrown away.

“Careful consideration of the actual value of the proposal appears to us to show that its adoption would not be profitable to the Government, and might even result in a loss, as compared with the present cost of the manufacture of the adhesive stamps, since, although the stamps badly printed are at the cost of the manufacturer, the envelopes that might be badly stamped or spoiled would be a loss to the Government.”

“The principle of the proposed innovation should not be looked upon as opposed in any way to that adopted under the Fiscal Law quoted above. It is a question, in the one case, as in the other, of adopting, for the collection of a State Tax, a method more simple, more economical for the

Public Revenue, and more useful and convenient to the public than that previously in use.

“The Minister of Finances will see, by the letter of Mr. Rowland Hill, how directly this can be affirmed in the case of Great Britain. It is a fact that this system has not the merit of being a new one, and it is precisely because it has been already adopted by the most civilized countries that the undersigned decided to propose it to the Treasury.

“France also examined this same system, but the reasons which prevented that country from adopting adhesive stamps for fiscal purposes appear to have also prevented the adoption of stamped envelopes for postage. At any rate, the adoption of adhesive revenue stamps is an improvement which no one can fail to recognise, in spite of the fact that France, so often at the head of all reforms, has not yet seen her way to their introduction.

“The scheme which the undersigned had the honour of proposing to the Minister of Finances was based upon a supply of one million postal envelopes. Supposing that these are put on sale at such a price as only to cover the cost of their manufacture, by the time that they are all sold (which should take place within a few years, under the least favourable circumstances), the profit to the State will be but little less than the cost of a million adhesive stamps, a profit which will certainly repay the expense of preparing the dies. So small an expenditure as this is of little importance compared with the convenience of making the proposed experiment at the present time, an experiment which it would certainly be far more expensive to carry out later in Italy, as some ten times the amount would have to be expended to procure the necessary stamping machines, &c.

“If the Post Office Department has so little confidence in the success of the experiment, as to consider a supply of a million envelopes too large to commence with, Messrs. De La Rue & Co. would not refuse to take a contract for a smaller quantity. The firm would also be willing to make no direct charge for the dies required, but would cover the cost by supplying the envelopes at a slightly higher price than that named in the draft sent.

“It is evident that the profit to be gained by the Revenue depends upon the price at which the envelopes are put on sale. The envelopes of superior quality, that are sold in Italy, are imported from England; there is therefore no doubt whatever that those offered for sale by the Government would produce a certain profit, if the Ministry of Finances desired.

“Further, none of the conditions attached to the proposal of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. oblige us to accept envelopes that are badly finished; on the contrary, it is distinctly stated that such are to be rejected by us. The objection on this point, stated above, is therefore plainly untenable.

“Lastly, the Council of State expresses the opinion that there would be no difficulty in obtaining a similar supply of envelopes of Italian manufacture. It is the love which the undersigned has for his country, and the desire that he feels to see his fellow-countrymen encouraged to proceed in the path of progress, that are the very reasons which have led him to study the subject in question. It is for this reason that he earnestly begs the Minister of Finances to be so good as to use all his influence in favour of the proposal. Unfortunately it is an undoubted fact that Italian manufactures have yet a long way to go before they can hope to rival those of Great Britain and France.

(Signed) “C. PERAZZI.”

The documents which are given above were forwarded, by the Minister of Finances, to the Post Office Department, on the 4th June, 1863. It was stated at the same time that the Council of State desired first of all to ascertain the opinion of the French Post Office Department upon this question. It was added that, since certain officers of the Italian Post Office were in Paris at that time, it would be easy to ascertain through them the opinion of the Postal Authorities of France. It appears, at any rate, that the information obtained in Paris by Messrs. Pagni and Agostini, the Italian delegates at the Postal Congress held in Paris in 1863, was not in favour of the adoption of stamped envelopes; as we find that the scheme was entirely abandoned, and Messrs. De La Rue & Co. were not even called upon to submit essays for the stamps to be employed.



THE 2d. SAMOA. FIRST ISSUE.

OUR readers will remember that, in the May number, Mr. Phillips mentioned in his "Notes and News" a protest which had been received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., respecting a note in the catalogue appended to this issue, namely, that "these stamps have been reprinted and a new value 2d. added." We expressed our belief that M. Moens was the authority for this statement; at any rate, in his catalogue he excluded that value from the list of issued stamps, but includes it in the list of reprints.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have now handed to us their entire correspondence relating to the first issue, which they claim shows that the 2d. stamp was prepared for use, and was in existence with the other recognized values, long before any reprinting took place.

The correspondence opens with the following letter :

"IPSWICH, April 11th, 1882.

"G. L. GRIFFITHS, ESQ., LEVUKA, FIJI.

"DEAR SIR,—Mr. Spiers, of Apia, informs us that the issue of postage stamps in Samoa has been discontinued, and that you hold the stock of postage stamps.

"Will you kindly send us an exact list with the total number of each value in your possession, and lowest price for the whole lot, and oblige,

"Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) "WHITFIELD KING & Co."

To this Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. received a reply from Mr. Griffiths in the following terms :

"'FIJI TIMES' OFFICE, —  
"LEVUKA, August 25th, 1882.

"MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & Co.,  
"IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

"DEAR SIRs,—Your letter of April 11th duly reached me some weeks since in reference to Samoa stamps, and I must apologize for not answering before, but have been extremely busy with the shifting of our Government to Sura. Not that I took the Government on my shoulders and carried it down, but in starting a branch office and newspaper there—the *Sura Times*—of which I send you a copy.

"With the exception of a few hundred of the Samoa stamps, my stock consists of :

	FACE	VALUR.	
	£	s.	d.
22,500 1d.	93	15	0
13,500 2d.	112	10	0
2,500 3d.	31	5	0
6,000 6d.	150	0	0
800 9d.	30	0	0
1,500 1s.	75	0	0
750 5s.	187	10	0
550 2s.	...	...	...
	680	0	0

"Yours truly,  
(Signed) "G. L. GRIFFITHS,  
"Proprietor *Fiji Times* and *Sura Times*."

This letter was received 31st October, 1882. The quantity of 2s. was evidently added after the face value of the others had been totalled, for this would make the total £730. This, however, does not have any bearing on the fact which this letter proves, that on that date, in 1882, at least 13,500 of the 2d. stamps were in existence, and formed part of the whole parcel of remainders which were in the hands of Mr. Griffiths.

The terms of the purchase of these remainders having been agreed upon, the transaction was completed, and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. became not only the owners

of the stamps, but, as will appear later, the owners of the copyright in them as well.

On June 9th, 1884, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. wrote to Messrs. S. T. Leigh & Co., who had printed the Samoan stamps, and on the 4th September received the following reply :

"66, PITT STREET, SYDNEY  
"July 24th, 1884.

"MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & Co.,  
"IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

"GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of June 9th, re Samoan stamps, we have to inform you that we have received no intimation from Messrs. Griffiths & Co. re purchase by your firm. But under any circumstances you are in error in stating that you have purchased the stones, as these never belonged to Messrs. Griffiths; we lithographed the designs on stones of our own, and have since specially kept them for this work. We send herewith a quotation for 200,000 stamps of 8 denominations, printed, perforated, gummed, and delivered F.O.B. at Sydney; and on receipt of an authority from Messrs. Griffiths & Co., and a suitable reference, we shall be happy to execute any order with which you may favour us.

"Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) "S. T. LEIGH & Co."

The day after the receipt of this letter, Sept. 5th, Messrs. Whitfield King wrote to Mr. Griffiths requesting him to give the necessary authority, and in due course the following letter was received from Mr. Griffiths, enclosing a press copy of a letter he had written to Messrs. S. T. Leigh & Co :

"'FIJI TIMES' OFFICE, LEVUKA,  
"Nov. 26th, 1884.

"MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & Co.,  
"IPSWICH, ENGLAND.

"DEAR SIRs,—Your favour of Sept. 5th to hand requesting me to give the necessary authority to Messrs. S. T. Leigh & Co., Sydney, in reference to the transfer of my right and title in the copyright to Samoa Express stamps.

"This I have done to-day, and enclose a copy of the letter herewith which I wrote to Messrs. Leigh & Co.

"Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) "G. L. GRIFFITHS."

[Enclosure.]

"'FIJI TIMES' OFFICE, LEVUKA,  
"Nov. 26th, 1884.

"MESSRS. LEIGH & Co.,  
"Lithographic Printers, SYDNEY.

"DEAR SIRs,—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., of Ipswich, England, have written to inform me that they have placed themselves in communication with your firm with reference to the printing of some 200,000 Samoa Express stamps, and have written to ask me to give you the necessary authority to so print.

"I now give you the required authority, and beg to inform you that I have sold my right and title to all interest in the copyright of the said stamps to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

"Your attention to the above will oblige  
"Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) "G. L. GRIFFITHS."

This enclosure was duly received by Messrs. S. T. Leigh & Co., who thereupon proceeded to execute the order for reprints which Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. had given them. At the earliest this could hardly have been before the end of December, 1884, and possibly it was not completed before the beginning of the following year.

The above correspondence shows, conclusively enough that these reprints of 1884, or beginning of 1885, were the first that Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. were responsible for the manufacture of, and also that, as the 2d. labels were in existence before that date, our friends at Ipswich were in no way responsible for the addition of that value to the series; but unfortunately it does not throw any particular light upon the point which has always been at issue. The good faith of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. in this matter has never been doubted; the real question is, whether the so-called remainders, which they purchased from Mr. Griffiths in 1882, were really *remainders*, or were not, properly speaking, *reprints*.

It has been known from the first that the stock of stamps in question included a 2d. value, and the true character of that stock has always been in doubt, partly by reason of the fact that it included a value that had never been heard of while the stamps were in use, and partly for other reasons, which are shown in the following history:

The numbers of *Le Timbre-Poste* and *The Philatelic Record* for May, 1882, both contained the announcement that the use of the Samoa stamps had ceased. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. had evidently received the same information early in the previous month. The stamps must have gone out of use at least two months earlier, perhaps more; and at the beginning of February, 1882, at any rate. Just twelve months before this a 9d. stamp had been issued, specimens being sent by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. to the Editor of *The Philatelic Record* in March, 1881, when it was stated that—"It is similar in type to the other values, and presents the same eccentricities of perforation." (The italics are ours.)

In June, 1883, *Le Timbre-Poste* described the supposed *remainders*, which had evidently reached England by that time, and been put on sale. Mons. Moens says:

"We have quite recently seen copies of the stamps which became obsolete a short time back. Finding that they differ from the stamps which we received during the time when they were in use, we have made certain enquiries, with the result that nothing definite can be stated as to their origin" (*naissance*—the date of their manufacture; Ed. *M.J.*). "They were sold by Mr. Griffiths (the late proprietor of the *Local Post*, we believe), who alleges that this was the whole of his stock.

"We express no suspicions as to the dealer who has made the purchase, and in whose good faith we have confidence; but it will be seen from the following remarks that there is an opening for doubt.

"All the values alike, with the exception of the 1d., were formerly printed in sheets of ten stamps in two horizontal rows (the 1d. was in four rows); now we find all the values printed in three rows of seven stamps, and a 2d., previously unknown, has been added; the shades also correspond in no case with those of the older impressions, and show clearly that there has been a fresh printing. The 1d., for instance, is in *indigo*, instead of *blue* or *ultramarine*; the 3d. is in a *redder* shade, and the colour shows on the back; the 6d. is more *lilac*, less *reddish*; the 9d. is in a *pale red-brown* (*roux*), instead of *deep*; the 1s. resembles more closely the original, although *yellow*; the 2s. has more of a *reddish* tint; and the 5s. is in *emerald-green*, instead of *yellow-green*. The colour given to the 2d., a value which we believe to have been invented, is *lilac-rose*."

The Editor of *The Philatelic Record*, in the same month, alluded to these stamps as follows:

"M. Moens expresses suspicions, which we can only echo without showing any evidence either to confirm or dispel them, of certain so-called remainders of the stamps of these islands. The shades are not the same as those of the stamps previously received, the sheets do not contain the same number, and a new value—2d., violet-rose—has been added to the set. This last seems to be at best but a

posthumous child, while it may turn out to be altogether illegitimate."

These extracts show the opinion that was expressed, in the philatelic magazines of the time, on the subject of these 2d. labels, and of the stock of which they formed a part, and we cannot find that anything has been published since which throws further light upon their true character. They were purchased by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. as *remainders*, and sold as such by them in perfect good faith; their real nature is probably only known to Mr. Griffiths, though the books of Messrs. Leigh & Co. might possibly show at what date he ordered his last supply of stamps. Certain facts, however, which we have before us are not quite in favour of the edition in question.

Some twelve months before Mr. Griffiths ceased to run this postal service, which he is said to have given up because it did not pay, he introduced a new value, 9d., which was printed in the same small sheets as the other values previously issued; the 2d. plainly was not in existence at that time, or copies of it would have been sent to Europe. We have, therefore, evidence that a new value was ordered, together with supplies of all the other values sufficiently large to cause Messrs. Leigh & Co. to make up fresh stones, at some date subsequent to the preparation of the 9d., evidently not many months before the issue was abandoned, and possibly not till after that event had taken place.

The actual size of the sheets which formed this edition has been variously described. We fancy that Mons. Moens was mistaken in saying that the entire sheets consisted of three rows of seven, and that they were probably in five rows of eight. All authorities agree, however, in stating that the stamps known to have been issued were in two rows only, with the outer edges imperforate, so that no stamp showed all four sides perforated; and we have never seen a genuinely used copy of any value perforated all round, though the 1d. apparently should exist in that state.

In *The Philatelic Record* for November, 1883, the same year in which this stock came upon the market, is a description of certain would-be *Fiji Times Express* stamps, which had been sent to a correspondent with what purported to be a guarantee of their authenticity. This guarantee was a "Memorandum," headed "From the *Fiji Times* Office," and dated "Levuka, August 31, 1883," which read as follows:

"The stamps attached hereto are genuine *Fiji Times Express* stamps, as used by me in the conduct of the Post-office ten years since.

(Signed) "G. L. GRIFFITHS,

"Proprietor *Fiji Times Express*."

The stamps attached were a pair of the 1d. value of the so-called reprints of the *Fiji Times Express* stamps, which differ both in type and paper from the originals; they were obliterated with a handstamp, so that there could be no question as to their identity, and the memorandum accompanied a quantity of similar labels, to which the guarantee was intended also to apply. This seems to show that, about this period, either Mr. Griffiths was unable to see any essential difference between stamps printed for issue and impressions struck after the stamps became obsolete, or he was somewhat lax in his statements.

# THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste.*)

*Continued from page 34.*

ON March 27, 1880, Mr. Gätke, the Secretary to the Government, ordered a supply of 10+10 pfennig cards to replace the provisional issue. On the 17th of the following month (April) the design submitted was approved; but at the moment of going to press it was noticed—unfortunately, as the collectors of varieties would say—that the word “réponse” had been spelt “réponce.” In consequence there was a slight delay in executing the order, to allow time to make the necessary correction. The Governor acknowledged the receipt, on June 16, 1880, of the 5000 cards which had been ordered, and which constituted the only edition printed of these cards, if we do not reckon the 2000 copies which reached Heligoland on August 16, 1890, after the English Post Office there had been closed.

A letter which we received from the Postmaster, dated June 26, 1880, informs us that the Postal Union cards were issued that day.

*Issue of June 26, 1880. (Illustration U.)*

Similar to the single card of October, 1879, with the addition of the words “*The reverse card is for the answer. La carte ci-jointe est destinée—à la réponse,*” in three lines of script type, in the left lower corner of the first half, and “*Answer—Réponse*” below “*FOREIGN-POST-CARD*” upon the second half.

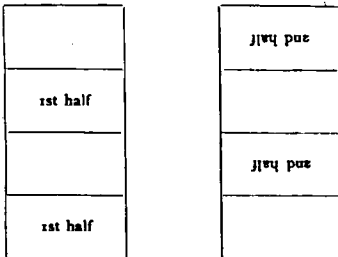
The impression is in black, upon the first and third pages, and the fold is at the top. The card is greyish white.

The design was engraved by Alwin Schiffer.  
10+10 pf. (5+5 farthings), black.

*Varieties.* The card being wetted before being printed upon, shows a varying amount of expansion or shrinkage. Varieties thus caused are practically of no interest, but we have noted the following different measurements of the frame :

128 × 77 mm.	128½ × 78 mm.
128 × 77½ ”	129 × 78½ ”
128 × 78 ”	129½ × 77 ”
130 × 78 mm.	

*Manufacture.* The copper plate of the single 10 pfennig card of 1879 was employed for the production of the reply-paid cards, with the additions of the necessary inscriptions. A galvano-negative, in two pieces, was constructed from this (one for the first half and one for the second), and from these two plates, each bearing two blocks, for printing from. There were thus two complete cards on each sheet as printed, the arrangements of the impressions necessitating this being done in two processes: first with the plate of the first half, and then with the plate of the second. Each plate was of the size of four single cards, placed one above the other, thus :



the second impression being printed on the back of the spaces left blank in the first impression. The blocks were set up in printers' chases.

*Essays.* We know of none.

## Summary of the quantities printed and sold of the various cards, single and reply-paid.

		Printed.	Sold to the public.	Surcharged 10 pf.	Sold in bulk.
1875.	5 pf.	100,000	42,700	10,300	47,000
1876.	5+5 ”	5,000	2,725	700	1,575
1878.	10 ”	5,000	5,000	—	—
1879.	10 ”	320,300	298,945	—	21,355
1880.	10+10 ”	5,000	5,000	—	—

### REPRINTS OF THE CARDS.

We have both official and unofficial reprints. The former were ordered by the Government of Heligoland, and were received a few days after the cards had become obsolete; the latter are private editions altogether.

#### (a) Official Reprints.

*Reply-paid cards.* On July 29, 1890, a supply of 2000 copies of the reply-paid card (10+10 pf.) of 1880 was ordered at Berlin; these were despatched from that city on August 16 following.

#### *Printing of Aug. 16, 1890.*

Similar to the cards of June, 1880 :

10+10 pf. (5+5 farthings), black on white card.

*Characteristic.* The card is white instead of greyish.

#### (b) Private Reprints.

Taking immediate advantage of his purchase of blocks and plates, Mr. Goldner ordered his printer, Mr. Kumpel, of Hamburg, to furnish him with special editions of the cards for his packet trade.

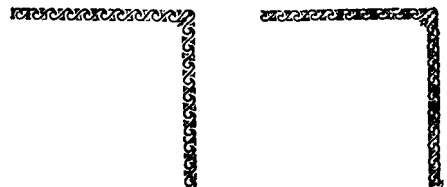
#### *Hamburg Edition of December, 1879.*

*Single and Reply-paid Cards.* The cards in question here were those of 5 pfennig, which were reprinted with and without the frame (these reprints consisted of the corner of the card only!).

The types for making up the frame of the reply-paid cards not having been handed over by the Printing Office at Berlin, it became necessary to obtain others resembling more or less closely those employed in 1876. A corner of a frame, measuring 31 × 34 mm., was set up, and a transfer was made upon a stone for printing ten copies, arranged in two horizontal rows, upon the sheet, which was cut up into “cut-square” specimens after the stamps had been impressed. The stamps without the frame were likewise printed in sheets.

5 pf. (½d.), yellow-green, without frame.  
5 pf. (½d.) ” with ”

*Characteristics.* The watery tint of the impression is sufficient to distinguish these reprints, which also show the embossing in very slight relief. For the better distinguishing of the variety with the frame, we give here illustrations of the genuine type and of the imitation :



Genuine.

Imitation A.

The suggestion made by a *confrère* that 5 pfennig cards with a second stamp added “would take well with collectors” was adopted without any hesitation, and Mr. Goldner forwarded to his printer, Mr. Kumpel, a certain number of the genuine cards, upon which he had struck one, two, or three additional stamps in various positions. Not having a sufficient number of blocks for this purpose, he had others constructed, which resulted in divers disappointments, as we shall see later.\*

\* It can hardly have been necessary to manufacture further blocks for this purpose, as each stamp would be struck separately upon the card, in the various positions required. If any 5 pfennig blocks were made, it must have been because Mr. Goldner was afraid of wearing out his original die.—Ed. M. J.

(To be continued.)

**UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE**

1½ PENCE



10 PFENNIG

R

**UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE**

1½ PENCE



10 PFENNIG

S

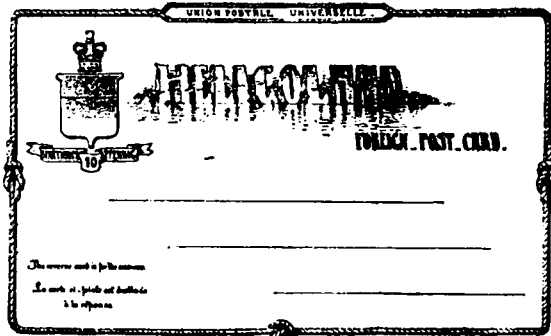
**UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE**

1½ PENCE



10 PFENNIG

T



U

**HELIGOLAND POST-OFFICE.**

**POST-CARD. POST-KARTE.**

*To (An)*

V

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By C. J. PHILLIPS.

The  
Illustration  
of  
Postage  
Stamps.

In the last number of our Journal our esteemed Editor referred to the attempts of the Post Office and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to suppress the right of illustrating postage stamps in any form whatever.

Rather over two years ago, acting, we believe, on pressure from the American Ambassador to this country to the Treasury, the Solicitor to the Board of Inland Revenue wrote us and demanded that we should deliver up certain dies for illustrating foreign stamps in our possession. We at once put the matter into the hands of our solicitor, and eventually a case was drawn up and submitted to Sir Richard E. Webster (the present Attorney-General) and Mr. E. D. Muir. These gentlemen advised us that we were not liable under section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act, 1884, in respect of illustrations similar in character to those now called in question. The case submitted and the opinion given to us would be far too long to print here, but it was entirely in our favour right through. Having such eminent legal opinions in our favour, we informed the authorities that we were prepared to test the case, and that we believed we were strictly and legally within our rights in using these dies for illustrating our Albums, Catalogues, etc., and at the same time we informed them of the opinion we had secured from the high legal authorities in question. Upon this the whole matter was dropped, and nothing more was heard by us for two years. In the beginning of this year, Mr. L. Upcott Gill, of the *Bazaar, Exchange, and Mart*, was prosecuted by the authorities for having such dies in his possession. Sir John Bridge, the chief magistrate of the City of London, held that Mr. Gill was quite within his rights, but the Commissioners of Inland Revenue appealed against this and won the case. However, to our mind, and to the minds of our legal advisers, this case was entirely fought upon wrong grounds, and should not form a precedent in any way whatever, and as far as we are concerned we do not intend it to do so. Shortly after this case was settled, in May this year, the authorities issued a notice to stamp dealers and the public warning them that the possession of dies from which representations of postage stamps can be produced, and also the issue of representations of stamps produced from dies of this description, are contraventions of the Post Office Protection Act 1884, and cautioning all persons accordingly. Soon after this we received a letter from the authorities practically stating their intention of instituting an action against us for possession of such dies. We replied on August 3rd by the following letter, addressed to the Board of Commissioners of Inland Revenue at Somerset House:

"Gentlemen,—We regret to learn from a letter received by us, and written on behalf of the Board, that the Board are again about to raise questions as to the right of ourselves and others to produce illustrations of stamps in Philatelic publications.

"The Board raised the same question with us in May and June, 1895, when we obtained the opinions of Sir Richard E. Webster (the present Attorney-General) and Mr. R. D. Muir, and they advised us that we were not liable under section 7 of the Post Office Protection Act 1884, in respect of illustrations similar to those now called in question by the Board. We are aware that the Board have succeeded in obtaining a conviction against Mr. Gill in respect of a die in his possession for the purpose of making illustrations, but apart from the differences of fact in the two cases, the reasons upon which Sir Richard E. Webster and Mr. E. D. Muir grounded their opinions do not appear to us to have been brought before the Courts in that case, and the trade and the Council of the Philatelic Society are, as we know, strongly of opinion with us that the true grounds of defence were not properly put forward in that case.

"The stoppage of these illustrations must so seriously affect the interests of the trade and of the societies that we should feel bound to resist any proceedings taken to the utmost of our power. If the Board are of the opinion that they must raise the whole question of these illustrations for decision, then we would suggest, to avoid the present harassing uncertainty, and obtaining, in the interests of the Inland Revenue as well as of the trade and the societies, a decision which all will feel to be conclusive, the question should by some arrangement be so raised that it can be finally decided by the House of Lords, or at least by the Court of Appeal.

"At the same time we venture to submit to the Board that even if they should be successful no good can accrue to the Government from the proceedings.

"The illustrations in respect of which the proceedings are suggested have for thirty years past or more been made by us and the trade generally, as well as by the societies, with (as the Board will, we are sure, readily admit) perfect *bona fides* towards the various Governments issuing the stamps illustrated, and merely (as to the trade) in the carrying on of a legitimate business which gives honest employment in this country to a very considerable number of persons, and (as to the societies) in the production of scientific works on the stamps of the various stamp-issuing countries.

"No case of fraud upon the English or any Foreign or Colonial Post Office has arisen from the existence of such illustrations or from the possession by the dealers of the means of creating them. Indeed, the strongest interest of both the trade and the societies lies in the prevention of forgeries and frauds on such postal authorities, and enquiries will show that the latter authorities have received great assistance from both in this respect. We can give, if desired, details of several cases where the notice of the authorities has been brought to forgeries which the authorities themselves did not detect, and where great assistance has been rendered in procuring convictions.

"Illustrations made and printed abroad by foreigners are sent in numbers into this country, and more especially from America. No Statute apparently prevents these importations, and certainly the Board have made no apparent efforts to stop them. If the Board should be successful in stopping the creation by English dealers of the illustrations in question, they will merely encourage and assist these foreign traders, subjects of the very Governments who it is understood are urging the proceedings, and they will drive the legitimate English traders to expend abroad the capital and wages now employed here in producing Albums, Catalogues, and Philatelic Works, in all of which illustrations are necessary and play a prominent part—work which gives a surprising amount of employment in this country—and the dislocation so caused must necessarily do injury also to so much of the trade's work as could still be carried on in this country.

We venture to request the Board's earnest consideration to the reasons above stated for not raising this question, but should the Board decide to raise it, then we venture to press our suggestion that it should be raised in a form which will enable a decision of the highest authorities to be obtained.

"We are, Gentlemen,

"Yours obediently,

(Signed) "STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED."

Receipt of this letter was duly acknowledged, and we were practically informed that the authorities would not consent to a case being stated, by which the whole matter might be settled once for all, by carrying the case, if necessary, to the House of Lords.

However, the matter has now been postponed until October, when full consideration will be given to the case, and probably in our next issue we shall be able to state what course will be taken by the authorities. In the meantime, however, the matter has been very extensively discussed in the public press of this country. Amongst other papers which have had letters, editorials, and articles on this subject we might mention the *Morning Post*, *Daily Mail*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Morning Leader*, *Birmingham Daily Post*, *Liverpool Mercury*, *St. James's Gazette*, *Western Morning News*, *Scotsman*, *Truth*, and many others. The latter paper, namely, *Truth*, in its issue of Sept. 23rd last, has an exceedingly strong indictment against the Government

for this attempt to drive trade abroad, which will be the inevitable result if it is legally decided that illustrations cannot be used in stamp publications printed in this country. In this article it is stated, among other things, as follows :

"Reference has lately been made in the Press to certain hostile proceedings of the Post Office against the printers and publishers of stamp albums and catalogues. These proceedings are of a most extraordinary nature, and when the effects are understood there will, I think, be no difference of opinion as to the mischievous and unjustifiable character of the steps which the Post Office has taken. . . . The proceeding is the more injurious because it has not even the excuse of being prompted by the necessity of protecting our own revenue. . . . Assuming for a moment that our benevolent authorities are endeavouring to do a kind turn to some Foreign Governments, can anything be more idiotic than that we alone should undertake to suppress the reproduction of foreign stamps, while our commercial competitors, like Belgium and Germany, decline to do the same thing? . . . But for the Government of this country to say, 'We will prosecute any British subject who reproduces an American or German stamp,' while the French, German, or Belgian Governments allow their subjects to pursue the same industry without interference, is a piece of fatuous folly which one would hardly have expected even of a British Government Department."

Here we must leave the case until we have further details to place before our readers. We might, however, state that the British Printing Trade is extensively taking up the matter, and at conventions recently held in Plymouth, Tunbridge Wells, etc. etc., resolutions have been passed of which the following is one that was passed at Plymouth : "That this Conference views with dismay the recent decision of the Post Office Authorities regarding the printing of pictures of postage stamps in Philatelic literature, and pledges itself to do its utmost to get the decision set aside."

The matter has already been brought under the notice of a number of members of Parliament, several of whom have stated their intention of raising the matter in Parliament as soon as possible after it meets.

\* \* \*

**New Imperial Album.**

As we get many enquiries as to the date of publication of the new Imperial Album, we beg to draw our readers' attention to the announcement in our advertisement column of the 8th Edition Imperial which we are

now preparing, and which will be issued in the Spring, as there stated.

\* \* \*

**New Supplement to the Imperial Album.**

THIS also is in preparation, and we hope will be published about Christmas. Full particulars will be found in our advertisement column.

\* \* \*

**New Blank Album for Advanced Collectors.**

WE also have to draw our readers' attention to a new size and shape blank Album, that we have recently issued. This new Album is practically from a design drawn up by Mr. M. P. Castle, the well-known Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of London, to whom we have supplied sixty of these books. A number of other leading collectors have also already adopted them, as they are portable, handsome, and well got up. The book is termed the Oriol Postage Stamp Album, to distinguish it from the larger Philatelic Albums that we have already published. Particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

\* \* \*

**The Monthly Journal, Vol. VII.**

Is now ready, and comprises all numbers issued from July, '96, to June, '97. It is bound in sage-green cloth, with gilt lettering, to match the other six volumes, and contains 235 pages, the frontispiece being a very handsome print of Her Majesty the Queen, as she appeared this year, with facsimile of signature. The price of the volume is 7s., post free 7s. 4d.

\* \* \*

**Africa. Part I.**

THIS is the latest publication of the London Philatelic Society, and contains full details, illustrations, etc., of British Bechuanaland, British East Africa, British South Africa,

British Central Africa, and the Cape of Good Hope. The work is already out of print and is now rare. We have, however, a few copies left which we can supply at 20s. each, or post free 20s. 4d. \* \* \*

**Death of Henry Gremmel, of New York.**

JUST as we are going to press we hear with extreme regret of the death of our friend, Mr. Henry Gremmel, the well-known stamp dealer, who was established in Nassau Street, New York, for some dozen years or more. Some two years ago we had the pleasure of making Mr. Gremmel's acquaintance when in New York, and have renewed it since in London. We have always found Mr. Gremmel a very polite and honest dealer, and one with whom, from his knowledge of United States and other stamps, it has been a pleasure to converse. Mr. Gremmel was also well known as the publisher and editor of the *Post Office*, one of the foremost American journals, and one which has come very much to the fore lately owing to the elaborate and exhaustive articles that have been appearing in it on the stamps of United States. Our sincerest sympathies are with Mrs. Gremmel and her family in their sad bereavement.

\* \* \*

**New Stock Books.**

SINCE the publication, in our June *Journal*, of the list of new books that have been priced for the coming season, the following have been finished, and are now ready to be sent out, on application, to collectors residing in Great Britain. We need hardly again draw the attention of philatelists to the great advantage of having these books. Each one is carefully arranged by gentlemen well versed in the various countries that they undertake; each book is a philatelic study in itself, and is arranged not only to show the ordinary varieties given in trade catalogues, but to show all minor details of perforation, shade, wmk., etc., and all types and plates, where such exist, as far as our stock allows. In unused stamps blocks of four and pairs are given in the ordinary stamps, and in used ones all varieties of postmarks are sorted out and put into these books as far as possible. Any book is sent on approval—in Great Britain only—for a period not exceeding seven days. Most countries are now arranged in these books, but the lists we publish here from time to time are those of the newly-arranged countries, which are chiefly classed after our new Catalogue that is just finished.

The following is the newest series finished to date :—

Holland . . . . .	value £212
Luxemburg . . . . .	" 276
Turks Islands . . . . .	" 854
New South Wales (Sydney and laureated only) . . . . .	" 1212
St. Lucia and Tobago . . . . .	" 1034
St. Vincent . . . . .	" 1598
Salvador . . . . .	" 119
Jamaica, Montserrat, Virgin Islands, &c. . . . .	" 835
Bulgaria, Servia, &c. . . . .	" 210
Grenada, St. Christopher . . . . .	" 863
French (small special unused) . . . . .	" 482

In addition to the above we have on hand a large general collection in thirteen volumes, containing about 16,000, both used and unused; this collection, in part or whole, can be sent on approval if desired. Having been collected in France, it is naturally specially strong in the stamps of the French Colonies. \* \* \*

**The King of Stamps.**

THIS majestic title struck our attention lately in the wholesale list published by Messrs. Gaedchens & Co., and we wondered which of the great rarities Messrs. Gaedchens had secured; being interested to know if they gave this title to the Hawaiian 2 c., first issue, to the British Guiana 2 c., rose, or to the celebrated British Guiana large oblong of 1856, 1 c. in the colour of the 4 c. However, on reading the paragraph, we were much surprised to find that the "king of stamps" was simply a minor variety of Venezuela, being a 5 c. stamp one side with a 25 c. stamp printed on the back of it, only one side used and the other unused. For this "king of stamps" (?) the moderate price of £1200 is asked. We must confess that this beats anything that we ever heard of in the way of tall prices. We have

had the pleasure of selling during the past few weeks a pair of the round rose British Guiana, a 2c. Hawaiian Isles, first issue, and other things; but we must not call it selling these after hearing such prices for Venezuela—we must have given them away, and “our best endeavours” are certainly now put in the shade completely. We shall be very pleased to hear that Messrs. Gaedechens & Co. have succeeded in securing their price for this stamp!!!

\* \* \*

Messrs. Woodroffe & Cato. IN our issue of several months ago we published a black list containing a list of names and amounts that we had not been able to secure. Amongst others, Messrs. Woodroffe & Cato, of Durban, Natal, were included. Their account had been sent in a number of times, and was nearly two years overdue. We must in fairness to this firm state that there appears to have been some error in the matter, as they inform us now, and even send us a copy of a letter that they wrote on January 18th, 1896, but which letter we did not appear to have received, as we can find no trace of it in our files. In this letter they instructed us to draw upon them through our bankers for the amount due. However, even after this date, which is nearly two years ago now, we wrote to them and sent the account at least four times without getting any settlement or even an answer, therefore we took the extreme step of publishing their name in this list, and to some extent we were justified, as they neglected to settle it for such a long time, and even now they have not done so. However, they have requested us to draw attention to the fact that they had offered to pay two years ago in a certain way, but through some misunderstanding or miscarriage of this letter their instructions were not acted upon. We thought it right to publish this explanation, and shall be very glad to withdraw their name from our list when the account is definitely settled.

\* \* \*

The Legrand and Blest Collections Sold. WE have to announce the sale during the past month of two important collections. First and foremost that of the French *savant*, Monsieur le Dr. Legrand, perhaps better known to the older philatelists amongst us as “Dr. Magnus.” As far back as thirty years or so ago the name of “Dr. Magnus” was often met with in the philatelic journals of that day as a prominent writer and a strong supporter of Philately. Dr. Legrand has been collecting, we believe, since about the year 1859, but to the best of our belief during the past twelve or fifteen years has added very little, if anything, to his collection, except French stamps, in which he has specialised for a considerable time. The collection is therefore one of the very oldest in the world, but has not been made on the latest scientific principles. The last time we had the pleasure of inspecting this collection was some years ago in Paris, when the Doctor pointed out to us many of his most important treasures, which included two “POST OFFICE” Mauritius, very early prints of the “POST PAID” Mauritius, 3 first issue Hawaiian Islands, and most of the old rarities. The collection has been acquired by Mr. Th. Lemaire, of Paris. No doubt Dr. Legrand’s reason for parting with his collection (which has been the companion of half a lifetime) is his advanced age. To the best of our belief he must be now somewhere about eighty years of age, and probably thought that his treasures could be disposed of to the best advantage by himself, who understood them better than anyone else.

The other most important collection sold during the past month was that of Mr. W. W. Blest, a well-known member of the Philatelic Society of London. Mr. Blest’s collection was a small one, consisting of but three countries, namely, New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland. In these countries, however, Mr. Blest has specialised ever since he sold his general collection. All those who were privileged to visit the Philatelic Exhibition of last July will be able to vouch for the approximate completeness to which Mr. Blest had attained in the unused specimens of these three very interesting countries. The fact is that energetic collectors like Mr. Blest, Mr. Castle, and others we could name, when they attain a certain pitch of completeness in their collections, become rather tired of countries in which they can find nothing else to add to their hoards, and this is one of

the greatest reasons for disposing of collections nowadays. “Once a collector always a collector” is a true saying, and those who have once become fascinated with our hobby hardly ever give it up. Mr. Blest will no doubt shortly recommence to collect, and will surely take up some difficult country in which to make a good show. Time, money, philatelic knowledge, and much research will be required. The collection, which we understand is worth upwards of £5000 in value, has been acquired by Mr. W. H. Peckitt, of the Strand, and we heartily congratulate him on this important purchase.

\* \* \*

JUST as we are going to press we hear with most sincere and heartfelt regret of the Mr. Hastings sudden death of our very esteemed friend E. Wright. Mr. Hastings E. Wright, a well-known and prominent member of the London Philatelic Society. Mr. Wright was in town last Thursday, when he complained of feeling rather unwell, and thought that he was suffering from a kind of suppressed influenza. We hear that he took to his bed the same day on his return home, when pneumonia set in, and this was followed on Sunday evening by the bursting of a blood-vessel in the head, causing immediate death. Mr. Wright was one of the first of advanced philatelists to take up the collection of the stamps of Great Britain, and to collect them in a proper and scientific form according to modern-day requirements—that is, that every specimen should be absolutely in mint state, and without blemish or fault of any kind. This collection was sold some two years ago; but although many others have followed in Mr. Wright’s steps, we think we can say without fear of contradiction that no English collection of the present or of the past is or has been equal to his, for the perfect condition of every specimen. The collection was simply matchless in every respect, and showed the absolute and correct fastidiousness of our departed friend. Mr. Wright has not been in business for a number of years, but previous to his marriage he had been an engineer, especially in connection with railway work, at one time spending some years of his life in India, where he had some important lines under his charge.

During the past two years or more Mr. Wright has been occupied, with the assistance of Mr. A. B. Creeke, in preparing an exhaustive and voluminous work on the stamps of Great Britain, for publication by the Philatelic Society of London. This work, we believe, is fairly complete, Mr. Wright having informed us only a week or two before his death that he was only waiting the return of some of the higher officials of Somerset House to get certain information from official documents which he was still lacking. We trust that very shortly the Philatelic Society of London may be able to publish this book, which will always stand as a memento of the great learning and research displayed by this gentleman.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. C.—We agree with your suggestion, in principle, but fear that it would create some confusion in practice, unless the *Native* issues were removed to the *local* volume, which would probably render them even more unpopular than they are at present.

HAREWOOD.—We are very much obliged for your letter and the stamps. You will see that a new edition of the Imperial Album, and a final Supplement to the previous editions, are already announced. They will be ready in a few months’ time. The *id.* New Zealand with a flaw over the ear is of no special value.

A. D.—We believe there has been a change recently in the colour of the 1 a. of India, but we have not yet seen a specimen in the new tint.

F. O. R.—We are much obliged for your letter, but think the variations you mention rather too minute for a general catalogue.

C. Q.—The discrepancies in the *Hawaiian Islands* lists of numbers are certainly curious, but it is quite possible that further quantities may have been surcharged after the first list was published. The Colombian and Spanish surcharges which you ask about are fraudulent. It is possible that the 20 sen Japan has faded; those *orange* stamps do sometimes.





*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**SALVADOR.**  
1889. No. 31 surcharged with Type 10, in black.  
1 c. on 2 c., vermilion .. ..  
1897. Perf. 12. (June, '97.)\*  
1 c., gold, rose, blue, &c. .. 0 2  
5 c., gold, blue, rose, &c. .. 0 6

*Stamps of 1897 surcharged.*  
13 c., in red, on 24 c. .. ..  
13 c., in black, on 30 c. .. ..  
13 c. " 50 c. .. ..  
13 c. " 100 c. .. ..

OFFICIAL STAMP.  
1897. Black surcharge.  
15 c., grey-black .. ..

**SAN MARINO.**  
UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.  
1897. Value in brown. Perf. 14. (May, '97.)\*

5 c., green and brown ..	0 1
10 c. " " ..	0 2
30 c. " " ..	..
50 c. " " ..	..
60 c. " " ..	..
1 l., rose ..	..
5 l. " " ..	..
10 l. " " ..	..

Set of 8, 21/-

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**SERVIA.**  
1896. Type 7. Perf. 11½.  
1 para, pale red .. ..

**SPAIN.**  
**CUBA.**  
1897. Type 22.  
40 c., orange-brown .. 3 0  
80 c., deep-brown .. 6 0

**FERNANDO PO.**  
1897. Type 4, surcharged. (July.)\*  
5 c., in blue, on 2 c., carm. ..  
5 c., in black, on ½ c., green ..  
Type 4.  
10 c., orange-bistre .. ..

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**  
1897. Type 33.  
40 c., lilac .. ..  
80 c., carmine .. ..

Type 33, surcharged in black.  
5 c. on 5 c., yellow-green ..  
15 c. on 15 c., red-brown ..  
15 c. on 15 c., carmine ..  
20 c. on 20 c., brown ..  
20 c. on 20 c., violet-brown ..  
20 c. on 25 c., yellow-brown ..

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**PORTO RICO.**  
1897. Type 12.  
3 c., claret-brown .. 0 3  
80 c., black .. 5 0

**SWITZERLAND.**  
UNPAID LETTER STAMP.  
1897. Type 52. Figure in carmine.  
1 c., yellow-green .. 0 1

**TURKEY.**  
STAMPS FOR PRINTED MATTER.  
1897. Type 15 surcharged. (a) 1n red. (b) 1n black. (April, '97.)\*  
5 par. on 10 par., green (a) 0 1  
5 " 10 " " (b) 0 1  
Errors. With "Cniq" for "Cinq."  
5 par. on 10 par., green (a) 7 6  
5 " 10 " " (b) 7 6

**URUGUAY.**  
1897. Commemorative stamps surcharged in carmine. (April, '97.)\*  
1 c., black and lilac .. 0 4  
5 c. " blue .. 0 6  
10 c. " carmine .. 1 0

Types of 1895.  
1 c., grey-black .. 0 1  
2 c., lilac .. 0 2  
5 c., green .. 0 5

**PART III.**  
**ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, ETC.**

**SECTION I.**

**INDIA.**

**CHARKARI.**

ENVELOPES. 1897. (Sept.)\*

½ anna, rose .. ..  
½ " purple .. ..  
1 " green .. ..  
1 annas, purple .. ..  
1 " green .. ..

**DUTTIA.**

ENVELOPES.

1896 (?). Native inscription in three lines. (Sept. '97.)\*  
½ a., black .. ..  
1897. Figure of Ganesh in centre. (Sept.)\*  
½ a., black .. .. 1 0

**MAURITIUS.**

ENVELOPES.

1897. Type 14. Laid paper; two sizes.  
18 c., blue .. .. 0 6  
36 c., red-brown .. .. 1 0

**NEW ZEALAND.**

WRAPPER. Formula of 1895.

½d., rose on white .. ..

**SECTION II.**

**COLOMBIA.**

ENVELOPES. 1895-96. Type 1.

5 c., Fed on white wove .. ..  
5 c., rose on " laid .. ..

**ECUADOR.**

ENVELOPES. Issue of 1894 surcharged.

10 c., carmine on straw .. ..  
With "1895-1896."  
5 c., green on white .. ..  
With "1897-1898."

**GERMANY.**

**WURTEMBERG.**

SERVICE ENVELOPES.

No. 111 exists in the large size.  
1897. Type 5. Buff paper, large size.  
5+5 pf., green .. ..

**MEXICO.**

WRAPPERS. 1897.

2 c., red and red .. 0 2  
2 c. " green .. 0 2

**SALVADOR.**

ENVELOPE. 1897. Type 15 surcharged  
13 c., in red, on 15 c., black.

**SHANGHAI.**

ENVELOPE. 1893. Type 1.

1 c., black on buff .. ..

**SWITZERLAND.**

WRAPPER. 1897. Type 5 redrawn.

Yellow-buff paper.  
5 c., carmine .. ..

**POST CARDS AND LETTER CARDS.**

**SECTION I.**

**CANADA.**

1897. Jubilee Card.

1 c., black on buff .. ..

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**

1897. The card of 1896 surcharged in black.

1d. on 1½d., grey .. .. 0 6

**INDIA.**

**CHARKARI.**

POST CARD. 1896 (?). (Sept.)\*

½ a., rose-lilac on buff .. ..

**DUTTIA.**

POST CARD. 1897 (?) (Sept., '97.)\*

½ a., black .. ..

**MAURITIUS.**

POST CARDS.

1897. Stamp of Type 11. Buff card.  
8 c., rose .. .. 0 3  
8+8 c. " " .. ..

**SECTION II.**

**AUSTRIA.**

POST CARD.

1890. Type of No. 85.

5 kr., brown (error) .. ..

**BELGIUM.**

RETURN RECEIPT CARD.

1897. Buff card. (Sept.)\*  
10 c., green .. ..

**FRANCE.**

PNEUMATIC POST OF PARIS.

POST CARD.

1897. Headed "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE."  
30 c., black on buff .. ..

**LETTER CARD.**

1897. New formula.  
50 c., black on blue .. ..

**TUNIS.**

POST CARD. 1897. Type of 1893.  
5 c., green on cream .. ..

**GERMANY.**

POST CARD.

1897. With black surcharge. For use in the Navy. (July.)\*  
10 pf., carmine on buff .. ..

**MEXICO.**

POST CARDS.

Nos. 161, 162 differ in various details from Types 15, 16.

1897. Types of Nos. 161, 162.

2+2 c., carmine and blue .. 0 4  
3+3 c., brown and green .. 0 6

TELEGRAM CARDS. 1896-97. (Sept.)\*

1 c., brown on green .. ..  
1 c., orange .. ..

**PORTUGAL.**

POST CARD. 1880.

Error of Type 4, "POSTAL" for "POSTAL."  
10 r., brown on buff .. ..

\* II n Monthly Journal of this date.

100 Stamps. Price 10s.

## THE "QUEEN'S PORTRAIT" PACKET. No. 78.

The Ten Shilling Packet contains 100 unused Postage Stamps, each one bearing a likeness of  
**HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.**

This packet contains perfect specimens only, nearly all with original gum, and the Catalogue value is 19s. 6d. As will be seen, this is a real bargain, but as an extra inducement to purchasers we present a specimen of a **Diamond Jubilee Stamp** with each packet; thus each buyer becomes a subscriber to

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Natives Paddling on the Congo River.

Native Village and Scenery in the Congo District.

A Mosque in Mogador.

A Native Village in Djibouti.

The Bridge of Sighs in Kewkiang.

Public Buildings and Locomotive in Uruguay.

Zoology is represented by the Elephant, the Hippotamus, the Bird of Paradise, the Stag, the Codfish.

Three of the exquisite Portraits of Her Majesty, as depicted on the Canadian Jubilee Stamps, showing the Vignettes of the Queen in 1837 and 1897, form an appropriate addition to this choice and remarkable packet.

100 Rare Colonials. Price £1 10s.

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The stamps in this packet are entirely different from those in No. 78, and purchasers of both will thus possess two hundred distinct varieties. The Catalogue value of this packet is £2 7s. 4d., and most of the English Colonies are represented by carefully-selected specimens of the higher value stamps.

With this packet we present the **Half-crown Diamond Jubilee Stamp**; thus each purchaser subscribes that sum to

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This packet has caused an immense amount of labour in making it up, as great care had to be used in selecting such a vast number of varieties. Each specimen is in perfect condition, and the 1500 different Stamps form a noble start for anyone. A large number of really rare and valuable Stamps are contained in this collection; but it is impossible to enumerate them, as we are constantly adding New Issues and Older Stamps when we purchase such. Satisfaction is guaranteed. Price £3 10s., post-free and registered.

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In order to meet the wishes of a great number of our customers, we have prepared a series of packets, as under, entirely different from one another, no stamp in any one packet being in any of the rest of the series; and the purchaser of the series of eight packets will have 1305 extra good varieties, and no duplicates.

The packets do NOT contain any Post Cards, cut Envelopes, Fiscals, or reprints, and are well recommended as good value, and are only a small proportion of the Catalogue value of the single stamps contained in them.

No. 70 contains	500 Stamps of	Europe, all different	.	.	.	Price 8/6; post-free, 8/8.
" 71 "	125 "	Asia	"	"	"	8/6; " 8/7.
" 72 "	125 "	Africa	"	"	"	8/6; " 8/7.
" 73 "	105 "	Australia	"	"	"	8/6; " 8/7.
" 74 "	125 "	West Indies	"	"	"	8/6; " 8/7.
" 75 "	125 "	South America, all different	.	.	"	8/6; " 8/7.
" 76 "	100 "	North America	"	"	"	8/6; " 8/7.
" 77 "	100 "	Central America	"	"	"	8/6; " 8/7.

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Vol. I. will consist of STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.

Vol. II. STAMPS OF THE REST OF THE WORLD.

Only Postage Stamps and Revenues that have been used postally will be included in these two Albums.

Vol. III. LOCAL POSTAGE STAMPS, including Russia, Norway, Sweden, United States, etc.

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A large number of supplementary pages will be provided for the insertion of shades, unused varieties, and new issues, and the cumbersome and inconvenient system of supplements will be discontinued.

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## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

VOL. VIII.

### CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	61
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	63
THE TAPLING COLLECTION . . . . .	67
THE COCHIN-CHINA CURIOSITIES OF Mr. CARION . . . . .	69
SELLING FOREIGN STAMPS BY AUCTION . . . . .	70
THE SURCHARGE "Y 1/4" OF CUBA . . . . .	71
NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	72
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	74
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS . . . . .	74

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# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VIII.

OCTOBER 30, 1897.

No. 88.

## EDITORIAL.

**T**HE Philatelic Season may be said to have been opened on the 15th inst., when a very important meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps took place at Effingham House, where the rooms of the London Philatelic Society had been placed at the disposal of the members of the S.S.S.S. former association. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering certain resolutions which had been published in the September number of *The London Philatelist*, and of dealing with any other business connected with the Society that might be brought before it, the resolutions in question having a very important bearing upon the future work of the Society, and indeed upon the question of its future existence.

The first resolution, which was carried unanimously, was as follows:—

“That in order to carry out the objects for which the S.S.S.S. was formed, and to actively carry on the crusade against speculative and unnecessary issues, inaugurated by the Society, the time has now arrived when that work can be more effectively promoted by a Committee composed of collectors only.”

It will be remembered that the Society was formed, some two years and a half ago, with the object of endeavouring to put a stop to the constant bringing out of new issues of stamps, which were plainly unnecessary for postal purposes, and which appeared to be intended principally for sale to collectors of stamps, and to enable Post Office Departments, or their officials, or others, to make a profit by their sale. The object was admitted to be an excellent one; the means by which it was sought to attain that object were also excellent, but perhaps a little Utopian. It was evident that if all, or the majority, of the principal dealers would unite in refusing to admit labels of this nature into their stocks, their catalogues, and their albums, the growth of these philatelic parasites would at once receive a very severe check; and that if the

“boycott” could be effectively kept up for any considerable period, the propagation of these noxious weeds would cease to be profitable, and would therefore come to an end.

With this view a Society was formed, which included in its membership a large proportion of the leading stamp dealers, as well as a considerable number of influential collectors; and it was fondly hoped that all the members, and especially those of the former class, would abide by the undertaking which their membership implied, and refuse to handle in any way whatever the stamps which their Committee decided to be unworthy of the attention of philatelists. We say “especially those of the former class” because the amateur members of the Society in the past (and we fear that the same is likely to be the case in the future) were not the collectors who were likely to be tempted by these seductive emissions, and their vows of abstinence were not likely to produce any appreciable effect; hence it was to the members of the Stamp Trade that we all looked to make the Ban of the Society effective.

Alas! it appears that the weakness of human nature had not been sufficiently taken into account. Almost from the first there seem to have been some independent spirits, who refused to submit to dictation as to what they should or should not buy or sell, forgetful of the fact that they had just appointed a Committee for the very purpose of dictating to them in these matters. Others again, who had heard the word with joy, found themselves unable to adhere to it when such adherence involved a little self-denial on their part. And thus it became impossible to carry out the objects for which the S.S.S.S. was formed, in the manner in which it was originally intended to carry them out, and by the means which would most certainly have been effectual.

This being the case, it became necessary, if the work of the Society was not to be abandoned altogether, to adopt some other system of carrying it on; and it has now been decided that, partly with a view to getting rid of the idea (and it was an idea only) of one or two dealers dictating to



others what they should deal in, a Committee composed of amateurs alone shall investigate the character of new issues in future, and shall publish circulars, in which they will not attempt to lay down laws which they have no means of enforcing, but will give their opinion upon the nature and objects of the issues under notice, and, where they think it necessary, will advise all who are interested in philately to let certain issues severely alone.

The Committee which was appointed by the London Philatelic Society to act in these matters in conjunction with the Committee of the S.S.S.S. will, we understand, undertake for the future the compilation of periodical lists of issues to be avoided, or will form the nucleus of a Committee of Collectors appointed for that purpose, the lists being published in *The London Philatelist* and other philatelic periodicals. It is hoped that by thus opening the eyes of collectors of all classes to the nature of the rubbish that is being constantly prepared, for the express purpose of drawing money out of their pockets, and performing as little postal duty as possible in return, the demand for these things will gradually cease, and with the demand the supply will of course cease also. Nothing can be more certain than that, if collectors will abstain from buying labels of a certain class, dealers will not keep them in stock, and Post Office Departments will no longer find it worth while to issue them; but so long as the great body of collectors is content to take everything that is catalogued, provided that it is pretty and low in price, we fear that advisory circulars will produce but little effect.

The nature of the greater part of these labels must be evident to anyone who has sufficient sense to collect stamps at all; and, if it were not, it has been plainly pointed out in these pages and elsewhere. We greatly fear that individual collectors, and especially those collectors to whom so-called *stamps* of this class appeal, will take no notice of any warning that may reach them; and we are still most strongly of opinion, that it is to the more enlightened of those whose living depends upon the progress of Scientific Philately, and whose business prospects are, we sincerely believe, liable to be seriously injured by the flooding of the catalogues with rubbish, that we must look for any genuine attempts to stem the flood; and we do earnestly hope that, although the work of the S.S.S.S. is in future to be carried on upon fresh lines, the leading members of the trade will still endeavour to do their part in upholding the dignity of our pursuit, if only in their own interest.

\* \* \*

### Jubilee Issues. Canada.

THE first act of the Suppression Committee, as now constituted, will be, we trust, to black-list all those discreditable emissions which, from a philatelic point of view, have marred the Diamond Jubilee of our Queen. First, and worst of all for shameless dishonesty, is the Canadian Jubilee issue, about which so much has already been written. The authorities of this great Colony, in their haste to rake in the dollars, appear to have overlooked the fact that a Government stamp is a piece of Government paper, a kind of note, either promising the performance of certain services, or indicating the payment of, or receivable for, certain taxes. A considerable portion of the price of the highest two values of this precious issue—labels which have been actually forced upon purchasers of the lower values—is simply a robbery of everyone who bought them. Each \$4 and \$5 stamp, as soon as ever it has passed into the possession of a private individual, is at once reduced to the value of \$3.59, a reduction of ten per cent. on the price paid for the one, and of nearly thirty per cent. on the price paid for the other. For it seems that \$3.59 is the highest amount of postage that can possibly be paid upon a packet in Canada under existing regulations. The issue of these high values is, therefore, not merely unnecessary, but, as we have said, actual robbery. At the same time, the Government declines to redeem in cash these Promissory Notes, which it cannot redeem in any other way, an act which would be equivalent to a declaration of bankruptcy on the part of any business firm! It seems a curious position for the Government of an important Colony to assume, and that in honour (!) of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

\* \* \*

THE Jubilee issue of Newfoundland. Newfoundland is comparatively venial; the values are modest, and all of them such as can be postally used; still the same evil principle is behind it. The labels of this Colony are very pretty, and their designs eminently suitable for advertising the resources of the Island; and we can only wish that it were not too late to retain these as a permanent issue of Newfoundland stamps, in which form they would be welcomed by every philatelist. As it is, Newfoundland must take its place on the list by the side of its larger neighbour, and share in the loss of reputation which Post Office speculation must entail.

\* \* \*

THE little attempt made here, to **Leeward Islands.** celebrate Her Majesty's Jubilee by squirting ink over her Majesty's face, is hardly worth alluding to. Nobody seems inclined to take any serious notice of the stamps which have been spoiled in this way, and we trust, for the sake of the good name of this group of Islands, that the matter will soon be forgotten. They were so unfortunate as to spill some ink over their stamps, and it is unnecessary for us to spill more ink over such a dirty little job.

\* \* \*

THESE two Colonies seem anxious **New South Wales and Victoria.** to pose as the Montenegro and San Marino of the Antipodes, without, we trust, an antipodean Mr. Bickle to urge them upon their philatelic career. The honest example of the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund Stamps was not good enough for their Australian imitators, who wanted something that would appeal more directly to the cupidity of the philatelic speculator. Hence the queer labels, with a Penny Postal and Shilling Speculative value, in designs resembling those employed for advertising exhibitions on the Continent, which we hope and believe will not find a place in the leading Catalogues and Albums. Ever since the tragedy of the Vanishing Van Dyck and the Laureated *Remainders*, and the break-up of the Philatelic Society in Sydney, just too soon for the plot of that tragedy to be tracked to its source, philatelists in Australia seem to have been like sheep without a shepherd, at the mercy of any Postmaster or speculator who desired to fleece them. Mr. Cooke seems to have learnt nothing by the failure of his neatly postmarked reprints, and the Victorian scandal of some twelve months ago appears to have been soon forgotten; for the Postal Departments of both Colonies at once fell into the hospital trap, which we fancy will nip some fingers pretty severely—though we have no doubt that local charities may have been benefited, to some small extent, by this degradation of one of the Government Departments to the level of a Fancy Bazaar.

\* \* \*

MR. BACON tells us that a fresh **The British Museum.** portion of the Tapling Collection is now on view, consisting of the later issues of the Transvaal and those of the Cape of Good Hope, Griqualand, and British Bechuanaland.

\* \* \*

My attention has been called **Expert Committee of the L.P.S.** to the fact that a statement has appeared, in one of the Continental philatelic magazines, to the effect that a certain strip of three Tuscany 3 lire stamps, which was sent by Signor Pio Fabri, of Rome, to be shown at the Philatelic Exhibition in London, and was afterwards withdrawn as not being genuine, had been passed as good by the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society, and by the most prominent English Collectors; and that our authorities were only undeceived when Dr. E. Diena informed us of the doubtful nature of the stamps in question. Whilst fully acknowledging the fact that it was Dr. Diena's letter which first drew special attention to this strip of stamps, it is only right to state that the rest of the above history is absolutely without foundation. As a member of the Expert Committee, I am able to say that these stamps were never submitted to that Committee at all; and, as Signor Fabri's exhibit was sent direct to me, to be handed over to the Exhibition Committee, I am able to add that his stamps were never closely examined by any prominent English Collectors, until after Dr. Diena's letter had been received, and after I had received a letter from Signor Fabri upon the same subject. It seems hardly necessary to state that neither the Expert Committee nor the Exhibition Committee attempted to expertise every stamp that was sent in, as anyone, who has had experience of any Exhibition of any size, will know that it would be impossible to do so.

We are requested to state that stamps for examination by the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society should be addressed in future to "The Expert Committee, London Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.," instead of to Major Evans, as hitherto. The fee—*2s. 6d.* for a single stamp, or *2s.* each for two or more sent together—should in all cases accompany the 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.*

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—A correspondent, who has had opportunities of examining entire sheets of the *Army Official* stamps, tells us that the error "OFFICIAL" has been corrected by adding a foot to the defective "L" at the end of the word, and that this repaired letter can be recognised by its having a kind of "club-foot," thicker

at the toe than at the heel; in fact, the wound is badly healed and worse toed! Our correspondent sends us a copy of the 1d., and assures us that this variety always occurs, both in this value and the ½d., in the same position on the sheet as that previously occupied by the *error*.

Mr. Gordon Smith tells us that a copy of the 1d., *red*, Plate 162, has been found used and on part of the original document, *imperfurate* and with sufficient margins to satisfy the most sceptical.

**British Central Africa.**—By an unfortunate slip of the pen (or was it the printer?—let us say that it was the printer, and hope that it may be true!) we listed the lower values as wmk. Crown & CC and the higher as wmk. Crown & CA, in our July number. The contrary is, of course, the case; it is only the large-sized stamps that now appear with the old watermark.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us that the now obsolete stamps on watermarked paper were issued on November 1st, 1896, when all the unwatermarked remainders were destroyed; and that the new issue appeared on August 1st, when the stock of obsolete watermarked stamps was burnt. All this building of annual bonfires has a very virtuous ring about it. We presume fuel is scarce in the offices of the Protectorate; there seems to be no other reason for not putting the stamps to their legitimate use—unless fresh funds to be furnished by philatelists were urgently needed.

**British Honduras.**—A description of a variety of the surcharge "2 CENTS" on 6d. (issue of 1888), differing from the ordinary in having a curly-tailed figure "2," has been going the round of the magazines—not all the magazines, as one of our *confrères* has stated—and we have been waiting to hear a little more about it, before humbly venturing to express any doubts. It now appears that a similar variety was announced a couple of years ago, and denounced by *Le T.-P.* as a forgery, in which we doubt not that our friend "had reason."

**British South Africa.**—We find that we omitted the 4d. from the list of values found upon a slightly thicker, unwatermarked paper, which we described in August.

*Adhesive.* 4d., chestnut and black; *thicker paper; perf. 14.*

**Canada.**—Mr. D. A. King sends us the following cutting, referring to a new issue for *Postal* purposes. The Colony will have to stick to business for a good many years to come, if it wishes to recover its reputation for honesty.

"OTTAWA, September 28.—The design for a new postage stamp has been approved by the Postmaster-General. There is a portrait of Her Majesty as she appeared at the coronation, except that a coronet is substituted for a crown. The portrait has been engraved from a photo procured during the Jubilee ceremonies, and upon which was the Queen's own autograph, so that it is authentic. The corners of the stamp will be decorated with maple leaves, which were pulled from maple trees on Parliament Hill and engraved directly from them. Everything indeed is correct and up to date, and the new issue will reflect credit on Mr. Mulock's good taste. The engravers will take care to make this permanent and ordinary issue a tribute to their skill. The present stock of stamps it will take some months to exhaust, and not till they are done will the new stamps be issued. It may be about November of this year."

**Cape of Good Hope.**—We give an illustration showing the surcharge recently described upon the ½d. card, and we understand that there is a second variety, with the new value overprinted in thinner type and two lines only cancelling the original.

*Post Card.*

1d. on ½d., grey on buff; and *Type.*



**India.**—*Cashmere.*—A correspondent has shown us specimens of two varieties, one of which is certainly unchronicled, while the other is rather puzzling; both are used, apparently in 1877 and 1878. The first is an impression of the ½ a. *red*, rectangular, of the type dated "1923," one of the "block of four," in *oil* colour, upon *wove* paper, apparently European. The other is a ½ a. of the 1878 type, on ordinary laid paper, and with the rough perforation,

but apparently in *black*. The question with regard to this is whether it is really one of the *black* stamps *perforated*, or a very dark impression of the *slate*, No. 138 in the Catalogue.

*Adhesives.* ½ a., *red*, type 5; on *European wove paper*.  
½ a., *black* (?), type 12; on *laid paper, perf.*

**Duttia.**—We fear that this State is as philatelically inclined as some of the others. Like the Letajoski, of Ballyrotsk, the authorities have invented several new ways of spelling the name, and with a little encouragement they will doubtless go on and prosper. There is a whole series of adhesives, according to *Le T.-P.*, of the accompanying type with the name spelt "DATIA," varied by the last letter of the word being sometimes broken and sometimes whole. The Post Card, which had previously been only seen with the name "DATIA," has since been found with the spelling "DUTTIA" and "DUTIA"—and it is rumoured that the next variation is likely to be "DIRTIER"!

It may be noted that in the following illustration, the stamp upon the card has the word for *anna* given in full, not the first two letters only as shown last month. Permutations and combinations of the setting of the stamp and the heading may confidently be expected, to the great joy of Post Card collectors!

#### DUTTIA STATE POST CARD

११ ताक तिर्के पानेवाके का पता लिखना चाहिए



*Adhesives.* ½ a., *black on green: Duttia.*

1 a. " *white* "

2 a. " *yellow* "

4 a. " *red* "

*Post Cards.* ½ a., *black: Duttia.*

½ a. " *Duttia.*

All have the *blue* seal, except when the latter is accidentally omitted.

**Labuan.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us illustrations of the new 18 c. and 24 c. labels of North Borneo, surcharged for the supposed requirements of this territory. For further description see *North Borneo*.

**New South Wales.**—*Le T.-P.* quotes a description of a forgery of the 2d. of 1888, made to defraud the Post Office. Fortunately the watermark has not been imitated, so collectors can easily recognise this fraud, which also shows some small defects in copying the letters of the inscriptions. How soon will the Australian authorities learn that good engraving is cheapest in the long run?

**New Zealand.**—We have received some official stationery from this Colony, including two sizes of envelope No. 102 in the Catalogue, 140×80 mm. and 220×90 mm. respectively; also an envelope of the larger size, with a stamp of similar design, but inscribed "AUDIT"—"FREE," in straight lines.

*Official Envelope.* Black on white laid; 220×90 mm.; *Audit.*

**Niger Coast Protectorate.**—Through an unfortunate mistake in making up the pages in our last number, a 5/- stamp, which was duly described under *New South Wales*, was listed under *Niger Coast*. Our readers will please note that the "5s., purple (*old type*): perf. 11," belongs to the former Colony, not the latter.

For this Protectorate we have now to chronicle two more values on the Crown and CA paper, upon the authority of *The Ph. R.*, which adds that the ½d. is perf. 14½×15, the 1d. perf. 15, and the 2d. perf. 14½.

*Adhesives.* ½d., *green; wmk. Crown CA.*  
2d., *lake*

**North Borneo.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us illustrations of the corrected edition of the 18 c. and 24 c. of current designs. The words "POSTAGE &" have been substituted for "POSTAL" at the left side of the lower value, and "POSTAGE & REVENUE" have been inserted in the lower part of the central device on the higher, where they may well pass for a translation of the motto of the Company! The colours remain as before, for the present.

**Queensland.**—We have at last seen the 1d. adhesive in the new type, with value in each corner: it is printed in *vermillion*, wmkd. Crown and Q, and perf. 13. A correspondent tells us that he has the 2d. of 1894, on the large Crown and Q paper, with the "T" of "two" converted into something resembling a letter "F" by a white projection half way down the vertical stroke. He states that he has seen a sheet of these stamps which contained one copy only of this variety, which is, therefore, not one of a group of four, distinctive of a certain plate, but what may be termed an accidental.

**Straits Settlements.**—*Negri Sembilan.*—The D. B. Z. announces Post Cards with stamp of the Tiger type of 1892, and the formula of the ½d. Colonial cards.

Post Cards. 1 c., green on cream.  
1 + 1 c. " "

**Tonga.**—A correspondent "out there" tells us that he possesses a variety of No. 36 (we think he means No. 47) in the Catalogue, with periods after "Half" and "Penny," instead of hyphens; also that he has the 1½d. stamp with this same surcharge (Type 13?) impressed upon it. That several varieties of the 1d. stamps were divided and used for ½d. stamps we can easily believe.

Our publishers have shown us a copy of the ½d. on 7½d., with the surcharge "Half-Penny" upside down, at the top of the stamp.

**Uganda.**—Mr. Miller tells us that the following values should be added to our lists of these stamps, and that the first issue came out in 1895:—

- 1895. Letters "U. G." and numerals.
  - 25 (cowries), black.
  - 35 " " violet.
  - 5 " " "
  - 15 " " "
  - 25 " " "
- 1896. With "V 96 R" and name.
  - 30 (cowries), violet.
  - 40 " " "
  - 60 " " "

Let us hope that these complete the series.

**Victoria.**—We are told of the discovery of a copy of the 4d., *vermillion*, emblems, watermark Star, clipped rather close, but probably imperforate, with a clear impression on both sides. One side has been used; it is probably too late now to use the other.

Another variety of this type has been found in the "Ellison" collection, being a 2d., *pale lilac*, perf. 12, watermarked with a single-lined figure "6," like that which was used for the 6d. stamps. It is a used copy, with the perforations partly clipped, unfortunately, but the watermark is, we understand, sufficiently clear to be unmistakable.

Adhesive. 2d., pale lilac (Type 6); wmk. "6"; perf. 12.

**Western Australia.**—Cycle Express Companies appear to be the latest fashion in this Colony, and stamps are, we presume, necessary for the carrying out of their business. *Le T. P.* tells us that three values of the annexed type were issued by the Coolgardie Company last year, but why a Cycle Express should expect its patrons to swallow a camel we do not understand.



Adhesives. 6d., green, buff, and chocolate  
2s., yellow  
5s., mauve " "

PART II.

**Argentine Republic.**—Our publishers have found in their stock a copy of the current ½ c. wrapper, the heading upon which has no accent over the letter "U" of "REPUBLICA." This variety has been noted upon some of the earlier wrappers, for which perhaps the same setting was employed.

The A. J. of *Ph.* chronicles with "due reserve" a 25 c. stamp, in *carmine*, of a design which closely resembles that of the 12 c. (not the 5 c. as there stated) of 1890. This issue did not include a 25 c. value, and it is possible that the stamp in question may have been prepared but never issued, as that value is apparently no longer required.

We are indebted to Mr. R. Soto for specimens of the current 3 c. and 4 c. Post Cards, and the 4 c. Letter Card, with very pretty views printed upon them, in *black*, on the lower left on the Post Cards, and on the back fold of the Letter Card. We understand that these were officially issued on September 24th, but whether for any commemorative purpose or not we cannot say; in any case, the addition of these pictures appears to be of no philatelic importance.

**Austria.**—We learn from *Le T. P.* that the I. B. J. reports the current card, 2 kr. we suppose, with inscriptions in German, Polish, and Ruthenian, and we gather "Poln. Ruth.)" in the right lower corner, as upon the Letter Cards.

Post Card. 2 kr., brown; (Poln. Ruth.)

**Hungary.**—Mr. F. Vidéki, of Budapest, kindly sends us a set of the most complicated post cards we ever saw, which we gather are employed by the inhabitants of Hungary, and by persons visiting that country, for the purpose of notifying to the police of Budapest their arrival, departure, and other movements. Each card is folded in three, and contains six pages of printed forms and instructions, all in Hungarian, including a reply portion on which, we presume, is given the permission (or otherwise) of the police for residence, departure, &c. The cards measure 305 x 72 mm. when open, and are described to us as follows:—

- 2+2kr., blue on buff; "Notification for settled inhabitants & their servants."
- 2+2kr., blue on blue; "Notice of Departure for the above."
- 2+2kr., brown on buff; "For use of non-residents, journeying through the town, and staying only a short time in Hotels, &c."
- 2+2kr., brown on blue; "Notice of Departure for use of non-residents, &c."

**Belgium.**—*Le T. P.* describes a copy of the 10 c. of 1849, with the figures in the upper corners double printed and an extra line of frame at the top, produced, perhaps, by slipping of the paper or the plate in printing.

**Bolivia.**—The annexed illustration shows the design of the 2 bolivianos stamp, which, we are told, is printed in *black*, upon a tricoloured ground, *red* at the top, *yellow* at the sides, and *green* below. It must be almost as pretty as some of the Russian Locals.



Adhesive.  
2 b., black, red, yellow, and green;  
perf. 11½.

**Brazil.**—*Le T. P.* chronicles the 60 reis wrapper with the stamp impressed in *deep brown*, and the paper not surfaced.

Wrapper. 60 r., deep brown on buff.

**Chili.**—*The Ph. J.* of G. B. states that the highest value of the current Unpaid Letter series is now inscribed "100 CENTAVOS," instead of 1 peso.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 100 c., red on yellow.

**Colombia.**—We have seen the new edition of the 20 c., which appears to us to be rather upon pale *blue* than on pale *green*; it is also perf. 11½ x 13½, whilst No. 184 in the Catalogue is perf. 10½, and on very *deep azure*, almost *violet* paper.

**Egypt.**—The plagues have not yet ceased; the *Soudan* affliction has, we hear, broken out upon most of the articles of stationery, as well as upon the adhesives.

- Envelopes. 5 mil., red on *azure*; black surcharge.  
1 piast., blue " "
- Envelope Letters. 5 mil., red on *salmon* " "  
1 piast., blue on *azure* " "
- Post Cards. 3 mil., puce on buff " "  
5 " *carmine* " "  
5+5 " " " "

**France.**—We give illustrations showing the stamps with surcharges, and the surcharges without stamps, which we described last month as having been manufactured by the worthy officials of Zanzibar. We understand that the margins of the sheets were impressed with the same values

as the stamps of which the sheets were composed, we thus have:—

- 2½ a.—25 c., black on green and white.  
 2½ a.—25 c. " lilac  
 2½ a.—25 c. " blue (or quadrillé?).  
 5 a.—50 c. " buff and white.  
 5 a.—50 c. " straw "



The Star shown in the illustration is part of the postmark, not a portion of the design of the stamps.

There are varieties in the figures, of course, "2" with straight tail, and "2" with curly tail, thick and thin type, &c. It seems that famine is, as usual, closely followed by pestilence!

*Le Coll. de T.-P.* tells us that the 10 c. double card has appeared with the heading "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE."

*Post Card.* 10+10 c., black on blue; new formula.

**French Colonies.—Grand Comoro.**—We have received the usual series of adhesives, &c., for this island or group of islands, which we should have supposed might be included in the Dependencies of Madagascar. The Sultanate of Anjouan is also, we believe, situated in these islands, which would appear to be already abundantly provided for; but we suppose funds are required for the development of the philatelic resources of the country, hence the appearance of a series inscribed "GRANDE COMORE."

**Italy.—Eritrea.—La R. Ph. Belge** states that the new 1 c. and 2 c. adhesives of Italy have been surcharged for use in this Colony.

*Adhesives.* 1 c., brown; black surcharge.  
 2 c., red " "

**Montenegro.**—We have received the 3 novitch wrapper in green on yellow laid paper, instead of black as previously chronicled. These wrappers measure 335 × 53 mm., and are printed in sheets, perforated 110½ longitudinally.

*Wrapper.* 3 nov., green on yellow laid.

**Orange Free State.**—The 1s. stamp has reached us in brown, its former colour having been adopted for the ½d. Also the 1d. in what we are told is a new shade.

*Adhesives.* 1d., mauve.  
 1s., brown.

**Peru.**—Messrs. Williams & Co. kindly send us the 5 c. stamp of current type, printed in green (issued August 25th), in order, we presume, that it may not be too easily mistaken for either of the two lower values. Also a new variety of the 2 c. on 5 c. card, with the overprint in different type from that previously employed. The large "2" in the left upper corner is a plain figure, and has only two ornaments below it, instead of seven; the device in the centre is redrawn, and the word "DOS" reset; the inscription in the right upper corner is still in three lines, but in different type, and the lines wider apart; while the frame measures 30½ × 15½ mm., instead of 28 × 16½ mm.

*Adhesive.* 5c., green.  
*Post Card.* 2c., in blue, on 5c., black; fresh type.

**Portugal.—Azores.**—Our publishers have shown us a curious vertical pair of the 5 reis, of the issue of 1871, one stamp of which has the black surcharge, and the other the vermilion! This would seem to show that both of these varieties, which are of considerable rarity, were experimental.

**Timor.**—We have received a set of the surcharged issue of 1895, and find that it includes a value, 2 avos on 10 reis, green, which has not hitherto been chronicled either for this Colony or Macao. The surcharge is in the same type as that of 6 avos.

*Adhesive.* 2 avos, in black, on 10 r., green.

**Roumania.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports the discovery of a specimen of the 15 bani, red, of the 1869 issue, on laid paper.

**Russia.—Finland.**—Mr. Jacoby has shown us the 5, 8, 10 (2) and 40 penni stamps of 1867-70, all used together on the same envelope, and post-marked "Stockholm," in October, 1872. We must presume that the letter passed through Stockholm, and that the stamps had not been cancelled previously, but a more interesting peculiarity still was the fact that the two 10 penni stamps were on the vertically ribbed paper, which does not appear to have been previously chronicled with this value. The perforation was the medium serpentine, with 1½ mm. teeth.

*Adhesive.* 10 pen., black on buff; vertically ribbed paper.

### Russian Locals.

**Kadnikov.**—We have received a 1 kopec stamp of the current design, Type 7; it has the value, in the corners and at foot, in blue, the inscriptions and scalloped border and ground of the upper part of the shield in red, and the rest of the design in green.

*Adhesive.* 1 kop., red, green and blue; perf. 11½.

**Onstysyolsk.**—The 2 kopec stamp, of the type of 1895, has appeared with the clouds and the ground of the outer portion in green, instead of blue.

*Adhesive.* 2 kop., brown, red and green; perf. 11½.

**Tolma.**—The impression of the 3 kopec stamp of the current type has undergone some modification; the yellow colour no longer appears, and the inscriptions at top and bottom are in white on a red ground.

*Adhesive.* 3 kop., black, red, gold and blue; perf. 11½.

**Tscherepovetz.**—We have received the stamp of 1884 perf. 11½, instead of 13.

*Adhesive.* 3 kop., emerald-green; perf. 11½.

**Valki.**—The 1 kopec stamp has appeared in a new colour, and we have with it a 2 kopecs of the same type. Both are on thin paper, and perf. 11½.

*Adhesives.* 1 kop., rose.  
 2 " " blue.

**Zadonsk.**—The two stamps which we chronicled recently *imperforate* have now reached us *perforated*.

*Adhesives.* 1 kop., vermilion (Type 5); perf. 11½.  
 5 " " blue-green ( " 10) "

**Salvador.**—The whole of the current series is announced with the "FRANQUO OFICIAL" surcharge, possibly on the strength of the one value which we chronicled a short time back. But we do not doubt that the entire set exists, or will exist, with this disfigurement.

**Samao.**—The British Consul here writes to assure us that there is only one genuine type of the surcharge "FIVE PENCE" on 4d., of 1893, the larger type of the two varieties usually chronicled. We believe, however, that both types were obtained direct, at about the same time, and we were shown an entire pane of each by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. The 2½d. in black, or grey-black, was, we are told, an error of colour, of which one supply only was printed.

**South African Republic.**—We are informed that the 5d., olive and green, No. 262 in the Catalogue, has not yet been issued.

**Spain.**—A correspondent kindly sends us the following translation of an extract from the *Diario de Cadix*, of October 11, 1897, which appears to promise a new issue of stamps and cards for January next:—

"We have already announced that a Decree had been signed, giving the new general tariff of the Posts and Telegraphs for Puerto Rico and the Philippines, and the corresponding stamps.

"To suit these new tariffs there will be 20 varieties of stamps and 8 post cards.

"The stamps will be of the following values: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 milésimas of a peso; 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 40, 60, and 80 centavos of a peso; 1 and 2 pesos.

"The post cards will cost 5 milésimas; 1, 2, and 3 centavos, and double the price each for reply-paid cards.

"The stamps will bear a special design.

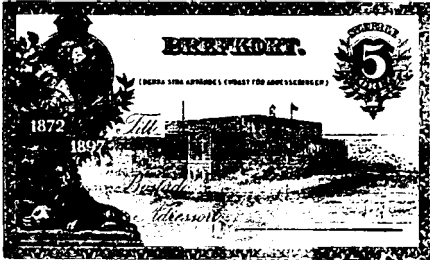
"The new tariff will come into force from the 1st January, 1898."

**Philippine Islands.**—Our illustration shows one of the overprinted stamps chronicled last month, and we learn from *Le T. P.* that some of the surcharges are struck in colours, as well as in *black*. We have to add to our list 5 c., in *red* and in *blue*, upon 5 c., *green*; 15 c., in *blue*, on 15 c., *red-brown*; and 20 c., in *blue*, on 20 c., *yellow-brown*. All this should facilitate the *écoulement*!



**Sweden.**—*The L. P.* states that the 30 öre stamp is reported in a new colour.

*Adhesive.* 30 öre, yellow.



A handsome card of the annexed design has been issued to commemorate the completion of the 25th year of the reign of King Oscar II. After what we have been treated to elsewhere, in the way of lengthy and expensive Jubilee Issues, a simple 5 öre card seems quite innocent, and almost commendable!

*Jubilee Card.* 5 öre, yellow-green on buff.

**United States.**—Our publishers have shown us a very fine apparently imperforate specimen of the 30 cents stamp of 1857, with a postmark dated October 2, 1860. The stamp has very large side margins, and we think there can be no doubt that it was cut from a sheet that had escaped perforation.

*Mekeel's Weekly* reports some curious paper varieties of the current 2 cents. One is described as upon *double* paper, composed of two thin layers, one watermarked and the other unwatermarked. What the object of printing stamps upon such paper as this could be we cannot imagine, and it would surely be very expensive. The other is said to be upon a species of what is termed "safety" paper, like that used for our first 4d. stamps, but without watermark. The stamp-cleaner, who is supposed still to do a profitable business in the United States, appears to be the person for whose benefit these experiments are made. In Great Britain the use of a suitable obliterating ink was found to be the best remedy, while the postage stamps could only be used for postal purposes.

## THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 49.)

### TRANSVAAL.

(SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.)

(Concluded.)

IMPERIAL ADMINISTRATION.—Continued.

*Orange* paper. Surcharged in *black*.

1st printing. Roman "V. R."

2nd " " " and italic "V. R."

1d., red (imperf.); II. (pair showing both types).

(a) Roman Capitals.

1d., red (imperf.); VI. (three pairs); X.

1d. " " (no stop after "V"); I.

1d. " " " I. + (no stop after "R"); I. (the two form a vertical pair).

1d., red (roul. 15½, 16); X.

1d. " " (but imperf. between); II. (a pair).

1d. " (roul. 6½); 5.

Variety. "V" and "R" closer together.

1d., red (imperf.) (no stop after "V"); I.

1d. " " (no stops after "V" and "R"); I.

1d. " (roul. 15½, 16) (no stop after "V"); I.

(b) "V. R." in Italic Capitals.

1d., red (imperf.); VII.

1d. " (roul. 15½, 16); I.

1d. " ( " 6½); I.

20 MARCH, 1878.

*Blue* paper. Surcharged in *black*.

1st printing. Roman "V. R."

2nd " " and italic "V. R."

(a) Roman Capitals.

6d., blue (imperf.); IV. (two pairs), III., 3.

6d. " " (no stop after "R"); I.

6d. " " ("R" missing); I.

6d. " " (large stop after "V."); I. (of a pair).

6d. " " (no stop after "V"); I. + (no stop after "R"); I. (the two form a vertical pair).

6d. " " (surcharge inverted); I.

6d. " " (without surcharge); I.

6d. " (roul. 15½, 16); I., 4.

6d. " " (no stop after "R"); I.

6d. " (roul. 6½); 3.

6d. " " (surcharge inverted); I.

6d. " " (without surcharge); I.

Divided stamp used for half the value.

Half of 6d., blue (imperf.) = 3d.; I (on part original).

(b) Italic Capitals.

6d., blue (imperf.); II. (pair), III., 3.

6d. " " (surcharge inverted); I.

6d. " (roul. 15½, 16); 3.

6d. " (roul. 6½); 3.

6d. " " (surcharge inverted); I.

1878.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, & Co., of London; white wove, unwatermarked paper. Perf. 14½.

1d., brown (26 Aug.); II. (pair), IV.

3d., claret (25 Nov.); II. (pair), III.

4d., sage-green (26 Aug.); II. (pair), IV.

6d., black (25 Nov.); IV.

1s., green ( " ); III.

2s., blue ( " ); IV.



*Varieties, imperf.*

3d., claret; I.

6d., black; I.

*Bisected Stamps.*

Half of 3d. + half of 6d. = 4½d., used on part original.

4d. + half of 4d. = 6d., used on part original.

18 APRIL, 1879.

*Green* paper. Surcharged in *black*.

"V. R." in Roman or Italic Capitals

3d., lilac (imperf.); IV. (two vertical pairs showing both types).

## (a) Roman Capitals.

- 3d., lilac (imperf.); III., 4.  
 3d. " " (surcharge misplaced); 1.  
 3d. " " ("V.R." omitted); 1.  
 3d. " (roul. 15½, 16); 3.  
 3d. " ( " 13); 1.  
 3d. " ( " 6½); 2.

## (b) Italic Capitals.

- 3d., lilac (imperf.); III., 5.  
 3d. " " (surcharge misplaced); I., 2.  
 3d. " " (surcharge inverted); 2 (on part original).  
 3d. " " (surcharge omitted); 1.  
 3d. " (roul. 15½, 16); 1.  
 3d. " (pin-perf., 16); 1.  
 3d. " (roul. 6½); 4.

22 APRIL, 1879.

The 6d. of November, 1878, surcharged "1 Penny," in red or in black, in the same varieties of type.

- Varieties.*—(1) Thin bottom stroke to numeral and to "P."  
 (1a) No tail to "y."  
 (2) No bottom stroke to "1."  
 (3) Thick bottom stroke to "1," thin stroke to "P."  
 (4) Thick bottom stroke to "1" and "P."  
 (5) Surcharge in "sans serif" capitals.  
 (6) " in italics.

## (a) Red surcharge.

- 1d. on 6d., black; XII. (a strip consisting of six rows of two in a row, being Nos. 6, 7, 16, 17, 26, 27, 36, 37, 46, 47, 56, and 57 on the sheet).  
 Var. (1)—I., var. (3)—I., var. (4)—II. (a pair), var. (5)—I., var. (6)—I.

## (b) Black surcharge.

- 1d. on 6d., black; XII. (identical with that in red).  
 Var. (3)—II., var. (4)—I.

Forged surcharge, inverted.

1d. in black on 6d., black, 1.

26 AUGUST, 1879.

*Yellow paper. Surcharge in black.*

- "V.R." in small Roman Capitals, closer together than before.  
 1d., red (imperf.); II. (pair), V.  
 1d. " " (small "T" in "Transvaal"); II.  
 1d. " (roul. 15½, 16); 4.  
 1d. " ( " 6½); 3.  
 1d. " " (small "T"); 1.  
 1d. " (roul. 6½ × 15½, 16); 1.  
 1d. " (pin-perf. 16); 3.

*Orange paper.*

- 1d., red (imperf.); IV. (two pairs, each having one with small "T"); II., 2.  
 1d. " (roul. 6½); 2.  
 1d. " (roul. 6½ at top, 15½, 16 at bottom and left side); 1.

5 SEPTEMBER, 1879.

*Green paper. Surcharged as last.*

- 3d., lilac (imperf.); II. (pair), I., 1.  
 3d. " " (small "T"); VI. (three horizontal pairs, each having one with the variety), II., IV. (vertical strip, all showing it).  
 3d. " (roul. 15½, 16); 4.

*Blue paper.*

- 3d., lilac (imperf.); II. (pair), V.  
 3d. " " (small "T"); II. 1.  
 3d. " (roul. 15½, 16); 4.  
 3d. " (pin-perf. 16); 2.

Forgeries with spelling "Trasvaal."

- 3d., lilac (imperf.); II.

I SEPTEMBER, 1880.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, &amp; Co. No watermark. Perf. 14½.

- ½d., vermilion; II. (pair), III.

SECOND REPUBLIC.

II AUGUST, 1882.

The Fourpence of 1878 surcharged for use as 1d. in black.

- 1d. on 4d., sage-green; II. (pair).

- 1d. " " (surcharge inverted); II. (pair).

*Larger lettering.*

- 1d. on 4d., sage-green; 2.

Smaller type. Initial Capitals only.  
 [Genuine?]

- 1d. on 4d., sage-green; 1 (pen-stroked).



1883.

Old types revived. Perf. 12.

- 3d., black on rose (20 Feb., 1883); III.  
 1d., black (5 April); II., 1, 2 (vertical pair, imperf. between).

- 3d., red (7 May); III., 1.

- 1s., green (3 Aug.); III., 1, 2 (pair *elle-bêche*).



1885.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Ensgeden & Son, of Haarlem. Perf. 11½ to 13½ (*sic!*).

- ½d., grey (30 March); II.

- 1d., rose (13 March); I.

- 2d., brown-purple (2 Nov.); I. 1  
 (colour changed to grey-black).

- 3d., lilac (13 March); II.

- 4d., olive-green " II.

- 6d., blue " I.

- 1s., green " II.

- 2s. 6d., buff (2 Dec.); I.

- 5s., slate " I.

- 10s., fawn " I.



Bisected stamp, used for half value.

Half of 1d. = ½d.; 1 (on part of original wrapper).

22 MAY, 1885.

The 3d. of May, 1883, surcharged "HALVE PENNY" in black.

- ½d. on 3d., red; II. (surcharge reading upwards).

I. and 1 (surcharge reading downwards), and

II. (pair from centre of sheet, being one stamp from each pane, showing surcharge reading each way.)



1 SEPTEMBER, 1885.

The 6d. of November, 1878, surcharged "TWEË PENCE Z. A. R." in red.

2d. on 6d., black; I, 1.

½d. ("HALVE PENNY Z. A. R.") " (error); II.

3 SEPTEMBER, 1885.

The 1s. of August, 1883, surcharged "HALVE PENNY" in black.

½d. on 1s. green; IV. (two having surcharge upwards, and two downwards).

The 1s. of March, 1885, similarly surcharged.

½d. on 1s., green; 2 (one of each variety).

The 3d. of March, 1885, similarly surcharged.

½d. on 3d., lilac; III. (downwards only).

Error, "PRNNY" for "PENNY."

½d. on 3d., lilac; I. (of a pair), 1.

15 JANUARY, 1887.

Surcharged in black. Two types.

2d. on 3d., lilac; IV. (two vertical pairs, each pair showing both types), 2 (curved foot).



14 APRIL, 1887.

Change of Colour.

2d., olive-bistre; 1.

Half 2d. = 1d., used, on entire original.

1895.

Wagon with single pole. Perf., 12½.\*

1d., red; 1.

2d., bistre; 1.

\* Presented by Miss Cassels.

FISCALS USED FOR POSTAGE.

Large rectangular, with Head of Queen.

6d., rose; 1.

1s., blue; 1.

5s. " 1.

Forgeries

Of stamps of the old Types.

1d., red (perf.); II.

6d., blue " II.

6d. " on blue (imperf.); I.

1d., red (with extra frame round figures); 1.

Surcharged "V. R., TRANSVAAL."

3d., brown-lilac on buff, black surcharge, roul.; 1.

6d., blue " red " imperf.; 1.

6d., ditto, surcharge inverted; 1.

Surcharged "V. R. Transvaal," in black.

1d., red on blue, roul., double surcharge; 1.

3d., lilac on brown, imperf.; 1.

6d., blue on blue, imperf.; inverted surcharge; 1.

6d., blue on blue, roul.; inverted surcharge; 1.

Bogus envelope with "HALVEPENNY" on 3d., cancelled with a circular handstamp in violet, prepared by a Transvaal Post Office official for pretended use in the new Republic. Dated 18/9/85, in manuscript, in the centre of the handstamp.

Local Express Co.

1886.

½d., black on azure (Nylstroom); I, 1 (on letter).

1d., black on rose (Pretoria); 1.

1d., black on green (Marabastad); 1.

½d., black on white (unpaid); I, 1 (on entire postcard).

THE COCHIN-CHINA CURIOSITIES OF MR. CARION.

(Continued from page 230, vol. vii.)

IN our June number we published the result of investigations made by the *Société Française de Timbrologie* into the history of certain Unpaid Letter Stamps of the French Colonies, surcharged "COCHINCHINE." These investigations had reference more especially to the certificates of the authenticity of these surcharges, supposed to have been sent to Mr. Georges Carion, of San Francisco, by two Postmasters of places in Cochin-China, and the result of these investigations was that the Society obtained, upon the highest official authority, information to the effect that "the statements made by the Postmasters had reference to stamps not bearing the surcharge 'Cochinchine,'" and that "the office in Cochin-China has never surcharged any Unpaid Letter Stamps with the name of that colony." When we add that these surcharged stamps appear to have been exclusively supplied to Mr. Carion, and that neither he nor anyone else has ever been able to produce any official document, authorizing the impression of this surcharge, it might almost be thought that further discussion was unnecessary; but as we published the history, which we have now summarized, in the last number of our previous volume, we feel that we cannot refuse to reproduce the following documents which have been sent us by Mr. Carion:—

"We, the undersigned philatelists, feeling that a great injustice has been done to Mr. Georges Carion, of San Francisco, by the large publicity given the false statements of the *Société Française de Timbrologie* first published in the *Revue Philateliqne Française*, do now solemnly protest against and condemn the miserable action of the said Society, and request all honest philatelic papers to give the largest publicity to this protestation, and to reproduce the following sworn statements:—

" E. Gesvret,	Frank Koenig,
Henry J. Crocker,	J. H. Makins,
Wm. H. Crocker,	Geo. F. Mannell,
R. H. Willcox,	Geo. H. Burkhardt,
A. H. Weber,	G. H. Luchsinger,
H. H. Zobel,	W. H. Hollis,
Walter C. Lowry,	Roy B. Bradley.

"STATE OF CALIFORNIA. } ss.  
"City and County of San Francisco. }

"We, the undersigned, citizens and residents of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, being severally duly sworn, each for himself and not for the others, duly deposes and says: That he witnessed the public opening of a package, duly registered, sealed and certified to be addressed from SAIGON, COCHINCHINA, to Mr. GEORGES CARION, of San Francisco, and that said package was found to contain a number of French Colonies unpaid letter stamps, duly surcharged diagonally in black 'COCHINCHINE' and cancelled with the postmarks used in that country, all of which is duly reported in the minutes of the regular 109th meeting of the Philatelic Society of San Francisco, and duly published in the official organ of said society, to wit:—*The Philatelic Californian*—in its number of February, 1895, at page 63, column 1, which is as follows:—

"Minutes of the 109th regular meeting, held on January 25th, 1895, with President Sylvester in the chair. Present: Bilay, Daiss, Northup, Schiller, Purnell, Bienkowski, Brewer, Blackman, Mannell, Doscher, Hollis, Makins, Carion, Zobel. As visitors, Messrs. Koenig, Gesvret, and Weber, of the American Philatelic Association.

"One of the interesting features of the evening was the opening, by Mr. Carion, of a package received from his correspondent at Saigon, Cochin-China. This package was found to contain some *used* unpaid letter stamps *surcharged diagonally in black* 'COCHINCHINE,' similar to Nos. 35 to 44 in Scott's 55th Catalogue. Mr. Carion then made a



short address upon these stamps, and *proved* that they were legitimately used.

"A vote of thanks was tendered for his interesting remarks.

"(Signed) H. H. ZOBEL, Secretary.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, }  
this 14th day of August, 1897. } Frank Koenig,  
A. N. DAGGETT, A. H. Weber,  
Notary Public. E. Gesvret.

"STATE OF CALIFORNIA. } ss.  
"City and County of San Francisco. }

"I, GEORGE F. CONWAY, Registry Clerk, at the United States Post Office at San Francisco, California, being first duly sworn, depose and say: That the original letters, of which photo-engravings are hereunto annexed, were opened before me, and that the six (6) unpaid letter stamps of French Colonies referred to, and which were pasted on the original letters, were duly surcharged diagonally in black 'COCHINCHINE' when received at this Post Office in San Francisco, as aforesaid.

GEO. F. CONWAY, Reg. Clerk.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, }  
this 15th day of July, A. D. 1897. }  
JNO. F. LYONS,  
Notary Public."

Let us duly consider these in order, commencing with the extraordinary document which heads the list, and which, by its frank abuse of the French Society for investigating a matter which plainly required investigation, seems practically to acknowledge that there is no answer to the charges brought by that Society. The *Société Française de Timbrologie*, as all our readers on this side of the Atlantic are well aware, is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed of the philatelic societies, and as a French philatelic society of many years' standing, none could be better fitted to give an opinion upon, or to investigate, any matter connected with the stamps of France and her Colonies. The surcharged stamps in question have been condemned by all the recognized authorities upon French Colonial stamps, and when what professed to be absolute proofs of their authenticity were brought forward, what could be more fitting than that the *Société Française de Timbrologie* should endeavour to investigate the claims of those proofs? And the result of "*the miserable action of the said Society*" has been to prove this, if nothing else—that these surcharges *never* had any official existence!

The second, the longest and apparently the most important, of the three documents requires but little comment, since it has nothing whatever to do with the present state of the case. It does not refer to either of the Postmasters' letters, which only came into existence in May, 1896, but simply shows that at a meeting of the Philatelic Society of San Francisco, on January 25th, 1895, Mr. Carion solemnly produced "a package from his correspondent at Saigon," the contents of which package Mr. Carion seems to have been well acquainted with before he opened it, and that the *proofs* which he then gave "that they were legitimately used" do not appear to have been sufficiently convincing to obviate the necessity for further evidence on the subject.

The third is the only one of the three which possesses any real importance, but even that is not absolutely conclusive. It is a certificate by a person, who is perhaps not a philatelist, as to certain stamps contained in letters which he says were opened in his presence some twelve months previously. He may be mistaken. In any case, we have to put his statement against that of the two Cochinchina officials who deny that the stamps submitted to them bore any surcharges. Again, the *fac-similes* circulated by Mr. Carion show that the envelopes containing these letters bore

his printed name and address; there seems to be nothing upon them to prove that these envelopes were closed and posted by the officials who wrote the letters, nothing to prove that these letters did not pass through the hands of Mr. Carion's correspondent, who may have changed the stamps or added the surcharges to them before he posted the letters. Finally, if we are to suppose that the two Colonial Postmasters have prevaricated, and that, since Mr. Carion carefully avoided asking any questions as to the surcharge, but enquired only about the stamps and their cancellations, they in their turn carefully avoided seeing the surcharges (which neither of them allude to in their letters); the fact still remains that those surcharges are undoubtedly unofficial, that a gross fraud has been perpetrated in connection with them, and that it is for the person who has dealt in these things to prove that he was not the perpetrator of the fraud or in any way cognisant of it.

## SELLING FOREIGN STAMPS BY AUCTION.

In the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, October 5th, his Honour Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C., tried the case of Puttick and Simpson v. Kitchin, in which a question of some importance to collectors of foreign postage stamps was dealt with.

The plaintiffs are the well-known firm of auctioneers carrying on business in Leicester Square, and it appeared from the opening statement of their solicitor that in the latter part of the year 1895 the defendant, who is a collector of stamps, placed a small collection in the hands of the plaintiff firm for the purpose of having them included in a forthcoming sale. The stamps were duly valued by the plaintiffs' expert valuer, and at the request of the defendant a sum of £20 was advanced to him at five per cent. interest, pending the realization of the sale. The whole of the stamps were then catalogued and included in the next sale, when some very high bids were made; but instead of letting them go, the defendant, who attended the auction in person, insisted upon buying in nearly the whole of the lots, as he was not satisfied with the prices offered. He was told that the bids were equal to, and in some cases exceeded, the value of the goods, but he refused to let them go, and the result was that, after considerable delay and expense, they were again put up for sale, and sold at prices which were considerably lower than those which were offered in the first instance. As a matter of fact, the whole lot only realized £15, which sum, after allowing for commission and auction charges, together with the interest on the advance of £20, left a balance of £8 due to the plaintiff firm; but the defendant declined to pay it, and consequently this action was brought.

Mr. Simpson was called and said he was a member of the plaintiff firm, and in that capacity he had the conduct of this matter. In his opinion, the prices which were offered for the defendant's stamps at the first auction sale were very good indeed, and were, in some cases, much above the value, while the sums which were realized at the second sale were very fair indeed. It was a well-known fact in the trade that stamps went up and down in value from day to day, and it was no doubt owing to that fact that the prices varied so much in this instance. The defendant had brought all the trouble on himself owing to his prolonged delay, in consequence of which the sale of his stamps had occupied a period of nearly two years, during the whole of which time he had been written to repeatedly, and requested to either redeem his property or else give definite instructions

for sale. When he was at last prevailed upon to do so, the value of the stamps had fallen considerably, and therefore he could blame no one but himself.

In answer to a question put to him by the Judge, the witness said the rate of commission on the sale of postage stamps was  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. It was quite a common charge, and had always been adopted by Messrs. Christies and all the other leading houses in the City and West End.

The present claim also included interest at the rate of five per cent. on the advance of £20, which terms were agreed to at the time the money was advanced. After making full allowance for the amount realized on the sale, there was still due a sum of £8.

His Honour said that unless there was some special agreement on the part of the defendant to pay interest on the advance of £20, he (the judge) should disallow that item in the claim.

The defendant was then called, and said he was a dealer in stamps and antiquities, and was therefore not ignorant as to the value of the stamps in question. In point of fact, he was quite positive that the stamps in question were worth at least £40 or £50, and he still believed that had they been properly sold they would have realized considerably more than the plaintiffs got for them; therefore he considered he had a good claim for damages by way of counterclaim. The plaintiffs had sought to blame him for the delay in the sale, but as a fact he (defendant) was most anxious to get the matter settled once and for all. With regard to the interest which had been charged on the £20 loan, he absolutely denied ever having agreed to pay it, nor did he agree to pay commission at the rate of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the amount realized by the sale, as it was a most exorbitant charge in his opinion.

In giving judgment, his Honour said  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. commission for selling postage stamps did seem a little high, but it appeared to be the usual rate charged, and he was not prepared to say it was too high. With regard to the interest on the £20 loan, however, he (the judge) did not think there was any contract on the part of the defendant to pay interest, therefore he should disallow that item. So far as the disposal of the goods was concerned, he was not prepared to say that the plaintiffs had done anything but what was strictly right and proper, and therefore there would be judgment in their favour for £7, being the amount of the claim less the interest on the £20 loan, and costs. Judgment would also be for the plaintiffs on the counterclaim.

## THE SURCHARGE "Y $\frac{1}{4}$ " OF CUBA.

FROM a very early period in the history of philately there has been a question as to the meaning of the letter "Y" in this surcharge; in the ordinary way it is, of course, the Spanish for *and*, and at one time it was seriously contended that the stamps bearing it must have been of the value of 2 reales *and* a quarter, and that the overprint increased their value instead of reducing it. It is quite certain, however, that this was not the case; we know from official documents, one of which is quoted below, that there were  $\frac{1}{4}$  real stamps in Cuba as early as 1855, and that these surcharged stamps must have been those  $\frac{1}{4}$  real stamps; the curious thing is that there appears to be no official record of the reason for using the letter "Y" in addition to the fraction, and that no one either in Spain or Cuba can give any satisfactory explanation of it.

The more usually received theory, propounded, we fancy,

by someone who had no knowledge of Spanish, has always been that "Y" stood for "Ynterior," the  $\frac{1}{4}$  real being supposed to be the general rate for local letters, regardless of the fact that it does not appear that "Interior" is ever spelt with a "Y" in Spanish!

Mons. Gainsborg, in correspondence with the editor of *Le Timbre-Poste*, has now put forward another explanation, which not only appears a very probable one, but also explains another matter in connection with the Cuban Postal Tariff of that date. It appears that on the *fiête* day of Queen Isabella, November 19, 1855, certain postal reforms were introduced, affecting the local delivery of letters, in accordance with the following notice:—

### "POSTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ISLAND.

"His Excellency the Captain-General, having decided upon the establishment of a local post in this town and its suburbs, to commence upon the 19th inst., in memory of our beloved Queen Isabella (whom God preserve), the department has the satisfaction of announcing that the day will be celebrated by a reform which will greatly facilitate the transmission of local correspondence. The correspondence referred to cannot be transmitted" (or "delivered") "unless prepaid by means of stamps of the value of  $\frac{1}{4}$  real plata, provided for this purpose, which can be obtained at the establishments where letter boxes are placed.

"The letters and packets for local delivery, not being subject to a tax by weight, will be transmitted whatever they may be, provided they bear a  $\frac{1}{4}$  real stamp.

Havana, November 15, 1855.

"The Postmaster-General."

Now, it has always been taken for granted that the  $\frac{1}{4}$  real was the *postage* upon local letters, irrespective of weight, though it appears a very low rate, especially as, up to this time the ordinary rate of postage was  $\frac{1}{2}$  real per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., and this general rate is not referred to as being abolished. Still, the notice quoted certainly reads as if all local letters and packets required a  $\frac{1}{4}$  real stamp only. The question turns upon the technical meaning of the Spanish word "circulacion"; whether it was intended to signify what we may term *transmission by post*, or *delivery by postmen*. Señor Duro, in his book, took it to mean that  $\frac{1}{4}$  real was the total postage, but the following notice throws rather a different light upon the matter:—

"The letter carriers, from this date, will no longer receive a fee for the delivery of letters, whether local, or arriving from Spain or from foreign countries, as has been the case hitherto, as there has been granted to them a fixed salary in place of this; they are, therefore, forbidden to accept any gratuity, under the penalties laid down in their instructions."

This shows plainly that hitherto, in addition to the ordinary postage rate, the letter carriers had been entitled to demand a fee or gratuity of some kind for the delivery of all letters, probably with the result that most of the business people sent to the post office for their letters, and that most of the local correspondence was sent by private messengers. To obviate this, a more regular system was introduced (Señor Duro tells us that arrangements were made for three deliveries daily in Havana and its suburbs), and to provide remuneration for the postmen in place of the fees paid by the receivers of letters, a uniform *additional* charge seems to have been made of  $\frac{1}{4}$  real for each packet posted in Havana for local delivery. This is the explanation now suggested, and it is probably the correct one; it does away with the idea, never a very likely one, that all packets for local transmission were charged  $\frac{1}{4}$  real postage only, and it allows of the "Y  $\frac{1}{4}$ ," being translated "*and*  $\frac{1}{4}$ ," meaning an addition of  $\frac{1}{4}$  real, not to the value of the stamp upon which the surcharge was impressed, but to the ordinary rate of postage.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By C. J. PHILLIPS.

**Forged Hong Kong Stamps.** THE following is a cutting kindly sent us by an esteemed correspondent in Hong Kong, from *The Hong Kong Telegraph*:—

"At the Magistracy to-day the master and foki of a Chinese post office were charged with having used a certain forged stamp purporting to be surcharged, and knowing the same to be a forgery. Inspector Kemp said that at 2 p.m. yesterday he went to the post office, and a package was given to him by the chief clerk, and in consequence of what he told him he made enquiries. The package bore a surcharged stamp, \$1 on 10 cents, but the genuine stamp was \$1 surcharged on 96 cents. The colour of both stamps was the same. From information received he went to No. 1, Bonham Strand, and saw the foki there, who handed him a box containing a number of stamps, amongst which he found three similarly surcharged ones. He arrested the man and left the premises in the charge of a Chinese constable, who returned a little later to the station with the master of the shop in his custody. The case was remanded till Friday next, at 10 a.m., to enable the Postmaster-General to communicate with the Consul at Foochow, where the stamps were alleged to have come from. Bail in two sureties of \$500 for each was allowed."

We hear that the Government has recalled from the public any unused \$1 stamps, and have allowed one week for them to be returned; after that date they will not be available for prepayment of postage. It is stated that an order has been sent to the Crown Agents for a supply of new \$1 stamps, which will probably be made by means of a surcharge on the \$2 Duty stamp. The \$1 on 96 cents will therefore cease to exist. Owing to the forgery of the Dollar stamp the Postmaster has recommended the destruction of the present stock; but this does not yet appear to have been approved. In the meantime a local surcharge of \$1 on \$2 will be made to meet current requirements.

**The Late Doctor Ellison's Collection, of Brisbane.** FROM an esteemed correspondent in Brisbane we have received the following information:—"Mrs. Ellison has sold the remainder of her stamps to Paling & Co., Ltd., Pianoforte Warehousemen, Sydney, for £1100, cash, and Mr. F. Hagen, of that city, is to have the selling of them."

We understand, however, that most of the better class stamps have already been sold privately, and that the rest of the collection is nothing like so great as has been anticipated. We see that some of the papers are comparing this comparatively small collection to the Ayer Collection, which prices up to about £80,000. It would interest us to know if amongst the Ellison lot there was a single Sandwich Isles first issue, any round British Guiana, any oblong blue Guiana of 1856, any rarities in the Confederate States, or in fact any stamps at all worth over £50 each. Perhaps before comparing the Ellison with the Ayer Collection Mr. Hagen will be good enough to publish a list of the chief rarities that he has had on sale from this collection. So far we have only seen lists, mentioning such things as 18 and 70 kr. Wurtemberg, and other things of that ordinary class.

**American Appreciation of English Philately.** THE following cutting from Messrs. *Melzel's Weekly* should be read with interest by English collectors. From it we gather that the opinion of Mr. Sanderson, one of the keenest American stamp dealers, is strongly in favour of our system of collecting as compared with the American system, and we believe that his remarks are very true.

"It was quite a disappointment to some of us that lack of time prevented a little talk from Mr. Sanderson on Excursion Day, for we must have heard wonderful things about the London Exhibition.

"I saw him a day or two after his return, when impressions were strong in his mind, and after he had told me of rarity after rarity, some of which I had not even known were in existence, he said, 'Mr. Smiley, you don't know anything about stamps. I don't know anything about stamps! Those Englishmen are philatelists—they study stamps and know them. We Americans cannot hope with our *stamp collecting* to cope with English *philately*!' And this appears to me true, as I see prominent collectors decrying intelligent catalogues and declaiming against the collection of minor varieties—and the sooner this little mania for slipshod collecting falls into a forgotten past the better it will be for a national philately."

\* \* \*

**High Postage France.** ONE marked difference between France and England is the cost of inland postage. A letter takes a 15 centimes stamp, and all post cards are 10 centimes. M. Chassaing, a Deputy for Paris, is about to propose the reduction to penny letter postage and halfpenny post cards. The continuance of the present system arose from the financial depression after the Franco-German war. France, however, is now prosperous enough to follow in the wake of her neighbour, and there is some hope that a diminution of the present telegraphic tariff will also find favour.

\* \* \*

**Samoa First Issue. The Final Chapter.** THE following documents have been sent to us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for publication, which we think will be of interest following our notes of last month:

(1.)

"SYDNEY, June 3rd, 1897.

"MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING &amp; CO.

"DEAR SIRS,—In accordance with the request contained in your letter of 23rd April, I called upon Messrs. S. T. Leigh & Co. and saw Mr. Scott (sole proprietor of the business), and arranged with him to have the litho stones cleaned from which the Samoan stamps were reprinted. With this object in view Mr. Basset Hull and Mr. Himmelhoch accompanied me on Tuesday, June 1st, when the designs were removed by nitric acid and totally destroyed.

"A full account will appear in the *Australian Philatelist* for June.

"Yours truly,  
(Signed) "FRED HAGEN."

(2.)

"SYDNEY, July 26th, 1897.

"MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING &amp; CO.

"DEAR SIRS,—We duly received yours of April 23rd instructing us to destroy the postage stamps on the stones for the Samoa Express, under the superintendence of Mr. Fred Hagen. This was done.

"We are also in receipt of yours of 12th May, but up to the present have been unable to find any information in regard to same or to the original order for stamps; and also in reply to yours of 18th May, the only information we can give you is that the Samoa Express stamps have always been printed from the lithographic stones. We regret we are unable to supply the information asked for, but as the present proprietor took over the business about ten years ago, we are unable to get anything reliable beyond that date. Any information we can give full particulars of, if required, during the past ten years. Should we be enabled during the next few weeks of interviewing Mr. Leigh we will discuss the matter with him, and endeavour to get some information in the matter; but as we see him very seldom, we must only wait our opportunity.

"Again expressing our regret at being unable to oblige you.

"We are faithfully yours,  
(Signed) "S. T. LEIGH & Co."

(3.)

"We hereby certify that we did this day attend at the offices of Messrs. S. T. Leigh & Co., Clarence Street, Sydney, and did there witness the defacing of the lithographic stones used for printing 'Samoa Express' stamps of the following values, viz., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s., and 5s.—eight stones in all. And we also certify that we were informed and believe that there are no other lithographic stones, dies, plates, prints, or transfers which have been or could be used in the production of the said 'Samoa Express' stamps in the possession of the said Messrs. S. T. Leigh & Co., or of any of their agents or workmen.

(Signed) "A. F. BASSET HULL,  
"Editor 'Australian Philatelist,' Sydney.

(Signed) "H. I. HIMMELHOCH.

(Signed) "FRED HAGEN.

"SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES,  
"1st June, 1897."

"We hereby certify that we have this day defaced the lithographic stones used for printing 'Samoa Express' stamps, and that there are no other lithographic stones, dies, plates, prints, or transfers in our possession which have been or could be used in the production of such stamps.

(Signed) "S. T. LEIGH & Co.

"SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES,  
"1st June, 1897."

\* \* \*

DURING the past twelve months or so, the British East Africa and Zanzibar number of provisionals issued in this district has been so large, as to cause much comment in stamp circles as to the *bond fides* of the postmaster who authorises their emission, and under the circumstances we thought it best to bring the matter under the notice of the Foreign Office, so that an enquiry might be held, not only in the interests of the stamp trade, but also in the interests of the postal officials themselves; as we believe that the issue of these provisionals makes it extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the officials to tell what stamps bear a genuine surcharge and what bears a forged surcharge. The enquiry was accordingly made through Sir A. Hardinge, Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, and we are very pleased to state that we are directly authorised by the Marquis of Salisbury, under date October 19th last, to publish the following extract received at the Foreign Office from Mr. Remington:—

"According to your instructions I have the honour to submit the following explanation with regard to the overprinting and surcharging the East Africa and Zanzibar Protectorates' stamps.

"When it was known that the Imperial Government had decided to take over the Territory of the late British East Africa Company, I thought it quite possible that the question of supplying stamps might be overlooked, and in order to avoid, as far as possible, any inconvenience to the public this would result in, I wrote to the late Company asking for a large supply of stamps. The reply I received was to the effect that the stock in Mombasa was sufficient for the remainder of the time the Company would hold the territory, and that they declined to send me any more.

"My surmise proved to be correct, and I had only the small supply of stamps on hand on the 1st of July, 1895, the date of the transfer of the territory, as shown on inclosed list, to carry on with, and out of this supply I had to forward 736 of each value to the General Post Office, London, as specimens. This supply was not sufficient for one month's requirements, and when it is remembered it was not until the 19th May, 1896, ten months after the date of transfer, that the first supply of the present permanent issue of the Protectorate's stamps was received, some idea may be formed as to the very great difficulty and inconvenience I was put to in endeavouring to meet the public requirements.

"On the 10th November, 1895, the Zanzibar Government took over the Indian Post Office at Zanzibar, and with it the stock of Indian stamps on hand. By this time the East Africa Protectorate's stamps were naturally all but exhausted, and when I pointed out to the Acting Consul-General (Mr. Cave) the absolute necessity of supplying stamps to the East Africa Protectorate until the arrival of the permanent issue, it was decided to request permission of the Director-General of the Indian Post Office to use part of the Indian stamps on hand in Zanzibar, and overprint them 'British East Africa.' This permission was kindly granted, and so the difficulty of supplying the East Africa Protectorate with stamps was, for the time, overcome.

"Unfortunately, however, the late Postmaster of the Indian Post Office at Zanzibar had run short of 2½ annas stamps; 2354 was the exact number handed over, and this ridiculously small quantity had to be shared between Zanzibar and the East Africa Protectorate. This quantity not being sufficient for even a week's supply, it therefore follows that it was absolutely necessary to issue a provisional 2½ anna stamp for both territories, and the 1½ anna stamps, being the largest number of any value taken over, were surcharged.

"During this time the Zanzibar Government, not previously having made any provision for its permanent issue of stamps, was in correspondence with the stamp contractors as to design, price, &c. On the 10th April, 1896, the contractors wrote stating my instructions were perfectly clear, and that it would be fully three months before the stamps could be shipped. This letter I acknowledged, and requested to be supplied with the stamps as soon as possible. On 28th August the contractors, notwithstanding the letters referred to above, wrote regretting the death of His Highness the late Sultan of Zanzibar, and asked for further instructions. On receipt of their letter I immediately telegraphed them to send stamps immediately, but the failure on the part of the contractors to supply the stamps at the time stated again caused me considerable difficulty in meeting the demand, and I was compelled, after consulting Sir Lloyd Mathews, to issue provisional stamps.

"As neither the East Africa Protectorate nor the Zanzibar Government had made any provision whatever to supply any postage stamps on the date of the transfer of the respective Post Offices, I was placed in the very awkward position of having to manage as best I could with one month's supply of stamps taken over from the late Company for nine months and a half for the East Africa Protectorate, and a totally inadequate supply of stamps taken over from the Indian Post Office to be shared between the two Protectorates for twelve months pending the supply of the permanent issue for each Protectorate.

"It is entirely owing to this that it has been absolutely necessary to issue provisional stamps, and to my endeavours to eke out my stocks in the face of an exceptionally heavy demand for stamps from dealers and collectors, pending the arrival of the permanent issues.

"In addition to this, I would also beg to state that one consignment of stamps lay at Aden more than a month, it having missed the steamer from Aden to Zanzibar, also that another case of stamps was over-carried by the Messageries Maritimes Company to Madagascar, which also involved a month's delay in receipt at Zanzibar.

"Had it not been for the kindness of the Director-General of the Indian Post Office in allowing the Protectorates to overprint and use Indian stamps as well as supplying them, I should not have been able to meet the difficulty as successfully as I think I have done. Had the Director-General declined to supply the Protectorates with Indian stamps, there would not have been a single stamp of the East Africa Protectorate to be obtained from October, 1895, to May, 1896, or one Zanzibar stamp in existence until twelve months after the transfer of the Indian Post Office to the Zanzibar Government.

"Now the permanent issue of stamps both for the East Africa and Zanzibar Protectorates can be obtained, I am glad to say that no further need of issuing provisional stamps will occur.

"I now beg permission to deal with the letter sent by Messrs. \* \* \* to the Chief Secretary of the Colonial Office. Their statement that I have apparently utilized my position by issuing a vast number of provisional stamps is utterly unfounded. I state most distinctly that

not one provisional stamp has been issued without the knowledge and sanction of the Acting Consul-General or Sir Lloyd Mathews, that only sufficient to meet the immediate demand were surcharged, and that I have done all in my power to avoid the necessity of issuing these stamps.

"As regards the various types used, this is a matter that is entirely out of my hands. The stamps had to be overprinted and surcharged, and the only place to get this done in Zanzibar is at the Zanzibar Gazette Office. The staff of printers at the Gazette Office is entirely composed of natives, who, I suppose, do not understand the importance, from the stamp dealer's point of view, of the least difference in type, and their plant and appliances being very limited, they did the best they could under the circumstances.

"Messrs. \* \* \* statement that they are informed that I have accumulated a private stock of all the different kinds of surcharges, which is valued at something like £2000, is as absurd as it is unfounded. The statement that one of my acquaintances informs them that this supposed stock may very likely be on the market in a short time is also without any foundation and not true, and I beg to solemnly state that I have never even thought of taking any advantage of the position entrusted to me to sell stamps either on the market or to private individuals.

"The statement that I am a leading spirit amongst a privileged few to issue provisional stamps for our benefit is also utterly unfounded.

"The statement that when ordering stamps I have asked for the same quantity of 2½ annas as of Rs. 2, 3, and 5 is also not true, as can easily be seen from my indents on the Consulate and on the Contractors. I would, however, explain that in the first supply of the Protectorate's stamps that was received the number of the lower values stamps ordered, although not the same quantity as the Rs. 2, 3, and 5, were altogether out of proportion to the quantity required. On inquiry at the Consulate, I find these stamps were ordered by wire, and I remember the then Acting Consul-General, Mr. Cave, asked me as to the quantity I thought I should require.

"Although only about 5000 of the lower values were telegraphed for, I am confident that there must have been some misunderstanding, as I cannot explain to myself why I should have asked for so small a supply, and when it did arrive the great disappointment I felt owing to it being so inadequate for the requirements.

"An additional proof that Messrs. \* \* \* statement is unfounded, may be seen from all my letters to the Contractors, in which I have repeatedly asked them to send the lower value stamps first, in order to avoid the possibility of issuing provisional stamps, to which I had a strong objection.

"I would also beg permission to explain that, when the late Company was in existence, no stamps were supplied to dealers and collectors from the Post Offices in British East Africa, but were all sold from the Company's London Office; hence I was without the experience Messrs. \* \* \* give me credit for, and quite ignorant of the possibility of the enormous demand for stamps made by dealers and collectors. Besides this, the great increase in the number of Indian natives, Indian troops, and the Europeans who have come into the East Africa Protectorate for the Uganda Railway, which could not possibly have been anticipated in July, 1895, had also to be met.

"I quite readily admit that had I had the knowledge a year ago that I now have of the enormous demand for stamps by dealers and collectors, over and above those required for purely postal purposes, the necessity for one or two provisional issues might have been avoided, but, as I have already stated, I had no means of knowing this beforehand.

"In proof of this, in my estimate of stamp sales for 1896-7 for British East Africa, I estimated Rs. 25,777—whereas the actual quantity sold was Rs. 62,800, and my estimate for Zanzibar was for Rs. 36,000—whereas the actual quantity sold was Rs. 70,547."

Mr. Remington certainly makes out a good case for the necessity of these surcharges, and for the real need of utilizing the stamps of Zanzibar in British East Africa, and *vice versa*. In view of this explanation, we think it must be fully recognized that Mr. Remington is free from any blame in the matter, and all imputations that have been made should be withdrawn.

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

*If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c. We will publish also, at least once in each season, particulars of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose names may appear in our list.*

### BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—W. B. AVERY, ESQ.

President—W. T. WILSON, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

PROGRAMME, 1897-98.

Each Meeting commences at 8 p.m.

- |            |  |                       |
|------------|--|-----------------------|
| † Oct. 7.  | Annual General Business Meeting.       |                       |
| * " 21.    | Presidential address . . .             | MR. W. T. WILSON.     |
| † Nov. 4.  | Display—Ceylon.                        |                       |
| * " 18.    | Display (with Notes)—African Colonies. | MR. R. HOLLICK.       |
| † Dec. 2.  | Display—West Australia.                | MR. F. E. WILSON.     |
| * " 16.    | Display—Uruguay and Venezuela.         |                       |
| † Jan. 6.  | Paper—Hungary.                         | MR. V. LUNDEBLAD.     |
| * " 20.    | Display (with Notes)—U.S.A.            | MR. C. A. STEPHENSON. |
| † Feb. 3.  | Paper—Mexico ii.                       | MR. W. T. WILSON.     |
| * " 17.    | Display (with Notes)—Belgium           | MR. F. G. WILSON.     |
| † Mar. 3.  | Display—Argentine and Brazil.          |                       |
| * " 17.    | Paper—Queensland . . .                 | MR. W. PIMM.          |
| * Apl. 21. | Paper—Roumania . . .                   | MR. H. EDELMULLER.    |
| † May 5.   | Paper—Egypt . . .                      | MR. G. JOHNSON.       |
| * " 19.    | Paper—Persia . . .                     | MR. P. T. DRAKIN.     |

Members are specially requested to bring their collections of the countries under discussion.

† Meetings to be held at 208, Birchfield Road.

\* Great Western Hotel.

### MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE opening meeting of the session was held on Friday, September 24th, 1897. The general business included the election of the following gentlemen to membership of the Society:—Mr. W. L. Chew, Mr. G. J. Newman, Mr. E. T. Roberts, and Mr. H. Buckley (corresponding member). After the general business was concluded, a conversazione and exhibition by members was held, at which over 100 members and friends were present. The proceedings were enlivened by a string band, and a thoroughly enjoyable and successful evening was spent.

ARTHUR H. HARRISON, *Hon. Sec.*

GRASMERE, WHITEFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. M.—Mauritius. The original value is always absent in No. 79, the lower label being shown blank.—Mexico. Copies of almost all the stamps may be found without surcharge, but in the earlier issues either the omission was accidental, or such copies are believed to be remainders or specimens not regularly issued for use.

A. M. S.—Niger Coast. There appear to be numerous varieties of perforation in some of the issues, which we suppose will have to be catalogued. The 1st Supplement to the 6th Edition was intended to include everything down to the date of the 7th, and the new Supplement will therefore be the 2nd to the 6th and the 1st to the 7th, and the last to both.

E. H. S.—We do not know at all what the meaning may be of the postmark you describe, consisting of a letter "R" in a circle, with a Crown above. Perhaps some of our readers can tell us.

F. C.—Your stamp shows part of the watermark of the edge of the sheet.

# CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

## REVISED SERIES FOR 1897-8.

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF STANLEY GIBBONS LAST PRICED CATALOGUE.

Special attention is drawn to the low prices at which these sets are offered—in most cases this will be found to be from 20 to 30 per cent. less than what the stamps would cost if bought separately.

Used*.	Unused†.	Used and Unused‡.	Post-free, 1d. extra.	All Guaranteed Genuine.	No Reprints.
<b>GREAT BRITAIN.</b>					
*1840, 1d. and 2d.; 1841, 1d. and 2d.	No. in set.	s. d.			
*1847-70, including 6d. and 1s. oct. and old 5s.	11	6 6			
†Later issues, including 5d. slate, and 2s. 6d.	22	2 6			
†R. Official and Govt. Parcels, including two 9d. and 1s.	7	6 0			
*Army Official, ½d., 1d., 2½d., and Levant, 40 p. and 80 p.	5	1 0			
†Levant, two 40 p., two 80 p., and 12 piastres	5	6 0			
<b>ANTIGUA.</b>					
*Old types, wmk. Star and CC	4	7 6			
*New type, including 2½d. brown, & 4d. blue, CC & CA	6	10 0			
†Old and new type, unused	5	3 9			
<b>BAHAMAS.</b>					
*1st type, including 4d., 6d., and 1s.	5	6 0			
†2nd type, including 4d., 6d.	4	1 6			
<b>BARBADOS.</b>					
*Old types, no wmk. and wmk. Stars and CC, including black and purple, 1s.	12	10 0			
†1875, ½d., and 1882, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d. (rare), and 4d.	6	4 0			
†1882, 6d. olive-brown, 1s. chestnut	2	7 6			
†½d. on 4d., and 1892, ½d. to 10d.	9	4 6			
*1882, ½d., 1d., 2½d.; 1892, ½d., 1d., and 2½d.	7	0 6			
<b>BERMUDA.</b>					
†CC, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s., green	4	4 6			
†Later issues, including ½d. brown, and 2d. blue	9	3 6			
*CC, ½d., 1d., 4d.; CA, 1d. and 2½d.	5	1 0			
<b>BRITISH BECHUANALAND.</b>					
*1886, ½d., red surcharge; ¾d., black surcharge; 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d.	6	6 0			
†1887-89, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d.	5	4 0			
†1889-91, rare provisionals	8	6 0			
†1891-95, including 1s. green	7	10 0			
*1886-89, including three first issue	9	5 6			
*1889-94, including rare used provisionals	7	5 0			
<b>BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.</b>					
†1891, B.C.A. on South Africa, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d., & 1s.	6	4 9			
†1895, no wmk., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d.	4	4 0			
†1896, CA, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	5	5 6			
†CC, large size, 2s. 6d., 3s., and 5s.	3	30 0			
*1895-96, including large 3s., black and yellow	6	8 6			
<b>BRITISH EAST AFRICA.</b>					
†1890, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4 4½, 5, 7½, and 8 annas, and 1 rupee	10	3 6			
†½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, and 8 annas; 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 rupees	15	16 6			
†1895, Native surcharge on Company's stamps, 3, 4, and 8 annas, and 1 rupee	4	21 0			
†1896, surcharge on Indian, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 4, 6, and 8 annas	8	10 0			
†1896, new type, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, and 8 annas	10	6 0			
<b>BRITISH GUIANA.</b>					
†1860-75, showing three varieties of perf.	4	4 0			
†2, 4, 8, and 12 c.	4	4 6			
*1863, 24 c.; 1876, 4, 8, 12, 24, 48 c.	6	7 6			
†1876-79, including 4 rare provisionals	6	12 0			
†1881, 1 and 2 c. on 96 c.	3	4 6			
†1881, Officials, 1 on 12, 2 on 12, and 2 on 24 c.	3	10 0			
*1882, Ship, 1 and 2 c.; Brig, 1 and 2 c.	4	12 6			
*1882-86, CA, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 c.	5	1 3			
†1882, CA, 1, 2, 3, and 6 c.; 1888, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 2 in red	10	6 6			
*1888, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 20, 40, and 2 in red	9	10 0			
†1889-90, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12 c.	6	6 0			
†1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 24, 48, 72, and 96 c.	9	8 6			
†1 on 1, 2, 3, and 4 dollars	4	2 0			
*1889-91, 1, 5, and 8 c., and Official 1 and 2 c.	5	5 6			
<b>BRITISH HONDURAS.</b>					
†1887, 1d., rose, and small surcharge 2, 10, and 20 c., and two on 50 c.	5	10 0			
†1889, large surcharge, 2, 3, 10, 20, and 50 c.	5	6 6			
†1889-92, provisionals, including 15 c.	8	4 0			
†1891-95, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, and 24 c.	8	5 0			
*Old issue, and provisionals, used	6	4 0			
<b>BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.</b>					
†1890-94, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d.	5	2 6			
†1896, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1s.	8	6 0			
†2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., and 4s.	4	18 6			
†surcharge on Cape ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.	6	20 0			
*1890-96, used, including first 6d. and 1s.	7	4 6			
<b>CANADA.</b>					
*1852-82, including pence issue, imperf., and large cents issue	13	6 6			
†Large ½ and 1 c., small ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 10 c.	10	6 0			
†Jubilee, 1, 2, 3, and 5 c.	4	0 9			
†complete set (½ c. to 5 dollars)	16	100 0			
<b>CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.</b>					
*1855, triangular, 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	4	18 6			
*1864-83, wmk. CC and CA, and including three scarce provisionals	13	4 0			
*1884-97, including rare 5s. and provisionals	13	2 0			
†1864-97, wmk. CC, CA, and Anchor provisionals	7	7 0			
<b>CEYLON.</b>					
*1857-67, old pence issue, including imperf.	5	6 0			
*1872-82, including 32, 48, 96 c., and 2 provisionals	9	5 0			
*1883-88, including 1 rupee, 12 c.	10	4 0			
†1872-88, unused, including 5 rare provisionals	10	4 6			
*1888-93, including 6 varieties of the 2 on 4c.	8	2 6			
†the same unused, with other scarce provisionals	10	4 0			
*On Service, 2, 5, 15, and 30 c.	4	2 0			
†2, 3, 5, 15, 25, and 30 c.	6	4 6			
<b>COOK ISLANDS.</b>					
†1892, 1d., 1½d., 2½d., and 10d.	4	7 6			
†1893-94, 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 5d., and 10d.	5	2 9			
<b>CYPRUS.</b>					
†1880, 1d., 2½d., and 4d.	3	3 6			
†6d. and 1s.	2	60 0			
†1881, ½d. on 1d., different types and plate nos., and double surcharge	8	20 0			
†1881-86, including CC and 2 provisionals	7	3 6			
†184-96, 30 paras, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 6 pias.	6	2 6			
†9, 12, 18, and 45 piastres	4	12 6			
*Used, including first issue	5	4 0			
<b>DOMINICA.</b>					
†1877-86, including three scarce provisionals	5	8 6			
†1886-88, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., and 6d. (rare)	5	22 6			
*Used, including ½d. yellow, and 2½d. brown	4	6 0			
<b>FALKLAND ISLANDS.</b>					
†1878-84, no wmk., 6d. and 1s., CA, 1d. and 4d.	4	9 0			
†1891-96, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 6d., and 9d.	6	3 0			
<b>FIJI ISLANDS.</b>					
†1871-78, including rare old issues and provisionals	9	20 0			
†1879-83, V R engraved, and 4d. on 2d.	8	8 6			
†1890-93, including ½ on 1d., and 2½ on 2d.	6	12 6			
†1896, ½d., 1d., 2d., and 5d.	4	1 2			
†1896-97, perf. 11, 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., and 6d.	5	2 0			
<b>GIBRALTAR.</b>					
†1886, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.	7	100 0			
†1887, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., and 6d.	6	17 6			
†1889 (Aug.), 5, 10, 25, 25, 40, 50, and 75 c.	7	15 0			
†(Nov.), 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 50 c.	6	1 9			
†75 c., 1 and 5 pesetas	3	20 0			
*Used, including some each of 4 issues	11	4 6			
<b>GRENADA.</b>					
*1864-83, including Star wmk. and ½d. mauve	6	3 6			
†1881-83, ½d. mauve, and 4d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., and 6d.	6	9 0			
†1886-92, provisionals, including rare varieties	6	6 6			
†1895-96, 1d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 8d., and 1s.	6	3 9			
†Unpaid stamps, 1d., 2d., 3d.,	3	3 0			

## SPECIAL BARGAINS &amp; NEW ISSUES.

UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE MENTIONED.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1897. New size watermark.		Each.
	<i>s. d.</i>	
16 centavos, grey . . . . .		1 0
50 ,, green . . . . .		3 0

## BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

On Cape stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green (Type 1) surcharge wide . . . . .	0 9
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ,, ( ,, 2) ,, closer . . . . .	0 2

## BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1897. New type.

1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s., set of 5 . . . . .	3 6
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## BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

Type as 1891, but thicker paper.

No wmk.; perf. 14.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue and red . . . . .	1 0
2d., green and red . . . . .	1 0
3d., grey and green . . . . .	3 0
4d., chestnut and black . . . . .	2 0
8d., lake and blue . . . . .	3 0
3s., brown and green . . . . .	8 0

## CHINA.

1897. (Type B.) Large figures.

1 c. on 1 c., green . . . . .	3 6
2 c. ,, 3 c., lilac . . . . .	3 6
4 c. ,, 4 c., rose . . . . .	0 6
5 c. ,, 5 c., olive . . . . .	3 6
5 c. ,, 5 c., yellow . . . . .	0 6
8 c. ,, 6 c., brown . . . . .	1 0
10 c. ,, 12 c., orange . . . . .	0 9
10 c. ,, 12 c., yellow . . . . .	0 9
30 c. ,, 24 c., rose . . . . .	2 6

## CAMEROONS.

3 pf., brown . . . . .	0 2
5 pf., green . . . . .	0 2
50 pf., red-brown . . . . .	1 0
3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pf., set of 6 . . . . .	2 3

## COMORO ISLANDS.

1 c., black on azure . . . . .	0 1
2 c., brown on buff . . . . .	0 1
4 c., purple-brown on grey . . . . .	0 2
Set of 13, 1 c. to 1 fr. . . . .	4 6

## DOMINICA.

1879-86. Fiscal Postals.

1d., lilac (catalogue 10s.) . . . . .	0 6
6d., green ( ,, 20s. used) . . . . .	2 0
1s., lilac-rose (no price in catalogue) . . . . .	6 0

## ERITREA.

1897. On new Italian

5 c., green . . . . .	0 2
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## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

1865. Type-set with "Interisland" on left.

5 cents, blue, on bluish paper . . . . .	10 0
Reconstructed plate of 10 types . . . . .	90 0

1897. Foreign Office stamps.

2, 5, 6, 10, 12, and 25 cents, set of 6, used . . . . .	5 0
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## HONDURAS.

1895.

1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 centavos, and 1 peso, set of 8 . . . . .	2 0
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## LABUAN.

1897. Native inscription added.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 12 cents, set of 7 . . . . .	1 9
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## MADAGASCAR AND DEPENDENCIES.

1897. Name in red.		Each.
	<i>s. d.</i>	
1 fr., olive-green . . . . .		1 6

## MONTERRAT.

Old Postal Fiscal.

1d., orange-red (catalogued 20s.) . . . . .	6 0
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## NEVIS.

Fiscal Postal.

6d., green, surcharged with Type 8 . . . . .	6 0
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## NEW HEBRIDES.

1897. View of the Settlement.

1d., black and magenta . . . . .	0 2
2d., blue and brown . . . . .	0 4

## NIGER COAST.

1897. Wmk. Cr. and CA.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green . . . . .	0 1
1d., vermilion . . . . .	0 2

## NORTH BORNEO.

1897. Native inscription added.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 12 cents, set of 7 . . . . .	1 9
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## ORANGE FREE STATE.

1897. Colour changed.

1d., mauve . . . . .	0 2
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## PHILIPPINE ISLES.

1897. Provisionals.

5 cents, in red, on 5 c., green . . . . .	0 6
5 ,, blue ,, ,, . . . . .	0 6
15 ,, black on 15 c., carmine . . . . .	1 0
15 ,, blue on 15 c., red-brown . . . . .	1 0

## ST. CHRISTOPHER.

1883. Fiscal Postals.

6d., green (catalogued 60s.) . . . . .	20 0
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1885. (Type 9.)

1d., rose (catalogued 30s.) . . . . .	0 6
3d., mauve ( ,, 40s.) . . . . .	2 6
6d., orange-brown ( ,, 40s.) . . . . .	2 0
1s., olive ( ,, 40s.) . . . . .	2 6

## SALVADOR.

Stamps of 1897 surcharged.

13 c., in red, on 24 c. . . . .	1 0
13 c. ,, black, on 30 c. . . . .	1 0
13 c. ,, ,, 50 c. . . . .	1 0
13 c. ,, ,, 100 c. . . . .	1 0

## SIERRA LEONE.

Long fiscal, surcharged in black.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d., lilac and green . . . . .	2 6
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ,, 6d. ,, ,, . . . . .	3 0
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ,, 1s. ,, ,, . . . . .	6 0

## TIMOR.

1897. Provisionals.

$\frac{1}{2}$ avo on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ reis . . . . .	0 1
1 avo ,, 5 ,, . . . . .	0 2

## ZANZIBAR.

1897. Head of Sultan.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, yellow-green and red . . . . .	0 3
1 ,, dark blue . . . . .	0 4
2 ,, red-brown . . . . .	0 6
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,, ultramarine . . . . .	0 8

**Forthcoming New Publications.]****[In Preparation.****A SUPPLEMENT TO THE SEVENTH EDITION**

OF THE

**IMPERIAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.**

Including ALL POSTAL ISSUES from the date of the publication of the Album up to the present time.

Compiled and arranged by MAJOR E. B. EVANS.

**T**HIS NEW WORK will be on similar lines to those already published, with the additional advantage of the inclusion of a very large number of blank pages. These pages will be distributed throughout the book after certain countries, in suitable proportion, according to their seeming or expected needs. By this means, it is hoped that the present cumbersome system of issuing these extra volumes will be obviated, and that this work will form a permanent supplement, as far as reasonably can be expected, and for many years to come. Further particulars, with prices and styles of bindings, will be duly announced and advertised in the "Monthly Journal."

**PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT of the Publication of****THE EIGHTH EDITION OF THE****IMPERIAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.**

Which will be issued in an entirely new style. Entirely re-arranged and Edited by Mr. GORDON SMITH, M.A.

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# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

Vol. VIII.

### CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	77
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	80
THE TAPLING COLLECTION . . . . .	84
A NICE LITTLE FIND . . . . .	86
NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	87
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	89
CORRESPONDENCE . . . . .	90
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS . . . . .	90

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The Journal is published on the last day of every 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.

**L' ABONNEMENT**

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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# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VIII.

NOVEMBER 30, 1897.

No. 89.

## EDITORIAL.

**T**HIS much-talked-of, and in some quarters much-abused, Association seems likely to furnish us with a subject for some time to come. On another page we publish the first list of labels, which are considered by the present Committee to be unnecessary for any postal purpose, and therefore to be discouraged by those collectors who do not desire to contribute unnecessarily to the postal revenue of the various countries concerned, or to put **The S.S.S.S.** money into the pockets of those who promote and speculate in such articles; and we have much pleasure in quoting here a letter which is addressed to all classes of persons interested in philately, and which, we trust, will be very largely responded to:—

“EFFINGHAM HOUSE,  
“ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND,  
“LONDON, W.C.

“THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF  
“SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

“DEAR SIR,—As no doubt you may have seen in the philatelic journals, the Society has been entirely reorganized. The Special Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, has been entrusted with the work of considering all unnecessary and speculative issues, and the results of their deliberations will be notified periodically in the various philatelic publications throughout the world. In order that the work of the Society may be carried on with vigour, and receive the support of all philatelists, it has been decided to reduce the subscription to 2s. 6d. (3 fr.) per annum. It is therefore hoped that with this small subscription a large number of members may be enrolled to assist in maintaining the purity of stamp collecting. I trust, therefore, you will continue your membership (if already a member), or, in case you are not a member of the Society, that I may have the pleasure of adding your name to the list.

“Subscriptions may be paid by postal order, or in the *permanent* current stamps of any country, and will cover the period ending 31st December 1898.

“I am, dear sir,

“Yours faithfully,

“HERBERT R. OLDFIELD,

“Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.”

Membership of the Society, as at present constituted, involves nothing beyond the payment of the very moderate annual subscription stated in the above letter; members are not bound by any vows of abstinence, but may collect or deal in whatever they please; they are only invited to help in spreading information as to certain natures of stamps, the issue of which constitutes, in the opinion of many persons, a very serious danger to philately.

That our contemporaries are not all with us, we should regret the more keenly if their arguments were not, on the whole, so extremely soothing. We are assured that “collectors revel in these issues.” Well, if such be the case, it proves that we are doing no harm, and that is something. But, curiously enough, we have never met a *collector* of any experience who did not look upon unnecessary issues as a great evil. We are delighted to find that they are “*always worth their face value*” (these are the words that we are sure ought to have been italicized), because we have a small but choice collection of some of the finest productions of the Hamilton Bank Note Co., which, we do not mind confessing, cost us something under face value; and being of those mercenary philatelists, referred to by another of our friends, we should naturally like to make a little profit on them! But, alas! we are not told where we can get face value for our fine art collection, and, as a matter of fact, commemorative and speculative issues, as a rule, have only a limited period of circulation, and after the expiration of that period their postal value (and that is the only “face value” that they could have) becomes *nil*. The Canadian 4 and 5 dollars labels, for instance, ceased to be worth their face value as soon as they passed across the Post Office counter, and they are already being offered at a discount.

There is, of course, great jubilation over some supposed mistakes of the Committee, the cases of the Greek Olympic stamps, the partial withdrawal of the condemnation of certain Borneo provisionals, and “a crushing reply from the British Vice-Consul” in the Tonga Islands, being specially cited. The “crushing reply” we have not yet

seen, but we have excellent authority, quoted in the present number, for stating that Consuls, and even Postmasters, are not infallible, and it would appear that when these gentlemen so far forget themselves as to bark at the wrong side (whether it be ours or the other), we may safely put it down to ignorance, hardness of heart, and unbelief. Committees, like Consuls, &c., are, of course, liable to make mistakes, and when they do so it is surely to their credit that they are willing to acknowledge the fact; in the case of the Borneo curiosities, however, we still have some doubt whether second thoughts were best. The Olympic Games issue is a singularly unfortunate instance to bring forward, for the history of those stamps bears the most eloquent testimony, both to the need for a Suppression Society and to the power of that Society when it was loyally supported. Nothing could have been more speculative than the proposed scheme for these Olympian labels; they were to be in use for a limited period, the edition struck off was to be strictly limited in numbers, certain values were to be allotted to certain favoured individuals, who wrote to dealers offering the stamps *under* face value (these lost their value even before they were issued); nothing was omitted that could render them thoroughly condemnable, and they were condemned accordingly. Fortunately, the S.S.S.S. had then only recently been formed, all the principal members of the trade had joined it, and were loyally backing it up. The result was that speculators in Greek paper got frightened, bulls in Greeks were thoroughly cowed; no one would buy up the stamps, and accordingly their life was prolonged, first for a few months, then for a few more, and, in fact, they have continued in use down to the present time—a comparatively long period, as stamps go nowadays. And as they have ceased to be speculative, all opening for speculation having been stopped by the combined action of the members of the Society, and the limitations upon the issue and the duration of its use having been withdrawn, the stamps are taken off the black list.

"The philatelists of the future are amongst the collectors of to-day, and if our boys cannot find the beginning of their collections in the waste-paper basket, then adieu to our hobby," says our friend the Editor of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. We fully agree with him, and it is just because we wish our boys' collections to begin in the waste-paper basket, and not to end there, that we counsel them to avoid the issues made solely to draw money from collectors. Such labels as these, which are scrambled for by speculators at the Post Office windows, do not find their way into the waste-paper baskets of ordinary

business houses. The stamps to be found in such receptacles will very seldom indeed be those condemned by the S.S.S.S.

To accuse the Committee of that Society of having "absolutely no sympathy with the young struggling collector," is the very height of absurdity, since the main object of the Society is to save the young collector from being fleeced by dishonest Governments and greedy speculators. The members of the Committee are collectors of a class that has nothing whatever to gain by the suppression of unnecessary issues; but their experience leads them to recognize the enormous amount of harm that these issues are doing in disgusting those collectors who strive to keep pace with them, and driving into specialism many who would have much preferred to collect everything, if that had remained possible. At the same time, it is comforting to one who has sometimes fancied that his investments in Mulready envelopes and caricatures, issues of Native Indian States, &c., might cause him to be regarded as improvident, to find that his membership of the S.S.S.S. Committee entitles him to a place among those wise ones who collect "with the ulterior motive of profit upon realization."

There is one honest argument for those who prefer to deal in what we term unnecessary issues:—"There are collectors who will buy these things, there is a certain amount of profit in selling them, which we do not want to lose; if we do not sell them others will, and they may take away some of our customers." That is a perfectly straightforward argument, and we can respect those who use it, although we may believe them to be short-sighted.

\* \* \*

PART II. of Mr. Westoby's valuable book upon the stamps of Europe\* reached us too late for notice last month, and even now we have hardly had time to study it as thoroughly as we would recommend our readers to do. Commencing with the last page of the chapter on Austria-Hungary, this Part goes on with Baden and Bavaria, under each of which most excellent descriptions of the dies and the construction of the plates for the various issues are given, showing the reasons for the different changes that took place, reasons which in those days had no connection with philately. It is curious to note that, in Baden, the gumming of the stamps upon coloured paper seems to have been attended with some difficulty, it being alleged that the stamps could not be properly gummed in

\* *The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe* (Part II.), by W. A. S. WESTOBY. London: L. Upcott Gill, 170, Strand, W.C.

the winter! It was accordingly decided that the stamps should be printed and gummed during the summer months as far as possible. The change made in 1858 in the colour of the paper of the 3 kreuzer from *green* to *blue*, is also stated to have been due to the o.g. question, as the *green* paper did not take the gum well, and great complaints were made of the non-adhesiveness of that value. The use of the "Land-Post" stamps is fully explained, and it is shown that they were in point of fact *Postage Due* stamps, used by the Rural Post, which carried on the service between the villages and the State Post Offices. Under Bavaria we find that *all* the watermarked paper is described as *laid*, which we believe is quite correct, the so-called *wove* and vertically-ribbed papers owing their appearance to defective manufacture. It is shown also that the change in the position of the watermark in 1888, from vertical to horizontal, was not an accidental one, but was due to a change in the size of the plates from two panes of thirty blocks to two panes of fifty, which necessitated cutting the paper in a different way. The true nature and philatelic value of the *Returned Letter Labels* is likewise plainly indicated. The other countries treated of in this Part are Belgium and Bergedorf, each of which forms the subject of a most interesting and instructive chapter, the history of the Belgian issues being very fully dealt with.

We shall look forward to seeing, in the course of the present season, some further portions of this work, which, when completed, will be a very valuable addition to the library of any philatelist.

\* \* \*

Monsieur MAURY, of Paris, has addressed a letter to our publishers, in which he makes a suggestion on the subject of one of the possible causes of the changes, which we find so frequently take place, in the colour both of the impression and of the paper of line-engraved stamps. He tells us that quite recently he was witnessing the process of printing from plates engraved in *taille-douce*, and he was surprised to find that a very weak solution of potash was employed for cleaning the plates; we gather that a rag dipped in this solution was used for removing the superfluous ink before each impression was taken. Mons. Maury suggests that the presence of this alkali, even in very small quantity, might produce some subsequent effect upon the ink or the paper. In regard to the *bluing* of the paper, we believe that it has been satisfactorily proved that this discolouration is due entirely to some ingredient in the ink, which had a tendency to

separate from the others and spread in the paper; but although the colour itself is not due to chemical action, such action may have had some effect upon the separation and spreading of the colour. The case of the changes of colour that are usually put down to "oxidization" is quite different; these changes are certainly due to chemical action of some kind, and they seem to take place more frequently in line-engraved stamps than in those that are surface-printed. We must leave it to some one much more conversant than ourselves with the chemistry of colours, to say whether a minute quantity of an alkali would be likely to have any influence upon certain coloured inks.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER volume that we have had by us for nearly a month past is that containing the reprint, in book form, of the elaborate series of papers upon the stamps of Heligoland,\* which have appeared in *Le Timbre-Poste* during the last year or two, and which we have had the pleasure of transferring into the pages of this Journal. It is unnecessary for us to review the contents of this book, since a complete and we hope accurate translation of them will be found in our volumes, but we cannot omit to congratulate Monsieur Moens upon the successful completion of a most difficult and laborious task, which he has carried out with that minuteness of detail which characterizes all his work, as well as upon the exceedingly artistic appearance of the volume which contains the result of his labours. The impression upon the cover of embossed white paper, and also upon the title-page, is in *red* and *green*, thus showing the national colours of the Island, and of the body of the book the first portion is on *green* paper, the second on *red*, and the third upon *white*, producing a most curious and by no means unattractive effect. We are bound to acknowledge that for those whose eyesight is no longer of the best, the portion on *white* paper is by far the easiest to read, but this will only slightly detract from the value of the work in the eyes of either the student of Heligoland stamps or the lover of beautiful books.

\* \* \*

IN some remarks which we made in our August Number, upon the subject of recent changes in the postal rates in this country, we stated our belief that our present rates for letters

\* *Heligoland & ses Timbres*, par J. B. Moens. Bruxelles, Bureau du Journal *Le Timbre-Poste*, 42, Rue de Florence.

were lower than those of any other country in the world, having regard to the quantity of matter conveyed. A correspondent in Switzerland points out to us that this was not quite correct, and he very kindly sends us a note of the Swiss postal tariff, which is interesting as showing the extremely low rates in force there for all kinds of postal packets:—

Letters:—1d. for every 230 grammes =  $8\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

(Locally, within a radius of about 8 miles, the same weight is carried for  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.)

Printed matter:—2 centimes ( $\frac{1}{3}$ d.) for 50 grammes = nearly 2 oz.

Parcels:—Under 1 lb. . . . .	1½d.
„ 5½ lb. . . . .	2½d.
„ 11 lb. . . . .	4d.
„ 22 lb. . . . .	7d.
„ 33 lb. . . . .	10d.
„ 55 lb. . . . .	1s. 3d.

We confess that Switzerland beats us all round.

\* \* \*

A FEW months ago (we are surprised to find that it was so far back as May last), Mons. Maury published in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* a scheme for an ingenious but simple colour chart, which we have had by our side since that time, but have hitherto omitted to describe. It consists of a sheet containing spaces for thirty common stamps, the colours of which are fairly constant, and above each is given the name which Mons. Maury assigns to that particular colour. So simple a table as this can, of course, only be looked upon as an outline of a colour chart, but at the same time it is fairly comprehensive, as the following list of colours will show:—

*Black* (this seems to be a wasted space), *grey*, *olive*, *yellow-green*, *green*, *blue-green*, *Prussian blue*, *blue*, *sky-blue* (ultramarine), *blue-grey*, *grey-violet*, *deep violet*, *violet*, *lilac*, *brown-lilac*, *carmine-brown*, *deep carmine*, *carmine*, *rose*, *bright rose*, *red-brown*, *brown*, *bistre-brown*, *bistre*, *yellow*, *deep yellow*, *orange*, *vermilion*, *red*, *flesh*.

Authorities on colours will naturally not be in entire agreement as to the propriety of the nomenclature in every case, indeed we are not sure that the first upon the list is not the only one upon which no argument is possible; Mons. Maury, however, says that they may argue as they please, he is not going to change for anybody, and we think he is right. Those are the names which he will give to those colours in his catalogue and magazine, and therefore, so long as we can find our chart when we want it, we shall know where we are, as far as *Le Collectionneur* is concerned.

\* \* \*

SOME of the French journals are publishing a warning with reference to a gentleman with an Italian accent, who has been travelling about with some good forgeries of Naples and Tuscany stamps. He professes to know nothing about stamps, but to have received these curiosities from a friend in Italy, who found them among the papers of his deceased father, &c. &c. The tale is an ancient one, but it appears to have deceived a few collectors, and we publish this note in case the gentleman in question should cross the Channel.

## 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.

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—A correspondent sends us a copy of the current ½d. Post Card, *without* the instruction below the heading. The specimen before us is of the oblong shape, and the arms show it to be one of those printed to order at Somerset House; it has printed matter on the back, but we have not heard that any special formula has been adopted for cards that are not intended to bear a written communication. Our correspondent states that he has seen one of the Court shape cards showing the same absence of the instruction.

*Post Card.* ½d., brown on white; no instruction, 2 sizes.

We have said nothing about Telegraph Forms for some months past, and we have a few minor varieties to note. We find that we have to revise our arrangement of the numbers of the ordinary 6d. forms, commencing with No. 17 of the long list we published some two years ago, and to which we added a kind of supplement last December. We now propose to give them as follows:—

17. 1895.

With instructions on the back as upon the unstamped forms.

a. Lines for the address at *foot* on the back.

Die 34, 35; perforated.

b. Lines for the address at the *top* on the back.

Die 32; perf.

„ 34 „ and imperf.

„ 36 „ „

No. 17a may be considered an *error*, as the lines for the address on the back of the stamped forms have always been at the top, both before and since the issue of this variety.

18. 1896-97.

Similar to the last, but with the addition of figures in the right lower corner indicating the number printed, and the date, followed by the letters "Wt."

a. Wording on back as before. "By Post" and "By Train," in the first, second, and third instructions.

Die 34. 2/96; perf. | Die 38. 2/96; imperf.

„ 36. „ imperf. | „ 38. 5/96; perf.

„ 37. 5/96; perf. | „ 39. 6/96; imperf.

b. The word "By" is omitted, and the instructions have "Post" and "Train."

Die 39. 1/97; perf.

„ 40. 9/96 „

„ 34. 3/97 „

We have placed this last because there is a slight modification in the setting, the letters "Wt." in the right lower corner being no longer followed by figures.

Coming to the Stock Exchange forms, we find similar varieties, but even more curious, in spite of the fact that the lines on the back are always at the foot of the form. We start afresh with No. 107.

107. 1896.

Instruction on back as upon No. 17.

a. Wide setting on face; imperforate. Name of printers on back as well as on front.

Die 37.

b. Narrow setting; perforated. No name on back.

Dies 37, 40.

108. 1896.

With date, &c., in left lower corner; "By Post" and "By Train" on back.

a. Wide setting; imperf. Name on back.

Die 40. 6/96.

109.

No date. "Post" and "Train" on back.

b. Narrow setting; perforated. No name on back.

Die 34.

These forms present some peculiarities which are not easy to account for. It may be noted that, although in other respects the setting on the back is identically the same on the unperforated and perforated forms, the latter have not yet been found with the name of the printers on the back; also that No. 109, which has the latest form of instructions on the back, is not dated on the face. That it is stamped with Die 34 only shows that that die has been in use for a long time.

We are shown a copy of the current 1d. adhesive, which presumably should have been overprinted "I.R. OFFICIAL," but which only bears the letters "I.R.," in the usual position, and therefore leaving plenty of room for the word. This fragmentary surcharge has the appearance of being genuine, but there is hardly enough of it to swear to.

**British East Africa.**—A reply-paid  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna card, of the type of the current single card, is reported by the *D. B. Z.*

*Post Card.*  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$  a., green on buff.

**Hongkong.**—Owing to the discovery of forgeries of the 1 DOLLAR on 96 cents, brown on red, made from the 10 cents of the same type and colour, all these dollar stamps have been withdrawn from circulation and a fresh species of that value is ordered from England.

In the meantime the large 2 dollars "Stamp Duty" stamp, wmk. Crown & CC, has been surcharged with the lower value, in Chinese and English, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

*Adhesive.*  $\$1$ , in black, on  $\$2$ , sage-green.

**India.**—*Charkhari.*—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. envelopes exist 136 x 79 mm. and that the size 140 x 78 mm. has not yet been seen in Brussels; also that the stamp may be found inverted, in the left lower corner, instead of in its proper position, and this we can easily believe, as the envelopes are made up no doubt before the stamp is impressed. The same authority announces the post card on buff wove, instead of on laid. Do both exist?

**Dhar.**—We regret to state that we have received a set of stamps (only a little one so far), with an envelope and a post card, of this State, which we are told is situated in the Central Provinces. The design of all is type-set, and, like the issues of Duttia, a hand-stamp of authentication or obliteration is applied before issue. The device is formed of Native inscriptions only, which we think read *Dak* at left and *Dhar* at right; the word at the top is beyond us, and there is the value at the bottom, all within a frame of a fancy pattern. The adhesives are in sheets of ten, two horizontal rows of five, and show an equal number of minor varieties, due to misplacing or loosening of the type; these varieties are not the same in all three values. The envelope and the card have a stamp of the type of the adhesives in the right upper corner, and the card is inscribed "DHAR STATE POST CARD," followed by a Native inscription in two lines, the upper two lines being interrupted in the centre by two small

ornaments resembling a flower-pot. The hand-stamp is oval, and is struck in black (our envelope has escaped the infliction).

*Adhesives.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  pice, black on red.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  anna " magenta.  
 1 " " green.  
*Envelope.* 1 " " white laid; 138 x 79 mm.  
*Post Card.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  " " lilac on toned paper; 121 x 75 mm.

**Duttia.**—We have also received another variety of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. envelope, with the current type of stamp. The inscription is now in the type of that upon the adhesives, instead of having each word beginning with a character like a figure "3." The envelope, also, is of local make, cut out with scissors to a shape marked out in pencil!

*Envelope.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., black on white laid; about 135 x 75 mm.

**Labuan.**—We give illustrations of the 18 c. and 24 c. labels of North Borneo, with corrected inscriptions, as dis-



figured to meet the supposed postal requirements of this territory.

**Newfoundland.**—We are informed that there was a run upon the 1 cent stamp last month, with the result that some 400 sheets of the 3 cents were converted into the lower value by means of a surcharge, in black. There seems to have been the usual struggle for these at all the Post Office windows, and no doubt a considerable proportion of them will be available for philatelic purposes.

*Adhesive.* 1 c., in black, on 3 c., slate.

**New South Wales.**—*Le T.-P.* chronicles an envelope impressed with the new type of 1d. stamp, and *The L.-P.* adds the post card with the same stamp, the formula apparently remaining unchanged.

*Envelope.* 1d., carmine on white.  
*Post Card.* 1d. " on straw; 140 x 88 mm.

**New Zealand.**—*The Australian Ph.* reports that the current 2d. has been found perf. 11.

*Adhesive.* 2d., lilac; perf. 11.

**Niger Coast Protectorate.**—*Le T.-P.* reports that three more values have appeared with the Crown & CA wmk.

*Adhesives.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue.  
 5d., lilac.  
 1s., black.

**St. Vincent.**—We have received a new value for this Colony, formed by printing the 1d. in lilac, and adding "THREE PENCE" in sans serif capitals across the original value, in black. Wmk. Crown & CA; perf. 14.

*Adhesive.* 3d. on 1d., lilac and black.

**Sarawak.**—We have received two new values of the type, &c., of 1888.

*Adhesives.* 50 c., green.  
 $\$1$  " value in black.

The value on the 1 dollar is in a plain label.

The *D. B. Z.* states that a 3 c. post card, with stamp of the type of the current adhesives, has also made its appearance.

*Post Card.* 3 c., carmine on buff; 140 x 88 mm.

**Victoria.**—Mr. H. H. Manghirmalani, of Melbourne, kindly sends us a specimen of a new value, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., for this Colony. The design resembles that of the current  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the value is expressed as "1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d." at each side, and "THREE HALF PENCE" at foot. The stamp bears no other inscription besides the name on a scroll above, but is no doubt available both for postage and revenue purposes.

*Adhesive.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; wmk. V. & Crown; perf. 12.



The same correspondent sends us cuttings from various Colonial papers, giving descriptions of the two charity labels, that have probably been issued by this time. We gather that there is considerable competition for this rubbish on the spot, which is more than there is likely to be elsewhere, and those who are not buying them from charitable motives are likely to find that they have made a very unprofitable investment.

## PART II.

**Afghanistan.**—*Le Timbre-Poste* chronicles a 1 rupee stamp, of which the annexed illustration is a portrait, and which is supposed to be a variety of type of the issue of 1880-91. If the portrait is a good one, which we have no reason to doubt, we should suspect that the original is not equally good, as it reminds us very strongly of some forgeries of all three values of that issue, which were described in 1891-92.



**Argentine Republic.**—We have received a whole pack of the picture cards to which we referred last month, some five-and-thirty in all; there being ten varieties of the views on the Post Cards, repeated on all three values, while collectors of Letter Cards are let off more cheaply with five pictures, which we have only seen at present upon the 4 c. They are very pretty, but appeal solely to collectors of pictorial cards, not to the common or garden philatelist!

**Belgium.**—*Le T. P.* states that some ingenious person has been producing specimens (or a specimen at all events) of the 1 c. stamp of 1861, upon what appears to be laid paper. We mention this as a warning.

**Canada.**—We have received from Messrs. Taylor Brothers, just in time for notice, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent of the new issue, which value appeared, we are told, on the 9th inst. The design is a three-quarter face portrait to left, of the Queen at the present day, within a plain oval frame inscribed "CANADA POSTAGE" above and "HALF CENT" below, enclosed in a rectangle with a leaf in each spondrel on a lined ground. The size is about that of our own current stamps, and the whole appearance is decidedly effective.

*Adhesive.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., black; *perf.* 12.

**China.**—We have received the new and, we hope, permanent issue of Imperial postage stamps, ranging in value from  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent to 5 dollars, and we trust that a good supply will be kept up and that no changes will be necessary for many years to come. The designs, of which



we give illustrations, are as follows:—For the lower values, up to 10 cents, the central device is a Dragon in a defiant attitude, with his thumb to his snout and his fingers spread out! On the 20, 30, and 50 cents. is a fish, we believe a young Whiting, with its tail gradually assuming the position which it takes in the full-grown fish when it appears at table; the bread-crumbs have not yet developed. On the dollar values is depicted a Wild Duck in full flight, probably one of those *canards* that have been flying about of late. All have the inscription in Chinese above, and in English, "IMPERIAL CHINESE POST," below, with value in English at foot. The impression is on white paper, with the Shell watermark of the previous issues, and *perf.* 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ . In the dollar values the parts surrounding the central design have a background of the second colour given in the list.

*Adhesives.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ c., lake.	20 c., purple-brown.
1 c., yellow.	30 c., carmine-red.
2 c., orange.	50 c., green.
4 c., brown.	\$1, carmine and rose.
5 c., rose.	\$2, orange and yellow.
10 c., deep green.	\$5, green and rose.

*The L. P.* chronicles also a 1 cent Post Card, but gives no description of the stamp or formula.

*Post Card.* 1 c., carmine on straw.

An article in *Le T. P.* gives some additional particulars as to the surcharged stamps that are now superseded, from which we learn that a further supply of the stamps of 1894 was printed in the early part of this year, and that it was this edition, which is in lighter colours than the former and in sheets of 80 stamps instead of 40, that received the surcharge in the larger figures. This surcharge seems, however, also to have been printed upon two values of the 1894 edition, viz.:

$\frac{1}{2}$ cent on 3 cand.,	pale brownish yellow;
1 " 1 " "	rose red;

as well as upon a stock of the stamps of 1885.

This second edition of the 1894 types probably also contained a variety of the 2 candarins stamp, which is described in *The Ph. R.* It has a numeral in the left lower corner with a straight foot, and rather larger than in the original type.

**Colombia.**—Our publishers have shown us a vertical pair of the 1 c., *red on yellow*, of 1893, *perf.* 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  all round, but imperforate between the two stamps.

**Ecuador.**—This prolific Republic appears never to be at the end of its philatelic resources. The Commemorative issue which hung fire so much in 1896 that the promised burning of the *remainders* had to be abandoned, has been, as we know, overprinted with the date 1897-1898, but without sufficiently facilitating the *écoulement*. Now someone seems to have recommended boiling the 1, 2, and 10 centavos in coffee, or some treatment of that kind, producing most interesting varieties upon *brown* paper, with the surcharge, also, all complete. A correspondent assures us that these stamps are "extraordinairement rares," but, nevertheless, offers them at a moderate price per 100!

We gather that there was an issue of official stamps for 1895 in the same type and colour as that of 1894, but with the date altered; we have received the 1 c. of this series surcharged "1897-1898" in *black*.

*Official Stamp.*

1 c. (1895), grey and carmine; surcharged "1897-1898."

We have also seen various Telegraph stamps of 1894 (Type T 4 in the Catalogue), the 10 c., *green*, and 20 c., *red*, surcharged "1897-1898" diagonally, in *black*, and the 20 c. overprinted "1897-1898—DIEZ—CENTAVOS," in three horizontal lines, in *black*, but we have no evidence to prove that these have been issued for postal use.

*Le C. de T. P.* states that two envelopes, with stamps of 2 c. and 3 c. respectively, in the type of the new adhesives, have been issued here. These are unusual values for *envelopes* in those parts, but perhaps the postal rates have been reduced.

*Envelopes.* 2 c., yellow on ?  
3 c., blue "

**France.**—*Le C. de T. P.* tells us that some of the current Unpaid Letter stamps of France have been overprinted with the values in *annas* for use in the French Post Office at Zanzibar.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. on 5 c., blue.  
1 a. on 10 c., brown.  
5 a. on 50 c., violet.

Our description of the current series of ordinary stamps for use at this office, as given in August, is not quite correct. The various values are overprinted, as far as we have seen them at present, in the same colours as before; thus, the ½, 1½, and 10 annas have the surcharge in red; the 1, 2½, and 5 annas have it in blue; and the 2, 3, and 4 annas in black. The 7½ and 50 annas of the new series we have not yet seen.

**Germany.**—A correspondent kindly sends us a specimen of a Letter Card issued on the 1st inst. It has the form of the United States "Letter Sheet Envelope," with three folds, a gummed flap at the top, and perforations about two-thirds of the length down each side. The stamp is of the type of the 10 pf. adhesive, the heading, "DEUTSCHE REICHSPOST—KARTENBRIEF," in two lines of German type, and there are four lines for the address, with headings as upon the post cards. The inside is covered with a grey network.

Letter Card. 10 pf., carmine on white.

**Wurtemberg.**—The D. B. Z. states that this kingdom has also issued a Letter Card similar to that of the German Empire, but with an impression of the 10 pf. stamp of Wurtemberg and the heading "Königreich Wurtemberg."

Letter Card. 10 pf., carmine on white.

**Mexico.**—A correspondent of *Le T.-P.* asks for information as to the nature of certain impressions in black of all the values of the current series; they are stated to be upon the paper wmkd. "CORREOS E.U.M." and gummed, but, we suppose, not perforated. Perhaps some of our readers can solve the problem.

The D. B. Z. reports some new 4 c. and 5 c. envelopes, with stamps of the current types, and arms in the left upper corner; but we are not told in what particular these differ from the envelopes issued in 1895.

We have received the 20 centavos of the current type in a new colour, and upon paper with what we understand is a new watermark, an Eagle and the letters "R. M." in Roman capitals. The wmk. is quite indecipherable in the copy before us, and the impression of the stamp and the perforation are worse than usual. The A. J. of Ph. adds that the 1 peso has also appeared on the new paper.

Adhesives. 20 c., rose-red; new wmk.  
1 p., brown "

**Montenegro.**—The Ph. J. of G. B. draws our attention to a misprint in our description of a wrapper in our last number. We find from our MS. that the perforation should be described as gauging 11½, not 110½.

**Morocco.**—If we knew the number of towns of any size that exist in this country, we might be able to calculate how many combinations of them, taken two or three together, could be formed, and thus how many postal services to provide accommodation for in the new Imperial Album. Perhaps a few blank pages, which we would recommend our readers to fill with other stamps, would be best.

**Tangier to Tetouan.**—Such is stated to be the route covered by a Spanish postal service, making some use of labels of the accompanying design, which shows a common receptacle for mails (females also are equally acceptable) in Morocco.

Adhesives. 5 c., yellow-green; perf. 11½.  
10 c., red "  
15 c., grey "  
20 c., blue "  
25 c., lilac "

**Roumania.**—A correspondent tells us that the 25 bani of current type is now perforated 11½, instead of 13½.

Adhesive. 25 b., violet; perf. 11½.

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

**Ardatoff.**—The 5 kopeks of the type of 1895 has been printed in red, and there are stated to be eight varieties, differing in the numerals in the corners and the lettering of the value in words.

Adhesive. 5 kop., red; perf. 11½.

**Ossa.**—The 2 kopeks stamp is now printed in brown-lilac.

Adhesive. 2 kop., brown-lilac; perf. 11½.

**Samoa.**—In reference to the varieties of surcharge, to which we alluded last month, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the following letter. We are glad to find that our correspondents agree with us in believing that British Consuls, and even Postmasters, are not infallible.

"DEAR SIRs,—With reference to the paragraph on page 66 of the last number of the *Monthly Journal*, under the heading of Samoa, we can assure you that the two types of the 'FIVE PENCE' on 4d. Samoa are perfectly genuine, as we received both varieties direct from the Postmaster of Samoa at the time the stamps were issued, and have had none from any other source whatever. The British Consul is certainly mistaken, but this is not surprising, as we have known even Postmasters emphatically deny the existence of varieties they had themselves sent us a supply of.

"Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) "WHITFIELD KING & Co."

**Siam.**—*Le T.-P.* reports that the 1 att stamp has had its value raised to 4 atts by means of a surcharge in black, varying (in length or breadth?) from 8½ to 11 mm.

Adhesive. 4 atts on 1 att, green.

**South African Republic.**—*Le T.-P.* announces the 1d. single card with value on the stamp in green; the "2" in the Catalogue may therefore be struck out.

**Sweden.**—We gather from *Le T.-P.* that the 5 öre (or is it the 15 öre?) card has appeared in the type of the cards of 1889.

Post Card. 5 öre, green on yellowish white.

**Switzerland.**—The *Ill. Brief. Journal* reports the 2 c. wrapper, with the stamp in the redrawn type, as upon the 5 c. wrapper and the post cards.

Wrapper. 2 c., black on yellow; new type.

We are shown a *l'île-bêche* pair of the 15 c., yellow, of 1882, on granite paper, perf. 11½. This has been chronicled, but is not in our publishers' Catalogue.

**Uruguay.**—There is a whole new series here; a 10 c. stamp of the design shown in the annexed illustration, and the other values in the types of 1895, but printed in different colours, as follows:—



Adhesives.  
7 c., orange.  
10 c., red.  
20 c., black centre, lilac frame.  
25 c., blue " rose "  
50 c., brown " green "  
1 p., blue centre, brown frame  
2 p., carmine " ochre "  
3 p. " " lilac "

We learn also that Peace reigns, for the present, in this Republic, and to celebrate this unusual event four of the new stamps were adorned with the accompanying device, and put in circulation for three days only, it not being expected that the Peace would last much longer than that.



Peace Labels.  
1 c., slate; red surcharge.  
2 c., lilac; blue "  
5 c., green " "  
10 c., red " "

There are also Envelopes, Wrappers, and other articles of stationery, all new and beautiful, as may be seen by the following illustrations:—



Envelope. 5 c., pink on white laid; 152x89 mm.  
Wrapper. 1 c., blue on buff; 125x300 mm.



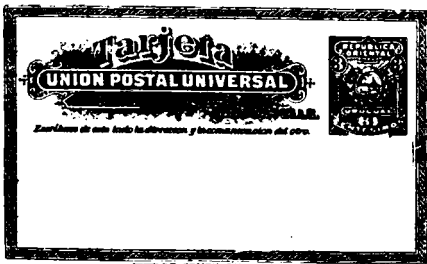
Post Cards. 2 c., brown on buff; Interior.



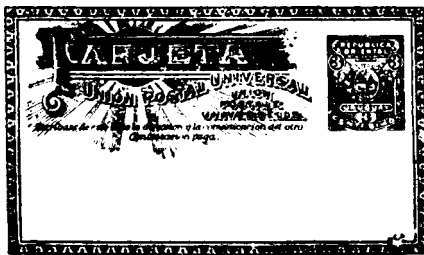
2+2 c., red-brown on rose; Interior.



2 c. blue on blue; Postal Union.  
2+2 c., blue on orange " "

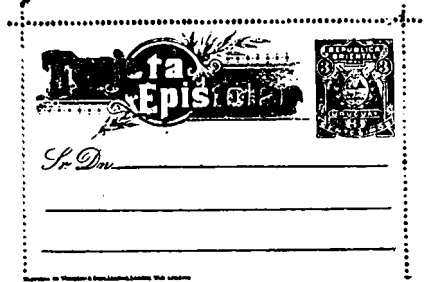


3 c., lilac on pale blue; Postal Union.

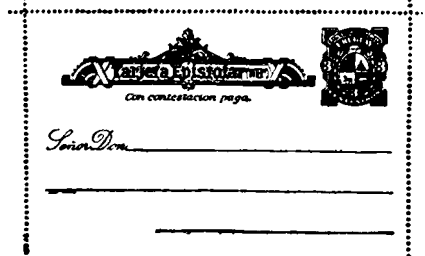


3+3 c., brown on buff; Postal Union.

The formula of the 2+2 c. Postal Union card is different from that of the corresponding single card. All measure 130x80 mm., and the double cards are joined at the left and have the impression on the first and fourth pages.



Letter Card. 3 c., green on straw; 125x82 mm.



3+3 c., red on buff; 138x87 mm.

The reply card is inside, as in the case of the Letter Cards of France, &c., and the formula of the two portions is the same.

## THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

BY GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 69.)

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1 SEPTEMBER, 1853.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. White wove paper. Wmk. Anchor. Imperf.



(a) Paper blued by the chemical action of the ink.  
1d., red; IV. (two pairs), XI., 5, 8 (two blocks of 4).  
4d., blue; IV. (two pairs), IV., 2 (pair).

Perforated—probably fraudulently.

1d., red (percé en scie); 1.  
1d. ,, (rouletted 7); 1.

1857.

(b) Paper no longer blued.  
1d., lake-red, rose-red; VI. (block with margin of sheet),  
XIV., 1.

4d., blue; II. (pair), XII., 2 (pair), 1.

Various perforations.

4d., blue (percé en scie); 1.  
4d. ,, (rouletted 6½); 2 (pair).  
4d. ,, ( " 7); 1.

18 FEBRUARY, 1858.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Wmk. Anchor. Imperf.  
 6d., pale lilac; VII.  
 6d., slate-purple; VII., 1.  
 6d., blue-grey; 1 (faded).  
 6d., pale lilac (blued paper); II. (pair).  
 6d., slate-purple " I., 2 (pair), 1.  
 6d., pale lilac (rouletted 6½); 2.  
 1s., full green; IX.  
 1s., blue-green; 1 (colour changed).  
 1s., full green (rouletted 6½); 1.  
 1s. full green ( " 7½, forged roulette); 2 (pair).

APRIL, 1861.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Saul Samuel & Co., of Cape Town. White laid paper. Imperf.



1d., red (shades); XII., 8 (two pairs and a block of 4). 9.  
 4d., blue (pale to deep); II. (pair), VI., 14, 2 (pair).

*Errors.*

4d., deep red; 2.  
 4d., red; 2 (the error and the 1d. unsevered).  
 1d., pale blue; 1.  
 1d., deep blue; 1.

Reprints of March, 1883, on wove paper.

1d., red; I., 1.  
 4d., blue; I., 1.

The obliterated specimens presented by Capt. C. L. Norris-Newman.

Forgery on wove paper.  
 1d., red; 1.

Forgery on yellowish laid.  
 1d., blue; 1 (obliterated).

1863-64.

Printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co. White wove paper. Wmk. Anchor. Imperf.

1d., lake-red; VIII. (two pairs and a block of four), IX., 2 (pair).  
 4d., deep blue; VII.  
 6d., lilac; II. (pair), VII.  
 1s., emerald-green; II. (pair), II.

*Watermark Crown and CC.*

1d., lake-red.

1864-65.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co. Wmk. Crown and CC. Perf. 14.

1d., rose-red (20 July, 1865); VII.  
 4d., blue (August, 1865); II. (pair), VI., 3.  
 6d., pale lilac (20 July, 1865); III.  
 6d., purple " IX.  
 6d., red-lilac " III.  
 6d., bright lilac " III.  
 1s., bluish green; IX., 1.



Variety. Imperf.  
 6d., pale lilac; 1.

16 NOVEMBER, 1868.

Surcharged "Four Pence" and bar over original value in red.  
 4d. on 6d., purple; V.

1871-77.

Die retouched, the extra outer line of frame removed. Wmk. Crown and CC. Perf. 14.  
 ½d., slate; III.  
 1d., red; IX., 2 (pair), 2.  
 4d., blue; IV.  
 5s., orange; V., 1.

SEPTEMBER, 1874.

Surcharged "ONE PENNY"; bar over original value in red.  
 1d. on 6d., purple; IV., 3.

Varieties, due to the misplacement of the surcharge.

- The following are shown :-  
 (1) "ONE PENNY" over original value and bar above.  
 (2) "ONE PENNY" wanting.  
 (3) Bar wanting.

JANUARY, 1877.

Similar surcharge to last, in black.

1d. on 1s., green; IV., 1.

1d. " " I. ("ONE PENNY" wanting).

Bogus surcharge.

1d. on 1s., green; 1.

1 NOVEMBER, 1879.

The 4d. of 1877 surcharged "THREE PENCE" in red.

3d. on 4d., blue; III., 1.

3d. " " ("P" low down); 1.

3d. " " ("T" " " ); 1.

*Errors.*

3d. on 4d., blue ("THEEE"); I., 1, 2 (1 of the pair).  
 3d. " " ("PENCB"); I., 1.

FEBRUARY, 1880.

Same wmk. and perf.

"THREEPENCE," in black, on 4d., lilac-rose; II.

JULY, 1880.

Same wmk. and perf.

3d., lilac-rose; II. (pair), III.

AUGUST, 1880.

The 3d. of July surcharged with a figure "3" in two types.

(a) thick figure.

(b) thin figure.

3 on 3d., lilac-rose; II. (a pair showing both types).

3 " " (a) inverted; 2 (pair).

3 " " (b); 3 (strip) the surcharge being omitted from the right hand stamp.

Bogus "d" added.

3d. on 3d., lilac-rose; 2.

JANUARY, 1881.

Same wmk. and perf.

3d., claret; II. (pair), III.

1882-83.

Wmk. Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

½d., slate (1 Sept., 1882); II.

1d., rose (Aug., 1882); II.

2d., bistre (Sept., 1882); II.

3d., claret (July, 1882); II.

6d., lilac (Aug., 1882); II.

5s., orange (end of 1883); 2.



AUGUST, 1882.

Surcharged "One Halfpenny," in black.

½d. on 3d., claret (wmk. Cr. CC); 2.

½d. " " ( " " CA); IV. (2 pairs), II.

Bogus surcharge.

½d. on 3d., claret (wmk Cr. CC); 1.



1884-87.

Wmk. Foul Anchor. Perf. 14.

½d., slate (Jan., 1886); 1.  
1d., rose (Dec., 1885); I., 2 (colours changed).  
2d., bistre (Dec., 1884); II., 1.  
6d., violet ( ,, ,, ); II.  
1s., green (Dec., 1887); I.  
5s., orange (July, 1887); I.

Fiscals.

Obliterated to order, or which have passed through the post unobserved.

Small size:—2d., 4d., and 8d., lilac; 1 of each.

Large size:—6d., lilac (2), 1s., lilac (1), 1s. 6d., green (1), 2s., green (1), and 5s., lilac (1).

Plate Proofs of the stamps made by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., in *black*.

1d., stout paper; VIII. (block).  
1s., stout paper; VIII. (block).  
6d. thin paper; I.

*Military Telegraphs.*

Employed in the South African military expedition under Colonel Methuen.

Stamps of Messrs. De La Rue's types surcharged in the Colony "Military Telegraphs" in *black*.

6d. violet (wmk. Foul Anchor).  
1s., green (wmk. Cr. and CC).

Three used forms with the stamps attached:

- (1) Two 6d.
- (2) One 1s.
- (3) One 6d. and one 1s.

## A NICE LITTLE FIND.

By THE EDITOR.

THE One Shilling triangular *emerald-green* of the Cape of Good Hope has always been a rather scarce stamp. Unused in mint condition, especially in unsevered pairs or blocks, they are decidedly difficult stamps to find; and this will be easily understood, when we remember that the stamps in this colour belong to the comparatively small supply of that value printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and sent out in 1863, not long before the triangular stamps were superseded by the less striking but far more convenient rectangular. To this fact, and also no doubt to the fact that in those days the great majority of collectors were content with a single copy, and preferred that copy *obliterated*, we owe it that the *emerald-green* shilling, in fine unused condition, has not come down to us in such abundance as we could wish.

One hundred and fifty-eight sheets is the total number stated in the London Society's *Africa* book to have been despatched to the Colony in January, 1863; this was the last lot of triangular Shillings that was supplied, and the only lot printed in *emerald-green*. It was, therefore, rather a shock to me when, a few days ago, a friend who had asked me to meet him, as he had something curious to show me, pulled a modest-looking roll out of his pocket, and carefully unwrapped one of these very 158 sheets, almost entire, lacking only two specimens out of the 240! It was a real find, having turned up in a mass of old papers, supposed to be of very little value, but containing a certain number of curiosities, amongst which this will certainly take the highest place.

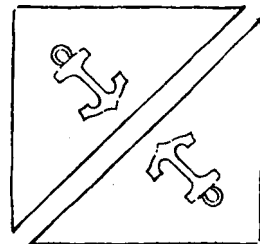
The sheet is in excellent condition, perfectly clean, with original gum, and margins, except where a single pair has been cut out, quite complete; and one can only wonder what led its original owner to stow away nearly £12 worth of stamps (face value) in this manner, for there can be little doubt that it has never before been in the hands of a stamp collector, and it would appear to have been accidentally preserved, as no other stamps of so early a date have yet been found in the pile.

The impression is not even in tint throughout, and it seems evident that either one end of the plate was somewhat worn, or that end was not so heavily inked as the other when this impression was printed, one end of the sheet being distinctly paler in shade, and showing a slight want of ink at some of the points where the corners of four stamps meet. The other part of the sheet is of a beautiful deep colour.

It is, of course, on the usual Anchor-watermarked paper, and as sheets of these triangular stamps are not often to be met with nowadays, I thought it of interest to take some notes of the dimensions of this one, and of the arrangement of the watermarks, &c. The arrangement of the stamps is well known; the sheet of each value contained 240 copies, in fifteen rows of eight pairs in each row, the pairs of triangles being placed as in the accompanying illustration, when the



sheet is held with the longer sides vertical. A sheet like this cannot be said to have top, bottom, or sides, for the stamps are in an equally correct position whichever way the sheet is placed. The watermarks are arranged in the same manner, as shown in the diagram, but of course without



a triangular frame, being so placed that an Anchor should appear upon each stamp, with its stock pointing towards the top corner of the design. Surrounding the portion of the sheet intended to receive the impression of the plate, is a frame of five parallel lines in watermark, interrupted twice along each of the longer, and once in the centre of each of the shorter sides by the word "POSTAGE" in outline capitals. The letters occupy the width of four of the lines, and the inner line is continuous all round the pane of Anchors.

The size of the pane of stamps, in the case I am describing, is 263 x 500 mm., and of the sheet of paper (the water-marked frame extending quite to the edges) 282 x 536 mm. From these particulars it will be seen that it would be quite impossible to put a sheet into the press *sideways*, which it is stated in the Society's *Africa* book is the cause of parts of two Anchors sometimes appearing at the bottom of a stamp, instead of one Anchor in the middle. This misplacement of the watermark is evidently due to the sheet being put into the press with the wrong side of the paper uppermost, which may frequently have taken place; in this case the diagonal space between the two stamps of each pair would fall along, or parallel to the stocks of the two Anchors, instead of between the latter, and so a portion of each Anchor would come at the bottom of each stamp. We thus see that this paper, which had the advantage of having neither top nor bottom, but was always the right way up in one sense of the term, possessed the very great disadvantage of having a right and a wrong side.

Further examination of the sheet seems to show that the roller with which the plate was constructed probably bore two impressions of the original die, carefully placed with the bases of the triangles parallel to one another, as the diagonal spaces are very regular, whilst the horizontal and vertical spaces between the rows of pairs are not so; the former, that is the spaces between the rows of eight, varying from 2½ to 3mm., and the latter, the spaces between the rows of fifteen, varying also, but not to so great an extent, and hardly in any part exceeding 2mm.

All these little details may appear to be of minor importance, but it is as well to place information of this kind on record, as it is not always obtainable.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By C. J. PHILLIPS.

We have pleasure in announcing the publication, in about a fortnight, of the first volume of the long-expected new Imperial Album, 1898 Edition. This volume will contain the whole of the stamps of Great Britain and her Colonies, and will be sold as a separate book, so that a collector can either take this one or any of the other three of the set of four. This Volume I. will consist of about 432 large pages printed on better paper than last time, and most carefully rewritten and entirely edited by that well-known philatelist, Mr. Gordon Smith, M.A. The Album will be supplied in five qualities of binding and printed on various papers, the prices ranging from 7/6 to 50/-. For full particulars we would refer our readers to the advertisement on the back page of the cover of this *Journal*. We might say that the three cheaper bindings will be ready first and the better ones about Christmas, or perhaps just after that date.

\* \* \*

As the winter season is now upon us, it will be as well to bring under the notice of the **Nova Scotia** Remainers. Trade the fact that these remainders can be supplied at the price that was fixed on Jan. 1st last. They are only supplied to the trade in two lots as under.

### No. 2. Price £80, contains :

134 stamps of 1 cent	.	.	.	black
133 " 2 "	.	.	.	mauve
133 " 8½ "	.	.	.	green
66 " 10 "	.	.	.	red
34 " 12½ "	.	.	.	black

500

### No. 3. Price £120, contains :

320 stamps of 1 cent	.	.	.	black
320 " 2 "	.	.	.	mauve
320 " 8½ "	.	.	.	green
160 " 10 "	.	.	.	red
80 " 12½ "	.	.	.	black

1200

The stamps are all guaranteed GENUINE ORIGINALS, and all have the full gum.

For collectors we have arranged these stamps in two different sets; the first set consisting of the 1 c., 2 c., and 8½ c., price 10/- net. The better set consists of 1 c., 2 c., 8½ c., 10 c., and 12½ c., price 24/- net, all fine specimens with original gum. We have stated fully the history of these remainders some twelve months ago, and can now repeat that the price of these wholesale lots has always been absolutely fast, and there has been no reduction in them, neither will there be. No lot has ever been sold under the prices we have published in this *Journal*, and will not be. We personally absolutely guarantee that the lots can only be bought from us at the above prices by philatelists in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, or from the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. for those residing in America, and cannot be obtained lower elsewhere.

\* \* \*

We should like to draw the special attention of our clients to the new *Set List* that is now running through our *Journal*. We have been engaged upon this for some months,

and we can say without any fear of contradiction that not only is this by far the *largest set list* in the world and the *most complete*, but also that it is by far the *best and cheapest* that has hitherto been offered to the notice of collectors. Special attention is drawn to the fact that, throughout this fine list, the sets are priced at from 20 to 40 per cent. of the Catalogue prices which the stamps would cost if bought separately. The reason for this large reduction is that in many cases we have to buy the stamps by the set in large quantities. When we are pricing them in our Catalogue in detail, we have to put on a much larger price per stamp, as a set may be quite spoilt, as a set, by one stamp being taken out of it, and the rest left on our hands for a considerable period. This new list of sets will compare most favourably with any that has hitherto been brought under our knowledge. Another thing to which we would draw attention is the fact that in almost every instance we have divided the used and the unused stamps. In the old days it was very common to make up sets consisting of used and unused mixed, but collectors nowadays who take one particular kind do not care to buy these mixed sets, and in nearly every instance they have therefore now been divided, and, where we can, sets have been made of each

kind. Each month in this *Journal* a full page of sets will appear, and, early in the spring, a complete set list will be published in a separate and handy form.

\* \*

SINCE the publication, in our September *New Stock Journal*, of the list of new books that have been priced for the coming season, the following have been finished, and are now ready to be sent out, on application, to collectors residing in Great Britain. We need hardly again draw the attention of philatelists to the great advantage of having these books. Each one is carefully arranged by gentlemen well versed in the various countries that they undertake; each book is a philatelic study in itself, and is arranged not only to show the ordinary varieties given in trade catalogues, but all minor details of perforation, shade, wmk., etc., and all types and plates, where such exist, as far as our stock allows. In unused stamps blocks of four and pairs are given in the ordinary stamps, and in the used ones all varieties of postmarks are sorted out and put into these books as far as possible. Any book is sent on approval—in Great Britain only—for a period not exceeding seven days. Most countries are now arranged in these books, but the lists we publish here from time to time are those of the newly-arranged countries, which are classed after our latest Catalogue.

The following is the newest series finished to date:—

Oldenburg, Prussia, and Mecklenburg	value	£853
Bavaria	"	345
Baden, Hamburg, and Hanover	"	722
Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, and Sierra Leone	"	752
German Empire and Brunswick	"	281
St. Helena	"	338
North German Confederation, &c.	"	455
Thurn and Taxis (North and South)	"	210
Tasmania	"	468
Canada, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island	"	469
Trinidad	"	2074
Dutch Indies	"	131
Curaçao and Surinam	"	192
Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and British Colombia	"	508

\* \*

IN addition to the above series of large **Stock Books** books, we have others arranged specially for on **Approval Clients** out of England, and for **Advanced to Collectors** Collectors and **Specialists** we have an **Abroad**. assortment of many hundreds of *small books of Choice picked Stamps of every Country or District in the world*. Most of these special books contain twenty pages (5 x 3½ inches), which can be sent by post in an ordinary registered envelope to all parts of the world. These books, as a rule, include **Used and Unused Stamps**, but *Special Approval Books* will be made up to suit individual requirements. Collectors writing for such should state if they wish for **USED or UNUSED Stamps**: if singles, pairs, or blocks of 4 are required; also, in **Used Stamps**, if special **Postmarks** are sought for. In all cases, in these books, we shall lay ourselves out to meet the special requirements of each individual client, whether the amount required be large or small.

\* \*

**Leeward Isles Revenue Stamps.** IN or about February last, the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Isles wrote to us and to the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., New York, asking if we were prepared to tender for the unused stock of Revenue stamps of which we set forth the figures below. We did this, and luckily secured the entire parcel, and we think

it best to immediately place on record the exact number of stamps in the parcel, which comprised the whole stock on hand of these stamps, many of which are of considerable interest, especially those which were available for postal use and as such are included in our Albums and Catalogues. The whole of these stamps have been sold to the well-known wholesale dealer, Mr. Thomas Birch, in Birmingham, who in turn has parted already with very large portions of his purchase. The retail price of the fiscal postals, of which we have only retained a very small quantity, was given in the last number of our *Journal*. We unluckily had no room a month ago to print this list, or it should have appeared at the same time.

List of stamps bought by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., through the Colonial Office, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Oct., 1897.

Nevis, 1d., lilac, surcharged "REVENUE" in black, and St. Christopher in mauve								16
Nevis, 4d., lithograph, "REVENUE" in black								364
do. 4d., blue, "REVENUE" only								1,256
do. 4d., blue, with St. Christopher printed in black								656
do. 1s., mauve								471
do. 6d., green, Revenue only								2,936
do. as last, with St. Christopher in mauve								236
St. Kitt's, Revenue, 3d., purple								3,774
do. 1s., olive-green								14,188
do. 6d., red-brown								4,406
do. 1d., carmine								27,383
do. 5s., yellow-ochre								1,892
Montserrat, Revenue, 1d., violet								56
do. do. 1d., large size carmine								596
Dominica, perf. 14, overprinted "Revenue," 1d., violet								10,511
Dominica, 6d., green								9,786
do. 1s., lake								1,402
Antigua, long rectangular, 2d., blue								16,851
do. do. 3d., blue								2,898
do. do. 4d., blue								16,137
do. do. 6d., blue								4,197
do. 1s., red and blue, long rectangular								2,580
do. 2s., "								7,522
do. 3s., "								5,000
do. 4s., "								3,892
do. 5s., "								43
do. 10s., "								148
Face value of the entire lot, £5002 4s. 6d.								

\* \*

WE attach herewith an extract from the *The Leeward Government Gazette of the Leeward Isles, Isles Jubilee* dated October 1st last.

STAMPS. "COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
1st October, 1897.

"His Excellency the Governor directs the publication for general information of the following Return of Jubilee Stamps sold in the several Presidencies of the Leeward Islands.

PRESIDENCY.	½d	1d	2½d	4d	6d	7d	1/-	5/-
Antigua	4113	4200	2075	1672	1220	1241	779	320
St. Kitts-Nevis	5361	5191	4707	1913	1049	1023	724	384
Dominica	2398	2400	2264	600	240	240	120	50
Montserrat	958	834	664	499	120	120	60	20
Virgin Islands	133	186	123	63	61	63	60	10
Total	12963	12811	9833	4747	2690	2687	1743	784

"N.B. It is hereby notified that the Die used for overprinting the Stamps issued as Diamond Jubilee Stamps has been destroyed in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, the Acting Colonial Secretary, and the Postmaster.

"By Command,

"E. ALEXANDER FOSTER,  
Acting Colonial Secretary."

“COLONIAL SECRETARY’S OFFICE,  
“1st October, 1897.

“TENDERS are hereby invited up to the thirty-first day of December, 1897, for the purchase of the following unused Jubilee Stamps.

Denomination of Stamp.	1st Lot.		2nd Lot.		3rd Lot.	
	Sheets.	Separate Stamps.	Sheets.	Separate Stamps.	Sheets.	Separate Stamps.
1d.	7	39	7	39	7	39
1d.	7	90	7	90	7	89
2½d.	15	3	15	2	15	2
4d.	4	18	4	18	4	17
6d.	2	104	2	103	2	103
7d.	2	25	2	24	2	24
1/-.	1	80	1	80	1	80
5/-.	1	80	1	80	1	80

“Persons desirous of tendering can do so for the purchase of one or more of the lots shown in the above statement.

“All tenders should be submitted in a sealed envelope addressed to the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands, Antigua, and be marked on the envelope ‘Tender for Jubilee Stamps.’

“The Government will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

“By Command,

“E. ALEXANDER FOSTER,

“Acting Colonial Secretary.

“N.B. Each sheet contains 120 stamps.”

We should like to draw special attention to this circular, as it seems to us that the practice of issuing stamps in an English Colony for a very limited period, then withdrawing them, thus making them rare, and afterwards offering them in various lots by tender, is open to very great abuse, and we trust that this practice will not be continued.

\* \* \*

IN the Westminster City Court on Wednesday, October 27th, his Honour Judge

**Stamp-Collectors in Dispute.** Lumley Smith, Q.C., had before him the case of Young v. Wilson, in which the plaintiff, Mr. William Young, a stamp collector, living at Great Portland Street, sued the defendant, Mr. James Wilson, who is also a collector of foreign stamps, to recover the sum of £7 15s., being the alleged value of certain stamps which were said to have been either lost or stolen, whilst in the custody of the defendant for the purpose of finding a purchaser.

The plaintiff was called, and said that about the beginning of May last he had a somewhat valuable collection of stamps which he was desirous of disposing of, and for this purpose he took them to the defendant, who, after looking at them, gave it as his opinion that they were worth something like £50. After some conversation he (plaintiff) agreed to sell the collection for that sum, and it was also agreed that if such a price was realized the defendant should receive a sum of £5 for his services. On this understanding the collection was left with the defendant, and at the expiration of a month witness went to see if anything had been done in the matter. The defendant then said he had not found a customer who would give so high a price, and in the course of the interview the stamps were again gone through in order to adjust their proper value. He (plaintiff) then found that several of the most valuable ones had been removed from the collection, and upon his drawing defendant’s attention to the fact he admitted that some had been extracted.

In the course of further conversation he also admitted that a quantity of valuable stamps had been stolen from his premises in his temporary absence; but he further said he could not account for the package having been tampered

with, as he had kept it locked up ever since it had been in his possession. Witness put the value of the lost stamps at £7 15s.; but in order to settle the matter without any legal proceedings he offered to take £5 in settlement, but the defendant declined to recognize any liability in the matter whatever, and consequently he (plaintiff) had no alternative but to bring this action, which he had done with great reluctance, as he did not for one moment impute any wrong motive to the defendant.

The defendant was called, and said he had no recollection whatever of ever having admitted that the plaintiff’s stamps were stolen whilst they were in his custody; but he was not prepared even now to say that they were not, as it was perfectly true that he had been robbed to a very considerable extent. In any event he considered that the plaintiff’s claim was very much exaggerated; but he was not prepared to prove that such was the case. He had no desire that the plaintiff should suffer any loss; but at the same time he did not want to pay more than the actual value of the goods.

After hearing other evidence his Honour said it was a very hard case, and one in which one of two innocent persons would have to suffer. Acting upon the evidence which had been brought before him he could have no doubt but what the stamps were lost whilst in the defendant’s custody, and it was clear therefore that he was liable for something.

On the whole he thought the justice of the case would be met by his giving judgment for the plaintiff for £5, and each party would have to pay his own costs.

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

*If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c. We will publish also, at least once in each season, particulars of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose names may appear in our list.*

## THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

CIRCULAR No. 6.

President—MR. M. P. CASTLE, J.P.

Vice-President—MAJOR EVANS.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—MR. H. R. OLDFIELD.

Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Committee of General Management—

MR. R. EIRENBACH, | MR. J. A. TILLEARD,  
MR. E. J. NANKIVELL, | MR. GORDON SMITH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Special Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, having taken into consideration the undermentioned issues, are of opinion that the same are speculative or unnecessary.

In making public the above opinion this Society recommends collectors to refuse to purchase the undermentioned stamps, and so assist the Society in preventing the issue of stamps intended mainly for the purpose of sale to collectors and speculators. This practice if attended with successful results is calculated to seriously prejudice the interests of all philatelists, and to bring philately into disrepute.

I. CANADA.—Jubilee Set.—The objections to these stamps are that the set includes high values for which there is no postal use, and that certain of the values were not issued to



the public in the regular way, and could only be purchased in complete sets, and not separately.

2. **NEWFOUNDLAND.**—Cabot Issue.—This was wholly unnecessary, and did not supersede the regular issue, the plates having been destroyed after a limited number of stamps had been printed.

3. **NEW SOUTH WALES HOSPITAL STAMPS.**—These were entirely unnecessary for postal purposes, and were only made available in order to induce collectors to buy at enhanced prices.

4. **VICTORIA HOSPITAL STAMPS.**—The same remarks apply to this proposed issue.

5. **LEeward ISLANDS.**—Overprinted "Centenary."—This was a temporary issue entirely unnecessary for postal purposes. The remainders are being offered for sale by Public Tender, and as an inducement it was officially stated that the die used for the overprinting had been destroyed.

6. **MAURITIUS.**—Proposed Jubilee Issue.—It is believed that the usual objections will apply to this issue. Collectors are advised to regard it with suspicion until it has been ascertained whether it is intended to be of a permanent nature, or merely commemorative.

7. **URUGUAY.**—"Paz" Issue.—The stamps were available for only three days in September, 1897, and were not issued to meet any postal requirements.

8. **BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.**—An announcement having been made that a stamp in commemoration of the completion of the railway as far as Buluwayo was to be issued, the Committee are pleased to state that the London officials of the Company have given their assurance that no such issue will be sanctioned.

9. **OLYMPIAN GAMES STAMPS.**—The condition under which these stamps have been issued having been modified, so that they have now become a permanent issue, the objections mentioned in a previous circular no longer apply.

By order of the Committee,

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

November, 1897.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### USED STAMPS AND THE S.S.S.S.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SIR,—Your remarks in the September number of the *Journal* on the importance or value of *used* stamps in a complete collection, particularly for the specialist, tempted me to write thereon; but I wanted to see the result of the meeting of the S.S.S.S., because the two matters have, in my opinion, a close connection.

I have always contended that used specimens of stamps were the only ones worth collecting from a "philatelic" point of view, as distinct from mere "stamp collecting" (*vide* Mr. Sanderson at p. 72 of *Monthly Journal*), and for twenty years absolutely refused to buy an unused one, except where used ones were only to be had at a higher price, or to get one value as a clean specimen of the type of a series. Had this been the practice of the majority of collectors there would be no need for the S.S.S.S., for there would have been no speculative stamps to suppress and no reprints to condemn, while the *genuine* stamps would fetch quite as high, and most of them much higher prices than they now do. I use the word *genuine* advisedly, as it is my contention that—to use your own words (p. 62)—"a Government stamp is a kind of note promising performance of service, or indicating the payment of certain taxes." A stamp in an unused condition is an unfinished production, as the services promised thereby are not carried out until the letter with stamp on has passed through the post. Surcharges would also be comparatively unknown, as if circumstances compelled their use it would be on one value only as a rule, and many collectors, like myself, would not have ceased collecting because of the impossibility of keeping up either a general or special collection with less than £100 a year to spend thereon.

It has been in the past the greed of large dealers to be first in the field with new issues that has led to this enormous demand for unused stamps, and in certain cases

to order their agents to buy up every provisional they could get hold of, so as to *necessitate* the issue of more surcharges to be bought up again in like manner. The large—literally large—to the extent of being "bloated"—collectors are responsible, too, in a smaller degree, for encouraging this by buying whole sheets of stamps, where a modest pair or a block of four with margins is ample for every purpose of indicating a particular issue, excepting such as the early New South Wales issues, or those of Straits Settlements, surcharged "Perak One cent," where every stamp is different from its neighbour.

What pleasure can there be in such collecting beyond that of mere pride of riches? I should fancy that Mr. King when he papered the walls of his room with stamps (unused, of course) did so as a satire on this wholesale collecting. How much more of pleasure to the real collector in going about the streets of the city picking up the used stamps as they find their way to the small shops from the big offices near, or in badgering all your friends in such offices to get you a good specimen—on original envelope, if a surcharged one!—as being a stamp that has fairly done its work, and which, like all who have done honest work, should have honourable rest, in preference to the pampered "mint condition" lazy labels that have nothing at all to make them worthy of notice but their painted faces and gummed backs, which they have in common with the much-despised Seebeckians.

Yours faithfully,

B. W. W.

[I insert the above letter principally because, although we agree with the writer in believing that if no one collected unused stamps there would be no speculative issues, we entirely disagree with him upon the other points to which he refers. We are sorry to see a philatelist of some experience upholding the extraordinary theory that, because stamp collectors still recognize as a stamp a piece of paper that has ceased to have any official existence as such, therefore that piece of paper is to be considered more of a stamp from the philatelic point of view than when it was still a stamp to all other classes of the community. A postage stamp that has been obliterated is dead; the obliteration mark can add nothing to it as a stamp, it simply defaces it, and renders it absolutely useless to anyone except a stamp collector; and it surely cannot be considered to be better suited to his purposes than it was before. A man may be more convenient for scientific study (from the point of view of the anatomist) after he is dead than while he is alive; but that is simply because, in the present state of the law, vivisection of human subjects might lead to unpleasant results. The same objection does not apply to stamps.—ED.]

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. W. T.—We believe the error "PUTTI LLA" is due to the first "A" failing to print, and shows a space where that letter should come. It probably did not exist on all sheets of the same printing. We quite agree with you as to the general interest of most of these "errors."

C. Y. E.—The Coolgardie Cycle Express Stamps which you describe were chronicled by us in August, 1896, a few months earlier than the authority you quote. The "Camel" stamps had not been chronicled before, as far as we are aware, but we did not quote them as a *new issue*, for we stated that they were reported to have been issued last year.

E. H. S.—We are told that the postmark, about which we enquired last month, was used upon letters which had been *officially* re-addressed, and upon which consequently a second postage was not to be charged, in the days when ordinary re-addressed letters were not delivered free.

P. S. R.—Many thanks for your letter, of which we have made use elsewhere. Our 1d. cards are sold at 1d.; it is only in the case of the ½d. cards that the card is charged for. The triangular Cape stamps printed by De La Rue and Co. can be distinguished from those of Perkins, Bacon and Co.'s printing by the colours (see the list given in the Catalogue), and also by the general appearance of the impression, in some cases.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE MENTIONED.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1897. Post Cards.		Each.
		s. d.
3 centavos, orange, set of 10 with different views		2 6
4 " grey-green " " "		3 6
6 " purple " " "		5 0
4 " grey-green, letter cards, set of 5 with different views.		2 0

### 1892-96.

1 peso, lake, 2 pesos, green, 5 pesos, blue, set of 3 used	4 0
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## CANADA.

### 1897. Jubilee Issue.

Only the following can now be supplied.

1 cent, orange	0 1
2 cents, green	0 2
3 " carmine	0 3
8 " purple	2 6
10 " red-lilac	1 6
20 " red	2 6
50 " bright blue	4 0
Complete set of 16, ½ c. to \$5 inclusive	85 0

## CHINA.

### 1897. New Issue.

½, 1, and 2 cents, set of 3	0 3
½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 cents, set of 9.	4 6

## ECUADOR.

### 1897. Provisionals.

Surcharged 1897-1898 diagonally in black.

1 c., black	0 6
10 c., green, used	0 6
20 c., red, used	0 9
"Diez centavos" on 20 c., red, used	1 0

### 1897. New Issue.

20 c., orange, used	0 6
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## FERNANDO POO.

### 1896.

2 c., carmine, used	0 6
5 c., blue-green, used	1 0

## HONDURAS.

### 1894-1895.

Set of 4 post cards	0 9
Set of 2 envelopes, cut square	0 6

## HONG KONG.

### 1897. Provisional.

Surcharged in English and in Chinese.

"One dollar" on \$2, greenish grey	4 0
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## MAURITIUS.

### 1897. New type.

2 c., lilac and orange, used	0 1
3 c. " " "	0 1
4 c. " and green " "	0 1

### Envelopes.

18 c., blue	0 6
36 c., brown	1 0

## MEXICO.

### 1897. New wmk.

		Each.
		s. d.
20 c. red-brown		1 0
1 peso, brown		4 6

## NORTH BORNEO.

Surcharged "Postage Due" in black.

2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 cents, set of 8	5 0
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## PARAGUAY.

### 1897.

2+2 cents, post card	0 2
4+4 " " "	0 4
5 cents, envelope	0 3

## ST. VINCENT.

### 1897. Without surcharge.

2½d., dull blue	0 4
5d., mouse-brown	0 9

## SALVADOR.

### 1896.

1 c. to 1 peso, set of 10	2 0
1 cent, blue, 2 cents, brown, each	0 1
Unpaid, 1 c. to 50 c., set of 8	2 0
" 1 c. and 2 c., rose-red, each	0 1
Post Cards, set of 6	1 0
Envelopes, cut square, set of 5	1 0

## SAMOA.

### 1896. Error of colour.

2½d., black	1 0
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## SARAWAK.

### 1897.

50 c., green	2 0
\$1, green and black	3 6

## SEYCHELLES.

### 1897.

18 cents, blue, used	0 4
1 rupee, purple and carmine, used	1 9

## SIERRA LEONE.

### 1897.

½d., purple and green	0 1
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## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

### COOLGARDIE CYCLE EXPRESS.

WITH CAMEL (!) IN CENTRE.

6d., 2s., and 5s., set of 3	3 6
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## ZANZIBAR.

French Post Office.

1896 issue with "Zanzibar" added below.

½ anna, green and red	0 6
1 " black and blue	0 6
1½ " blue and red	0 9
2 annas, red on green, and black	1 0
2½ " black on rose, and blue	1 0
3 " brown and black	1 3
4 " red and black	1 6
5 " carmine and blue	1 6
10 " bronze-green and red	2 6

# CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

## REVISED SERIES FOR 1897-98.

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF STANLEY GIBBONS LAST PRICED CATALOGUE.

Special attention is drawn to the low prices at which these Sets are offered—in most cases this will be found to be from 20 to 40 per cent. less than what the Stamps would cost if bought separately.

Used*.	Unused†.	Used and Unused‡.	Post-free, 1d. extra.	All Guaranteed Genuine.	No Reprints.	
			No. in Set.	s. d.	No. in Set.	s. d.
<b>GAMBIA.</b>						
†1880, CC, ½d., 1d., 2d., and 3d. . . . .	..	..	4	7	0	0
†1887, CA, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. . . . .	..	..	7	5	0	0
„ „ used, ½d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d. . . . .	..	..	4	0	8	0
<b>GOLD COAST.</b>						
†1879, CC, ½d., 1d., 2d., and 6d. . . . .	..	..	4	14	0	0
†1884, CA, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. . . . .	..	..	8	3	6	0
„ „ used, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. . . . .	..	..	8	1	6	0
†1884-94, 2s., 5s., and ros. . . . .	..	..	3	22	0	0
„ „ 5s., ros., and 20s., used . . . . .	..	..	3	13	6	0
<b>GRIQUALAND.</b>						
†Including large G and inverted surcharges . . . . .	..	..	7	5	0	0
*Small G on 1d., 4d., and 1s. . . . .	..	..	3	1	6	0
<b>HELIGOLAND.</b>						
<i>All guaranteed genuine originals; the cheap sets offered by certain parties are all reprints of no value.</i>						
†1867-73, perf. and roul. . . . .	..	..	3	3	6	0
†1875, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 25 pfennig . . . . .	..	..	6	5	0	0
<b>HONGKONG.</b>						
†1863-96, including old CC provisionals and Jubilee stamps	..	..	11	6	0	0
†1890, without Chinese surcharge, 20 c., 50 c., and 1 dollar	..	..	3	17	6	0
† „ with „ 20 c., 50 c., and 1 dollar . . . . .	..	..	3	7	6	0
*Mixed used set, including Jubilee and old issues . . . . .	..	..	9	4	0	0
<b>INDIA.</b>						
*1854-55, ½ a., 1 a., and 4 a., red and blue, cut square . . . . .	..	..	3	5	0	0
*1856-64, no wmk., 8 pies, ½, 2, 2, and 4 annas . . . . .	..	..	5	8	0	0
*1865-91, including 6 annas, 8 pies, and two 1 rupees . . . . .	..	..	21	3	0	0
*1895, large 2, 3, and 5 rupees . . . . .	..	..	3	8	6	0
*Service and O.H.M.S., including 1 rupee . . . . .	..	..	12	1	6	0
† „ Unused, including old and provisionals . . . . .	..	..	11	3	6	0
† „ Service, including 8 annas small Service . . . . .	..	..	6	6	0	0
† „ O.H.M.S., including 1 rupee red and green . . . . .	..	..	9	6	6	0
<b>ALWUR.</b>						
†½ a. blue, ½ a. slate, 1 a. brown . . . . .	..	..	3	0	8	0
†½ a. and 1 a., used . . . . .	..	..	2	0	4	0
<b>BAMRA.</b>						
†1890-91, including errors and varieties . . . . .	..	..	7	1	6	0
<b>BHOPAL.</b>						
†1878-80, including large square, &c. . . . .	..	..	6	4	0	0
†1881, large square, including errors and inverted centres . . . . .	..	..	9	10	0	0
†1884-95, later issues, including many now rare varieties . . . . .	..	..	24	12	6	0
<b>CASHMERE.</b>						
†Jummoo, 1870-75, water and oil colours, all circular . . . . .	..	..	8	10	0	0
† „ ordinary paper, circular . . . . .	..	..	3	8	6	0
†Cashmere, 1866-78, including old papers and types . . . . .	..	..	8	7	6	0
† „ 1883, wove paper, including 8 annas . . . . .	..	..	9	4	0	0
† „ Service stamps, ½, 1, and 1 anna . . . . .	..	..	3	0	4	0
<b>CHAMBA.</b>						
†1886-96, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 annas . . . . .	..	..	10	6	0	0
†1896, 2, 3, and 5 rupees, large bicoloured . . . . .	..	..	3	18	0	0
†Service, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 annas . . . . .	..	..	7	4	0	0
<b>OHARKHARI.</b>						
†1897, ½, 1, and 1 anna . . . . .	..	..	3	1	3	0
<b>COCHIN.</b>						
†1892-96, ½, 1, and 2 puttans, small . . . . .	..	..	3	0	9	0
<b>DECCAN.</b>						
†1871, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 12 annas . . . . .	..	..	7	6	6	0
† „ ½, 1, and 2 annas, used . . . . .	..	..	3	0	6	0
†Skeleton type and oblong, 1 anna . . . . .	..	..	4	2	6	0
†Official stamps, red and black surcharges . . . . .	..	..	6	8	0	0
<b>FARIDKOT.</b>						
†1877-90, square, imperf. . . . .	..	..	7	2	6	0
†1888-90, perforated . . . . .	..	..	4	1	0	0
† „ small size, perf. and imperf. . . . .	..	..	7	1	3	0
†1883-90, large Rect., perf. and imperf. . . . .	..	..	7	3	6	0
†1886, on Indian stamps, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 annas, and 1 rupee . . . . .	..	..	8	7	6	0
† „ Service, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 annas . . . . .	..	..	6	4	0	0
<b>GWALIOR.</b>						
†1885-91, red surcharge, ½ and 2 a.; black, ½, 1, 1½, and 2 annas . . . . .	..	..	6	4	0	0
† „ 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 annas . . . . .	..	..	5	4	6	0
†1895, Service, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas . . . . .	..	..	5	3	3	0
*Used, including red surcharge and Service . . . . .	..	..	7	2	6	0
<b>HOLKAR.</b>						
†1886-89, large size and circular . . . . .	..	..	3	1	6	0
†1892, ½, 1, 2, and 2 annas . . . . .	..	..	4	0	9	0
<b>JHALAWAR.</b>						
†1887-90, 1 paisa and ½ anna . . . . .	..	..	2	0	9	0
<b>JHIND.</b>						
†1874, thin paper, ½, 1, and 2 annas . . . . .	..	..	3	6	0	0
†1876, thick paper, ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 a. . . . .	..	..	5	4	0	0
†1882, perf., ½ a., and wove, imperf., ½, 2, 4, and 8 a. . . . .	..	..	5	5	0	0
†1885, perf. and imperf. . . . .	..	..	5	1	6	0
*Various used Native stamps . . . . .	..	..	4	2	0	0
†1885, on Indian stamps, curved surcharge, ½, 1, 2, and 4 annas . . . . .	..	..	4	6	0	0
†1886, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 1 rupee . . . . .	..	..	9	7	6	0
†1896, 2, 3, and 5 rupees . . . . .	..	..	3	25	0	0
†Service, curved, ½, 1, and 2 annas . . . . .	..	..	3	2	0	0
† „ ½, 2, 4, and 8 annas . . . . .	..	..	4	2	3	0
*Used set, including curved and Service . . . . .	..	..	10	4	0	0
<b>NABHA.</b>						
†1885, curved, ½, 1, 2, and 4 annas . . . . .	..	..	4	4	0	0
†1887, red surcharge, ½, 2, and 4 annas . . . . .	..	..	3	6	6	0
†1887-94, 9 pies, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 annas . . . . .	..	..	10	6	0	0
†1896, 2, 3, and 5 rupees . . . . .	..	..	3	18	0	0
†Service, including curved and red surcharges . . . . .	..	..	4	3	6	0
† „ black surcharge, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 annas . . . . .	..	..	8	5	6	0
*Used, including red surcharge and curved Service . . . . .	..	..	6	2	6	0
„ Service, black surcharge, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 12 annas . . . . .	..	..	7	5	0	0
<b>NANGAON.</b>						
†1890-92, including the rare first set . . . . .	..	..	4	1	6	0
†Service, surcharge "M.B.D.", ½, 1, and 2 annas . . . . .	..	..	3	0	9	0
<b>NEPAUL.</b>						
†1881-86, including imperf. and pin perf. . . . .	..	..	5	2	6	0
<b>NOWANUGGER.</b>						
†1877-80, including two first issue . . . . .	..	..	6	1	0	0
†1893, 1, 2, and 3 docras . . . . .	..	..	3	0	6	0
<b>POONCH.</b>						
†1885-8, thin white paper, ½, 1, 2, and 4 annas . . . . .	..	..	4	3	6	0
† „ yellow paper, ½, 1, 2, and 4 annas . . . . .	..	..	5	2	6	0
† „ thick white paper, ½, 1, 2, and 4 annas . . . . .	..	..	4	3	0	0
† „ green, blue, and lavender paper . . . . .	..	..	5	4	0	0
†Service, ½, 1, 2, and 4 annas . . . . .	..	..	5	2	6	0
<b>PUTTIALLA.</b>						
†1884, curved surcharge, ½, 1, 2, and 4 annas . . . . .	..	..	4	3	6	0
†1885, red & black surcharges, including the rare 1 rupee red & slate . . . . .	..	..	6	10	6	0
† „ errors, double surcharges, and APTIALLA . . . . .	..	..	4	5	0	0
†1892, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 6, and 12 annas . . . . .	..	..	8	4	6	0
†Service, including curved and red surcharges . . . . .	..	..	5	3	3	0
† „ PATIALA, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 a., and 1 rupee . . . . .	..	..	6	9	0	0
*Used, including red surcharges . . . . .	..	..	7	1	9	0
„ Service, old issues, including red and curved . . . . .	..	..	6	1	6	0
„ PATIALA, ½, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 a., and 1 rupee slate . . . . .	..	..	7	7	6	0
<b>RAJPEEPLA.</b>						
†1880, ½, 2, and 4 annas . . . . .	..	..	3	3	0	0
<b>SIRMOOR.</b>						
†1879, green and blue . . . . .	..	..	2	8	0	0
†1885, 3, 3, 6 pies, 1 and 2 annas . . . . .	..	..	5	8	0	0
„ used . . . . .	..	..	5	8	0	0
†1895, 3 and 6 pies, 1 and 2 annas . . . . .	..	..	4	2	9	0
„ used . . . . .	..	..	4	0	9	0
†Service, small red and black surcharges . . . . .	..	..	5	2	6	0
„ used . . . . .	..	..	6	3	0	0
† „ 1897, large surcharge . . . . .	..	..	4	0	8	0
<b>BORUTH.</b>						
†1877-79, 1 and 4 a., three varieties of each . . . . .	..	..	6	3	6	0
<b>TRAVANCORE.</b>						
†1888, laid paper, 1, 2, and 3 chuckrams . . . . .	..	..	3	1	3	0
†1889-94, wove paper, ½, 1, 2, and 4 chuckrams . . . . .	..	..	4	1	0	0
„ used ½ and 1 chuckram . . . . .	..	..	2	0	4	0

**Forthcoming New Publications.]****[In Preparation.****A SUPPLEMENT TO THE SEVENTH EDITION**

OF THE

**IMPERIAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.**

Including ALL POSTAL ISSUES from the date of the publication of the Album up to the present time.

Compiled and arranged by MAJOR E. B. EVANS.

THIS NEW WORK will be on similar lines to those already published, with the additional advantage of the inclusion of a very large number of blank pages. These pages will be distributed throughout the book after certain countries, in suitable proportion, according to their seeming or expected needs. By this means, it is hoped that the present cumbersome system of issuing these extra volumes will be obviated, and that this work will form a permanent supplement, as far as reasonably can be expected, and for many years to come. Further particulars, with prices and styles of bindings, will be duly announced and advertised in the "Monthly Journal."

**PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT of the Publication of****THE EIGHTH EDITION OF THE****IMPERIAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM,**

Which will be issued in an entirely new style. Entirely re-arranged and Edited by Mr. GORDON SMITH, M.A.

THE NEW AND EIGHTH EDITION of this standard work will be in four volumes, arranged after the order of our New Catalogue, but not going into quite so much detail or including so many minor varieties. Each volume will be obtainable separately, a distinct advantage to those Collectors who confine their attention to certain sections, or in other words, to those who specialise. On the other hand, for the general Collector the work will be equally valuable, inasmuch as the separation, as enumerated below, will be found to be of far greater convenience than the former system of arrangement.

Vol. I. will consist of **STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.**Vol. II. **STAMPS OF THE REST OF THE WORLD.**

Only Postage Stamps and Revenues that have been used postally will be included in these two Albums.

Vol. III. **LOCAL POSTAGE STAMPS, including Russia, Norway, Sweden, United States, etc.**Vol. IV. **THE WORLD'S ENVELOPE STAMPS AND WRAPPERS, cut Square.**

A large number of supplementary pages will be provided for the insertion of shades, unused varieties, and new issues, and the cumbersome and inconvenient system of supplements will be discontinued.

The first volume will be ready, we hope, by about Christmas next. It is, however, as yet impossible to quote prices, or give any other particulars than those contained in this notice. They will be announced as early as possible in the "Monthly Journal."

**Seventh or Current Edition of the Imperial Album.**

A few of these Albums are still in stock, and can be supplied at full retail prices (but none are left for sale at trade prices).

The numbers on hand are as follows:—

No. 5, price 10/-; No. 6, price 15/-; No. 7, price 20/-; No. 8, price 30/-; and No. 9, price 50/-; carriage extra.

**IMPORTANT TO ADVANCED COLLECTORS!**

NOW READY, and offered to the Philatelic Public for the first time.

**THE ORIEL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.**

THIS NEW ALBUM has been based on a special order from Mr. M. P. CASTLE, Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of London, to whom we have supplied 60 of these books, and to whom reference is kindly permitted. It has met with such an unusually favourable reception from those Collectors who have already used it that on account of its general adaptability, it must undoubtedly quickly take a front rank in this class of publication. Amongst its numerous advantages, one especially may be named, and that is, its convenient size, rendering it extremely portable, and suitable for attending Philatelic Meetings, &c.

To those Philatelists who are unable to personally inspect same at our Establishment, a brief description will be acceptable:—

Each Album contains 50 leaves of the best hand-made paper, faced with Japanese tissue paper, so as to prevent all friction, and is bound in half red Morocco with cloth sides finished in gold. A space on the back of the cover is left plain, so that a Collector can have his books lettered or numbered to show the contents. Each Album is contained in a cloth drop-in case lined with lamb's wool. The leaves, unless specially ordered, are supplied perfectly blank, without any lined border or background, but if desired, special leaves can be supplied with a fine quadrille background, as supplied to the other Philatelic Albums of this form. Exact size of leaves from the outside edges, 10 inches by 10½; available for mounting stamps, 8½ inches by 10½.

*The price of the Album is 30/-; post-free, 30/6.*

The LEAVES, either Plain or with Quadrille Background, can be supplied at the price of 4/6 per dozen, or 32/6 per 100.

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London Philatelic Exhibition, 1897.—Highest Awards for Albums, Catalogues, and Journals.  
 GOLD MEDAL—Paris, 1892. GOLD MEDAL—Geneva, 1896. GOLD MEDAL—Chicago, 1893.

# STANLEY GIBBONS

## NEW PRICED CATALOGUE

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STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, Stamp Importers, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

Vol. VIII.

### CONTENTS:

#### *South Australia*

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	93
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	96
THE RECENT PROVISIONALS OF SIERRA LEONE . . . . .	99
SURCHARGES OF THE ZANZIBAR STAMPS (FRENCH POST OFFICE), 1895 ISSUE . . . . .	100
THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND . . . . .	101
SOUTH AUSTRALIA . . . . .	104
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF INDIA. NOTICES OF 1808-9 . . . . .	109
NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	112
CORRESPONDENCE . . . . .	114
NOTES AND QUERIES . . . . .	114
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	116

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240 pages.

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 Confederate States Stamps, by Major E. B. EVANS.  
 Stamps and Stamp Collecting, by Major E. B. EVANS.  
 Giwelb v. Barbarin. Straits Settlements.  
 The International Exhibition of Postage Stamps at Paris.  
 The Stamps of Shanghai, by W. B. THORNHILL.  
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CONTAINS: History of the Firm of Stanley Gibbons, Limited (illustrated). The Stamps of Shanghai, by W. B. THORNHILL.  
 Reference List of the Stamps of Western Australia, by C. J. PHILLIPS.  
 Stamps and Stamp Collecting (continued).  
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 The Oxford College Issues, by J. R. F. TURNER.  
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By MAJOR E. B. EVANS.

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Price 4/-, in gilt cloth cover; post-free, 4/3.

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FOR affixing Stamps in Collections neatly and expeditiously. Far superior to the old plan of gumming the Stamps, and inserting them so that it is only with great difficulty they can be withdrawn. These Mounts are made of a thin strong white paper, and are ready gummed. By their use, Stamps can be removed at any time without injuring them, or in any way disfiguring the Collection. They are invaluable to those who collect watermarks. They should be used on the hinge system; thus, Moisten the Stamp, attaching the back of it to one half of the mount, the other half being fastened to the Album. The Stamp will then be facing the page; but do not turn it over until perfectly dry. A Collection with the Stamps mounted in this manner is far more valuable, if at any time a sale is desired. Three sizes are kept in stock: No. 1, medium size, suitable for ordinary-sized adhesives; No. 2, smaller size; No. 3, large size—for such Stamps as old Portuguese, or for cut Envelopes. This size may also be used for Cards by using two mounts for each card.

Prices: No. 1, 2, or 3 size, 3d. per 100; 1/6 per 1000, post-free. The prepared Paper can be supplied in Large Sheets, ready Gummed, at 3d. per Sheet, post-free.

**NEW CHEAP MOUNTS.**

AT the request of many clients we have prepared a New Cheap Mount, made from a thicker paper; and a gum being used that permits the Mount to be removed from a book or sheet without damage to the paper, or tearing the Mount, which can thus be used several times over—thus being exceptionally useful for exchange clubs, or for use in dealers' stock books, &c. The Mounts are put up in neat glazed card boxes, 1000 of a size in a box, and are sold in sets of three sizes, viz. three boxes, and 3000 Mounts for 2/6; or, post-free, 2/8 per set.

# STANLEY GIBBONS 1897-98 CATALOGUE.

## ERRATA AND CORRIGENDA.—SIXTH LIST.

### Part I.—BRITISH EMPIRE.

#### BRITISH GUIANA. *s. d.*

505. Price 20 0 used .. .. should be omitted.

#### DOMINICA.

27. Price 10 0 unused .. .. should be 0 6

29. No price; unused .. .. " 2 0

30. " " .. .. " 6 0

#### GAMBIA.

12. Prices 0 9 & 2 0 .. .. should be 2 6 & 2 0

13. " 1 3 & 2 0 .. .. " 5 6 & 2 0

14. " 1 6 & 2 0 .. .. " 4 0 & 3 0

15 & 16. " 7 6 & 7 6 .. .. " 40 0 & 10 0

17. " 15 0 & 10 0 .. .. " 25 0 & 17 6

18. " 17 6 & 10 0 .. .. " 20 0 & 15 0

19 & 20. Price 70 0 unused .. .. should be 60 0

#### GIBRALTAR.

1. Price 3 6 used .. .. should be 2 0

6. " 25 0 .. .. " 20 0

17. No price; used .. .. " 2 6

31. Prices 5 0 & 5 0 .. .. should be 4 0 & 4 0

32. " 10 0 & 8 0 .. .. " 6 0 & 6 0

33. Price 10 0 unused .. .. should be 8 0

**GRENADA.** 46. This stamp has not been issued.

#### HELIGOLAND.

5. Price 1 6 unused .. .. should be 1 0

7. " 20 0 used .. .. " 15 0

8 & 9. " 30 0 & 30 0 .. .. should be 20 0 & 25 0

13. " 50 0 used .. .. should be 40 0

15. " 80 0 .. .. " 60 0

17 & 18. Price 5 0 used .. .. " 4 0

19. Prices 10 0 & 2 0 .. .. should be 5 0 & 1 9

21. " 7 6 & 0 0 .. .. " 1 0 & 4 0

22. " 6 0 used .. .. should be 4 6

23. " 5 0 .. .. " 4 0

25. " 20 0 & 12 6 .. .. should be 15 0 & 10 0

28. " 4 0 used .. .. should be 2 0

**INDIA.** 540 to 545 should be omitted; these surcharges are stated only to exist as forgeries.

**BHOR.** 2. This stamp is only a fiscal, and should be omitted.

**TRAVANCORE.** 3. 3 chuckrams should be 4 chuckrams.

**MAURITIUS.** 44. Price 80 0 unused .. should be 40 0

**MONTserrat.** 52. Price 20 0 unused should be 6 0

#### NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

1. Prices 1 0 & 1 6 .. .. should be 0 9 & 1 0

2. " 0 6 & 3 0 .. .. " 0 4 & 0 6

3. " 2 0 & 3 0 .. .. " 1 6 & 2 0

4. " 1 6 & 1 6 .. .. " 1 0 & 1 3

5. " 6 6 & 6 6 .. .. " 1 9 & 2 0

6. " 5 6 & 6 6 .. .. " 3 6 & 3 6

43. " 0 1 & 0 1 .. .. " 0 3

44. " 0 2 & 0 0 .. .. " 0 3

46. " 0 4 & 0 4 .. .. " 0 9

47 & 48. " 0 4 & 0 3 .. .. " 0 9

49. " 0 9 & 0 9 .. .. " 1 6

50. " 2 0 & 1 6 .. .. " 3 0

} Used prices should be omitted.

#### ST. CHRISTOPHER.

53. Price 30 0 unused .. .. should be 0 6

54. " 40 0 .. .. " 2 6

55. " 40 0 .. .. " 2 0

56. " 40 0 .. .. " 2 6

#### ST. HELENA.

7. Price 5 0 unused .. .. should be 6 0

22. " 12 0 .. .. " 20 0

26. " 5 0 & 5 0 .. .. should be 4 0 & 4 0

29. " 10 0 used .. .. should be 6 0

32. " 20 0 .. .. " 15 0

33. " 25 0 .. .. " 18 0

36. " 0 4 & 0 0 .. .. should be 0 3 & 0 4

37. " 0 4 & 0 0 .. .. " 0 6 & 0 6

38. No price; used .. .. should be 1 0

39. " " .. .. " 0 9

40. " " .. .. " 1 0

41. " " .. .. " 1 6

43. " " .. .. " 1 6

**ST. LUCIA.** 29. This stamp should be omitted; no specimen is known to us with the wmk. really Crown and CC.

#### ST. VINCENT.

1. Price 100 0 .. .. should be 60 0

4. " 45 0 unused .. .. " 30 0

11. " 180 0 .. .. " 100 0

14. " 240 0 .. .. " 175 0

21. " 160 0 .. .. " 120 0

#### SIERRA LEONE.

3. Price 15 0 unused .. .. should be 25 0

13. " 1 0 & 5 0 .. .. should be 2 0 & 3 6

14. " 5 0 used .. .. should be 4 0

16. " 3 0 unused .. .. " 4 0

17. " 2 0 & 1 0 .. .. should be 3 0 & 1 6

#### SIERRA LEONE—continued.

18. Price 60 0 unused .. .. should be 50 0

21. " 6 0 .. .. " 7 6

22. " 7 6 used .. .. " 2 0

23. " 15 0 .. .. " 10 0

30. " 1 0 unused .. .. " 1 6

31. " 2 0 .. .. " 3 0

32. " 0 9 & 0 9 .. .. should be 1 6 & 2 0

#### TASMANIA.

15. Prices 7 6 & 2 6 .. .. should be 4 0 & 1 0

82. " 2 0 & 2 0 .. .. " 3 0 & 4 0

83. " 10 0 & 2 0 .. .. " 5 0 & 1 0

93. " 7 6 & 1 0 .. .. " 12 6 & 2 0

94. " 15 0 unused .. .. should be 25 0

95. " 1 6 .. .. " 3 0

103 & 104. Prices 2 6 unused .. .. should be each 5 0

109 & 110. " 1 0 & 0 6 .. .. " 0 6 & 0 3

111. Prices 10 0 & 2 6 .. .. " 5 0 & 1 6

115. " 10 0 .. .. should be 7 6

#### ZANZIBAR.

12. No price; unused .. .. should be 17 6

22. " " .. .. " 15 0

23. " " .. .. " 15 0

**ZULULAND.** 4. Prices 2 0 & 2 0 .. should be 3 6 & 4 6

### Part II.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

#### FRANCE.

12. Price 12 0 unused .. .. should be 20 0

13. " 10 0 .. .. " 20 0

28. " 20 0 .. .. " 30 0

34. " 3 0 .. .. " 5 0

53. " 15 0 .. .. " 20 0

54. " 10 0 .. .. " 20 0

56. " 20 0 .. .. " 25 0

57. " 25 0 .. .. " 40 0

58. " 17 6 .. .. " 25 0

79. " 5 0 .. .. " 4 0

80. " 4 0 .. .. " 6 0

81. " 1 6 .. .. " 6 0

84. " 4 6 .. .. " 6 0

92 & 93. Price 0 1 each .. .. " 0 3

103 & 104. " 1 6 .. .. " 3 0

111 & 112. " 0 6 .. .. " 0 9

121. Price 2 6 unused .. .. " 4 0

128 to 133 should be unused .. .. each 4 6

174. Price 1 6 unused .. .. should be 4 0

175. " 1 6 .. .. " 5 0

182. No price; unused .. .. " 5 0

184. " " .. .. " 20 0

185. Price 3 6 unused .. .. " 4 6

186 & 187. Price 6 0 unused .. .. " 13 0

188. Price 3 6 unused .. .. " 7 6

193. " 6 6 .. .. " 10 0

199. " 0 9 .. .. " 5 0

#### FRENCH COLONIES.

17. Price 7 6 unused .. .. should be omitted.

24. " 3 0 .. .. " " "

27. " 2 0 .. .. " " "

29. " 1 3 .. .. " " "

30. " 8 0 & 3 0 .. .. should be 12 0 & 6 0

33. " 4 6 unused .. .. should be omitted.

34. " 6 6 & 0 0 .. .. should be 1 0 & 1 6

35. " 6 6 unused .. .. should be 1 0

36. " 0 6 & 0 8 .. .. should be 1 3 & 1 3

38. " 7 6 & 0 6 .. .. " 0 0 & 1 0

40. " 1 0 unused .. .. should be 2 0

50. " 0 8 .. .. " 1 0

52. " 1 6 .. .. " 2 0

53. " 2 0 & 2 0 .. .. should be 3 0 & 3 0

55. " 1 3 unused .. .. should be 2 0

#### BAVARIA.

307. Price 15 0 unused .. .. should be 2 0

308. " 7 6 .. .. " 1 6

309. " 1 6 & 0 4 .. .. should be 1 0 & 0 2

#### PRUSSIA.

1. Price 17 6 unused .. .. should be 10 0

16. " 40 0 .. .. " 22 6

#### MEXICO.

305. Price 1 0 used .. .. should be 0 4

306. " 6 0 unused .. .. " 1 0

307. " 6 0 .. .. " 2 6

308. " 12 6 .. .. " 4 4

**CAMPECHE.** No. 2. 15 centavos does not exist.

**MOROCCO, TANGIERS AND FEZ.**

No. 12. 1 fr. should be 1 peseta.

**SWEDEN.** Nos. 44, 45, 47, 48, 58, 59, 63, 66, 67, 68, 72, 410, all unused prices should be omitted.

**SERVIA.** Nos. 5, 6, and 7, all unused prices should be omitted, and also No. 7 used.

Add. No. 206. Error, printed in the colour of the 50 p.—5 p. carmine, price 15/- unused.

These alterations should be at once written in our Catalogue, and they will then be handy for reference.



# ADDENDA TO PRICED CATALOGUE.

## PART I.

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*  
**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
ARMY OFFICIAL STAMPS.  
1896. Errors. With "OFFICIAL" for "OFFICIAL."

½d., vermilion .. .. 12 6  
1d., lilac .. .. 12 6 3 0

GOVERNMENT PARCELS.  
1897. Surcharged.  
1d., lilac .. .. — 0 6

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.  
1896. Black surcharge.

4 pias. on rod., purple and scarlet .. .. 1 3 1 6

ARMY TELEGRAPHS.  
M. 34. should be 6d.  
M. 40½. 3d., lilac and brown

**BARBADOS.**  
1897. Jubilee Issue.

½d., grey and carmine .. 0 1  
½d., dull green .. .. 0 1  
1d., rose .. .. 0 2  
2½d., ultramarine .. .. 0 4  
5d., olive-brown .. .. 0 9  
6d., mauve and carmine .. 1 0  
8d., orange and ultramarine 1 3  
10d., dull green and carmine 1 6  
2s. 6d., blue-blk. and orange 4 0

**BRIT. BECHUANALAND.**  
1897. Stamp of Cape of Good Hope surcharged in black. (June.)\*

½d., green (var. 1) .. .. 0 9  
½d. " ( " 2) .. .. 0 2

**BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.**  
1897. Type 4. *Wmk. Crown CA.*

1d., black .. .. 0 4 0 6  
2d., black and green .. .. 0 8  
4d. " orange-brown .. 1 3  
6d. " ultramarine .. 2 0 2 6  
1s. " rose .. .. 3 6

Type 5. *Wmk. Crown CC.*  
2s. 6d., black and lilac .. 10 0 12 6  
3s., black and yellow .. 12 0  
5s. " olive .. .. 20 0 25 0  
£1 " blue .. .. 80 0

*New Types. (Sept.)\**  
*Wmk. Crown CA.*

1d., black and ultramarine ..  
2d. " yellow .. ..  
4d. " carmine .. ..  
6d. " sea-green .. ..  
1s. " lilac .. ..  
*Set of unused, 5/3/6.*

*Wmk. Crown CC.*  
2s. 6d., black and ultram. ..  
3s., black and sea-green ..  
4s. " carmine .. ..  
£1 " lilac .. ..  
£10 " yellow .. ..

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA.**

1897. The new stamps of Zanzibar, surcharged with Type 6, in black.

½ a., green and red .. ..  
1 a., blue and red .. ..  
2 a., red-brown and red .. 8 0  
4½ a., orange and red .. 10 0  
5 a., bistre and red .. 10 0  
7½ a., purple and red .. 10 0

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*  
The same, surcharged "2½" in red, in addition.

2½ on 1 a., blue and red .. 15 0  
2½ on 3 a., grey and red .. 15 0  
2½ on 4 a., green and red ..

There are three varieties of the "2½."

**BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.**

1891(?). Type 1. *Thicker paper, no wmk. Perf. 14.*

½d., blue and red .. .. 0 3  
2d., green and red .. .. 1 0 1 0  
3d., grey and green .. ..  
4d., chestnut and black .. ..  
6d., blue .. ..  
8d., lake and blue .. .. 2 0  
3s., brown and green .. .. 8 0

1897. Type 5, colours changed.  
4d., blue and deep lilac .. 0 8

Type 5, re-engraved.

½d., olive-black and violet ..  
1d., scarlet and emerald ..  
2d., grey-brown and mauve ..  
3d., brown-red & ultramarine ..  
4d., ultramarine and mauve ..  
6d., purple and pink .. ..  
8d., olive and violet on buff ..  
£1, black and red-brown on green .. ..

**CANADA.**

1897. Jubilee Issue. (June.)\*

½ c., black .. .. 3 6  
1 c., orange .. .. 0 1 0 1  
2 c., green .. .. 0 2  
3 c., rose .. .. 0 3 0 1  
5 c., deep blue .. .. 0 6  
6 c., brown .. .. 5 0  
8 c., dull violet .. .. 2 0  
10 c., reddish purple .. 1 6  
15 c., grey-black .. .. 2 0  
20 c., vermilion .. .. 1 6  
50 c., bright blue .. .. 3 0  
\$1, carmine .. ..  
\$2, mauve .. ..  
\$3, yellow-brown .. ..  
\$4, pale mauve .. ..  
\$5, moss-green .. ..

Set of 16, complete, price 85/-, unused.

Type 16. *Colour changed.*

8 c., deep purple .. .. 1 3 0 4

*New type.*

½ c., black .. .. 0 1 0 1

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**

OFFICIAL STAMP.

1896. Type 22, surcharged with Type 36, in black.

1 r. 12 c., red-brown .. 12 6

**FIJI ISLANDS.**

1896. Current types. *Perf. 11.*

1d., lilac-rose .. .. 0 2  
2d., light green .. .. 0 4  
2½d., brown .. .. 0 5

*Perf. 11 X 10.*

4d., lilac .. .. 0 8  
5d., blue .. .. 0 9  
6d., rose .. .. 1 0

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*  
**HONGKONG.**

1897. Fiscal Stamp surcharged, in black, for Postal use. (Nov.)\*  
\$1 on \$2, sage-green .. 4 0

**INDIA.**

**NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.**

**BHOPAL.**

1896. *Wove paper. Imperf.*  
Type 8, redraun.  
½ a., green .. ..  
½ a., black .. ..  
Type 7, redraun.  
½ a., black .. ..

**BUNDI.**

1896. *Wove paper. (May, '97.)\**  
½ a., grey-blue .. ..

1896-97. *Laid paper. (April, Sept.)\**

½ a., grey .. .. 0 4  
1 a., red .. .. 0 9  
2 a., green .. .. 1 6  
4 a. " .. .. 3 0  
8 a., red .. .. 3 0  
1 r., yellow on blue .. 8 6

**CHARKARI.**

1896-97. (Sept.)\*

½ anna, magenta .. ..  
½ " purple .. .. 0 4  
½ " green .. .. 0 6  
1 " .. .. 0 9  
4 " .. .. 1 3  
1 annas .. .. 2 6  
2 " .. ..  
4 " .. ..

**COCHIN.**

1896. *Design of Type 1, but larger size.*  
1-puttan, mauve .. .. 0 2

1897. Type 1. *Wmk. Umbrella.*

½ p., orange .. ..  
2 p., purple .. ..

**DECCAN.**

1896. Type 3. *Perf. 12½.*  
½ a., vermilion .. ..

**DHAR.**

1897. *Type-act. Imperf.*  
½ pice, black on red .. ..  
½ anna " magenta .. ..  
1 " " green .. ..

**DUTTIA.**

DATE(?). *No English inscriptions. (Sept.)\**

½ a., black on orange .. ..  
½ a. " blue-green .. ..  
2 a. " yellow .. ..  
4 a. " rose .. ..

*Name in English. (Sept.)\**

1 a., red .. ..  
1897(?). *Name in English. (Sept.)\**  
½ a., black on green .. 1 0  
1 a. " white .. ..  
2 a. " yellow .. ..  
4 a. " rose .. ..

*Name spelt "DATIA."*

½ a., black on green .. ..  
1 a. " white .. ..  
2 a. " yellow .. ..  
4 a. " rose .. ..

\* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**QWALIOR.**

SERVICE STAMPS.

1896. *Surcharged with Type 3, in black.*  
1 r., carmine and green .. ..

*Errors. With two characters in the surcharge transposed, so that it reads "serviv."*

½ a., green .. .. 2 0  
1 a., plum .. .. 3 6  
2 a., blue .. .. 5 0  
3 a., orange .. ..  
4 a., olive .. ..  
8 a., purple .. ..  
1 r., carmine and green ..

**HOLKAR.**

1897. Type 3.

2 a., green .. ..  
4 a., violet .. ..  
8 a., blue .. ..

**LAS BELA.**

1897. (July.)\*

½ a., black .. ..

**PUTTIALLA.**

SERVICE STAMPS.

1896 (?). *Surcharged with Type 5, and the word "SERVICE" upside down.*

½ a., green .. ..  
1 a., plum .. ..  
2 a., blue .. ..

**BIRMOOR.**

SERVICE STAMPS.

1897. Type 2; large black surcharge.

3 pies, orange .. .. 0 1  
6 ,, green .. .. 0 1  
1 a., dull blue .. .. 0 2  
2 a., rose .. .. 0 4

**JAMAICA.**

1897. Types 4, 8. *Wmk. Crown CA.*

1s., brown .. .. 1 6  
5s., mauve .. .. 6 6

**LABUAN.**

1893. *With inverted surcharge.*

2 c. on 40 c., amber .. ..

1896. *Types of North Borneo, surcharged with Type 12, in black.*

25 c., green .. .. 1 3  
50 c., claret .. .. 2 0  
\$1, blue .. .. 4 0

1897. *Designs of Nos. 60-68, with native inscriptions added, same colours as before. (May, '97.)\**

1 c., lilac and black .. 0 1  
2 c., blue .. .. 0 2  
3 c., ochre .. .. 0 3  
5 c., green .. .. 0 5  
6 c., brick-red and black .. 0 5  
8 c., rose .. .. 0 6  
12 c., vermilion .. .. 0 8  
18 c., olive-brown .. .. 2 0  
24 c., lilac and blue .. .. 2 0

*With corrected inscriptions. (Nov.)\**

18 c., olive-brown and black 0 10  
24 c., lilac and blue .. .. 1 3

**MAURITIUS.**

1897. Type 36.

1 c., lilac and blue .. .. 0 2 0 1  
2 c., orange .. .. 0 2 0 1  
4 c., green .. .. 0 2 0 1  
18 c., green and blue .. .. 0 8 0 4

**NATAL.**

1897. Type 14. *Crown CA. Perf. 14.*

6d., magenta .. .. 1 0

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

1897. (Sept.)\*

1 c., green .. .. 0 6  
2 c., carmine .. .. 0 2  
3 c., ultramarine .. .. 0 3  
4 c., olive-green .. .. 0 4  
5 c., mauve .. .. 0 5  
6 c., red-brown .. ..  
8 c., orange .. ..  
10 c., deep brown .. ..  
12 c., deep blue .. ..  
15 c., vermilion .. ..  
24 c., violet .. ..  
30 c., grey-black .. ..  
35 c., brick-red .. ..  
60 c., sepia .. ..

Set of 7, 20p.  
,, 14, 15p.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

Type 18. *Surcharged in black. (Dec.)\**

1 c. on 3 c., slate (var. 1) ..  
1 c. on 3 c. ,, ( ,, 2) ..  
1 c. on 3 c. ,, ( ,, 3) ..

**NEW HEBRIDES.**

1897. (July.)\*

1d., black and magenta .. 0 2  
2d., blue and brown .. .. 0 4

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

*Varieties of perforation.*

3d., green (perf. 12) .. ..  
3d., ,, ( ,, 11) .. ..  
3d., ,, (p. 11 x 12) .. ..  
5d., ,, ( ,, ) .. ..  
9d. on 10d. (perf. 11) .. ..

1897. *Wmk. Crown and NSW. The surcharge on the 9d. reset.*

9d. on 10d., red-brown (p. 12) 1 3  
10d., mauve (p. 11 x 12) .. 1 6

*New types. (Sept.)\**

1d., carmine .. .. 0 2  
2d., dull blue .. .. 0 4  
2½d., mauve .. .. 0 5

*Type and wmk. of 1860. Perf. 11.*

5s., purple .. ..

**NEW ZEALAND.**

*Varieties of perforation.*

1d., rose (perf. 11) .. .. 1 0  
2d., lilac ( ,, 11) .. ..  
6d., brown ( ,, 11) .. .. 3 6  
8d., blue ( ,, 10) .. ..

*Perf. 10 x 11.*

½d., black .. .. 0 1  
1d., rose .. .. 0 2  
2d., lilac .. .. 0 4  
2½d., blue .. ..  
3d., orange .. .. 0 5  
4d., green .. ..  
6d., brown .. .. 0 9  
1s., brown-red .. .. 1 6

LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Type 20. *Perf. 10.*

½d., purple .. .. 0 8  
1d., blue .. .. 0 6  
2d., red-brown .. .. 1 0 0 4  
½d., purple (perf. 11 x 10) .. 1 0

**NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.**

1897. *Wmk. Crown CA.*

½d., green .. .. 0 1  
1d., vermilion .. .. 0 2  
2d., lake .. ..  
2½d., blue .. ..  
5d., lilac .. ..  
1s., black .. ..

**NORTH BORNEO.**

1896. *The \$1 stamp surcharged in black.*

4 c. on \$1, red .. .. 0 3 1 0  
10 c. ,, ,, .. .. 0 8 2 0  
20 c. ,, ,, .. .. 1 0 3 0  
30 c. ,, ,, .. .. 1 3  
40 c. ,, ,, .. .. 1 6

1897. *Designs of 1894 with native inscriptions.*

1 c., ochre and black .. 0 1  
2 c., lake .. .. 0 2  
3 c., lilac and olive-green .. 0 3  
5 c., vermilion and black .. 0 5  
6 c., olive-brown .. .. 0 5  
8 c., dull lilac .. .. 0 6  
12 c., blue .. .. 0 9  
18 c., deep green .. .. 2 0  
24 c., dull lake and blue .. 2 0

*With corrected inscriptions.*

18 c., deep green and black 0 10  
24 c., dull lake and blue .. 1 3

**QUEENSLAND.**

1897. *Numerals in the 4 corners. (Sept.)\**

1d., vermilion .. .. 0 2 0 1  
2d., blue .. .. 0 4 0 2

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**ST. HELENA.**

1897. Type 6.

½d., green .. .. 0 1 0 1

**ST. VINCENT.**

1897. Type 1. *Crown CA. Perf. 14.*

2½d., milky blue .. .. 0 4  
5d., grey-brown .. .. 0 9

*Surcharged as Type 11, in black.*

3d. on 1d., lilac .. .. 0 9

**SEYCHELLES.**

No. 21 should be "36 c. on 45 c."

1897. Type 1.

2 c., yellow and green .. ..  
4 c., pale green .. ..  
8 c., carmine and green .. ..  
10 c., blue and black .. ..  
16 c., red-brown and blue .. ..  
18 c., ultramarine .. .. 0 6 0 4  
36 c., brown and carmine .. 1 0  
1 r., mauve and deep red .. 2 6 1 9

**SIERRA LEONE.**

1897. Types 4, 5.

½d., lilac and green .. .. 0 1  
1½d., black .. .. 0 3  
4d., carmine .. .. 0 6  
5d., black .. .. 0 8 0 3  
6d., lilac .. .. 0 9

*Fiscal stamps, surcharged in black.*

(May, '97.)\*

1d., lilac and green .. 0 9  
2½d. on 3d. ,, .. 2 6  
2½d. on 6d. ,, .. 3 0  
2½d. on 1s. ,, .. 6 0  
2½d. on 2s. ,, ..

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

1897. *Perf. 13.*

½d., Venetian red .. ..  
3d., grey-green .. ..

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1896-97. *With surcharge Type 24.*

½d., brown (perf. 10) .. ..  
2½d., blue-lilac .. ..  
2s., crimson (p. 10 x 11½) ..

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

**PAHANG.**

Type 7.

5 c., lilac and ochre .. ..

**PERAK.**

SERVICE STAMPS.

1897.

Type 5, *surcharged "Service," in black.*

5 c., lilac and ochre .. ..

**TASMANIA.**

1897. Type 12.

5s., lilac and red .. .. 7 6  
£1, green and yellow .. ..

**TOBAGO.**

1896. *Fiscal stamp surcharged in black.*

(Feb., '97.)\*

½d. on 4d., lilac and pink .. 10 0 10 0

**TONGA.**

1887-92. *Nos. 5 to 9 are perf. 12 x 11½.*

*Add to this issue:—*

1s., green (perf. 12 x 11½) .. 7 6

1896. *No. 35, surcharged with Type 13.*

½d. on 1½d. on 2d. .. ..

1897. *New types. (Sept.)*

½d., dark blue .. ..  
1d., red and black .. ..  
2d., bistre and black .. ..  
2½d., blue and black .. ..  
3d., emerald and black .. ..  
4d., lilac and green .. ..  
5d., orange and black .. ..  
6d., vermilion .. ..  
7d., green and black .. ..  
10d., carmine and black .. ..  
1s., brown and black .. ..  
2s., blue and black .. ..  
2s. 6d., purple .. ..  
5s., orange-red and black ..

\* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

**UGANDA.**

	<i>Un. Used.</i>
	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
1895. Letters "U. G." and numerals.	
5 (cowries), black .. .. .	
10 " " " " " " " " " "	
15 " " " " " " " " " "	
20 " " " " " " " " " "	
25 " " " " " " " " " "	
30 " " " " " " " " " "	
35 " " " " " " " " " "	
40 " " " " " " " " " "	
50 " " " " " " " " " "	
60 " " " " " " " " " "	
5 " " violet .. .. .	
10 " " " " " " " " " "	
15 " " " " " " " " " "	
20 " " " " " " " " " "	
25 " " " " " " " " " "	
50 " " " " " " " " " "	
100 " " " " " " " " " "	

1896. With "V 6 R" and name.

5 (cowries), violet .. .. .	
10 " " " " " " " " " "	
15 " " " " " " " " " "	
20 " " " " " " " " " "	
25 " " " " " " " " " "	
30 " " " " " " " " " "	

	<i>Un. Used.</i>
	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
40 (cowries), violet .. .. .	
50 " " " " " " " " " "	
60 " " " " " " " " " "	
100 " " " " " " " " " "	
1897. Inscribed "UGANDA PROTECTORATE" (May, '97.)*	
<i>Impression in black.</i>	
1 anna, on white wove .. 0 6	
2 annas " " " " " " " " " "	0 9
3 " " " " " " " " " "	1 0
4 " " " " " " " " " "	1 3
8 " on yellowish " " " " " "	2 6
1 rupee " " " " " " " " " "	4 6
5 rupees " " " " " " " " " "	

**VICTORIA.**

1862(?). Type 6. Wmk. "6." Perf. 12.	
2d., pale lilac .. .. .	
1897. Wmk. V and Crown. Perf. 12.	
(Dec.)*	
1½d., green .. .. .	0 3
<i>Postal fiscals. (July.)*</i>	
£5, pale blue and lake .. .. .	
£6, yellow and pale blue .. .. .	
£7, rose and black .. .. .	

	<i>Un. Used.</i>
	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
£8, purple and orange .. .. .	
£9, green and rose .. .. .	
£10, mauve .. .. .	
£25, green .. .. .	
£50, purple .. .. .	
£100, carmine .. .. .	

**ZANZIBAR.**

1897. With head of Sultan. (Feb., '97.)\*

½ a., yellow-green and red .. 0 1 0 2	
1 a., dark blue .. .. .	0 2 0 3
2 a., red-brown .. .. .	0 4 0 6
2½ a., ultramarine .. .. .	0 5 0 5
3 a., grey .. .. .	0 9 1 0
4 a., green-black .. .. .	0 8 1 0
4½ a., orange .. .. .	0 9 1 0
5 a., bistre .. .. .	0 10 0 10
7½ a., purple .. .. .	1 3 1 3
8 a., bronze .. .. .	1 4 1 6
1 r., ultramarine .. .. .	2 6 2 6
2 r., deep green .. .. .	5 0 5 0
3 r., lilac .. .. .	7 6
4 r., purple-brown .. .. .	10 0
5 r., dark brown .. .. .	12 6
<i>Surcharged "2½" in red; three varieties.</i>	
2½ on 1 a., deep blue and red .. .. .	
2½ on 4 a., green-black .. .. .	15 0 15 0

**PART II.**

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

1897. Type 65.

1 p. 20 c., black .. .. .	7 6
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**AUSTRIA.**

1897. Type 9. Bluish paper.

5 kr., red .. .. .	
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**BELGIUM.**

1897. Type 32.

50 c., grey .. .. .	
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**BOLIVIA.**

1897. New types. (June-Oct.)\*

1 c., olive-green .. .. .	
2 c., red .. .. .	
5 c., green .. .. .	
10 c., dull blue .. .. .	
20 c., black and marone .. .. .	
50 c., orange-yellow .. .. .	
1 b., violet on bluish .. .. .	
2 b., blk., red, yell., & grn.	

**BRAZIL.**

1897. With "REIS—REIS" at foot.

10 r., carmine and blue .. 0 1	
100 r., rose and black .. .. .	
1000 r., green and mauve .. .. .	

**CHILI.**

RETURN RECEIPT STAMP.

1897. Type 10. Inscription altered.

5 c., black .. .. .	
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UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1897. Type 14.

100 c., red on yellow .. .. .	
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**CHINA.**

1897. Types of 1886 and 1895 surcharged in black, with values in cents. (April, '97.)\*

(a) Small figures.

½ c. on 3 c., yellow .. .. .	0 2
1 c. on 1 c., green .. .. .	0 9
1 c. on 1 c., red .. .. .	0 9
2 c. on 3 c., lilac .. .. .	1 0
2 c. on 2 c., green .. .. .	
4 c. on 4 c., rose .. .. .	0 4
5 c. on 5 c., olive .. .. .	0 6
5 c. on 5 c., orange .. .. .	0 6
8 c. on 6 c., brown .. .. .	0 8
10 c. on 6 c. " " " " " " " " " "	
10 c. on 9 c., green .. .. .	
10 c. on 12 c., orange .. .. .	0 10
30 c. on 24 c., rose .. .. .	2 0

(b) Larger figures.

½ c. on 3 c., yellow .. .. .	0 3
1 c. on 1 c., green .. .. .	3 6
1 c. on 1 c., red .. .. .	0 3
2 c. on 3 c., lilac .. .. .	3 6
2 c. on 2 c., green .. .. .	0 3
4 c. on 4 c., rose .. .. .	0 6
5 c. on 5 c., olive .. .. .	3 6
5 c. on 5 c., orange .. .. .	0 9
8 c. on 6 c., brown .. .. .	1 0
10 c. on 9 c., green .. .. .	0 9
10 c. on 12 c., orange .. .. .	0 9
30 c. on 24 c., rose .. .. .	2 0

Revenue Stamps surcharged for postage.

1 c. on 3 c., red .. .. .	0 2
2 c. on 3 c. " (a) .. .. .	0 3
2 c. on 3 c. " (b) .. .. .	0 3
4 c. on 3 c. " (a) .. .. .	0 4
4 c. on 3 c. " (b) .. .. .	0 4
£1 on 3 c. " " " " " " " " " "	4 0

New types. (Nov., Dec.)\*

½ c., lake .. .. .	0 1
1 c., yellow .. .. .	0 1
2 c., orange .. .. .	0 2
4 c., brown .. .. .	0 4
5 c., rose .. .. .	0 5
10 c., dark green .. .. .	0 8
20 c., purple-brown .. .. .	1 0
30 c., carmine-red .. .. .	1 6
50 c., green .. .. .	2 6
50 c., dark green (error) .. .. .	
£1, carmine and rose .. .. .	4 0
£2, orange and yellow .. .. .	7 6
£5, green and rose .. .. .	17 6

**COLOMBIA.**

1897. Current types.

2 c., blue-green (p. 12) .. .. .	
5 c., brown on deep buff .. 0 4	
10 c., brn. on rose (p. 12 x 13½) .. .. .	
20 c. " pale blue .. .. .	1 3

**ANTIOQUIA.**

1875. Type 16. Laid paper.

1 c., black .. .. .	
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**TOLIMA.**

1884. Type 12. Thin laid paper.

1 p., rose-lilac .. .. .	
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**DENMARK.**

1897. Type 7. Perf. 12½.

3 öre, grey and blue .. .. .	0 1
100 " yellow and grey .. .. .	2 0

Set of 9, 4/6.

\* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**EGYPT.**

1897. *Current stamps surcharged, in black, for use in the Soudan.* (May, '97).  
 1 mil., brown .. .. 0 2 0 2  
 2 " green .. .. 0 2 0 3  
 3 " orange .. .. 0 3 0 4  
 5 " carmine .. .. 0 4 0 4  
 1 piast., ultramarine .. .. 0 6 0 6  
 2 " orange-brown .. .. 1 0  
 5 " grey .. .. 2 6  
 10 " mauve .. .. 5 0

**UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.**

1897. Type 53. *Surcharged as above.*  
 2 mil., green .. .. 0 3 0 3  
 10 c. " marone .. .. 0 6 0 6  
 1 piast., ultramarine .. .. 0 6 0 6  
 2 " dull orange .. .. 1 0 1 0

**FRANCE.**

FOR POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO.

1896-97. *Surcharged in vermilion.*

5 c. on 5 c., green .. ..  
 10 c. on 10 c., black on lilac .. ..  
 25 c. on 25 c., black on rose .. ..

*Surcharged in black.*

50 c. on 50 c., pale rose on white .. ..

FOR POST OFFICES IN ZANZIBAR.

1897. *Surcharged with name and value.*

*In red.*

½ a. on 5 c., green .. .. 0 6  
 1½ a. on 15 c., blue .. .. 0 9  
 10 a. on 1 fr., olive-green .. .. 2 6

*In blue.*

1 a. on 10 c., black on lilac .. .. 0 6  
 2½ a. on 25 c., " rose .. .. 1 0  
 5 a. on 50 c., carmine .. .. 1 6

*In black.*

2 a. on 20 c., red on green .. .. 1 0  
 3 a. on 30 c., brown .. .. 1 3  
 4 a. on 40 c., red .. .. 1 6  
 7½ a. on 75 c., blk. on orange .. ..  
 50 a. on 5 fr., lilac .. ..

*Stamps of 1894 surcharged with name and a second value, in black.* (Oct.)\*

2½ a. on ½ a. (5 c.) .. ..  
 2½ a. on 1 a. (10 c.) .. ..  
 2½ a. on 1½ a. (15 c.) .. ..  
 5 a. on 3 a. (30 c.) .. ..  
 5 a. on 4 a. (40 c.) .. ..

*Type-set design, printed on margins of sheets.*

2½ a., black on green .. ..  
 2½ a. " lilac .. ..  
 2½ a. " quadrillé .. ..  
 5 a. " buff .. ..  
 5 a. " straw .. ..

**UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.**

Type 53 of France, *surcharged with name and value.* (Dec.)\*

*In carmine.*

½ a. on 5 c., blue .. ..  
 1 a. on 10 c., brown .. ..  
 1½ a. on 15 c., green .. ..

*In black.*

3 a. on 30 c., carmine .. ..  
 5 a. on 50 c., violet .. ..

**FRENCH COLONIES.**

**GRAND COMORO.**

1897. *Colonial type, inscribed "GRANDE COMORE."*

(a) *Name in red.*

1 c., black on azure .. .. 0 1  
 5 c., green on pale green .. ..  
 15 c., blue .. ..  
 25 c., black on rose .. ..  
 75 c., " orange .. ..  
 1 fr., olive-green on toned .. ..

(b) *Name in blue.*

2 c., brown on buff .. .. 0 1  
 4 c., purple-brown on grey .. .. 0 1  
 10 c., black on lilac .. ..  
 20 c., red on green .. ..  
 30 c., cinnamon on drab .. ..  
 40 c., red on yellow .. ..  
 50 c., carmine on rose .. ..

Set of 13, unused, 4/6.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**MADAGASOAR & DEPENDENCIES.**

1897. Type 1, name in red.  
 1 fr., olive-green .. ..

**UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.**

1897. Type "u" *imperf., surcharged.* (May, '97).\*

*Red surcharge.*

5 c., blue .. .. 0 1  
 10 c., brown .. .. 0 2  
 40 c., lilac .. .. 0 8  
 1 fr., green .. .. 1 6

*Blue surcharge.*

20 c., yellow .. .. 0 4  
 30 c., rose .. .. 0 6  
 50 c., mauve .. .. 0 9

**SOMALI COAST.**

1897. *Colonial type, inscribed "CÔTE FRANÇAISE DES SOMALIS."*

(a) *Name in red.*

1 c., black on azure .. ..  
 5 c., green on pale green .. ..  
 15 c., blue .. ..  
 25 c., black on rose .. ..  
 75 c., " orange .. ..  
 1 fr., olive-green on toned .. ..

(b) *Name in blue.*

2 c., brown on buff .. ..  
 4 c., purple-brown on grey .. ..  
 10 c., black on lilac .. ..  
 20 c., red on green .. ..  
 30 c., cinnamon on drab .. ..  
 40 c., red on yellow .. ..  
 50 c., carmine on rose .. ..

**GERMAN COLONIES.**

Stamps of German Empire *surcharged in black.* (April, '97).\*

**CAMEROONS.**

1897. *Surcharged "Kamerun."*

3 pf., brown .. .. 0 2  
 5 " green .. .. 0 2  
 10 " carmine .. .. 0 3  
 20 " ultramarine .. .. 0 6  
 25 " orange .. .. 0 9  
 50 " red-brown .. .. 2 3

Set of 6, 2/3.

**MARSHALL ISLANDS.**

1897. *Surcharged "Marschall-Inseln."*

3 pf., brown .. ..  
 5 " green .. ..  
 10 " carmine .. ..  
 20 " ultramarine .. ..  
 25 " orange .. ..  
 50 " red-brown .. ..

**NEW GUINEA.**

1897.

*Surcharged "Deutsch Neu-Guinea."*

3 pf., brown .. ..  
 5 " green .. ..  
 10 " carmine .. ..  
 20 " ultramarine .. ..  
 25 " orange .. ..  
 50 " red-brown .. ..

**SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.**

1897. *Surcharged "Deutsch Sudwest-Africa."*

3 pf., brown .. ..  
 5 " green .. ..  
 10 " carmine .. ..  
 20 " ultramarine .. ..  
 25 " orange .. ..  
 50 " red-brown .. ..

**TOGO.**

1897. *Surcharged "Togo."*

3 pf., brown .. ..  
 5 " green .. ..  
 10 " carmine .. ..  
 20 " ultramarine .. ..  
 25 " orange .. ..  
 50 " red-brown .. ..

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**GREECE.**

1896. *Olympic Games issue.*

1 lept., ochre .. .. 0 1 0 1  
 2 " rose .. .. 0 1 0 1  
 5 " lilac .. .. 0 1 0 1  
 10 " slate .. .. 0 2 0 2  
 20 " brown .. .. 0 4 0 2  
 25 " red .. .. 0 4 0 2  
 40 " purple .. .. 0 6 0 3  
 60 " black .. .. 0 8 0 4  
 1 drach., blue .. .. 1 0 0 4  
 2 " bistre .. .. 1 9  
 5 " green .. .. 4 0  
 10 " brown .. .. 7 6

**GUATEMALA.**

1897. *Black on surface-coloured paper. Perf. 12.* (May, '97).\*

1 c., on lilac-grey .. .. 0 1  
 2 c., on greenish grey .. .. 0 2  
 6 c., on orange .. .. 0 6  
 10 c., on deep blue .. .. 0 9  
 12 c., on carmine .. .. 1 0  
 18 c., on white .. .. 1 6  
 20 c., on vermilion .. .. 1 8  
 25 c., on brown .. .. 2 0  
 50 c., on rosy brown .. .. 3 6  
 75 c., on azure .. .. 5 0  
 100 c., on blue-green .. .. 6 0  
 150 c., on flesh .. .. 9 0  
 200 c., on magenta .. .. 12 0  
 500 c., on green .. .. 27 6

**HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.**

FOREIGN OFFICE STAMPS.

1897. (April, '97).\*

2 c., yellow-green .. .. 0 2  
 5 c., deep brown .. ..  
 6 c., deep ultramarine .. ..  
 10 c., rose .. ..  
 12 c., orange .. ..  
 25 c., deep violet .. ..

**HOLLAND.**

**CURACAO.**

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1897. Type 52.

40 c., black and green .. ..

**DUTCH INDIES.**

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1897. Type 53.

15 c., black and carmine .. ..  
 30 c. " " .. ..

**SURINAM.**

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1897. Type 51.

40 c., black and lilac .. ..

**ITALY.**

1897. *New type.* (April, '97).\*  
 5 c., green .. .. 0 2

**ERITREA.**

1897. *New type, surcharged.*

5 c., green .. ..

**JAPAN.**

1897. Type 19.

1 sen, olive-green .. .. 0 1

**LIBERIA.**

1897. *Wmk. Type 15. Perf. 14½.* (Feb., '97).\*

1 c., mauve .. .. 0 1  
 2 c., black and olive .. .. 0 2  
 5 c., " magenta .. .. 0 4  
 10 c., " yellow .. .. 0 8  
 15 c., grey .. .. 0 10  
 20 c., red .. .. 1 3  
 25 c., green .. .. 1 4  
 30 c., grey-blue .. .. 1 8  
 50 c., black and brown-red .. .. 2 6

*Inland Postage.* (Sept.)\*

3 c., red and green .. .. 0 3

\* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>MEXICO.</b>		
1896. <i>Current types. Wmk. "CORREOS-EUM. Pin-perf."</i>		
12 c., chestnut (error) .. .. .		
20 c., brown-lilac .. .. .		
50 c., violet .. .. .	2	6
1897. <i>Wmk. "R.M." Perf. 12.</i>		
5 pesos, vermilion .. .. .		
10 " deep blue .. .. .		
<i>Wmk. Eagle and "R.M." Perf. 12.</i>		
4 c., orange-red .. .. .	0	3
5 c., ultramarine .. .. .	0	4
20 c., rose-red .. .. .	1	0
1 p., brown .. .. .	4	6
<b>OFFICIAL STAMPS.</b>		
1897. <i>Current types. Wmk. "R.M." Black surcharge.</i>		
1 c., green .. .. .		
4 c., orange .. .. .		

<b>MONACO.</b>		
1897. <i>Type 2. New colours.</i>		
1 c., pale bronze-green .. .. .	0	1
50 c., bistre on yellow .. .. .	0	9
75 c., deep brown on straw .. .. .	1	3
5 fr., bright rose on greenish .. .. .	6	6

<b>MOROCCO.</b>		
<b>ALCAZAR AND OUAZZAN.</b>		
1896. <i>Perf. 11½. (May, '97.)*</i>		
5 c., carmine .. .. .		
10 c., blue .. .. .		
15 c., orange .. .. .		
20 c., green .. .. .		
40 c., violet .. .. .		
50 c., yellow .. .. .		
1 fr., brown .. .. .		

Set of 7, 3/-

<b>FEZ AND MESQUINEZ.</b>		
1896. <i>Perf. 12½. Value in second colour. (May, '97.)*</i>		
5 c., green and red .. .. .		
10 c., carmine and blue .. .. .		
15 c., blue and yellow .. .. .		
20 c., yellow and violet .. .. .		
25 c., violet and green .. .. .		
35 c., brown and carmine .. .. .		
50 c., salmon and brown .. .. .		
1 fr., deep green .. .. .		

Set of 8, 3/-

<b>MAGAZAN AND MOROCCO.</b>		
1897. (Sept.)*		
5 c., blue .. .. .		
10 c., rose .. .. .		
25 c., olive-green .. .. .		
50 c., green .. .. .		
75 c., orange-brown .. .. .		
1 p., mauve .. .. .		

Set of 6, 3/-

<b>UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.</b>		
1897. (July)*		
5 c., blue and black .. .. .		
10 c., yellow-green and black .. .. .		
20 c., blue-green .. .. .		
30 c., rose .. .. .		
40 c., brown .. .. .		
50 c., lilac .. .. .		
1 p., violet .. .. .		

**MOGADOR AND MOROCCO.**  
Nos. 8 to 12 of "Tangiers and Fez" belong to this service.

<b>TANGIER AND TETOUAN.</b>		
1897. (Nov.)*		
5 c., yellow-green .. .. .		
10 c., red .. .. .		
15 c., grey .. .. .		
20 c., blue .. .. .		
25 c., lilac .. .. .		

<b>TETOUAN AND OHECHOUAN.</b>		
1896. <i>Perf. 11½. (May, '97.)*</i>		
5 c., blue .. .. .		
10 c., green .. .. .		
20 c., carmine .. .. .		
25 c., orange .. .. .		
40 c., violet .. .. .		
50 c., red .. .. .		
1 fr., brown .. .. .		

Set of 7, 3/-

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>TETOUAN AND EL-KBAR.</b>		
1897. <i>Perf. 11½. (Sept.)*</i>		
5 c., vermilion .. .. .		
10 c., yellow-green .. .. .		
20 c., blue .. .. .		
25 c., violet .. .. .		
50 c., ochre .. .. .		
1 p., grey .. .. .		
2 p., rose .. .. .		
<b>NICARAGUA.</b>		
1897. <i>Type 12. Dated "1897." Perf. 12.</i>		
1 c., mauve .. .. .		
2 c., blue-green .. .. .		
5 c., rose .. .. .		
10 c., blue .. .. .		
20 c., bistre-brown .. .. .		
50 c., blue-grey .. .. .		
1 p., grey-black .. .. .		
2 p., claret .. .. .		
5 p., deep blue .. .. .		

<b>UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.</b>		
1896. <i>Perf. 12. (May, '97.)*</i>		
1 c., orange .. .. .		
2 c., " .. .. .		
5 c., " .. .. .		
10 c., " .. .. .		
20 c., " .. .. .		
30 c., " .. .. .		
50 c., " .. .. .		
1897. <i>Same type, &amp;c.</i>		
1 c., mauve .. .. .		
2 c., " .. .. .		
5 c., " .. .. .		
10 c., " .. .. .		
20 c., " .. .. .		
30 c., " .. .. .		
50 c., " .. .. .		

<b>ORANGE FREE STATE.</b>		
1897. <i>Type 1. Perf. 14.</i>		
½d., orange .. .. .	0	1
1d., mauve .. .. .	0	2
1s., brown .. .. .	1	6

<b>PERU.</b>		
1897. <i>Types 28, 27. Perf. 12.</i>		
1 c., bright blue .. .. .	0	2
5 c., green .. .. .	0	2
Type 53. <i>Surcharged "FRANQUEO."</i>		
1 c., bistre-brown .. .. .	0	6

<b>UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.</b>		
1897. <i>Types 51, 18, 19, surcharged "DE-PICIT," in black. (June, '97.)*</i>		
5 c., red .. .. .		
10 c., orange .. .. .		
20 c., blue .. .. .		
50 c., vermilion .. .. .		
1 sol, sepia .. .. .		

<b>PORTUGUESE COLONIES.</b>		
<b>MOZAMBIQUE.</b>		
1897. <i>Type 7, surcharged in black.</i>		
50 r. on 300 r., blue on salmon .. .. .		

<b>TIMOR.</b>		
1895 (?). <i>Type 3, surcharged in black.</i>		
2 avos on 10 r., green .. .. .		

<b>RUSSIAN LOCALS.</b>		
<b>ARDATOFF.</b>		
1897. <i>Type 3. Eight varieties. Perf. 11½.</i>		
5 kop., red .. .. .		

<b>BELEBEL.</b>		
1897. <i>Types 2 and 3, redrawn. (April, '97.)*</i>		
2 kop., deep blue .. .. .	0	3
5 " indigo and rose .. .. .	0	6

<b>GRIAZOVETZ.</b>		
1897. <i>Four types. (July.)*</i>		
<i>First type.</i>		
4 kop., black and vermilion .. .. .	0	5
4 " brown .. .. .	0	5
4 " blue-green .. .. .	0	5
4 " rose .. .. .	0	5
4 " lilac .. .. .	0	5
4 " dull blue .. .. .	0	5

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<i>Second type.</i>		
4 kop., black and red .. .. .	0	5
4 " brown .. .. .	0	5
4 " emerald-gn. .. .. .	0	5
4 " grey-green .. .. .	0	5
4 " rose .. .. .	0	5
4 " mauve .. .. .	0	5
<i>Third type.</i>		
4 kop., black and vermilion .. .. .	0	5
4 " brown .. .. .	0	5
4 " blue-green .. .. .	0	5
4 " pink .. .. .	0	5
4 " lilac .. .. .	0	5
4 " dull blue .. .. .	0	5
<i>Fourth type.</i>		
4 kop., vermilion .. .. .	0	5
4 " chestnut .. .. .	0	5
4 " emerald-green .. .. .	0	5
4 " dull green .. .. .	0	5
4 " rose .. .. .	0	5
4 " mauve .. .. .	0	5

<b>KADNIKOV.</b>		
1897. <i>Type 7. Perf. 11½.</i>		
1 k., red, green, and blue .. .. .	0	2
<b>KREMENTSCHOUG.</b>		
1897. <i>Type 1, redrawn. Perf. 11½. (April, '97.)*</i>		
3 kop., ochre-yellow .. .. .		
<b>LAISCHEV.</b>		
1896. <i>Perf. 11½. (May, '97.)*</i>		
1 kop., orange .. .. .		
3 " red .. .. .	0	4
5 " blue .. .. .	0	6
<b>NIKOLSK.</b>		

The value of Nos. 2 and 3 is 2 kopecks.

<b>NOVOUZENSK.</b>		
1897. <i>Perf. 13. (April, '97.)*</i>		
3 kop., indigo and rose .. .. .		

<b>OSBA.</b>		
1897. <i>Types 3, 4. Perf. 11½.</i>		
2 kop., brown-lilac .. .. .		
8 " blue and green .. .. .		
<b>OSTABCHKOV.</b>		
1897. <i>Type 1, redrawn. Black impression. Perf. 11½.</i>		
3 kop., on yellow laid .. .. .	0	4
3 " on rose .. .. .		

<b>OUSTIOUJNA.</b>		
1897. <i>New type.</i>		
3 k., blk. on orange .. .. .	0	4
3 k., grey .. .. .	0	4
3 k., grey granite .. .. .	0	4
3 k., lilac-rose .. .. .	0	4
3 k., green .. .. .	0	4

<b>OUSTYSBOLSK.</b>		
1897. <i>Type 13. Perf. 11½.</i>		
2 k., brown, red, and green .. .. .		

<b>BAPOJK.</b>		
1897. <i>New type. Perf. 11½. (May, '97.)*</i>		
5 k., carmine and green .. .. .	0	6
10 k., green and yellow .. .. .	1	0

<b>SCHATZK.</b>		
1897. <i>Type 13 reset. Pin-perf. (May, '97.)*</i>		
3 k., black on yellow-green .. .. .	0	4

<b>TOTMA.</b>		
1897. <i>Type 2, without the buff portion.</i>		
3 k., blk., red, gold, and blue .. .. .	0	4

<b>TSCHERDINA.</b>		
1897. <i>Type 4. Perf. 11½.</i>		
1 kop., orange-yellow .. .. .		
2 " pale rose .. .. .	0	3

<b>VALKI.</b>		
1897. <i>Type 1. Thin paper. Perf. 11½.</i>		
1 kop., rose .. .. .	0	2
2 " blue .. .. .	0	3

<b>ZADONSK.</b>		
1897. <i>Type 11. Perf. 11½.</i>		
1 kop., brown .. .. .		
<i>Types 5 and 10. Imperf.</i>		
1 kop., vermilion (5) .. .. .	0	2
5 " blue-green (10) .. .. .	0	6

\* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VIII.

DECEMBER 31, 1897.

No. 90.

## EDITORIAL.

**A**NOTHER twelve months have passed since we last offered to our readers the season's greetings, wishing them a very Merry Christmas, with a Happy New Year to follow, and the time has come round for us to repeat those good wishes once more, which we do most heartily. During those

**Christmas Greetings.** twelve months some events of considerable importance to philately—directly or indirectly—have taken place, events which have been duly noted in these pages, and to which we need not refer here at any length. It has been the year of the Diamond Jubilee, with its train of new issues, of which we have not yet seen the end, and the year of the great Philatelic Exhibition, to mention only two events, one of which has affected us indirectly and the other directly.

The pursuit of stamp collecting goes on almost all the year round now, and pays but small attention to times and seasons, and yet we think that this season of Peace and Goodwill should appeal even more strongly to the student of philately than to other classes of the community. The things which he collects are pre-eminently suggestive of those means of constant and regular communication between man and man, and thus between nation and nation, which seem inevitably to tend to goodwill, and thus to make for peace. It is a curious fact, and one very flattering to our self-esteem, that—disagreeable as so many of us are, individually and collectively—the more we know of one another, either as individuals or as nations, the less likely are we to quarrel. We seem to recognize one another's good points, each to perceive with surprise, perhaps, that the other has his good points—in any case we become less ready to fight with those whom we know more and more about—and thus the great reform, which led to the introduction of the stamps which philatelists collect and study, has become a most powerful factor in the development of that Universal Peace and Goodwill which we all alike desire, and which

is so much upon our lips and in our minds at this season.

The Christmas holidays again are the time when the album of the young collector comes to the fore, and when he and she are in search of additions to the collection, and of information, perhaps, as to some of its contents. We are not going to intermingle with our Christmas wishes, for success in the search, any suggestions to the effect that our publishers have just produced the first volume of an album admirably suited to the occasion, or that they can supply materials for filling it; that would savour too much of the sweet uses of advertisement; but we may suggest, without any mercenary motives, that if our younger readers and others thirsting for information, will confide their queries to us, we shall be very happy to answer them to the best of our ability, either direct or in the correspondence columns of this magazine. As we ventured to hint last month, we are by no means out of "sympathy with the young and struggling collector," and our letter-box is always open to him; we like him to take an occasional glance through some of our back numbers before sending his questions to us, partly because habits of research are good for him, and partly because answering the same questions over and over again is a little monotonous. For the same reason we cannot publish year after year papers upon elementary philatelic subjects, because to do so would not be fair to our older subscribers, who have the contents of their *Monthly Journal* at their fingers' ends, or, at any rate, the volumes close at hand; but questions we are always ready to answer, so long as our ignorance does not prevent our doing so. For it is a melancholy fact that the older we grow and the more we learn, the more surely we discover how little we do know upon this or any other subject; we never did know much about anything else, and if we live long enough we shall probably discover that we know nothing about stamps, but, until that period arrives, such knowledge as we do possess is at the service of our readers.

\* \* \*

THE latest development of the New Zealand Public Library. Jubilee schemes for bleeding the foolish fond philatelist is described in an extract which has been sent us from *The Evening Star* (New Zealand) for October 26th. The proposal is to raise from £10,000 to £15,000 by means of an issue of stamps, of the nominal values of ½d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d., but to be sold of course at 6d., 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d., in order "to give to Dunedin the benefits of a Free Public Library." Hospitals we know, and we are also familiar with the statement that charity covers a multitude of sins; Post Offices and other Public Buildings we have likewise been called upon to contribute to by the purchase of unnecessary stamps; but this scheme really is the last straw, and we trust that it will turn out to be a very broken reed indeed. It must not be supposed that we have the very smallest objection to "the poor, unoffending Australian"—whether philatelist or otherwise minded—contributing his Shillings or his Half-Crowns towards providing his fellow-citizens with Hospitals, or Public Libraries, or Swimming Baths, or anything else that their souls or bodies may require; but it is just as well that those persons who are likely to invest in the proposed labels, from reasons other than those of pure philanthropy, should know that philatelists outside Australia (or in it either?) are not taking any this time. The British ratepayer knows all about Public Libraries, and where he has *had experience*—from the ratepayer's point of view—he is not, as a rule, in entire sympathy with the movement. It is sad that this should be so, but such is human nature. It is true that he might not feel the same objections to a Public Library at Dunedin as to one nearer home, but his antipathy to subscribing—especially under a sort of compulsion—is equally great in either case. On the other hand, there is a class of collectors who have not, as far as we are aware, been drawn upon at all as yet, and this would be an extremely appropriate occasion for making a first attack upon their pockets, one to which we feel sure they would gladly respond. We make a present of the suggestion to the promoters of Public Libraries in general, and that of Dunedin in particular—there's a lot in it if properly worked. Let them convert their gorgeous labels—they will probably be quite large enough—from postage stamps into *book-plates*; a hundred years hence or so collectors of *ex-libris* will give any price for them, and the speculator of to-day may safely put them by for the benefit of his great-great-grandchildren!

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SOME work upon which we Supplement to Imperial Album. have been quite recently engaged, and which, indeed, is not yet quite completed, has impressed upon our mind very vividly the extraordinary prolificacy of the past few years in the matter of new issues of stamps. The work we allude to is the compilation of a Supplement to the last edition of the Imperial Album, and no surer method of taking stock of the stamp harvest could well be desired; so we believe that we are in a position to give a fair account of it. That it is abundant, the readers of the *Monthly Journal* will hardly require to be told; but it is only those who have, as it were, gathered it in month by month, and have, like ourselves, had an opportunity of reckoning the results of the last few years, that can form a just idea of how abundant—if not superabundant—the crop has been.

The last edition of the Album was published early in 1894, and included almost all issues down to the end of 1893. The Supplement will include, as far as practicable, all subsequent issues to the end of 1897—the stamps of the last four years. It will form a volume nearly as large as one of those of the Album itself, in its ordinary two-volume edition; but we are not going to pretend that its lists amount to anywhere near half of those of the previous fifty-four years—the crop is not quite so plentiful as that. The new Supplement is intended to be, as our publishers have already announced, the last of the Supplements, and accordingly a liberal amount of extra space is provided, which it is hoped will contain the new issues of some years to come. We were given a free hand, and have availed ourselves of that fact fairly lavishly; but still, if the present rate of increase is maintained, it will be very few years before that Supplement is as crowded as the original volumes. No one need be afraid, at present, that the young collector will languish for want of new worlds to conquer or new issues to collect.

We dwelt at considerable length last month upon the subject of unnecessary and speculative issues; this month we wish to lay a few facts and figures before our readers, with, perhaps, a few remarks as to the inferences which we personally draw from those facts and figures, but which we do not wish to compel other people to adopt. The wonderful luxuriance of the crop is only equalled by the wonderfully uneven manner in which it is distributed. Still, it conforms, with some exceptions, to certain rules; for instance, the larger and more important the country, the smaller is the number of new issues, and *vice versa*.

Now, there is surely one safe inference to be drawn from this. The big countries issue as many new stamps as their postal departments require; the postal departments of the little countries cannot require so many more, except for the purpose of drawing revenue from other than the ordinary sources.

Let us take one or two extreme cases:—

*Great Britain* has not issued one ordinary postage stamp during the period in question; eight adhesives have to be provided for, but they are all of the official class, and there are a few fresh varieties of the dies for the envelopes that are stamped to order.

*Austria* does not occupy half a page.

*France* has issued only fourteen new stamps for home use.

*Germany* is even more economical of our space than *Great Britain*, as far as stamps for use in her European dominions are concerned; and the same may be said about *Russia* (Imperial issues), *Spain*, *Switzerland*, and *Turkey*, while *Sweden* and *Norway* are very little more extravagant.

Of important countries, we may fairly say that the *United States* is the only one that fills much space.

Turning now to the other side, let us select an exceptionally flagrant case. In doing so we will not take places that have commenced the issue of stamps more or less recently, and where inexperience is pleaded as an excuse for avalanches of surcharged varieties, &c. (our readers will be thinking of twin provinces, with only one postmaster between them, the verdict upon whom has been, "Not guilty, but he mustn't do it again!"), we will go further afield.

The *Republic of Ecuador* commenced to issue stamps so long ago as 1865, and is, therefore, not altogether a novice. In the sixth edition of the Imperial Album, which included the issue of 1892, the stamps of Ecuador occupied four pages, two of letterpress and two of spaces. In the seventh edition, to end of 1893, they filled six, one more page of stamps only. In the new Supplement, the issues of Ecuador for the last four years take up ten pages, the stamps nearly filling five! And these are all supposed to be legitimate issues; there is not a stamp among them that has been condemned by the S.S.S.S. Will any philatelist tell us that this is as it should be, or that such a state of things is for the encouragement of the young collector? We have selected a flagrant case, as we stated above; but, though it may be the worst (we don't say that it is), it is not the only bad case, and it is only an extreme instance of what we believe to be a great danger to philately.

It would, of course, not be fair to compare Ecuador, whose stamps (except the provisionals) are not, we fancy, produced on the spot, with European countries which do not have to send abroad for their stamps. But a comparison with Paraguay, which in the same period has issued five adhesives (three of them surcharged provisionals) and two envelopes, seems neither unfair nor uninteresting.

\* \* \*

It is curious that, having described Mons. Maury's simple **Another Colour Chart.** colour chart only last month, we should now have received a copy of a much more elaborate one,

arranged upon a similar principle, by a philatelist in the United States.\* Mr. Stewart's chart, or Guide, is in the form of a very neatly got-up little book, the first portion of which consists of an alphabetical catalogue of names of 113 colours and shades, with a list of from one to half a dozen common stamps under each, that are printed in the colour to which that name is assigned by the author; while the second part of the book is a kind of album, for the reception of one stamp of each colour or shade given in the first part. We have not had time to hunt for any of the stamps, in order to see how Mr. Stewart's ideas correspond with our own, and we can therefore only express our opinion as to the main principle of the book, which seems to us to be very good. We should fancy, however, that in practice it will be found that not a few of the stamps mentioned vary somewhat in colour, and that in many cases the different stamps given under the same head are not absolutely identical in tint. It would have been better perhaps to have given two spaces in the album for each number, but a second stamp might be placed on the opposite page, as the pages of the second part are printed on one side only. The alphabetical arrangement has its disadvantages, as well as its advantages; for instance, it would have been better to have put all the blues under B, instead of putting indigo under I, Prussian blue under P, sky-blue under S, and ultramarine under U. Still, as we have said, the general principle is good, and such a Guide as this would be an extremely useful one if cataloguers and chroniclers would adopt it—with such modifications as they might find, after consultation, to be necessary.

\* *Guide to the Colours of Postage Stamps*, by CHARLES STEWART, Member of the American Philatelic Association. St. Louis, Mo.: I. A. Mekeel Press, 1007, Locust St.

\* \* \*



## 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.

### PART I.

**Barbados.**—We are indebted to the Assistant Secretary of the Barbados Philatelic Society for copies of a new set of stamps, issued on November 16th, which are intended to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee year; but, as we understand that they are being really put on sale, and that a supply sufficient for at least twelve months has been printed, we suppose that they are not to be classed as speculative. They have evidently been produced by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and all the values are in the size of our own 5s., etc., and are printed upon the Crown and CC paper, perf. 14. In the centre is the device of the Colony, as shown upon the current stamps, but in a diamond-shaped frame; this is enclosed in a rectangular frame, which bears the inscriptions, and in the triangular spaces between the sides of the diamond and those of the rectangle are the Arms of the United Kingdom. The inscriptions are "BARBADOS" at top, "VICTORIA: R: 1" at left, "1837-1897" at right, and value below. The colours are identical with those of the issue of 1892-96.

*Adhesives.* 1d., grey; value in carmine.  
1d., dull green.  
1d., rose.  
2½d., ultramarine.  
5d., olive-brown.  
6d., mauve; value in carmine.  
8d., orange " ultramarine.  
10d., dull green " carmine.  
2s. 6d., blue-black; value in orange.

**Canada.**—As we stated last month, the new ½ c. stamp only reached us at the last moment. The pages of the *Journal* were already made up, and as, in sending this addition to the printers, we forgot to tell them that Canada (in spite of recent misdemeanours) still formed part of the British Empire, it was assigned to more suitable company!

We have also received the 8c. of the 1893 type, in what we believe is an unchronicled colour. It is certainly neither blue-grey nor slate-black, being a deep purple tint, closely resembling that of the Jubilee stamp of the same value.

*Adhesive.* 8c. (of 1893), deep purple.

We have since received the 2c. card, with stamp of the new type.

*Post Card.* 2c., orange-red on buff.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—A correspondent tells us that he has a copy of the 1d. on 2d. of 1893, with the stop between the letters "E" and "N" of "PENNY" instead of at the end of the word. We suppose that it is really a misplaced stop, not merely an accidental dot.

**India.**—A correspondent tells us of a variety of the ½ a. embossed envelope die, with a flaw extending the short horizontal stroke of the letter "F" of "HALF" backwards, across the vertical stroke. He states that he has found it on the early letter sheets and envelopes, and usually in Die 2. Were these value labels movable?—If not, this defect ought only to exist in one die, and it should be a distinguishing mark of one period in the life of Die 2. The same correspondent tells us of the current 1a. envelope, surcharged "On H.M.S.," with the letter "S" upside down.

We are indebted to another correspondent for a curious pair of the 1a. Service adhesive, the surcharge upon which is so displaced to one side that the left-hand stamp shows only the letter "H," while the other has "On M.S.," and the "H" of the next surcharge.

We have not, as a rule, included Telegraph Stamps in our chronicle, though we have described the Stamped Forms used in Great Britain, and have occasionally alluded to some of those employed in British Colonies. The writer of an article in *The Ph. J. of India* (a periodical, by the way, whose contents we are only familiar with through seeing them republished in other journals) mentions what would appear to have been Stamped Forms employed here as early as 1855, and as we cannot find that they have been pre-

viously noted elsewhere, we reproduce what is stated about them:—

"The first stamps used were ordinary Court Fee stamp papers, the telegram itself being written on the paper below the stamp. This practice came into vogue in 1855, and continued until 1859, the date of the first issue of telegraph stamps proper."

We presume that the Court Fee papers were some of those with a large oval stamp, impressed in two colours, and with a watermark similar to that in the paper employed for the first issue of postal adhesives. It would be interesting to know whether there is any official record of authority for the use of these papers for prepayment of telegrams, whether any copies thus used are in existence, or whether the story is only a tradition. If it be a fact, which we have no reason for doubting, it was a very curious piece of poetic justice that caused the remainders of the 1859 (or 1860) issue of Telegraph Stamps to be afterwards used as Court Fee stamps, being surcharged with the words "Court Fees" for that purpose.

**Bhopal.**—Messrs. Alfred Smith & Son, have kindly sent us sheets of two of the varieties which we described in April last, and alluded to again in July. They are evidently new editions, as we concluded they must be if genuine. Both are in sheets of thirty-two—eight horizontal rows of four as usual; the type with the letters "B. L. C. I." in the corners may be distinguished from previous editions by the unusually large amount of solid ground surrounding the oval, and the distance of the letters from the upper and lower edges of the stamps. There is also a distinct space between the words "NAWAB" and "SHAH"; on the other hand, the words "SHAH" and "JAHAN" are so close together that the letter "J" is very much crowded up on most of the types. The sheets shown us are in green, but the black stamp we described in April is from the same plate (or stone). The other variety is that with curved lines in the spandrels, and is also in sheets of thirty-two types. The curved lines are much fewer in number than in the former editions of this design; the lettering shows the same peculiarities as those described above for the other type, as if both had been drawn by the same artist and at about the same period. We can find no errors on either sheet. As we stated before, all are on wove paper and imperforate. The second of the two is the stamp that has figured in Auction Catalogues of late as an unchronicled variety of the 1884 issue.

**Labuan.**—We learn from a correspondent in India that the errors in the inscriptions upon the recent 18c. and 24c. stamps were considered of such supreme importance that those values were actually withdrawn from circulation, pending the preparation of the corrected types! It is also rumoured that the more or less corrected edition of the 18c. has since been withdrawn also, owing to the surcharged name having been applied so as to cover the value, instead of being at the top of the stamps. We shall be glad to learn that the stocks of these curiosities have been destroyed, and not sent home for revenue purposes.

**Newfoundland.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us three varieties of type of the surcharge "ONE CENT," that was inflicted upon the 3 cents stamps, as stated last month. The words are in one line in each case; in variety 1 they are in small thick capitals, of the type which we believe is termed *Clarendon* (this is shown in the annexed illustration); variety 2 is in rounder, more open letters, which appear to be *Old Style Antique*; and variety 3 is in a kind of *sans serif*, or *block* type. The stamps are stated to have been overprinted in half-sheets of fifty, of which all except the bottom row of ten were variety 1, eight of the remainder variety 2, and two only of variety 3. A hand-stamp, lettered "PAID ALL," in a circle, was employed for inland printed matter, to denote postage paid in cash, and the surcharged stamps were finally affixed by the post office clerks to similar packets going out of the Colony, so as to avoid selling them to the public. It seems a pity that their use could not have been entirely obviated by the employment of the "PAID" stamp upon both classes of packets.



**New South Wales.**—We have seen the 1d. wrapper, with an impression of the new type of adhesive. The wrapper is of the usual yellowish laid paper, watermarked with the words "ONE PENNY," and with the fancy pattern at the lower end, which we thought had long been abandoned. *The L. Ph.* adds a 2d. envelope with the new stamp, and a reply paid card.

*Envelope.* 2d., blue on white laid.  
*Wrapper.* 1d., carmine; 120×290 mm.  
*Post Card.* 1+1d. ,, on straw.

**New Zealand.**—We have received the ½d. *Life Insurance Department* stamp, perf. 11×10.

**Queensland.**—Our enquiries as to Colonial Stamped Telegraph Forms, first made more than twelve months ago, have not been very productive of fresh information. We have, however, received, through the kindness of a correspondent in Australia, a specimen of a form for use in Queensland that is not only unchronicled, but of a novel kind altogether. It is a Postal Note of the value of a shilling, printed on watermarked paper, and having a formula printed in green on one side, with a Fee Stamp of a Half Penny, formed of the oval portion of the first postal issue of the Colony, in the right upper corner; and on the back is a Telegraph Form, printed in black, with a notice which reads:—

"This POSTAL NOTE will frank, both by wire and post, an Inland Telegram of TEN WORDS. If more words are to be sent, a further charge of one penny for each additional word must be prepaid to ensure transmission of the message.

"If this note is used for a telegram to be sent beyond the Colony, the additional charge required by the regulations must be paid."

It seems rather a practical idea for turning the notes to double use. The specimen before us bears the date stamp of the office of issue, January 26, 1892; but we do not know how long these notes have been in circulation.

**Victoria.**—Mr. Manghirmalani sends us specimens of the Fire Insurance—we mean Charity labels of this Colony. Beyond stating that they are in the large size which seems to be considered necessary for prints which have nothing else to recommend them, and that the 1d. (1s.) is in deep blue, and the 2½d. (2s. 6d.) in brown, we think it unnecessary to say more by way of description. Our correspondent tells us that a local paper remarks that "the policy of the New South Wales and Victorian Postal Authorities has been of late to be very charitable at the expense of philatelists, 'Robbing Peter to pay Paul.'" We quite agree. These persons seem to have displayed distinctly "vicarious proclivities" (to quote a happy expression of one of our contemporaries) where charity is concerned.

It is well to note also that these labels do not appear to have been placed on sale at all at the post office, but were only obtainable on written application.

The same correspondent sends us a specimen of a very curious envelope of the stamped-to-order class. It is intended to contain a small book of advertisements, with a certain number of blank leaves for writing a letter upon, and was sold at half the price of the impressed stamp—with a 1d. stamp the price was ½d., with a 2d. stamp the price was 1d. In order to ensure the circulation of the book of advertisements, a crescent-shaped hole was punched in the envelope in a position that would be covered by the impressed stamp, which thus was struck in part upon the book inside; and to prevent the use of the envelope with the outside sheet of the book alone the whole of the leaves were folded over at one corner, so that a small portion (in most cases two small portions) of the impression fell upon each leaf of the book. It seems an ingenious plan, but we fear the Stamping Department at Somerset House would refuse to stamp an envelope full of printed matter; at Melbourne they are evidently more accommodating.

We give an illustration of the 1½d. stamp chronicled last month.



**Western Australia.**—We have seen a set of the Cycle Express stamps, which we chronicled and illustrated in October. It appears uncertain whether that issue was actually put in use, but it is as well that they should be correctly described anyhow. We can see no buff about any of them; the Camel, and the rocky ground it is walking upon (which must be very uncomfortable for a camel, and still more so for a cyclist), are in chocolate on all three values; the rest of the design is in green for the 6d., in yellow for the 2s., and in mauve for the 5s. These labels are about double the size of the illustration, measuring 42×27 mm. over all, and are perf. 12. We gather that the description which we previously copied, which gave the stamps as in three colours, two of them being stated thus "chamois, chocolat," should have read "chameau chocolat."

#### PART II.

**Argentine Republic.**—We are shown a specimen of the current 5 c. stamp, we think upon the watermarked paper, which shows a very distinct double impression, the paper having apparently slipped in the printing. A reader at Buenos Ayres tells us that he has seen proofs of two new values—a 30 c. in yellow, and a 60 c. in dark blue—of the current type, but we are not sure that those are the colours finally adopted. In the meantime we have received the 24 c. on the watermarked paper.

*Adhesive.* 24 c., brown; with watermark.

**Austria.**—*Le T.-P.* reports the 5+5 kr. card, with an error, "Rèservé," for "Réservé," in the inscription. A grave, if not an acute, error.

**Brazil.**—*Mekel's Weekly* reports the 20 reis wrapper upon the same kind of unsurfaced manilla paper as that upon which the 60 reis appeared a short time back.

*Wrapper.* 20 reis, deep green on buff.

**Chili.**—Messrs. Hume & Co., of Santiago de Chile, send us a cutting from *El Pueblo*, October 4, 1897, containing a postal notice, from which we gather that notice was given on the 21st June last of the stamps, &c., that were to be considered current in the Republic, and that a period of rather more than three months was allowed, during which issues of earlier date might be exchanged at the post offices. That period having expired on October 1st, all postage stamps and stationery were to be considered obsolete except the following:—The series of adhesives from 1881 to the present date; all existing values of stamped envelopes (these values are not quoted); Post Cards, 1 c., and 2 c. single and double for the interior, both varieties of 2 c. on yellow and on green (pale blue in the Catalogue), and the 3 c. single and double for the Postal Union; and the Letter Cards of 1896, 2 c. for local service and 5 c. for the whole country.

**China.**—From information sent us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. we gather that all kinds of philatelic developments may be looked for here. The surcharged stamps are stated to have been all called in and destroyed; another new set is being engraved and printed in London, and as soon as they reach China the present set is to be likewise called in and destroyed, the supposed reason being that the Chinese object to stamps made in Japan! We presume that after this there will be a third set manufactured in St. Petersburg, to be followed perhaps by articles de Paris, or a series of labels "made in Germany." Then will come the turn of the Hamilton Bank Note Co., and in the course of a few years it may be discovered that it is unpatriotic to use anything not produced in China. By that time it may be that philatelists will have ceased to collect China, and the Post Office Department will drop stamp-dealing and return to the letter-carrying business.

In the meantime the same correspondents send us two varieties of the stamps recently issued, the 4 c. in a very much paler shade of brown than the ordinary, and the 50 c. in a very deep green, resembling the colour of the 10 c. Of this 50 c. six sheets of forty stamps are said to have been printed in mistake, and issued.

A correspondent at Foochow tells us of the following errors, principally of omission, in some of the previous issues: 9 cand., green, of 1895, imperf. vertically; 8 c. (small figure) on 6 cand., brown, imperf. horizontally. To compensate for these the 2 c. and 4 c. (large figures) on 2 cand., green, and 4 cand., rose, respectively, exist with

double perforation down one side; the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. on 3 cand., yellow, is found with the small figure "2" omitted on one stamp on the sheet, making the value appear to be "1 cent," but with a very small numeral; and the 2 c. (large figure) on 2 cand., green, exists with a very defective impression of the word "cents," due, we gather, to broken letters or bad printing.



Our illustrations show the design of the new stamps of the values of One Dollar and upwards, and the variety of the 2 candarins of 1895, which we described last month as existing with the larger type of surcharge; also the Post Card.

**Ecuador.**—*Le C. de T.-P.* has been informed that the 2 c. and 5 c. values of the Commemorative issue of 1896 were put into use with the surcharge "1897-1898," like the 1 c. and 10 c., but in very small numbers only.

Adhesives. 2 c., blue. } Commemorative stamps  
5 c., green. } surcharged.

**France.**—We give an illustration showing the surcharge applied to the Unpaid Letter Stamps for use at Zanzibar, which we chronicled last month. *Le T.-P.* adds two more values, and gives the colour of the surcharge upon four out of the five, so we repeat the list.



- Unpaid Letter Stamps.
- $\frac{1}{2}$  a. on 5 c., blue; carmine surcharge.
  - 1 a. on 10 c., brown "
  - $1\frac{1}{2}$  a. on 15 c., green "
  - 3 a. on 30 c., carmine; black "
  - 5 a. on 50 c., violet "

*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the 25 c. Letter Card has at last appeared with the heading "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE."

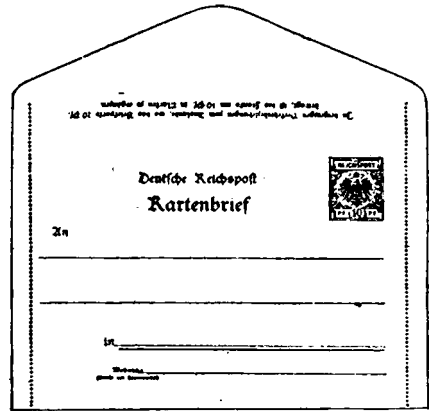
Letter Card. 25 c., black on rose; new formula.

**French Colonies.**—*Madagascar and Dependencies.*—We learn from *La R. Ph. Fr.* that 21,000 copies of the 1 franc received the name of this Colony in blue instead of red; and of these 6000 were sold in Paris, and the remaining 15,000 sent out to Madagascar. The same journal chronicles the 15 c. and 25 c. envelopes and the 10+10 c. card for this Colony in the usual type and colours.

**Somali Coast.**—It is reported by the *Ned. Tijdschrift* that Obok and Djibouti have been united—in the bonds of matrimony apparently, for a family consisting of thirteen adhesives, three envelopes, four post and letter cards, and a wrapper, is said to be the result! The new-born are described as of the usual Colonial pattern, with the name "CÔTE FRANÇAISE DES SOMALIS." At the last moment we have been assured that the above announcement is a little premature—that the union has not yet taken place, but is in contemplation.

**Tunis.**—The editor of *Le T.-P.* describes some impressions of the 1 c. and 5 c. of the first issue, which he believes to be of recent manufacture; the paper is covered with horizontal lines, instead of a solid ground, in a pale tint.

**Germany.**—We give an illustration of the Letter Card, or Letter Sheet, which we chronicled last month. We learn from an official notice, quoted in *Le T.-P.*, that Letter Cards will also be stamped at the Imperial Printing Office for private persons; so we may expect other varieties in due course.



**Bavaria.**—We have received a Letter Card of a similar nature to that for the German Empire, with the impressed stamp shown in the annexed illustration, and the Arms of Bavaria in the left upper corner. It is of grey material, water-marked with vertical wavy lines.

Letter Card.

10 pf., carmine on grey.

**Württemberg.**—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the Letter Card of this State is blue and red inside, but whether the colours are in stripes, or how, we do not know. The same authority chronicles the Service Card, of which type is not stated, without the words "Wohnung (Strasse und Hausnummer)" in the formula.

Official Post Card. 5 pf., green; new formula.



**Holland.**—*Dutch Indies.*—*The Australian Ph.* states that the 30 c. Unpaid Letter stamp of the current type has been issued (to the various post offices in the Postal Union?).

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 30 c., carmine and black; perf. 12.

**Surinam.**—Our publishers have received sheets of the Unpaid Letter stamps of the 1892 issue, and find that the varieties of type are now distributed as follows:—Of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  c. and 10 c. there are 29 of Type I., 18 of Type II., and 53 of Type III.; of the 5 c. there are four of Type I., one of Type II., and 95 of Type III.; and of the 20 c. and 25 c. there are 14 of Type I., one of Type II., and 85 of Type III.

**Italy.**—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ +7 $\frac{1}{2}$  c. card has appeared with the oval type of stamp, as upon the 10c., and we presume the date "97."

Post Card. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ +7 $\frac{1}{2}$  c., carmine on cream.

**Eritrea.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us that they have information from an official source to the effect that the new 1 c. and 2 c. of Italy have not yet been surcharged for use in Eritrea, as we were led by one of our contemporaries to suppose.

**Japan.**—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the 1 sen in a new shade of green.

Adhesive. 1 sen, olive-green.

**Mexico.**—The black impressions of all values of the current adhesives, to which we alluded last month, are stated by a correspondent of *Le T.-P.* to have been struck off for the special benefit of collectors, to whom they are supplied at 2 or 3 pesos the set (the price varying, we suppose, according to the quantity taken). It seems a good

idea—for raising the wind—if collectors are foolish enough to buy them!

*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the 5 c., and we have received the 4 c., with the Eagle and "R.M." watermark.

*Adhesives.* 4 c., orange; new wmk.  
5 c., ultramarine; new wmk.

**Peru.**—The good old times, when Sir Charge was P.M.G. in Peru, seem to have come back again.

Messrs. Williams & Co., of Lima, tell us that the 20 c. of the Unpaid Letter series of 1874 has now been overprinted "DEFICIT," like the 5 c. and 10 c., and that the same surcharge is to be applied to the 1c. of Type 53. On the other hand, 30,000 of this same 1 c. Unpaid Letter label were adorned with the word "FRANQUEO," in black, and put on sale as postage stamps on November 6th. The same correspondents inform us that they have seen some beautiful new 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. adhesives, which were to come into use on December 1st. These are not, we understand, to commemorate anything, but are issued purely as a matter of business and by way of a change.

*Adhesive.* 1 c., bistre-brown; Type 53, surcharged "FRANQUEO."  
*Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 20c., blue; surcharged "DEFICIT."

**Portugal.**—*Mozambique.*—The *Ill. Brief Journal* reports the receipt of the 300 reis of current type surcharged 50 reis, in black.

*Adhesive.* 50 reis on 300 reis, blue on salmon.

**Nyassa Co.**—It is reported that this concern has at last recovered from the severe check which its philatelic proclivities received a few years ago, and has obtained authority to issue some stamps both for postal and revenue (especially revenue) purposes. As a commencement, the matter being urgent, and there not having been time (during the last three years?) to prepare the necessary dies, &c., the stamps of Mozambique are to be employed as a temporary measure; not, of course, without some distinguishing mark!

**Russian Locals.**

*Tscherdina.*—*Le T.-P.* states that the 1 kopec value has appeared in a different size, that of the 3 kopecs apparently, and in a new colour. There are three varieties differing in the positions of the numerals at the sides. Perf. 11½.

*Adhesive.* 1 kopec, orange-yellow; 20½ x 28 mm.

**Siam.**—A correspondent tells us that he has a specimen of the 2 atts on 64 atts, with an inverted impression of the surcharge upon the back. Perhaps an impression from a wet sheet upon which another had been laid.

**Spain.**—*Cuba.*—There is a very long series of the annexed type announced to come into use here, and similar sets in the Philippines and Porto Rico, on January 1, 1898. We copy the list from *Le T.-P.*, and we trust that the date "1898-99" at the top implies that there will be no changes for another two years. The special issue for telegraph purposes seems to be done away with, but that is very little consolation to those who only collect postage stamps. The impression is on white wove paper, and the perforation 14.

- |                                     |                      |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Adhesives.</i> 1 m., pale brown. | 6 c., blue.          |
| 2 m., "                             | 8 c., deep chestnut. |
| 3 m., "                             | 10 c., vermilion.    |
| 4 m., "                             | 15 c., olive-green.  |
| 5 m., "                             | 20 c., carmine.      |
| 1 c., deep violet.                  | 40 c., lilac.        |
| 2 c., blue-green.                   | 60 c., black.        |
| 3 c., blue-black.                   | 80 c., chocolate.    |
| 4 c., orange.                       | 1 p., pale green.    |
| 5 c., rose.                         | 2 p., black-blue.    |

The colours, etc., of the Post Cards are not yet known.

**Fernando Po.**—According to *Madrid Filatelico* the 6 c. has now been converted to 5 c., by means of the same type of surcharge as that previously applied to the 2 c. and 4 c. The colour of the overprint is not stated.

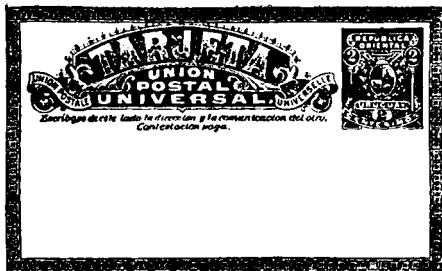
*Adhesive.* 5c. on 6c., purple

**Philippine Islands.**—We give an illustration of the new type for this Colony. The list of values and colours is the same as that given above for Cuba.



**Porto Rico.**—Our next illustration shows the same type, adapted for use here also. List as before.

**Uruguay.**—We give an illustration of the 2+2 c. Postal Union card, which was included in the list given last month.



*La R. Ph. Belye* reports that the three Commemorative stamps, surcharged "PROVISORIO 1897," in carmine, have been further overprinted "OFICIAL," in black, and that the new 1 c., slate, has also received the latter surcharge.

THE RECENT PROVISIONALS OF SIERRA LEONE.

HAVING had an opportunity of examining complete panes of some of these provisionals, we think it of interest to note the varieties of the types of the surcharge, and the manner in which they are arranged upon the sheets of stamps. The fiscal stamps, as originally issued, are in sheets of sixty, six horizontal rows of ten, in the case of the 3d., 6d., and 1s., and no doubt the other values show the same arrangement. The 1d. stamp was simply surcharged "POSTAGE—AND—REVENUE" in three lines, and there appear to be no varieties of type of this overprint. The other values were converted into 2½d. stamps, by means of an overprint of the same words as upon the 1d., and the new value in figures in addition. On the 3d. and 6d. the words were again in three lines, with "2½d." below them, as shown in the following illustrations, which also show that, although the words did not vary in type, the numerals exist in four varieties:—

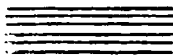
POSTAGE	POSTAGE
AND	AND
REVENUE	REVENUE
2½d.	2½d.



1. Large figure "2" in heavy type with straight foot; small "2" in similar type.
2. Large figure in thinner type, with straight foot; small figure as before.

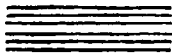
POSTAGE  
AND  
REVENUE

2½d.



POSTAGE  
AND  
REVENUE

2½d.



4

- 3. Large figure with curved foot ; small figure as before.
- 4. Both large and small figures "2" with curved foot.

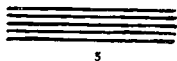
The overprints were arranged in panes of thirty, three horizontal rows of ten, so that half a sheet was surcharged at a time. The varieties occur as follows :—

- 1. On 22 stamps, Nos. 1 to 21 inclusive, and No. 30.
- 2. On 5 " " 22, 23, 25, 26, 27.
- 3. On 2 " " 24 and 28.
- 4. On 1 stamp only, No. 29.

On the 1s. (and 2s.?) the words "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" are in two lines, with numerals above them. There are four varieties of type of the latter, three of them identical with three of those upon the lower values, and the fourth a fresh variety.

2½d.

POSTAGE AND  
REVENUE



5

2½d.

POSTAGE AND  
REVENUE

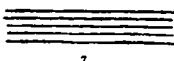


6

- 5. The same as variety 1.
- 6. The same as variety 2.

2½d

POSTAGE AND  
REVENUE



7

2½d

POSTAGE AND  
REVENUE



8

- 7. The same as variety 3.
- 8. Large figure "2" narrower than in any of the others ; both figures with straight foot.

The overprinting was done in half-sheets of thirty as before, but the varieties are differently placed :—

- 5. On 23 stamps, Nos. 1 to 14, 17, 20, 21, 25 to 30.
- 6. On 2 " " 15 and 16.
- 7. On 4 " " 18, and 22 to 24.
- 8. On 1 stamp only, No. 19.

It seems difficult to understand why the same setting was not employed for all, but we can only presume that two distinct printings took place, and that the type was reset for the second. The 2½d. on 2s. we have not seen, but as it is stated that only a small number of that value (240 copies) was surcharged, it probably exists in the same varieties as one or other of the settings described above.

### SURCHARGES OF THE ZANZIBAR STAMPS (FRENCH POST OFFICE), 1895 ISSUE.

THE accompanying illustrations speak for themselves, and although it may hardly be necessary to specify the different varieties of type for each value, nevertheless a summary of these different types will not be out of place in directing attention to those varieties which are caused by the selection of different founts of type, apart from those which may or may not be due to impression only.

½ anna or 5 centimes.

Disregarding the minute varieties of setting of the two upper lines of the surcharge (and for which the illustration must not be taken as an absolutely trustworthy guide), the figure "5" presents two varieties, the scarcer being found as Nos. 5, 10, 15, 19, 20, and 24, giving 6 of this kind to 19 of the commoner figure.

1 anna or 10 centimes.

Treating this surcharge in the same way as the last, there will be found 23 out of 25 of the normal kind of "10," No. 9 on the plate having both numerals thick, and No. 14 having the thick "1" of No. 9 and the "0" of the normal kind.

2½ annas or 25 centimes.

In this setting there are two varieties of both numerals employed, and these being combined in all possible ways, there are four varieties of the "25."

- (1) "2" with straight foot and upright "5."
- (2) " " " " thick slanting "5."
- (3) "2" with curly foot and upright "5."
- (4) " " " " thick slanting "5."

The types of "5" being the same as those employed in the 5 centime surcharge.

VAR.	NOS. ON THE PLATE.	TOTAL.
(1)	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24	16
(2)	9, 11, 13, 19	4
(3)	5, 10, 20	3
(4)	15, 25	2
		25

5 annas or 50 centimes.

Here the same two kinds of "5" are used, and also the two kinds of "0" found on the "10" surcharge, but the thick "0" only occurs once; and it will be remarked that the numerals "0" are set up as in the "10" centimes, and the numerals "5" as in the "25" centimes. There are :—

- (1) Upright "5" and narrow "0."
- (2) Thick sloping "5" " " " " "
- (3) " " " " and wide thick "0."

The other possible combination does not occur.

VAR.	NOS. ON THE PLATE.	TOTAL.
(1)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24	19
(2)	11, 13, 15, 19, 25	5
(3)	9	1
		25

10 annas or 1 franc.

This surcharge is the most complicated of all, as there are two distinct types of the "1," the "F," and the "r," with thin and thick foot respectively, and the period or full stop may be either circular (including an egg-shaped variety for No. 3), diamond-shaped, or square.

ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10
ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10
ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10
ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 5	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10	ZANZIBAR I ANNA 10

ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS
<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>

ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS
<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS
<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>

ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS
<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS
<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>

ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS
<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS
<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>

ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS
<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 2½ ANNAS
<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>

ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS	ZANZIBAR 5 ANNAS
<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR  
10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS  
**1Fr. 1Fr. 1Fr. 1Fr. 1Fr.**

ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR  
10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS  
**1Fr. 1Fr. 1Fr. 1Fr. 1Fr.**

ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR ZAN ZIBAR ZANZIBAR  
10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS  
**1Fr. 1Fr. 1Fr. 1Fr. 1Fr.**

ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR  
10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS  
**1Fr. 1Fr. 1Fr. 1Fr. 1Fr.**

ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR ZANZIBAR  
10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS 10 ANNAS  
**1Fr. 1Fr. 1Fr. 1Fr. 1Fr.**



Var. 1. Thin feet, circular stop— Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 11, 21 . . . . .	6
Var. 2. "r" with thick foot, circular stop— Nos. 2, 17, 22 . . . . .	3
Var. 3. "F" and "r" with thick foot, circular stop— No. 3 . . . . .	1
Var. 4. "F" with thick foot, circular stop— No. 12 . . . . .	1
Var. 5. "I" and "F" with thick feet, circular stop— No. 24 . . . . .	1
Var. 6. Thin feet, diamond stop— Nos. 9, 10, 14, 18, 20, 23, 25 . . . . .	7
Var. 7. "r" with thick foot, diamond stop— Nos. 4, 5, 16 . . . . .	3
Var. 8. "F" thick foot, diamond stop— Nos. 13, 15 . . . . .	2
Var. 9. "I" and "F" thick foot, square stop— No. 19 . . . . .	1
	25

The stop of No. 25 is above the line, which makes it an easily-distinguishable minor variety of variety 6.

The stamps from which these illustrations are taken are of considerable rarity, and we believe that Mr. W. B. Avery is the only collector in this country who possesses a set of the complete sheets. Subject to being unsold we can supply one set of the five sheets (125 stamps) for £125 nett, the Catalogue price being £187 10s.

## THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.)

*Continued from page 57.*

*Hamburg Edition of March, 1880.*

*Single Cards.* Cards of 1875, with one or more impressions of the stamp added, as follows:

- a. Second stamp impressed in *left* upper corner.  
5 pf., deep yellow-green + 5 pf., yellow-green.
- b. Second stamp impressed at *right*, below the first.  
5 pf., deep yellow-green + 5 pf., yellow-green.
- c. With *two* stamps added, in positions *a* and *b*.  
5 pf., deep yellow-green + *two* 5 pf., yellow-green.
- d. The same as *c*, with a *fourth* stamp in the left lower corner.  
5 pf., deep yellow green + *three* 5 pf., yellow-green.

Encouraged by the welcome which his curiosities received from collectors, Mr. Goldner proceeded to furnish them with others, such as:

*Lines for the address of small dots close together.*

5 pfennig (¾d.), stamp without colour.
5 " " " rose.
10 " " (1½d.), green.
10 " " " rose.

And, finally, that all tastes might be suited:

*With stamp, and without the formula.*

5 pfennig (¾d.), green.

*Formula, without stamp.*

No value, black.

[These appear to have been reprints of the heading of the 5 pfennig cards, with the dotted lines for the address set unafresh, and with—or without—stamps of two different values.—ED. M. J.]

*Characteristics.* It is sufficient to state that no such varieties as these ever had any official existence.

*Proofs in fancy colours.* That no little philatelic detail might be omitted, Mr. Goldner showed us an entire sheet, consisting of six *ête-bêch*s pairs, printed in colour on white wove paper.

5 ½ pfennig (¾d.), orange-red.

\* \* \*

In 1885 Mr. Goldner, to keep the presses of his new printer, Mr. Schlotke, of Hamburg, at work, ordered a fresh reprint of the reply-paid cards, for the special benefit of collectors.

*Hamburg edition of 1885.*



*Imitation B.*

*Reply-paid Card.* Similar to the genuine card of 1876, except that the frame is an imitation, as shown in the above illustration. The lines for the address are formed of small dots very close together, instead of comparatively large dots; the instruction in the left lower corner is in different type, and the words "ANSWER-ANTWORT," on the second half, are an imitation. In fact, only the stamp and the three lines of the heading on each half are of the genuine type, which is not quite sufficient, even for reprints.

The card is *pale buff*. The frame measures 133 × 78 mm. 5 + 5 pf. (¾ + ¾d.), pale yellow-green.

Also exists without impressed stamp.

*Characteristics.* The card is too pale in tint, and too highly-surfaced; the stamp is impressed in *pale yellow-green*, instead of *deep yellow-green*, and the embossing is not in sufficiently high relief. The third dotted line touches the letter "n" of "in," instead of commencing at a slight distance from it; the frame is of a different type and of different size from the genuine (as described above); and, lastly, the instruction in the left lower corner is as follows:

1st line measures 42 mm., instead of 39 mm.

2nd " " " 13 " " 12 "

3rd " " " 42 " " 39 "

4th " " " 36½ " " 32 "

and the height of the four lines is 11 mm., instead of 11½ mm.

The reverse card is for the  
answer.

Die angebogene Karte ist für  
die Antwort bestimmt.

*Genuine.*

The reverse card is for the  
answer.

Die angebogene Karte ist für  
die Antwort bestimmt.

*1st Imitation.*

Comparison of the genuine with the imitation will show that they differ in the type employed, as well as in the lengths of the lines, as given in the table.

The last line for the address measures 88 mm., instead of 85½ mm., and commences under the space between the letters "mm" of "bestimmt."

\* \* \*

Always striving to please collectors, Mr. Goldner one day had a happy thought. "Suppose I make a card with an *error*. Collectors are quite foolish enough to buy them *eagerly*." No sooner said than done—the edition with an *error* was ordered at once.

#### Second Edition of 1885.

*Reply-paid Cards.* The setting for the first half of the card being still in the chases, this differs from the last printing only in the *error*, which gives "reserve" for "reverse" in the instruction. The third line, however, is slightly extended, measuring 42½ mm., instead of 42 mm.

[On the second half "(ANSWER-ANTWORT)" has the second parenthesis mark sloping. {Mons. Moens says "droite," but as he has put "(Answer-Antwort)" in italics, with the first bracket upright, we believe our version is correct.—ED. M. J.]

The colour of the card is a full, *yellowish buff*. The frame measures 133 × 78½ mm.

5 + 5 pf. (¾ + ¾d.), deep yellow-green.

The colour of the impression of the stamp closely resembles that of the genuine.

We have not met with this card without the stamp, a variety which must have been forgotten by Mr. Goldner, if indeed it does not exist. It appears that the remorse caused by his *error* led Mr. Goldner to destroy the whole remaining stock of these cards (at what date?); at least he assured us that this was the case.

*Characteristics.* All that we said about the previous edition applies to this also, except as regards the tints of the stamp and of the card. The last line for the address measures 85½ mm., but it commences under the second "m" of "bestimmt."

\* \* \*

#### Hamburg Edition of 1886.

*Reply-paid Cards.* The frame of this card is that of the preceding edition; the instruction at the lower left is reset, as follows:

1st line measures	39 mm.
2nd ,, ,,	11½ ,,
3rd ,, ,,	39 ,,
4th ,, ,,	32½ ,,

The four lines measure 11½ mm. in height.

The reverse card is for the  
answer.

Die angebotene Karte ist für  
die Antwort bestimmt.

2nd Invitation.

The 4th line for the address is 85½ mm. long, as in the genuine, but it commences after the stop following "bestimmt."

The reply half has the words "(ANSWER-ANTWORT)" as upon the card with the *error*; that is, with the second bracket sloping.

The card is *pale buff*. Size (of frame?), 133 × 78½ mm.

No stamp, black on *buff*.

5 + 5 pf. (¾ + ¾d.), pale yellow-green.

*Characteristics.* The card, the frame, the shade of the stamp, and the inscriptions, all differ from those of the genuine. The inscription at the lower left, although it closely resembles that of the genuine card, differs from the latter in having the stop after "bestimmt" directly under the "f" of "für," instead of slightly to the left of it; the third and fourth lines of the inscription are also too close together.

\* \* \*

It may be remembered that, in 1880, Mr. Goldner had some blocks prepared of the 5 pfennig stamp, of which he only possessed the die, for the purpose of making his fancy cards (with two or more stamps). Through some dishonesty, on the part either of the person to whom he entrusted the preparation of these blocks or of a workman of the latter, a *reprint* of the 5 pfennig card appeared in 1890 which had not been ordered by Mr. Goldner, and which consequently was the result of a fraud. In order to escape prosecution Mr. Dehn, the author of this *reprint*, restored the block which he possessed, and handed over to Mr. Goldner the stock of cards which he had prepared.

— *Hamburg Edition of 1890.* (Illustration V., page 57.)

*Single Cards.* Similar to the genuine card of 1875, but the formula is lithographed, instead of being typographed. Size, 141 × 86 mm.

*Lines for the address formed of small dots, instead of large.*

5 pf. (¾d.), green on *buff*.

*Characteristics.* The letters of the formula, although very exactly copied, differ from the genuine in the following particulars:

"HELIGOLAND" has the letter "G" incomplete below.

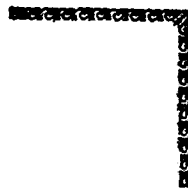
"POST-OFFICE" has the letter "S" too open, the top bar of the "T" is too short, the hyphen too thin, and the stop is too small and too far from the letter "E."

In the second line the letters "P" and the first letter "s" are too open; the letter "K" has the lower limb too straight.

The letter "n" of "in" is very much compressed.

\* \* \*

In July, 1892, Mr. Goldner, whose zeal never grew cold, ordered a fresh edition from Mr. Schlotke, of Hamburg, printed this time upon fragments of card, and the printer



Imitation C.

provided a new frame for the Reply-paid Cards, which, as may be seen from the illustration, differs from any of the preceding. It was formed, like the others, from printers' types, transferred to stone and lithographed, ten copies together in two horizontal rows, which were cut apart after the stamp had been impressed on each.

#### Hamburg Edition of July 12, 1892.

5 pf. (¾d.), yellow-green; *without frame*.

5 pf. (¾d.) ,, *with* ,,

*Characteristics.* For the fragments with frame we have the type of the latter, the shade of the stamp, and the comparative absence of relief; the two latter points also

serve to distinguish this representative of the single card, without frame.

\* \* \*

To sum up—of all these unofficial reprints of the cards, there is not one that is not either a forgery (in some part), or a fancy article altogether!

To finish this chapter, we copy from the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* for November, 1895, the following table, which gives postal statistics of Heligoland for the last year of the British government (1889), the first year of German government (1891), and the year 1894. We may note the extraordinary increase in the amount of correspondence since the transfer of the island to Germany:

	1889.	1891.	1894.
Letters delivered . . .	43,704	95,212	116,922
Cards „ . . .	11,665	27,274	47,632
Letters posted . . .	38,504	87,288	125,372
Cards „ . . .	32,035	124,878	203,008
Parcels and Registered Letters . . .	6,040	15,665	27,330
Money Orders . . .	3,240	10,310	16,373

The increase was due no doubt, to a great extent, to the reduction in the postal rate which took place upon the cession of the island to Germany. The enormous number of cards posted is also due to the great influx of Cheap Trippers!

#### THE OBLITERATIONS.

All postal packets of every description entrusted to the Heligoland Post Office, whether for delivery within the island or for transmission abroad, had the stamps obliterated with a date mark impressed in colour, and also with pencil and pen marks.

By arrangements made between the Post Office and the various shipping companies, which carried on a service between Heligoland and certain ports on the Elbe (Geestemund, Hamburg, and Ritzbüttel-Cuxhaven), for the conveyance of letters and printed matter, the public were permitted to deposit their correspondence for transmission abroad in letter-boxes on board the boats, up to the time of departure of the latter. These boxes were opened at the Post Offices of the ports on the mainland, the officers of which obliterated the stamps and forwarded the letters. These offices possessed special oblitterating stamps, which, however, were used very irregularly; and, although these special marks were for the purpose of indicating the origin of the packets, as well as oblitterating the postage stamps, the Post Offices very often made use of their own cancelling marks instead of the special ones. Hamburg seems to have been especially careless in this respect; one may, in fact, find upon the stamps of Heligoland almost all the oblitterating marks employed in the city of Hamburg.

It has been suggested that these special marks were employed on board the boats which conveyed the mails. But for this there must have been Postal Officials attached to the packet service, which was quite unnecessary, as the Post Offices at the ports of disembarkation were able to carry out the work without any inconvenience. To prove that this was done, it is only necessary to examine some of the letters which passed through these Offices, when it is plain that the mark "AUS HELGOLAND," for example, was used at Geestemunde, "Aus Helgoland über Cuxhaven" at the latter town, and "HELGOLAND" at Hamburg. In the last case we have been able to confirm this fact by enquiry at the Post Office of that city.

There is, therefore, no excuse for terming these marks "Mail Packet Obliterations," and it appears to us more

reasonable to call them *Treaty Obliterations*,\* since they were used in compliance with Postal Treaties made with the towns at which they were employed.

In addition to these two natures of cancelling marks, we find a third kind, which we shall have to describe later. These were struck upon the stamps when, through an oversight on the part of the officers through whose hands the letters first passed, they had escaped obliteration. These we may term *Accidental Obliterations*. We have, therefore, to deal with three kinds of cancelling marks:

1. The obliterations used in Heligoland.
2. The "Treaty Obliterations," applied at the ports of arrival of the Mail Packets.
3. The Accidental Obliterations.

#### 1. The Heligoland Obliterations.

From the time of their introduction, in 1867, the stamps have always been cancelled with a date stamp similar to those employed in England at the time. This stamp has been renewed more than once. It is of circular shape; at the top "HELGOLAND" in a curve; at bottom two curved lines to complete the circle; in the middle the date, in two lines, the month being denoted by two letters, followed or preceded by numerals, with the year in figures, in full. With the exception of the figures "18," the whole of the letters and figures in the centre were movable.

The different months were indicated as follows:

JA for January.	JY for July.
FE „ February.	AU „ August.
MR „ March.	SP „ September.
AP „ April.	OC „ October.
MY „ May.	NO „ November.
JU „ June.	DE „ December.

The first type shown here was in use previous to the introduction of postage stamps, and was applied to letters as a date mark before 1867. Originally intended for other purposes, it was used for oblitterating the stamps when issued. This mark may be recognized by the exceptionally wide figures with which it is furnished; it was in use (as a cancelling mark) from April, 1867, until January, 1876 (or later). Mr. Reinheimer tells us of an impression met with by him dated "JA 20—1876."

The second type has narrower figures, and the letters of "HELGOLAND" are more spaced. It was in use from February (2), 1876, to November (September?), 1884. Mr. Reinheimer tells us that he possesses a stamp with this obliteration dated "SP 5—1884."

The third type appears to be the first brought into use again, probably because the second had become useless, owing to its having been badly made. It may be distinguished by its having the first figure "8" wide, and the second narrow. It came into use as early as September 1st, 1884 (that date having been found by us upon cards), the second type being still sometimes employed. It was finally replaced by a fresh type in March, 1885. (Mr. Wülbern tells us March 11.)

\* This is not a very good expression. Mons. Moens says "Conventions postales," and "Obliterations conventionnelles," but the term *conventional obliterations* would not quite convey the same meaning.—Ed. M. J.





This *fourth* type has the letters of the word "HELIGOLAND" more spaced than in the first and third types, and taller than those of the second, which it resembles in having narrow figures. The letter "G" is better formed, and less like a "C" than before. This was in use from April (March?) till the end of July, 1885.

Type 5 is similar to (or the same as) Type 4, differing only in having the outer curved line shorter than the inner, at the right, that end having been apparently broken off. This was in use from July, 1885, until the British Post Office was closed, August 9, 1890.

We have seen, upon a post card, an impression of this mark, in which two of the figures were inverted, thus:—"SP 18—1887."



This type was also struck, *par complaisance*, upon copies of some of the reprints!



A *sixth* stamp is that of the German Post Office, used upon the Heligoland postage stamps for one day only, August 10, 1890; the island having been taken over, this cancelling mark was employed to obliterate the stamps upon the letters posted the previous evening.

All these obliterations were impressed in *black* only, except the *first* type, of which Mr. Reinheimer possesses copies, dated July 26, 1873, struck in *blue* upon the 6 schilling rouletted and the ½ schilling perforated.

(To be continued.)

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A SUPPLEMENT TO THE HANDBOOK BY F. H. NAPIER AND GORDON SMITH.

THE four years which have gone by since the appearance of the Handbook on South Australia have produced an accumulation of previously unrecorded varieties as well as items of further information, which has now grown so much in volume that the time is come to review the new facts and particulars which have come into the field, and to marshal them in proper order with those which were set forth in the Handbook.

As the authors of that Handbook, we have considerable cause to congratulate ourselves upon the fact that every particle of evidence which has since come to hand has corroborated theories which we were almost bound to evolve (in the absence of knowledge and information) for the purpose of justifying the arrangement and classification which we adopted, and which we considered correct.

With regard to the older issues, little if anything has been added to what was already known, but the search among used specimens has resulted in our being able to antedate, in many cases, the records of the first appearance of many varieties. So far, however, no dated specimen has been brought to light which would necessitate a transfer to another place in the list.

The following are therefore the additions and corrections which should be made in the Handbook.

### Issue 2.

We have seen the 2d., blood-red, dated "Feb. 17, 1859," which antedates the record of the 18th March, given in the note to that issue, by a month.

### Issue 10.

It cannot be denied that stamps either entirely perforated, or perforated in conjunction with roulette, as well as stamps entirely rouletted, were in actual use together for a considerable time, and, as far as our own opinion goes, we believe that the different varieties were made almost indiscriminately, and that some rouletted varieties actually came after perforated varieties. For this reason we would almost feel disposed to commence Issue 10 with a rouletted set, taken out of Issue 6, and consisting of:—

- 1d., deep bright green.
- 6d., Prussian blue.
- 1s., chestnut-brown.

We feel no doubt that the 6d. and 1s. are contemporaries of the perforated and rouletted varieties in the same tints. The 1d. can also be distinguished from the numberless shades which appeared in the previous decade, but beyond these three we do not think so late a birth-date can be given to any others.

We have seen the 1d., perf. 11½ and roulette, dated "Nov. 27, 1867."

Coming to divisions C (perf. 11½) and D (perf. 11½ × 12½), which must be considered together, we may add that No. 51, the 2d. perf. 11½, we have never seen, but that all the specimens we have examined have been perforated 11½ and 12½ compound. We must therefore add:—

- D. Perforated 11½ × 12½.
- 60a. 2d., vermilion.

The 2d. also appears amongst the stamps which have the 12½ perforation on one side only. We can now add the 1s. and 2s., thus making with those already known a complete set with the exception of the 1d.

*Variety.* Perforated 12½ on one side, and 11½ on the others.

- 60b. 2d., vermilion.
- 64a. 1s., dark brown.
- 66a. 2s., pale rose-carmine.

The 2d., No. 60b, is in Mr. Gordon Smith's collection. The date of the appearance of the 2s., deep carmine-lake, is still very obscure; we have, however, seen a dated specimen, perf. 11½, used on the 1st October, 1869. While discussing this value we must also add:—

*Variety. Printed both sides.*

- 2s., deep carmine-lake (perf. 11½ × 12½).

Another stamp has also been discovered, which has been submitted to a double process:—

*Variety. Perf. 11½ all round and rouletted as well.*

- 63a. 6d., Prussian blue.

And a companion to the 1d., perf. 12½, has also been discovered.

- F. Perforated 12½.
- 70b. 4d., dull purple.

### Issue 11.

Two new divisions are here called for, namely: Water-mark Crown and SA.

- C. Perforated 11½ × 12½.
- 73a. 2d., orange-red.
- D. Perforated 11½ × roulette.
- 73b. 2d., orange-red.

This stamp is one of the most important of all the additions to the old list. We only know of one specimen (which is in Mr. Gordon Smith's collection); it is overprinted "P." in *black*, and the date of cancellation is "Aug. 26, 1869." When comparing this with a specimen of No. 80 (also in that collection) (watermark Star, perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times$  roul.), we find the latter obliterated "Aug. 21, 1869," which at once arouses the suspicion that the two stamps were rouletted and perforated at the same time. No. 80 is very rare; a second specimen in the same collection is post-marked "MOONTA"; but the ink of the date has failed to take, which is to be regretted, as it is quite a different colour from the other specimen above mentioned. On the whole, we are tempted to conjecture that this combination of perforating and rouletting was inflicted on some odd sheets (and these very few in number), rather than on a regular batch as supplied from the printing-presses.

**Issue 12.**

We have here to note the transposition of perforation occasionally found on other values.

D. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .

"Ten Pence," in *blue*, on *gd.*, yellow.

**Issue 16.**

Another stamp to swell the list of those printed on both sides.

B. Perforated 10.

*Variety.* Printed both sides.

2d., pale orange-red.

The specimen from which this record is taken (in the collection) is overprinted "P" in *black*, and has been used on its official side, the reverse being still available for postage—perhaps.

**Issue 19.**

Of the dates of the earliest appearance of 1d. we note "9 Oct., 1870," and of the 6d. "9 Nov., 1870," but we fancy others have observed earlier dates.

**Issue 20.**

B. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Varieties.* Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  on one side, and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  on the others.

130a. 3d., dark blue.

130b. 4d., dull purple.

130c. 1s., brown.

The 1s. we have only found surcharged with "O. S."

C. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .

3d., dark blue.

4d., dull purple.

While discussing Issue 20 we ought to mention a curious variety of colour in the 3d., which appears to have been printed with the ink prepared for contemporary 6d. stamps. We do not believe that any atmospheric change can convert the ultramarine tone of the normal 3d. into the varying tints of Prussian blue found in the 6d. value. The two specimens (in the collection), which gauge respectively  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ , are different in tint from each other, but closely allied to the 6d. stamps of the same period. It would almost seem that the confusion of inks occurred on more than one occasion. This stamp is therefore entitled to recognition as follows:—

A. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Variety.* Error of colour.

✓ 115a. 3d., Prussian blue.

B. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Variety.* Error of colour.

124b. 3d., Prussian blue.

**Issue 21.**

*Variety.* Without watermark.

4d., dull purple..

The above specimen is overprinted C.L. The texture of the paper is identical with that of the Victorian paper, watermarked V over Crown, and the stamp is no doubt from the unwatermarked margin of the sheet. Similar varieties are known in the stamps of Victoria. We do not consider this freak worthy of a number in the catalogue.

**Issue 27.**

The stamps of this issue are on the second type of Star paper. We have under division

B. Perforated 10,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Variety.* Imperforate vertically.

156a. 2s., bright crimson-lake.

This was perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  at the top and 10 below, but we are unable to recall whether this was a pair or only a single specimen. There is also the same variety to record under

C. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Variety.* Imperforate vertically.

161a. 6d., dark blue.

165a. 1s., red-brown.

But in this case both values were in a pair, while under this perforation we record a rather curious

*Variety.*

Printed both sides—the weaker impression sideways.

9d., lilac-rose.

Considering the shape of the paper, it must have been gross carelessness on the part of the machinist to print sideways; it is the only instance we know of such a mistake. The obliteration is "30 Oct. 90."

D. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Variety.* Surcharged twice.

167a. 3d., in *black*, on 4d., dark blue.

The second surcharge is about 5 mm. below the other, which occupies the normal position.

F. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

167b. 3d., dark blue.

177c. 6d. ,,

*Variety.* Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  on one side, and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  on the others.

179b. 6d., dark blue.

179c. 9d., lilac-rose.

*Variety.* Imperforate.

179d. 6d., deep bright blue.

The specimen of 179d which we have seen was unused and gummed. We consider it is more in the nature of a proof than an issued variety.

**Issue 28.**

These are the 1d. and 2d. with the second type of Crown and SA watermark.

It will be better, perhaps, to set out the varieties in a tabular form, indicating those originally put in the list with "o," and those discovered since with "d."

	$11\frac{1}{2}$ $\times 10$	10 $\times 11\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ $\times 10$	10 $\times 12\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$ $\times 12\frac{1}{2}$
1d., blue-green	o	—	—	d	o
1d., dark yellow-green	o	—	d	o	—
2d., orange-red	o	d	—	o	d

The earliest, and in some cases the only, dates we know are as follows:—

2d., perf.  $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ ; Oct. 7, '78.

2d. ,,  $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ ; Oct. 8, '78.

2d. ,,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ; Aug., '77.

2d. ,,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mar. 24, '80.

In the 1d. perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$  we are confronted with a wholly unexpected and, we must add, hitherto unexplained variety.

In the collection there is the lower half of a pane of 60, with the "control" "d. 285586" in red in the lower margin, and which has undoubtedly been perforated by a *horizontal comb machine*.

The existence of such a perforation in this colony has been up to the present never suspected, and we must leave it to the philatelists out there to solve the problem.

#### Issues 30 and 35.

Varieties of both shades of the 8d. are known perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ , thus giving:—

C. Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .

107a. 8d., in *black*, on *gd.*, yellow-brown; and in Issue 35—

C. Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .

204a. 8d., in *black*, on *gd.*, yellow-brown.

We notice that the variety 204a is the colour of the perf.  $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ , and not that of the perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , which is much colder and more grey than those with compound perforation.

#### Issue 37.

The perforation  $11\frac{1}{2}$  which has been adopted for *some* of the high values, and is the one now in use, should perhaps more correctly be considered as constituting a new issue, rather than as a subdivision of one so far back as 1887, but it will for our present purpose be more suitable to insert these stamps here.

Postally used the following are to be noted:—

Variety. Perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

214a. 2s. 6d., deep lilac.

215a. 5s., rose.

218a. £1, blue.

223a. £5, grey.

The £5, grey, perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , must be rather scarce, as the change of perforation was very shortly followed by a change of colour for this value, and (retaining it under Issue 37) we have:—

Variety. Change of colour.

223b. £5, olive-brown.

#### Issue 38.

It should be noted that the earlier shades of the 6d. were in quite a pale or sky blue, which gradually became darker in successive printings.

#### Issue 39.

Here there are two distinct printings, the earlier being in a pale lilac or violet, but the latter deeper and brighter, and in aniline colour.

229a. 4d., violet (aniline).

#### Issue 41.

To be added.

D. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., Venetian red.

#### Issue 44.

The numbers under this heading should be re-arranged as follows:—

241.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Venetian red (January, 1893.)

242. 1d., green.

243. 2d., orange-red.

244.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., in *brown*, on *gd.*, green.

245. 4d., grey-lilac.

246. 6d., deep blue.

The 4d. is in a new colour, not repeated subsequently, and the 6d. darker than those perf. 10. About this time the 1s. of the old type appeared in some new varieties of colour, which may best be described as sepia and dull brown.

#### Issue 45.

1894.

Types. Queen's Head to the left on a white ground in different frames, and to the left side of the design; on the right side a kangaroo and foliage for the

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the Colonial arms, also on a background of foliage, for the 5d. "South Australia" above, and value below, both in uncoloured letters on labels of solid colour.

Paper. As in Issues 26 and 28.

Watermark. Crown and SA, letters close together.

Gum. White.

Perforation. 15.

247.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac-blue.

248. 5d., brown purple.

#### Issue 46.

1894 (?).

Type. As in Issue 42.

Paper

Watermark. " As in Issue 42.

Gum

Perforation.  $15 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .

249.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Venetian red.

We have no information, beyond the knowledge of its existence, of this stamp, and are therefore unable to say when it appeared.

#### Issue 47.

July, 1895 to 1897.

Types. As in Issues 44 (except the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.) and 45.

Papers

Watermark

Gum

Perforation. 13.

250.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Venetian red.

251. 1d., green.

252. 2d., orange-red.

253.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue-lilac.

254. 3d., olive-green (31st May, 1897).

255. 4d., violet [aniline] (June, 1896).

256. 5d., brown-purple.

257. 6d., blue (March, 1896).

The 3d. is the last value which has appeared perf. 13. The stock of this value perf. 10 was sufficient to meet all requirements until the present year, consequently it is not found perf. 15. The 4d. reverts to the colour of the second printing with the 10 perforation; the 6d. is not so deep as that of the previous issue, and resembles the intermediate shades perf. 10. The perforating machine which gives fifteen holes to the two centimetres, and which was, we believe, of colonial manufacture, was unsatisfactory; the holes were too close together, the filaments of paper between the holes being so small that the sheet broke up with the mere handling. The new machine, which perforates 13, is much better; the holes are clean-cut, and there is enough paper between them to prevent the sheets dropping to pieces.

#### Issue 48.

1897.

Type. As in Issue 27.

Paper " " 36.

Watermark " " 36.

Gum. White.

Perforation. A.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ; B.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

A. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

258. 1s., dark brown.

B. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

259. 1s., dark brown.

These stamps will not be confounded with those of Issue 27, which gauge the same, for although the stamps of this value in 1893 are similar in colour, the perforation is of quite a different character, the holes being much larger, and cut quite cleanly. All the information we have received about this is that "the old perforating machine has been fitted with new pins." I presume this is the treadle machine referred to in the note on page 96 of the Handbook; and yet the fact that these stamps came

perf.  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ , as well as  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , suggests that the machine which gave a  $12\frac{1}{2}$  perforation has also been renovated. Another point arises out of this, namely, What machine is now being used to perforate the high value stamps? I trust my colonial friends may be able to throw some light on this question.

This brings the regular issues down to date, so we will now pass on to the stamps bearing official surcharges.

ADDITIONS TO  
SECTION II. DEPARTMENTAL SURCHARGES.  
1868 to 1874.

A. G.

*In black.*

On Issue 10; Star watermark.

- (i) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times$  roulette.  
267a. 1s., brown.

A. O.

*In black.*

On Issue 10; Star watermark.

- (ii) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
281a. 1d., green.

B. G.

*In black.*

On Issue 13; Star, rouletted.

305a. 2d., orange-red.

On Issue 19; Star wmk. Perf. 10 compound with  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

310a. 1s., brown.

C.

*In black.*

On Issue 10; Star watermark.

- (ii) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
331a. 4d., dull purple.

On Issue 11; watermark Crown and SA, rouletted.

333a. 2d., orange-red.

On Issue 19; watermark Crown and SA.

Perforated 10 compound with  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

339a. 2d., orange-red.

C. D.

*In blue.*

On Issue 11; Crown and SA, rouletted.

349a. 2d., orange-red.

C. L.

*In black.*

On Issue 19; perforated 10 compound with  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

374a. 1s., brown.

On Issue 20; Star watermark, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

375b. 1s., red-brown.

On Issue 21; variety without watermark.

378a. 4d., dull purple.

See remarks above on this variety.

C. P.

*In red.*

On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.

394a. 1d., green.

C. S.

*In red.*

On Issue 6; watermark Star, rouletted.

398a. 1d., green.

*In black.*

On Issue 10; Star watermark.

- (i) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times$  roulette.

Variety. Printed both sides.

408a. 6d., blue.

On Issue 20; Star watermark, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

422a. 1s., red-brown.

On Issue 21; watermark V over Crown, perforated 10.

Variety. Printed both sides.

423a. 4d., dull purple.

D. B.

*In blue.*

On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.

439a. 6d., blue.

*In black.*

On Issue 10; Star watermark.

- (ii) Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .

443a. 1d., green.

On Issue 19; perforated 10 compound with  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

- (ii) Watermark Crown and SA.

448a. 2d., orange-red.

D. R.

*In red.*

On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.

451a. 1s., brown.

We have not seen this stamp, but take it from one of the philatelic periodicals.

E.

*In blue.*

On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.

455a. 6d., blue.

455b. 1s., brown.

*In black.*

On Issue 19; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

466a. 4d., dull purple.

On Issue 21; watermark V over Crown, perforated 10.

469a. 2d., orange.

E. B.

*In red.*

On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.

470a. 2d., orange-red.

*In black.*

On Issue 13; Star watermark, rouletted.

477a. 2d., orange-red.

On Issue 20; watermark Star, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

482a. 4d., dull purple.

H.

*In black.*

On Issue 19; perforated  $10 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ .

- (ii) Watermark Crown and SA.

525a. 2d., orange-red.

L. A.

*In black.*

- (ii) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

565a. 1s., brown.

L. C.

*In red.*

On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.

Variety. Without stop after "C."

570a. 1d., green.

L. T.

*In blue.*

On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.

588a. 6d., blue.

*In black.*

On Issue 16; watermark Crown and SA, perforated 10.

597a. 2d., orange-red.

M. B.

*In black.*

On Issue 10; Star watermark.

- (i) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times$  roulette.

615a. 4d., dull purple.

- (ii) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

616a. 1d., green.

On Issue 16; watermark Crown and SA, perforated 10.

624a. 2d., orange-red.

## N. T.

*In black.*

On Issue 10; Star watermark.

(ii) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
647a. 1d., green.(ii) Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
650a. 1d., green.

## O. A.

*In black.*

On Issue 16; Crown and SA.

(ii) Perforated  $10 \times$  roulette.  
659a. 2d., orange-red.

## P.

*In black.*

On Issue 11; Crown and SA.

(ii) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .  
667a. 2d., orange-red.(iii) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
667b. 2d., orange-red.(iv) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times$  roulette.  
667c. 2d., orange-red.

See remarks on this stamp under the general issues above.

## P. O.

*In black.*On Issue 13; Star watermark, rouletted.  
692a. 2d., orange-red.

## P. S.

*In red.*On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.  
700a. 6d., blue.*In black.*On Issue 20; Star watermark, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
719a. 3d., in black, on 4d., blue.

## P. W.

*In black.*On Issue 15; Star watermark, perforated 10.  
729a. 4d., dull purple.

## R. B.

*In black.*

On Issue 10; Star watermark.

(ii) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times$  roulette.  
737a. 1d., green.

## S.

*In red.*On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.  
759a. 2d., vermilion.*In black.*

On Issue 6; watermark Crown and SA.

Perforated  $10 \times$  roulette.  
767a. 2d., orange-red.On Issue 19; perforated 19, compound with  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
768a. 2d., orange-red.

## S. C.

*In red.*

On Issue 6; Star, rouletted.

771a. 1d., green.

## S. G.

*In red.*

On Issue 6; Star, rouletted.

775a. 1d., green.

*In black.*On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , or  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
781a. 6d., blue.

## S. M.

*In red.*

On Issue 8; Star watermark, rouletted.

Variety without stop after "M"  
796a. 4d., dull purple.On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
796b. 4d., dull purple.*In blue.*On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.  
797a. 6d., dull blue.*In black.*

On Issue 10; Star watermark.

(ii) Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times$  roulette.  
802a. 6d., blue.On Issue 19. Perforated 10 compound with  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

(ii) Star watermark.

812a. 4d., dull blue.

## S. T.

*In red.*

On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.

Variety. Without stop after "T"  
816a. 2d., vermilion.

## T.

*In black.*On Issue 15; Star watermark, perforated 10.  
846a. 4d., dull purple.On Issue 19; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound  
with  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

848a. 6d., blue.

## V.

*In black.*On Issue 16; watermark Crown and SA, perforated 10.  
865a. 2d., orange-red.

## V. N.

*In black.*On Issue 15; Star watermark, perforated 10.  
781a. 6d., blue.

## W.

*In red.*

On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.

Variety. Printed both sides.  
869a. 2d., vermilion.

## SECTION III. OFFICIAL SERVICE STAMPS.

## O. S.

On Issue 16; Crown and SA, perforated 10.

Variety. Without stop after "S"  
875a. 2d., deep orange-red.

## Issue 19.

We know the 2d. perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ , and also  $12\frac{1}{2}$  on one  
side and 10 on the others.

On Issue 20; Star watermark.

(i) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

884a. 2d., orange-red.

Variety. Without stop after "S"

885a. 4d., dull purple.

887a. 6d., Prussian blue.

889a. 1s., red-brown.

Variety. "O.S." twice.

889b. 1s., red-brown.

(ii) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .

Variety. Without stop after "S"

895a. 6d., dark blue.

897a. 2s., deep carmine-lake.

Variety. "O.S." twice.

896b. 1s., red-brown.

Variety. Printed both sides.

891b. 1d., green.

(iii) Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  on three sides and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  on the other

892a. 4d., dull purple.

894b. 6d., Prussian blue.

896c. 1s., red-brown.

On Issue 25; Crown and SA.

(v) Perforated  $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
903a. 1d., blue-green.



On Issue 26; watermark Star with broad points, perforated

11½, 11½ × 12½.

8d., in black, on 9d., burnt sienna.

On Issue 27; watermark Star with broad points.

*Variety.* "O.S." inverted.

(ii) Perforated 10, 11½, 12½ compound.

909a. 6d., dark blue.

(iii) Perforated 11½.

*Variety.* "O.S." twice.

917a. 6d., dark blue.

(iv) Perforated 11½ × 12½.

*Variety.* "O.S." inverted.

929a. 1s., red-brown.

On Issue 28; Crown and SA close.

*Variety.* "O.S." twice.

942a. 1d., blue-green.

*Variety.* Without stop after "O"

945a. 1d., blue-green.

*Variety.* "O.S." twice, one inverted.

947a. 1d., blue-green.

*Variety.* "O.S." twice, both inverted.

2d., orange-red.

(iii) Perforated 10 × 12½.

954a. 2d., blood-red.

(iv) Perforated 11½ × 12½.

954b. 2d., orange-red.

(v) Perforated 11½.

954c. 2d., orange-red.

(vi) Perforated 10 × 11½.

954d. 2d., orange-red.

On Issue 30; Star watermark with broad points.

(v) Perforated 11½.

*Variety.* "O.S." twice.

963a. 8d., in black, on 9d., yellow-brown.

On Issue 36; Star watermark with broad points; thick paper.

(iii) Perforated 11½.

*Variety.* "O.S." inverted.

978b. 4d., reddish purple.

### O.S.

On Issue 28; Crown and SA close, perforated 10.

*Variety.* Blue surcharge.

993a. 1d., green.

On Issue 29; Star watermark with broad points.

(iii) Perforated 11½.

*Variety.* "O.S." inverted.

961a. 4d., dull purple.

*Variety.* Without stop after "O"

961b. 4d., dull purple.

*Variety.* Surcharge as last, inverted.

961c. 4d., dull purple.

On Issue 39; Crown and SA, perf. 10.

995a. 4d., violet (aniline).

On Issue 40; Crown and SA.

996a. 2½d. in brown on 4d., green (perf. 10 × 12½).

996b. 2½d. " " (perf. 11½ × 10).

996c. 2½d. " " (perf. 10 × 12½;

"O.S." twice).

*Variety.* Without stop after "S"

997a. 5d. in carmine on 6d., red-brown.

On Issue 41; Crown and SA close.

A. Perforated 10.

998a. ½d., Venetian red.

*Variety.* Without stop after "S"

998b. ½d., Venetian red.

C. Perforated 11½ × 12½.

998c. ½d., Venetian red.

On Issue 42; Crown and SA close.

Perforated 11½ on one side and 10 on the other.

*Variety.* Without stop after "S"

999a. ½d., red-brown.

On Issue 44; Crown and SA close, perforated 15.

1002. 2d., orange-red.

1003. 3d., grey-lilac.

1004. 6d., deep blue.

On Issue 47; Crown and SA close, perforated 13.

1005. 1d., green.

1006. 2d., orange-red.

## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF INDIA.

### NOTICES OF 1808-9.

THE following interesting extracts have been sent us by an officer in India:—

#### GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

##### PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to establish the following improved Regulations for the Post Office Department, which are to take effect from the 1st December next.

Para. 1. That all letters of every description not on the Public Service shall be liable to postage, except those from, and bearing the Signature of the Governor, a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Member of Council, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, or His Majesty's Naval Commander-in-Chief, on the envelope, or such as may be franked by the Chief Secretary to Government.\*

2. That all letters addressed to the Governor, Commander-in-Chief, a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Member of Council, or His Majesty's Naval Commander-in-Chief, shall bear the usual Postage, except such as may be exclusively on the Public Service, form an Official Record, and are included in the list hereafter directed to be delivered in Monthly upon honour.

3. That no postage be charged on letters on the Service.

4. That all letters marked "On the Service"† coming from the following Officers, and Offices, and bearing on the envelope the name and official designation of the person by whom they may be written, shall pass free of Postage:—

The Governor.

Chief Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Commander-in-Chief.

The Admiral.

Their Secretaries.

Members of Council.

Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Chief Secretary to Government.

The Secretaries to Government.

The Secretaries of the Revenue, Commercial, Military, and Medical Boards; Letters to be endorsed "On the Service" and signed on the envelope with the words "by order of the Board of —"

Register of the Sudder Adawlut.

Do. of Circuit Courts.

Do. of Zillah Courts.

The above Letters to be endorsed "On Service" and signed on the envelope with the words "by order of the Court of —"

Revenue Collectors.

Commercial Residents.

Residents at Durbars and Foreign Courts.

Accountant General.

Post Master General.

General Officers on the Staff.

Chief Engineer.

Commandant of Artillery.

Town Major of Fort St. George, Commanding Officers of Stations, Corps or Detachments, Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals of Divisions.

\* All these letters are now franked by *Service* stamps.

† The superscription is now "On Her Majesty's Service." They are generally countersigned by the Chief Clerk.

Adjutant General.  
Deputy do. to the King's Troops.  
Quarter Master General.  
Military Auditor General.  
Military Paymaster General.  
Paymasters to Stations.  
Deputy do. to the King's Troops.  
Judge Advocate General and Deputies.  
General Agent for Cavalry Supplies.  
Agent for Public Cattle.  
Agent for Gun Carriages.  
Commissary of Stores in charge of the Arsenal at Fort St. George.  
Superintending Surgeons of Divisions.

5. All Letters from, or to, Non Commissioned Officers or Privates in His Majesty's Navy and Army, or from, or to, European Non Commissioned Officers and Privates, or from, or to, Native Commissioned or Non Commissioned Officers and Privates, in the Honorable Company's Marine and Military Service, shall pass free of Postage; but in order to prevent any abuse of this indulgence, no letters from the above description of persons shall be exempted from Postage, unless they bear on the envelope the official signature of their respective Commanding Officers.\* With a view to prevent as much as possible any abuse of the foregoing indulgence, it is directed that the number of letters so franked do not exceed the proportion of one letter daily to every two hundred men in quarters, and of one letter to every hundred men, when marching or in the field, and further that letters so franked are to be included in the register hereafter directed to be sent monthly.

6. That all letters marked "On the Service," not attested as before described, shall be liable to postage.

7. That when a Public Officer under Government shall have occasion to correspond with individuals not on the Public Service, but on the more immediate business of the individuals, as in the case of transmitting bills of Exchange, Promissory notes, receipts, or any other description of Government securities, &c. &c., the Public Officer forwarding the letters shall, in such cases, superscribe on the envelope, with his official signature, the words "bearing postage."† When letters having such superscription shall be received at the General Post Office, the Postmaster of the station to which the letter goes shall collect the amount from the party to whom it may be addressed and delivered; and when *vice versa*, such letters are addressed by an individual to a Public Officer of Government, the Postage shall be received from the person delivering the letter at the Post Office.

8. All letters from Subordinate Officers to their respective Boards are to be addressed to the Board, and not to the Secretary, who is, however, to frank all letters from the Board in the form before directed; and all letters to the other public officers are to be addressed to the head of the office, and not to any Subordinate Officer in it.

9. That conformable to the principle of charging  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fanams‡ for each single letter for every 100 miles the following rates are to be adopted:—

Letters not exceeding in weight one rupee to be considered as single, from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  double,  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 treble,  
2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  quadruple,  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 or 1 oz. §

to be considered as a Packet, and to bear five times the original Postage, and for every additional half ounce treble the original Postage of a Single letter to the place where such letter is addressed is to be added, to the extent of 12 ounces, beyond which all letters are to be sent by the Cavedy Tappal. ||

10. That postage be levied on all Ship letters to or from all parts of the world, and charged conformable to the following table of rates, with the exception of Europe letters

\* The postage on these letters used to be 9 pies, but since the soldier has been paid according to the ruling rate of exchange, the rate has been raised to one anna. The letters are now generally signed by the man's Company Officer. There is no limit as to their number.

† Now "Service unpaid." This rule still exists.

‡ A fanam is equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  annas, not quite  $\text{rs.}$ , at the rate of  $\text{rs.}$  to the rupee.

§ *i. e.*, for each oz or about  $\text{qd.}$  for every 100 miles inland had to be paid.

|| "Tappal" means post. The Cavedy Tappal was a sort of parcel post, carried by coolie.

from and to the Governor, Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of Council, and Naval and Military Commander-in-Chief:—Single letters, weighing as marked in the preceding table, to pay 3 fanams, and beyond that to increase at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fanams for every  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee weight till the weight shall exceed 12 rupees, when they are to be considered as Packets, and subject to the Payment of one Pagoda.\*

11. All ship letters for the out Stations to be liable to the rates specified in the foregoing table, in addition to the established inland Postage; and that on all ship letters for the out Stations upon which the Ship Postage has not been paid "Ship Postage not paid" is to be marked on the envelope, and the Ship Postage thereof, as well as the inland Postage thereon, is to be collected by the Postmaster of the station at which the person resides to whom the letter is addressed. That the Ship Postage on all letters intended for exportation is to be collected from the parties at the foregoing rates by the Postmaster of the office into which the letter is first put, along with the inland postage they may bear to the General Post Office.

12. That as an encouragement to persons having Ship letters to bring them to the Post Office, a reward of one fanam shall be paid to the person so bringing them on delivery thereof.

13. That all News Papers pay postage, that those (with the exception of the Government *Gazette*) within the weight of one ounce be considered as single letters, and pay accordingly, and that all beyond that weight pay *pro rata* according to their weight. That the Government *Gazette* shall be for the present charged only half postage.

14. That the Master Attendant shall immediately report to the General Post Office the arrival of all vessels from Europe, and particularly attend to the early landing of their letter packets, which are to be sent to the General Post Office and there opened, the Secretary to Government, or someone deputed by him, attending to receive the public despatches; and when the letters for the Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Members of Council, shall have been selected, the remainder shall be registered previous to their being delivered to the public.

15. That the Boxes of letters for Europe be finally closed at the Post Office; and when closed forwarded to the office of the Secretary to Government in the Foreign Department.

16. That the Master Attendant shall give early intimation to the General Post Office of the intended departure of all vessels for any of the Eastern British possessions, Cape of Good Hope, or elsewhere, with which there is no inland communication, and deliver to the commanders of such vessels on their departure any letter Packets that may be sent to his office from the General Post Office, and obtain a receipt for the same, which receipt is to be lodged in the Post Office.

17. That hereafter the hours for the despatch of the Tappal shall be six in the evening, and the hours for the General Post Office to be open to the Public shall be as follows:—

From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. for both the receipt and delivery of letters, and from 2 to 5 p.m. for the receipt of letters only.

18. That no letters or parcels containing money, jewels, or any article of value shall be permitted to be sent by Tappal.

19. That no detention whatever of the mails must be suffered at any of the inland stations; that when the Public Service requires it an Express may be despatched, but at the risk of the person causing it to be despatched for any improper abuse of this privilege.

In order to ascertain correctly that the preceding regulation has been acted upon to its full extent, a table will be prepared at the General Post Office, showing the distance and time of arrival at each Station, with which the Returns to be made by the Person in charge at each Station will be compared, and the Collector be held responsible for any delay which may occur.

20. All Public Officers, both Civil and Military, shall send to the Offices of the Paymaster, or other Public Officer from whom he shall receive his pay, a list of the public letters despatched by him during the month preceding, with the following attestation upon honour at the foot of the same.†

\* A pagoda was equal to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  rupees.

† A register is still kept in all offices, which shows all letters despatched by post, to whom sent, and amount of postage paid on each.

"I do hereby certify upon my honour that the above is a correct list of all the Public letters despatched under my signature during the month of —, and that they were solely and entirely on the Public Service."

21. That no abstract of pay be discharged except it be accompanied by a List to the above effect, and if it be paid without attention to this point, that circumstance alone to be considered as a sufficient cause of retrenchment.

22. The lists given in by the officers in the Civil department to be forwarded to the office of the Civil Auditor, with the monthly accounts of the person paying the Abstracts, and those in the Military Department to the office of the Military Auditor General.

23. That the lists so forwarded do remain in deposit in the office to which they are sent for the purpose of comparing, if required, with the lists which will be ordered to be forwarded direct from the persons in charge of the Subordinate Post Offices to the Post Master General.

24. With the view of obviating the possibility of misconception with regard to the letters intended to be exempted from postage, it is to be unequivocally understood that, with the exception of letters from the Honourable the Governor, Commander-in-Chief, a Member of Council, His Majesty's Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Judges of the Supreme Court, or such as are franked by the Chief Secretary to Government, all letters and papers that are not exclusively on the business of the Public Service, and that have not been previously entered as an official record, are to be subject to Postage; and should it come to the knowledge of the Governor in Council that any of the Officers—Civil or Military—now authorized to address letters on the Service, make an improper use of the trust so reposed in them by conveying letters on their own private concerns under a cover superscribed "On the Service," the Governor in Council will consider it to be a disqualification for office.

25. Should the name of any Public Officer obliged from his situation to carry on a public correspondence be omitted in the list, he will address a letter to Government stating the nature of his public correspondence, when, if it is deemed of sufficient importance, his name will be added to the list, or some Public Officer already included in the list will be directed to superscribe his letters on the Service.

26. Any officer on duty, or leave of absence, at the Presidency, having occasion to correspond on Public Service, will carry his letter to the Adjutant-General, who, upon being satisfied that the letter is exclusively upon the Public Service, will frank the same.

27. All officers similarly situated at the Subordinates will apply to the Commanding Officers of the Stations where they may be.

28. With a view of preventing the suppression of private letters, and the misappropriation of their Postage, it is directed that in future all receipts granted at the Post Office for letters delivered in, either at the Presidency or Subordinates, shall be upon stamp paper specifying the rate of single Postage, date of letter delivered, place of destination, and size of letter, *i.e.*, whether single, double, or more.\*

Distinct stamps shall be issued for each description of letters, which shall have engraved on them the word single, double, treble, quadruple, or Packet, and the same shall be repeated in each of the Native Languages.

With this facility of discovery every individual, both European and Native, whose letter does not reach its destination, will be enabled to obtain redress upon application to the Postmaster General.

The Governor in Council deems it proper to repeat that any deviation from the preceding rules will not fail to subject the offending person to the severest public displeasure.

Published by Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. BUCHAN,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE, November 18th, 1868.

\* No copies of these stamped receipts appear to have been preserved; it is not stated whether the "stamps" mentioned in the next paragraph were adhesive or impressed, but they were probably the latter, and the word *stamp* as used there would mean the stamped form. These would be a very early variety of *postal*, though not of *postage* stamp.

## GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

### PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the following Regulations shall be established in the Post Office Department in addition to the Regulations published in the Government Advertisement under date the 18th November, 1868:—

The undermentioned Officers shall be authorized to despatch letters *bona fide* on the Public Service free from postage, subject, however, to the Declaration upon honour, prescribed in the 20th Paragraph of the Government Advertisement, under date the 18th November last, *viz.* :—

The Senior Chaplain at the Presidency.  
The Acting Naval Officer at Madras.  
The Agent for the Government of Ceylon.  
The Master Attendant at the Presidency.  
The Treasurer of the Government Bank.  
The Commissioner at Tranquebar.  
Barrack Masters of Divisions when employed upon their periodical tours of inspection.  
The Officer in charge at the General Survey.  
The Superintendents of the Surveys of Travancore and the Nizam's Dominions.  
Judges of the Provincial Courts when employed upon Circuit.

The Superintendent of Police.  
The Medical Storekeeper of the Presidency in cases of an emergent nature; the Letters and Packets despatched by this officer are in ordinary cases to be franked by the Secretary to the Medical Board.

The Conservator of Forests in Malabar.  
The Superintendent of Stamps.\*  
Officers in charge of detached branches of Departments, of which the principals are authorized to frank official letters, shall be permitted to despatch letters on the Public Service free from Postage, subject, however, to the prescribed declaration upon honour.

Letters from or to Non-commissioned Officers or Privates of the European and Native Invalids shall pass free from Postage under the official signature of their respective Commanding Officers, in the proportion established with respect to the effective troops in the 5th Paragraph of the Government Advertisement of the 18th November, 1868.

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) G. G. KEBLE,  
Sec. to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE, February 18th, 1869.

In addition to the above, orders have been received for restoring to the Superintendent of the Government Press the privilege of franking letters, exclusively on the business of that Institution, and for allowing the Government *Gazettes* and books printed at the Government Press, to be forwarded by the Tappal, the former Post free, and the latter at the rate of Postage chargeable on a single letter only.

Orders have likewise been given for the receipt of letters, exclusively on the Public Service, from the Senior Officers of His Majesty's Navy, it being understood that when more than one Ship of war is at the same station all Service letters must be franked by the Senior Officer.

FORT ST. GEORGE, April 6th, 1869.

The following Declaration upon honour shall be made by Officers entitled to frank the letters of Soldiers, Sailors, or Sepoys.

I do hereby certify upon my honour that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above is a correct list of all the public letters, exclusive of Soldiers', Sailors', and Sepoys' letters despatched under my signature during the month of —, and that they were solely and entirely on the Public Service.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) J. H. PEILE,  
Sec. to Government.

By order of Major-General GOWDIE, commanding the Army.

\* Bill stamps, etc.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By C. J. PHILLIPS.

**Imperial Album, 1898 Edition.** We have pleasure in announcing that by the time this is in the hands of our readers the first volume, containing the whole of Great Britain and her Possessions and Colonies, will be finished, and can be supplied, with the exception, perhaps, of the best binding—No. 9—which takes a little longer to finish. We have already received many hundreds of orders for these books, and shall have to send off the prepaid orders before the trade orders can receive attention, but we hope that all will be despatched before Christmas. We believe that these books will be very popular, and await with interest the decision of collectors throughout the world. We shall be very pleased to receive suggestions for any improvement, either in the Imperial Albums, or any ideas for new albums of any kind, as a considerable degree of attention will be given during 1898 to the question of albums suitable for all tastes, and of all prices, and the opinions of our readers will no doubt give us very valuable hints as to what is required, either by the schoolboy or the most advanced collector. We have to point out that in the first printed description of the new Imperial a slight error is made in the reference to No. 9. The description should read as follows: On extra fine, superior heavy paper, magnificently bound on hard boards in best Russian leather, rounded corners with single gold line, round bevelled gilt edges, and one patent expanding lock.

\* \* \*

**Bankruptcy of a Stamp Dealer.** We have received, from the Official Receiver of Brighton, notice of the bankruptcy of Mr. W. P. Jones, of 23, Chapel Road, Worthing, carrying on business as the South Coast Stamp Company at the same address. Any claims against this estate should be sent to Mr. H. W. Cox, Official Receiver, 4, Pavilion Buildings, Brighton. However, we conclude it is hardly worth while going to the trouble of preparing the necessary forms, as the estimated amount available for dividend is only £7. It is very seldom that we have to notice a bankruptcy in our trade, and as far as we can remember this is the first case that has come under our observation in many years; probably there is some other reason to account for this than the mere fact of dealing in stamps.

\* \* \*

**Another Postal Reform.** CANADA is evidently resolved to establish closer relations with the mother country. In order to still further promote trade, the Canadian Government has decided to reduce postal rates between Canada and the rest of the British Empire by more than one-third. At present the charge per ounce is 10 c. for letters, but from the first of January next the charge will be only 3 c. per ounce. When making this disclosure on behalf of the Canadian Postmaster-General, Mr. Paterson stated that the concession had for its chief object the furtherance of commerce between the Dominion and Great Britain; but it will do a great deal more than that, as it applies to the most remote portions of the British Empire, and all will therefore benefit in a greater or less degree. We trust that this new departure may prove to be infectious, and that the idea will be taken up by many others of our chief Colonies. It is stated that Canada is able to make this large reduction

owing to the flourishing state of the finances of the Dominion Post Office, and we who are dealers in postage stamps (and the collectors also) may, we think, take credit to ourselves for being in some way responsible for this reduction, owing to the large amount of money that has been paid to Canada during the last few months for her new issues, from which she has made such an enormous profit. Therefore it will be seen that with all the outcry against speculative stamps, high values, and unnecessary issues, there is still something to be said in their favour when the result is so good as in this case.

\* \* \*

**Curious Applications.**

IN the course of the year we receive many curious requests and letters from various parts of the world, but the following letter, received from Woburn, Mass., U.S.A., strikes us as quite out of the ordinary. The gentleman writes under date November 21st:—"Will you please get and send me a piece of the ruins out of the London fire, which has occurred last Friday? I wish to put it into my curiosity cabinet"!!!

\* \* \*

**Ecuador Modern Surcharges.**

OWING to the number of provisionals and varieties that have come from Ecuador during the past year we have made some enquiries from one of the Consuls at Guayaquil, and we are now able to give the following information, which may be considered as absolutely authentic:—

The reason for obliterating the stamps with "1897-8" was owing to a big robbery of stamps in the Fiscal Office in Quito, and afterwards another large robbery of a considerable quantity of stamps by a party of Revolutionists on the way between Riobamba and Guayaquil. The stamps without this overprint, after these robberies, were not accepted as postage, therefore none of these overprints were of a speculative nature.

The commemoration stamps were issued under contract by a Mr. Valenzuela, and only intended for circulation from the 9th to the 30th of October; but as by accident several values of the 1896 issue were also put in circulation on these days, it was decided that the commemoration stamps should not be withdrawn from circulation, and should be available for any time. Therefore we can hardly think that these can be considered speculative. The 1, 2, and 10 c. of these commemorative stamps were overprinted in May, "1897-98," for use in all towns except Guayaquil. The stamps to be used in Guayaquil were overprinted as follows:—



and all those ordered by the Government were printed in black only, and are not speculative, but were a *bona fide* issue. About two months ago, however, the remainders of this commemoration issue were delivered to the contractor Valenzuela, and this fine speculator overprinted not only the 1, 2, 5, and 10 c., but also the 20 and 80 c., and the 1 sucre stamps, with this circular stamp, and in order to have more varieties, printed them in blue as well as in black. These are purely speculative and unauthorized, therefore we shall not catalogue the 20 c., 80 c., and 1 sucre with black surcharge, or the 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 80 c., and 1 sucre, with blue surcharge.

**New Philatelic Society.** We are informed that a Philatelic Society has just been started in connection with the George Watson's College, in Edinburgh, with the principal of the college and two of the masters as office-bearers. The Society already numbers twenty-six, but large additions will no doubt be made, as there are 1700 boys who attend this well-known college. We are very pleased to place this on record, as we find this is only one out of many of the instances that have come to our knowledge lately that head masters and principals of large schools are recognizing philately as a considerable factor in teaching their boys geography and history. During the last few months we have on many occasions been requested by masters of very important schools to forward works of reference on stamps, and also stamps themselves, for the purpose of interesting the boys in their charge in the subject, and forming a pleasant and easy way of studying geography especially. Such is to be much commended.

\* \* \*

**Death of two well-known Collectors.** It is with the greatest regret that we have received information of the death of two very old correspondents of ours, namely, Mr. E. W. Holdsworth, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Isles, and Mr. E. Cooper, of Brisbane, Queensland. Mr. Holdsworth had been a correspondent of our firm for a great number of years, and acted as our agent for the Hawaiian Islands, and it is due to his energy that we secured such large stocks of the older issues of that country. Mr. Holdsworth was a keen philatelist, and had a fine collection of his own. Some twelve months ago his health broke down, and he was sent to England for a change. Unfortunately he derived very little benefit from his visit, and returned home and died on November 6th last.

Mr. Edward Cooper will be known to many of the London dealers, as he was here on a visit last year, and brought over with him a number of interesting stamps. We have been in correspondence with him for a very long time, and have found him a keen connoisseur, and one who was an eager seeker of varieties, especially in Australian stamps, and we were indebted to him for very many fine additions to our stock, especially in Queensland.

\* \* \*

**Proposed Jubilee Stamps for a Library in New Zealand.** We are indebted to our energetic agents, Messrs. Wilcox, Smith, & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand, for some particulars of the most barefaced attempt to raise money out of collectors that we have ever yet met with. We think the following is nothing more nor less than a swindle, and if the suggested stamps are issued, we certainly for one shall not handle them, unless we take one of each value to put in our forgery collection. The following cutting from one of the New Zealand papers will fully explain the matter:—

"JUBILEE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

"HOW TO RAISE THE FUNDS REQUIRED.

"PROPOSED ISSUE OF STAMPS.

"ONLY THE GOVERNMENT SANCTION REQUIRED.

"So many projects for the founding of a Free Public Library for Dunedin have been put forward from time to time only to come to nothing, that public interest in the movement has become somewhat apathetic. The stumbling-block has always proved to be the lack of funds, and the difficulty in raising the required amount from the public. Some few weeks ago a well-known citizen in the course of conversation with those who have taken an interest in the subject mentioned that he could devise a method by which the money could be raised, and on being asked to put it into writing, submitted the following proposal:—

"Next year being the jubilee of the province, and Dr. Hocken having promised to donate his splendid library to the city, subject to the erection of a suitable building for the purpose, it is felt that something must be done to make the offer available, and to provide the city with proper library accommodation. A sum of about £15,000 will be needed for this purpose, and an influential committee will be shortly appointed to consider the best way of raising this money. In the meantime the Postmaster-General, acting on the precedent of New South Wales, can raise this money with profit to his department if he can see his way to do so. The Sydney people have just provided themselves in the same way with funds to build a consumptives' hospital. At the jubilee they issued two new stamps, one of which is enclosed for inspection. The 1d. issue sold at 1s., and the Department, deducting 1d. for postage, credited the home with the balance; and on the 2s. 6d. issue they deducted 2½d., and handed over 2s. 3½d. It is needless to say that few, if any, of these stamps were used for postal purposes, so that the contribution to the Department was really found money; and so successful was the experiment that the 1s. stamp cannot now be bought under 2s., and the 2s. 6d. issue from 12s. 6d. to £1—and this within ten weeks of the issue.

"If our Government can see its way to authorize an issue in connection with our jubilee, it might be as well to limit the issue to 60,000 each of ¼d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d., which would suffice for all local and postal union routes, and would make a really fine set. On the lines of New South Wales the figures would come out as follows:—

	Credit P.O.	Library.
60,000 at ¼d. sell 6d.	£125 ...	£1375
60,000 at 1d. sell 1s.	250 ...	2750
60,000 at 2d. sell 2s.	500 ...	5500
60,000 at 2½d. sell 2s. 6d.	625 ...	6875

Total value to P.O.                    £1500                    £16,500

"This amount, £16,500, would allow the Department to reimburse itself the cost of issue, and practically all the £1500 would be a gain to the postal revenue, as it is very unlikely that any of these stamps would be used for letter-carrying purposes, but they would all be bought up as souvenirs of the occasion and by collectors."

\* \* \*

**Reduction in the Price of Mounts.** OWING to the very large demand we have had during the past year for the best quality of our stamp mounts, we now order in very large quantities, and have succeeded in getting the prices considerably reduced. We therefore beg to notify that the best mounts in sizes 1, 2, and 3 can now be supplied at 3d. per 100 or 1/6 per 1000 retail price; trade prices on application.

\* \* \*

**New Set List.** In this number of the *Journal* we give a further two pages of our immense new set list, comprising the Colonial sets from Jamaica to Zululand. Next month we shall commence

to give a page monthly in this *Journal* of the foreign sets, of which prices will be even cheaper in proportion to catalogue rate than the present sets. We should like to ask our clients who order a number of sets to always send a small supplementary list. Anyone who has attempted it will know what a difficult thing it is to constantly keep every set in stock that is advertised. We never make a set unless we have a certain number, but very often we get an unexpected run on a particular set, which clears us out in a few days, and we then have considerable difficulty in replacing same, and occasionally cannot do so at any price. Therefore it is quite advisable that a supplementary list should be sent with every order, from which the amount can be made up if it cannot be supplied from the sets most wanted.

**Austrian-Italy, 1886.** We are often asked if we can more clearly define the difference between the Constantinople and Vienna print of this surcharge, and we have made some enquiries into the matter, and now give the following particulars, with illustrations of the two surcharges:—

**CONSTANTINOPLE.**

Extreme breadth across the middle of the surcharge, 16 mm. Space between "10" and "P," 2 mm.

**10 PARA 10**

The word "PARA" is *above* the base line of the "10," and is 6 mm. in length.

**VIENNA.**

15 mm. nearly.

1½ mm. nearly.

**10 PARA 10**

The word "PARA" is almost on the base line of the "10," and is 6½ mm. in length.

The Constantinople surcharge is rather rare. Only 2876 stamps of 3 soldi were surcharged, and they were in use for only one single day—viz., September 9, 1886; the next day the Vienna printed surcharge was put in use, and is, of course, very common. In 1888 the 10 para was surcharged and printed in Vienna on the 3 *kreuzer* stamp. This surcharge is different from either of the above, as the "1" and "0" of the figures "10" are printed further apart, the space between the numerals being ¾ mm., while in the surcharges on the 3 soldi it is less than ¾ mm., the whole surcharge measuring barely 16 mm.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE "Y¼" SURCHARGE OF CUBA.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SIR,—I have read with interest your remarks on the above in October *Journal*, but I cannot agree with the conclusion you arrive at.

You say, "Up to this time the ordinary rate of postage was ½ real per ½ oz., and this general rate is not referred to as being abolished"; and further on, "a uniform *additional* charge seems to have been made of ¼ real for each packet found in Havana for local delivery."

1. If this be so, how is it that the "Y¼" is surcharged only upon the 2 reales, and not upon the ½ real and 1 real also?

2. With regard to "Interior" never being spelt with a "Y," I would say the Spanish MS. "I" is very much like the English form of "Y" that does not fall below the line, and in type the letter "Y," standing alone as an abbreviation or as a capital at the commencement of a sentence, would not in Mexico appear very remarkable. In Spain it may be old-fashioned, but in olden times the use of "Y" for "I" was common. Take, for instance, the document from the King of Spain, dated 19th November, 1603, relating to the Mexican Postal Service. In this the word "Item" (article or clause) is spelt sometimes "Ytem" and sometimes "Item."

3. The circulars quoted by you all seem to bear out Señor Duro's views.

"The letter carriers from this date will no longer receive . . ." &c. &c. If, as suggested by you, the public were to be charged ¼ real (about 1½d.) for delivery of each letter, it would seem that they were not benefiting by the change, but rather the contrary.

Then, "The letters and packets for local delivery, not being subject to a tax by weight, will be transmitted, whatever they may be, provided they bear a ¼ real stamp."

How could they bear such a stamp when (1855) none existed? The 2 reales stamp, being less used than the ½ real or 1 real, it was evidently decided to surcharge this value as a temporary means of supplying a ¼ real value; and in 1862, when printing the new design, the ¼ real value was provided for.

S. CHAPMAN.

MEXICO, Nov. 24, 1897.

[We are afraid that we did not succeed in making our meaning quite clear, but if Mr. Chapman will read the article again he will see (1) that we stated distinctly in the first paragraph that the surcharged stamps were ¼ real stamps, and that they were plainly the ¼ real stamps referred to in the documents we quoted, while he himself at the end of his letter supplies the answer to the question why the ½ and 1 real stamps were not surcharged in the same manner. (2) Our knowledge of Spanish is very small, but we had always understood that the great objection to the "Yterior" theory lay in the fact that Spaniards denied that the word was ever spelt thus. Besides which the ¼ real stamp was not for "interior," but for "urban" postage. (3) Our argument was that it was unlikely that the postage, which had been hitherto ½ real per ½ oz., with a gratuity to the postman, was suddenly reduced to ¼ real for an unlimited weight, with no fee to the postman; whilst the abolition of the gratuity, coupled with an addition to the postage, seems likely enough. In Mauritius at this very time and later a similar system was in force, the single rate for letters between one office and another being 2d., with an additional charge of 1d. for delivery of each packet irrespective of weight. This does not prove that we are right as to the Cuban rate, and the suggested solution of the "Y" problem may still be a wrong one.—Ed. M.J.]

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

UNDER this heading we propose to give from time to time, as occasion arises or the spirit moves us, notes upon matters principally of interest to the less experienced collector, descriptions of varieties (not newly discovered) that might puzzle him, and answers to such queries sent to us as may appear to be of general interest. The notes will not always be our own, indeed we hope that some of our friends will furnish us with notes upon points that seem to them to require explanation; at any rate we trust that they will furnish us with materials by asking questions.

THE very first of our notes is sent us by a student of the stamps of France, and relates to the essential points of difference between

the engraved and lithographed stamps of the Republic, of the design first employed in 1849, and afterwards in 1870 and later. The type of the engraved stamps is identically the same at both periods, and the stamps used in the Colonies, from 1871 to 1877, can only be distinguished from those used in France by the fact that the latter are perforated and the Colonial ones are not. The lithographed stamps are never found with a clean perforation like that of the ordinary French stamps, and are as a rule not perforated at all; it is therefore between these and either the 1849 or the Colonial stamps that confusion might arise. When these stamps are placed side by side their general appearance will usually distinguish them sufficiently, but they may be recognised by the following little points when apart. The head upon the engraved stamps of all values seems to be identically the same, and the fifth line of shading from the bottom

of the neck runs quite across from back to front; in weak impressions this line appears to be broken in the centre, but there is no shading on the front of the neck below it or immediately above it. In the lithographed stamps the sixth line runs across in the 1c., 2c., 4c., 5c., 20c. (all types), 40c., and 80c., the eighth line in the 10c. (in this value the line is sometimes hardly distinguishable), and the fifth in the 30c. only. In the case of the 1c., 2c., and 4c. there is also another point. The words "REPUB. FRANC." are plainly more cramped, and extend over less space in the lithographed than in the engraved; the dot before and after the words is much further away from the border line of the stamp in the former than in the latter, and in the lithographed 2c. there is no dot at all before the words.

In the issue of 1867-68 there is a distinct vertical line across the lower label, just before the second figure "8"; this line is not usually found in the other values, but is sometimes to be traced in the 30c. The matrix dies for the different values were presumably made by inserting different figures in the lower label of an original die with spaces for the figures, and in the 80c. this was not quite so neatly done as it should have been.

In our last number we replied briefly to

**Cape of Good Hope.** a question as to the differences between the triangular Cape of Good Hope stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.,

and the impressions taken from the same plates by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The same question has been sent us by another correspondent, with the suggestion that as some of the colours are not very easy to distinguish by their names in the Catalogue, we should give a description of the differences in the impressions. This is far more easily said than done. There is a general difference, apart from the colours, which are really distinct when looked at side by side, in the clearness and sharpness of the impression, Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s prints being slightly defective in this respect. This is most marked in the 4d., about which the London Society's book says, "The colour has usually such a woolly appearance that the lines of the background are almost, if not quite undistinguishable." This is the distinguishing point of many of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s impressions from *taille-douce*-engraved plates previously used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.; but the impressions vary in this respect, and in the case of the Cape stamps the colours are by far the best guide.

The same correspondent asks for an "explanation of the issue in Feb., 1880, of a 4d. stamp, in *lilac-rose*, surcharged THREE PENCE, while the unsurcharged stamp is not found." This is, of course, a stamp of the same nature as the 1d., 2d., &c., of St. Helena, and similar cases can be found elsewhere. The *lilac-rose* stamp was not a 4d. stamp at all, but simply an impression taken from the 4d. plate (just as it might have been taken from the plate of one of the other values) for the purpose of making a 3d. stamp. It is correctly described in the Catalogue as "3d. (on 4d.), black and lilac-rose," whilst the preceding stamp, which was made from a real 4d., is given as "3d., in red, on 4d., blue," thus indicating the different nature of the two 3d. stamps.

**Swiss Private Stamps.** "ARE used copies of Swiss Private Stamps very rare, or have they only slight philatelic value? Are they all obsolete?" We do not know very much about these labels, but believe we may safely say *yes* to both

portions of the first question. We fancy that they are not, as a rule, *obliterated* at all, but are simply stuck upon the letters sent to the nearest post office from the various hotels which provide the stamps in question. We fear that they

are not all obsolete, or likely to become so, so long as anyone collects them.

**Obsolete Issues.**

We do not know of any publication which states definitely when various stamps became obsolete. Such information is only, so far as we are aware, to be found in books dealing

with the stamps of particular countries (and not always in those books). It must be remembered, however, that in Great Britain, and in many of the British Colonies, no postage stamp has ever become obsolete, all issues remaining available for postage. In a good many other countries the stamps of one issue become obsolete as soon as (or shortly after) a new issue comes out, a certain time being allowed during which the obsolete stamps can be exchanged for current ones. Perhaps some of our readers would like to compile us a list of countries where this is the case, and of issues that are obsolete.

**Jamaica** "How is it that the 2/- and 5/- stamps of Jamaica have been until quite recently so scarce?" We presume that this refers to *used* copies. The stamps have never been very highly priced unused; probably they are very little used, but we are not aware that they have ever been unobtainable at the post office.

H. J. A. enquires about a label resembling **Great Britain**, the small 1d. *Inland Revenue* stamp, of Great Britain, of 1881, but inscribed "POSTAGE" at top, printed on unwatermarked paper, and perf. 14. We have seen copies of this in various colours, but cannot now recollect their history; we believe they are unauthorized *Essays* of some kind.

**Varieties of Type.** A. C. W. tells us of a variety of the 1c. Perak, current type, with "1 G." instead of "1 c.," in the left upper corner. This is a variety, like some of those of Queensland and other places, enquired about by A. C. B., and by some others of our readers, about which it is very difficult to lay down a rule as to whether they should be chronicled and catalogued or not. They are due, of course, to defective or badly-formed letters, and one variety of this kind is just as worthy of notice as another. When they always occur in the same place upon a sheet, or form one of a group (as in the Queensland varieties), they seem to us to have more philatelic interest than those which are due to some defect in printing, and may exist on one or two sheets only. The habit of chronicling those that are easily described, where a "c" has got the form of a "G," or two letters are joined, &c., is practical, but at the same time inconsistent, because the varieties that are not so easily described are of equal importance philatelicly. For instance, to answer the questions of "G. M.," No. 124 of Queensland can only be distinguished from No. 134 by one who has studied the groups of types. In the plate of No. 134 there are four varieties of type, all of which we believe can be distinguished from the one type of No. 124. In 141 and 142 two out of every four stamps cannot be distinguished. Only Types 2 and 3 in the groups of four were altered.

**Pairs, Blocks, &c.**

R. W. T. enquires as to the comparative values of certain stamps in blocks of four, &c., and singly. The answer to this will, of course, depend very much upon what the stamps are. We do not think that those mentioned by our correspondent would lose anything in value by being separated; and we should say generally that used copies of perforated stamps are not worth more un-

severed than separate. A good deal also depends upon what their owner is going to do with them. If they are to go into his own collection, a pair or block of used stamps may be far more interesting than a single copy; it may show the whole of an interesting postmark, or, if the obliteration be a heavy one, each single stamp may show a portion of the design entirely covered, while every part of it may be visible in some portion of the block. If he wants to dispose of the stamps, a dealer will naturally give him no less for a block of four than for four single copies, and might give more if he had a customer who wanted blocks. Of course, where there are varieties of type, stamps will generally be more valuable in blocks, and the same is the case with unperforated stamps; for unused stamps also, of any degree of rarity, there seems to be always a demand in blocks.

We occasionally have sent to us, to be **Post Cards**, chronicled as Post Cards, unstamped forms used by Government Departments in various places, and printed upon a piece of cardboard. They are most commonly used by some post office, which of course sends all its correspondence free, whether upon a card or upon a bit of paper, and to our mind the one is not more collectible than the other. For instance, our own Postal Department usually sends its formal acknowledgment of the receipt of complaints in an envelope, while deposits in the Savings Bank are acknowledged upon a form, which is sealed up in a peculiarly exasperating manner, so as to ensure its destruction in the process of opening! Neither the envelopes nor the mangled remains of the forms are, as far as we know, collected by anyone; but if a bit of cardboard were employed, we should probably have our attention drawn to it as a Post Card. We have before us an example, in the shape of a card used at Taiping, Perak, for the purpose of notifying to senders of Money Orders that their orders have been duly despatched. This plan was adopted in consequence of its having been discovered that a former postmaster was in the habit of entering the wrong amount upon his counterfoils, and pocketing the difference between the amount paid in and that which he remitted. This, of course, could not go on for long where our own system of Money Orders, under which the person remitting the money sends the order to the person to be paid, is in force. In any case a card seems an unsuitable means for announcing the despatch, as it might pass through the hands of some dishonest official, and be altered or suppressed. The card in this case has a heading, "ON POSTAL SERVICE," lines for the address, and a printed form to be filled in on the back. Is it a Post Card? We suppose so. Is it collectible? Why, certainly! Are we going to catalogue it? We think not.

THE United States Post Office Department appears to be a very long-suffering institution, if we may judge by the following extract from *Meeke's Weekly Stamp News*:—"We read in a daily paper that the Post Office authorities after trying for eleven years to get a report from the postmaster at Ehrenburg, Arizona, and during all this time not receiving any answer to their numerous communications, decided to send an inspector to investigate. The officer found, after waiting five days for the postmaster to return from a hunting trip and unlock the office, that the greater part of the mail received there for eleven years had been thrown aside and not delivered, including the commissions of two postmasters appointed to succeed the one who held the office, and one of whom had died in ignorance of his appointment."

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

*If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c. We will publish also, at least once in each season, particulars of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose names may appear in our list.*

### MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE third ordinary meeting of the session 1897-98 was held on the 15th October. The following were elected:—Messrs. W. Armistead; Herbert Lund, F.R.C.S., England; John J. Leach; and Dr. Jago (of Cadishead) as ordinary members; and J. H. Thackrah (of Leeds) as a corresponding member.

Mr. M. W. Jones, F.C.S., read a paper on gums, and the best method for detecting cleaned stamps.

ARTHUR H. HARRISON, *Hon. Sec.*

GRASMERE, WHITFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER.

### BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—W. B. AVERY, ESQ.

President—W. T. WILSON, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

OCT. 21st.—The following were elected members:—Messrs. E. Legendre (France), F. S. Carter (Derby), E. H. Eglington (Staffordshire).

Mr. W. T. Wilson gave his Presidential address, dealing mainly with the London Exhibition, and comparing it with the previous one, and advocating the holding of an exhibition in Birmingham.

NOV. 4.—Rev. P. E. Raynor (Ipswich), Messrs. G. Mackey (Birmingham) and W. Marchbank (Newcastle-on-Tyne) were elected members.

Then followed the display of Ceylon. Messrs. Wilson, Pimm, and Major Stockdale showed fine collections.

NOV. 18.—Dr. R. Lyon, Messrs. E. Christiansen, E. S. Auscher, and F. Margot were elected members.

Mr. R. Hollick gave an interesting display of the stamps of the African Colonies, including fine copies of nearly all the rarities, used and unused, with blocks and complete panes of the medium varieties.

Dr. Lyon exhibited a complete uncut sheet of 1/- medium green triangular Capes in mint condition.

DEC. 2.—Lady Glyn, Messrs. S. M. Castle and A. Passer were elected members.

Mr. C. J. Phillips exhibited his private collection of unused West Australia, including almost every variety in mint condition and in a fine range of shade, the page of 6d., golden- and black-bronze, being specially fine; also a nice page of 2d., brown-black on red, and some 2d. (error), lilac. He also showed the following rarities used:—4d., blue, centre inverted, a very fine copy; two 2d.,



brown-black on *Indian red*; 2d., black on red, rouletted and printed on both sides; 2d., black on red—strip of three on original, showing differences of type; early issues on originals, showing dates; a very fine 6d., golden-bronze, on original; very fine *pairs* of 6d., bronze; 1/-, brown; 1d., black; 4d., blue, all rouletted and on originals; a 2d. (error), lilac, and other rarities.

Mr. W. T. Wilson exhibited nearly all varieties, used and unused, in full range of shade, including large unused blocks of the first issue 4d., blue, showing the arrangement of the setting and the varieties of type; also many of the early issues in mint condition.

## THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

THE annual general meeting of the above Society was held on the 29th June. Mr. J. Davis, the President, in the chair. Mr. D. S. Abraham, Hon. Sec., read the Annual Report and Balance-sheet, which were unanimously adopted.

The following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year:

*President*: A. J. DERRICK.

*Vice-President*: W. R. RUNDLE.

*Hon. Sec., Treas., and Ex.-Sup.*: D. S. ABRAHAM.

*Librarian*: A. W. L. PAUL.

*Committee*:

J. DAVIS.

A. McDONALD.

A. S. A. WHELEN.

O. W. ROSENHAIN.

The subscription to the society by corresponding members was raised to 7s. 6d. per annum, to meet an increased expense owing to alteration in the rules of Exchange Circuit.

## THE WARRINGTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE second annual general meeting was held on the 14th October, Mr. John P. Reynolds, the President, in the chair. The Report and Balance-sheet were read, and from these it appeared that the Society was increasing in membership, and was also in a sound financial position. The officers of the Society were all re-elected.

Arrangements have been made for regular meetings to be held during the winter months, when papers will be read and current topics discussed.

HERBERT WOODS, *Hon. Sec.*

MOORE, WARRINGTON.

## THE BRITISH AFRICAN STAMP EXCHANGE SOCIETY.

*Secretary*: CHARLES J. ENDLE,  
Kingsburgh Cottage, Boscombe, Hants.

THE object of this Society is to provide facilities whereby collectors of the stamps of the British Colonies in Africa may obtain suitable exchange for their duplicates, etc.

There are two sections:

Section A circulates stamps of the British African Colonies only.

Section B circulates stamps of all other countries.

Membership is open to *bona fide* philatelists in all parts of the world.

Annual subscription 2s., payable in advance on the 1st January. Members joining after the 1st May will pay to the end of the current year at the rate of 3d. per month.

## THE NORTHERN STAMP EXCHANGE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER, 1893.

*Founder and Secretary*—FREDERICK A. WICKHART,  
70, Sotheby Road, Highbury Park, London, N.  
(Hon. Secretary and Treasurer to the Stamp Exchange Protection Society.)

ENTRANCE fee 2s., payable in advance.

5 per cent. commission charged on net sales.

Three packets monthly: Section I.—For British and Colonial (excluding *Native* Indians) and United States stamps only.

Section II.—General packet for the stamps of all countries.

*Sections I. and II. contain no stamps priced at less than 1s.*

Section III.—General packet, including, but not restricted to, stamps at less than 1s. each.

Rapid circulation. Prompt monthly settlements.

## THE STAMP EXCHANGE PROTECTION SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1894.

*President*: REV. GILBERT H. RAYNOR, M.A.

*Vice-President*: HUBERT F. LOWE, ESQ., M.A.

*Committee*:

W. G. HAWKINS, ESQ. | GUY SEMPLE, ESQ.

H. A. SLADE, ESQ.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*: MR. FREDK. A. WICKHART.  
*Solicitor*: MR. THOS. HUGILL, 118, Cannon Street, E.C.

OBJECTS: (a) To warn secretaries of Exchange Clubs against undesirable collectors, and members generally against badly-managed clubs. (b) To promote a more speedy circulation of club packets, and more prompt settlement of club accounts. (c) To bring well-managed and desirable clubs before the notice of collectors. (d) To arrange, through the Society's solicitor, for the collection of overdue club accounts. (e) To undertake the prosecution of dishonest collectors. (f) To arbitrate in club disputes. (g) To obtain expert evidence on the genuineness of stamps submitted by members.

Annual subscription: Ordinary members, 2s. 6d.; club secretaries, 5s.

Rules and further information can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, MR. FREDERICK A. WICKHART, 70, Sotheby Road, Highbury Park, London, N.

## SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.

FOUNDED in 1892. Number of members to date, 318. Four packets (two of which are composed exclusively of sheets valued at not less than £5 gross each) made up and circulated on the 20th of each month. Average value of packets, £1750-£1900. Cash monthly settlements. Sheets returned as promptly as possible. All classes of collectors welcomed on receipt of satisfactory references. Copy of revised rules sent on application to the Secretary,

H. A. SLADE.

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

## GEORGE WATSON'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY AND EXCHANGE CLUB (EDINBURGH).

WE are very glad to be able to report the formation of this Society at what is known as George Watson's College for Boys, Edinburgh. We understand that this is the largest institution of its kind in Scotland, being attended by over seventeen hundred boys of all ages, among whom no doubt there are large numbers of stamp collectors. The Society has the full encouragement of the authorities, the Headmaster (Dr. G. Ogilvie, LL.D.) being its Hon. President, whilst the President (J. Grey Nicholson) and Vice-President (T. Adams) are two of the masters. The Secretary is H. M. Fish.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE MENTIONED.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

	Each.	<i>s. d.</i>
1897. New watermark.	1	6
24 c., brown		

## BARBADOS.

	Each.	<i>s. d.</i>
1897. Jubilee Issue.		
¼d., grey and carmine	0	1
½d., dull green	0	1
1d., carmine	0	2
2½d., ultramarine	0	4
5d., olive-brown	0	9
6d., mauve and carmine	1	0
8d., orange and blue	1	3
10d., green and carmine	1	6
2s. 6d., blue-black and orange	4	0

## BAVARIA.

1897. Letter Card.		
10 pf., carmine on grey	0	3

## BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1897. New type.		
6d., black and green	1	0

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

1896. Head of Queen.		
Reduction in Price.		
½, 1, 2, 2½, 4, and 4½ annas, set of 6	2	3

## DUTCH INDIES.

Head of Queen.		
12½ c., grey	0	5

## GREECE.

Olympic Games.		
1, 2, 5, and 10 lepta, <i>used</i> , set of 4	0	3
20, 25, 40, and 60 lepta, and 1 drach., <i>used</i> , set of 5	1	6

## LEEWARD ISLANDS.

1897. Jubilee Issue.		
Surcharged "Sexagenary, 1897," and "V.R.I."		
¼d., lilac and green.	0	4
1d. " " rose	0	6
2½d. " " blue	1	0
4d. " " orange	1	9
6d. " " brown	4	0
7d. " " slate	4	6
1s., green and rose	7	6
5s. " " blue	25	0

## MEXICO.

1897. New wmk.		
4 c., orange	0	3

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

1897. Jubilee Issue.		
1 cent, green	0	6
Complete set, 1 c. to 60 c.	15	0

## NEW ZEALAND.

1890. Railway Newspaper Stamps.		
3d., brown (error of colour)	7	6
Fiscal Postal.		
1d., lilac (small size), <i>used</i>	5	0

## PERU.

Provisional Newspaper Stamp.	Each.	<i>s. d.</i>
Unpaid. 1 c. Surcharged "FRANQUEO," in black.	0	6

## ST. VINCENT.

1897. Provisional.		
3d., in <i>black</i> , on 1d., lilac	0	9

## SIERRA LEONE.

1897. Value in tablet, in second colour.		
3d., lilac and slate	0	5
4d. " " carmine	0	6
6d., lilac	0	9
2s., green and blue	2	9

## SPAIN.

1896. Chamber of Deputies.		
No value, deep rose	0	2

## TASMANIA.

1897. Value in tablet, in second colour.		
5s., lilac and carmine	6	6
£1, green and orange	26	0

## ZANZIBAR.

1896. Reduction in price.		
½, 1, 2, 2½, 4, and 4½ annas, set of 6	2	3

## SURINAM.

The following, which were either unpriced in the Catalogue, or new shades, can now be supplied:—

1873. 25 c., blue (No. 17)	1	0
1897. 1 c., drab	0	1
1897. 5 c., bright blue	0	2
1893. 10 c., olive-brown	0	4

## Unpaid Letter Stamps.

### 1892.

Sheets of these stamps having been just received, the prices for the different types have been corrected as follows, and the number of each type found in a complete sheet of 100 stamps is put in brackets.

2½ c., Type I. (29)	0	4
2½ c. " II. (18)	0	6
2½ c. " III. (53)	0	2
5 c. " I. (4)	3	6
5 c. " II. (1)	...	...
5 c. " III. (95)	0	3
10 c. " I. (29)	0	6
10 c. " II. (18)	0	9
10 c. " III. (53)	0	4
20 c. " I. (14)	2	0
20 c. " II. (1)	...	...
20 c. " III. (85)	0	8
25 c. " I. (14)	2	6
25 c. " II. (1)	...	...
25 c. " III. (85)	0	9

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<i>The same. Perf. 11½.</i>		
1 kop, vermilion .. ..		
5 " blue-green .. ..		
<b>SALVADOR.</b>		
1899. No. 31 <i>surcharged with Type 10, in black.</i>		
1 c on 2 c., vermilion ..		
1897. <i>Perf. 12. (June, '97.)*</i>		
1 c., gold, rose, blue, &c. ..	0	2
5 c., gold, blue, rose, &c. ..	0	6
<i>Stamps of 1897 surcharged.</i>		
13 c., in red, on 24 c. ..	1	0
13 c., in black, on 30 c. ..	1	0
13 c. " " 50 c. ..	1	0
13 c. " " 100 c. ..	1	0
<b>OFFICIAL STAMP.</b>		
1897. Black surcharge		
15 c., grey-black .. ..		
<b>SAN MARINO.</b>		
UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.		
1897. <i>Value in brown. Perf. 14. (May, '97.)*</i>		
5 c., green and brown ..	0	1
10 c. " " " " ..	0	2
30 c. " " " " ..		
50 c. " " " " ..		
60 c. " " " " ..		
1 l., rose .. ..		
5 l. " " " " ..		
10 l. " " " " ..		

Set of 8, 21/-

<b>SARAWAK.</b>		
1897. Type 5. <i>Perf. 14.</i>		
50 c., green .. ..	2	0
\$1 " and black .. ..	3	6
<b>SERVIA.</b>		
1896. Type 7. <i>Perf. 11½.</i>		
1 para, pale red .. ..	0	1
<b>SIAM.</b>		
1897. Type 9, <i>surcharged in black.</i>		
4 atts on 1 att, grn. (84 mm.)		
4 " " " " " " " "		
<b>SPAIN.</b>		
<b>CUBA.</b>		
1897. Type 22.		
40 c., orange-brown ..	3	0
80 c., deep-brown ..	6	0
1898. <i>New type. (Dec.)*</i>		
1 m., pale brown ..		
2 m. " " ..		
3 m. " " ..		
4 m. " " ..		
5 m. " " ..		
1 c., deep violet ..		
2 c., blue-green ..		
3 c., blue-black ..		
4 c., orange ..		
5 c., rose ..		
6 c., blue ..		
8 c., deep chestnut ..		
10 c., vermilion ..		
15 c., olive-green ..		

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
20 c., carmine .. ..		
40 c., lilac .. ..		
60 c., black .. ..		
80 c., chocolate .. ..		
1 p., pale green .. ..		
2 p., black-blue .. ..		
<b>FERNANDO PO.</b>		
1897. Type 4, <i>surcharged. (July.)*</i>		
5 c., in blue, on 2 c., carm. .		
5 c., in black, on ½ c., green		
5 c. —?— on 6 c., purple		
Type 4.		
10 c., orange-bistre ..		
<b>PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.</b>		
1897. Type 33. †		
40 c., lilac .. ..	3	0
80 c., carmine .. ..	5	6
Type 33, <i>surcharged in black. (Oct.)*</i>		
5 c. on 5 c., yellow-green ..		
15 c. on 15 c., red-brown ..		
15 c. on 15 c., carmine ..		
20 c. on 20 c., brown ..		
20 c. on 20 c., violet-brown ..		
20 c. on 25 c., yellow-brown		
<i>Surcharged in red.</i>		
5 c. on 5 c., yellow-green ..	0	6
<i>Surcharged in blue.</i>		
5 c. on 5 c., yellow-green ..	0	6
15 c. on 15 c., red-brown ..	1	0
20 c. on 20 c., yellow-brown	1	0
1898. <i>New type. (Dec.)*</i>		
1 m., pale brown ..		
2 m. " " ..		
3 m. " " ..		
4 m. " " ..		
5 m. " " ..		
1 c., deep violet ..		
2 c., blue-green ..		
3 c., blue-black ..		
4 c., orange ..		
5 c., rose ..		
6 c., blue ..		
8 c., deep chestnut ..		
10 c., vermilion ..		
15 c., olive-green ..		
20 c., carmine ..		
40 c., lilac ..		
60 c., black ..		
80 c., chocolate ..		
1 p., pale green ..		
2 p., black-blue ..		
<b>PORTO RICO.</b>		
1897. Type 12.		
3 c., claret-brown ..	0	3
80 c., black ..	5	0
1898. <i>New type. (Dec.)*</i>		
1 m., pale brown ..		
2 m. " " ..		
3 m. " " ..		
4 m. " " ..		
5 m. " " ..		
1 c., deep violet ..		
2 c., blue-green ..		
3 c., blue-black ..		

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
4 c., orange .. ..		
5 c., rose .. ..		
6 c., blue .. ..		
8 c., deep chestnut ..		
10 c., vermilion ..		
15 c., olive-green ..		
20 c., carmine ..		
40 c., lilac ..		
60 c., black ..		
80 c., chocolate ..		
1 p., pale green ..		
2 p., black-blue ..		
<b>SWEDEN.</b>		
1897. Type 9. <i>Colour changed.</i>		
30 öre, yellow .. ..	0	6
<b>SWITZERLAND.</b>		
UNPAID LETTER STAMP.		
1897. Type 52. <i>Figure in carmine.</i>		
1 c., yellow-green .. ..	—	0 1
<b>TURKEY.</b>		
STAMPS FOR PRINTED MATTER.		
1897. Type 15 <i>surcharged. (a) In red.</i>		
(b) <i>In black. (April, '97.)*</i>		
5 par. on 10 par., green (a) ..	0	1
5 " " " (b) ..	0	1
<i>Errors. With "Cniq" for "Cinq."</i>		
5 par. on 10 par., green (a) ..	7	6
5 " " " (b) ..	7	6
<b>URUGUAY.</b>		
1897. <i>Commemorative stamps surcharged in carmine. (April, '97.)*</i>		
1 c., black and lilac ..	0	4
5 c. " blue ..	0	6
10 c. " carmine ..	1	0
<i>Types of 1895, and new type for 10 c. (Nov.)*</i>		
1 c., slate .. ..	0	1
2 c., lilac .. ..	0	2
5 c., green .. ..	0	5
7 c., orange .. ..		
10 c., red .. ..		
20 c., black and lilac ..		
25 c., blue and rose ..		
50 c., brown and green ..		
1 p., blue and brown ..		
2 p., carmine and ochre ..		
3 p. " lilac ..		
<i>The same, surcharged "PAZ 1897." (Nov.)*</i>		
1 c., slate and red .. ..	0	6
2 c., lilac and blue ..		
5 c., green .. ..		
10 c., red .. ..		
<b>OFFICIAL STAMPS.</b>		
1897. <i>Surcharged "OFFICIAL," in black. The provisional stamps, with carmine surcharge.</i>		
1 c., black and lilac ..		
5 c. " blue ..		
10 c. " carmine ..		
<i>Issue of 1897.</i>		
1 c., slate .. ..		

PART III. ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, ETC.

SECTION I.	
<b>INDIA.</b>	
<b>OHARKARI.</b>	
ENVELOPES. 1897. (Sept.)*	
½ anna, rose .. ..	
1 " purple .. ..	
1 " green .. ..	
½ annas, purple .. ..	
1 " green .. ..	
<b>DHAR.</b>	
ENVELOPE. 1897.	
½ anna, black .. ..	
<b>DUTTIA.</b>	
ENVELOPES.	
1896 (?). <i>Native inscription in three lines. (Sept. '97.)*</i>	
½ a., black .. ..	
1897. <i>Figure of Ganesha in centre. (Sept.)*</i>	
½ a., black .. ..	1 0

Inscription altered.	
½ a., black .. ..	
<b>MAURITIUS.</b>	
ENVELOPES.	
1897. Type 14. <i>Laid paper; two sizes.</i>	
18 c., blue .. ..	0 6
36 c., red-brown .. ..	1 0
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES.</b>	
ENVELOPES. 1897. (Sept.)*	
1d., carmine .. ..	
2d., blue .. ..	
WRAPPER. 1897. (Sept.)*	
1d., carmine .. ..	
<b>NEW ZEALAND.</b>	
WRAPPER. <i>Formula of 1895.</i>	
½d., rose on white .. ..	

OFFICIAL ENVELOPE.	
1897 (?). Type 2, "AUDIT FREE." No value, black .. ..	
<b>SECTION II.</b>	
<b>BRAZIL.</b>	
WRAPPERS.	
1897. Type 3. <i>Paper not surfaced.</i>	
20 r., deep green .. ..	
60 r., deep brown .. ..	
<b>COLOMBIA.</b>	
ENVELOPES. 1895-96. Type 1.	
5 c., red on white wove ..	
5 c., rose on " laid ..	
<b>EQUADOR.</b>	
ENVELOPES. <i>Issue of 1894 surcharged. With "1895-1896."</i>	
10 c., carmine on straw ..	
<i>With "1897-1898."</i>	
5 c., green on white ..	

\* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**EGYPT.**  
ENVELOPES.  
1897. *Surcharged for use in the Soudan.*  
5 mil., red on azure .. ..  
1 pias., blue " " .. ..

ENVELOPE LETTERS.  
1897. *Same surcharge.*  
5 mil., red on salmon .. ..  
1 pias., blue on azure .. ..

**FRENCH COLONIES.**  
ENVELOPES.  
**GRAND COMORO.**  
1897. *Name "GRANDE COMORE," in red.*  
5 c., green .. ..  
15 c., blue on bluish .. ..  
25 c., black on rose .. ..

**MADAGASCAR & DEPENDENCIES.**  
1897. *Name in red.*  
15 c., blue on bluish .. ..  
25 c., black on rose .. ..

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**SOMALI COAST.**  
1897. *With name "CÔTE FRANÇAISE DES SOMALIS," in red.*  
5 c., green .. ..  
15 c., blue on bluish .. ..  
25 c., black on rose .. ..

**GERMANY.**  
**WURTEMBERG.**  
SERVICE ENVELOPES.  
No. 111 exists in the large size.  
1897. Type 5. *Buff paper, large size.*  
5+5 pf., green .. ..

**MEXICO.**  
WRAPPERS. 1897.  
2 c., red and red .. .. 2  
2 c., " green .. .. 2

**MONTENEGRO.**  
WRAPPER. 1897.  
3 nov., green on yellow .. ..

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**PERU.**  
ENVELOPE. 1897. Type 5.  
5 c., purple .. ..

**SALVADOR.**  
ENVELOPE. 1897. Type 15 *surcharged.*  
13 c., in red, on 15 c., black .. ..

**SHANGHAI.**  
ENVELOPE. 1893. Type 1.  
1 c., black on buff .. ..

**SWITZERLAND.**  
WRAPPERS. 1897. Type 5 *redrawn.*  
*Yellow-buff paper.*  
2 c., black .. ..  
5 c., carmine .. ..

**URUGUAY.**  
ENVELOPE. 1897. (Nov.)\*  
5 c., pink .. ..

WRAPPER. 1897. (Nov.)\*  
1 c., blue on buff .. ..

**POST CARDS AND LETTER CARDS.**

SECTION I.  
**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
POST CARDS.  
*Without the instruction.*  
½d., brown (size b) .. ..  
½d. " (" f) .. ..

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA.**  
POST CARD. 1897.  
¼+¼ a., green .. ..

**CANADA.**  
1897. *Jubilee Card.*  
1 c., black on buff .. ..

Type 7. *Buff card.*  
2 c., carmine-red .. ..

*New type.*  
2 c., orange-red .. ..

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**  
1897. *The card of 1896 surcharged in black.* (Oct.)\*  
1d. on 1½d., grey (3 bars) .. 0 6  
1d. on 1½d. " (2 " ) .. ..

**INDIA.**  
**CHARKARI.**  
POST CARD. 1896(?). (Sept.)\*  
¼ a., rose-lilac on buff .. ..

**DHAR.**  
POST CARD. 1897.  
¼ a., lilac on yellowish .. ..

**DUITIA.**  
POST CARD. 1897(?). (Sept., '97.)\*  
¼ a., black (Duttia) .. .. 1 0  
¼ a. " (Duttia) .. .. 1 0  
¼ a. " (Duttia) .. .. 1 0

**MAURITIUS.**  
POST CARDS.  
1897. *Stamp of Type 11. Buff card.*  
8 c., rose .. .. 0 3  
8+8 c. " " " " .. ..

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
POST CARDS. 1897. *New type.*  
1d., carmine on straw .. ..  
1+1d. " " " " .. ..

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**  
**NEGRI SEMBILAN.**  
POST CARDS. 1897.  
1 c., green on cream .. ..  
1+1 c. " " " " .. ..

SECTION II.  
**AUSTRIA.**  
POST CARD.  
1890. *Type of No. 85.*  
5 kr., brown (error) .. ..  
1897. *Inscriptions in German, Polish, and Ruthenian.*  
2 kr., brown on buff .. ..

**HUNGARY.**  
1897. *Cards for notifying change of address, &c.*  
2+2 kr., blue on buff .. ..  
2+2 kr., " blue .. ..  
2+2 kr., brown on buff .. ..  
2+2 kr., " blue .. ..

**BELGIUM.**  
RETURN RECEIPT CARD.  
1897. *Buff card.* (Sept.)\*  
10 c., green .. ..

**CHINA.**  
POST CARD. 1897. (Dec.)\*  
1 c., carmine on straw .. 0 3

**EGYPT.**  
*Surcharged for use in the Soudan.*  
POST CARDS. 1897.  
3 mil., puce on buff .. ..  
5 " " carmine on buff .. ..  
5+5 " " " " .. ..

**FRANCE.**  
*With heading "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE."*  
POST CARD. 1897.  
10+10 c., black on blue .. ..

LETTER CARD. 1897.  
25 c., black on rose .. ..

**PNEUMATIC POST OF PARIS.**  
POST CARD. 1897.  
30 c., black on buff .. ..

LETTER CARD. 1897.  
50 c., black on blue .. ..

**FRENCH COLONIES.**  
**GRAND COMORO.**  
POST CARDS. 1897. *Name in blue.*  
10 c., black on green .. ..  
10+10 c. " blue .. ..

LETTER CARDS. 1897. *Name in red.*  
15 c., blue on grey .. ..  
25 c., black on rose .. ..

**SOMALI COAST.**  
POST CARDS. 1897. *Name in blue.*  
10 c., black on green .. ..  
10+10 c. " blue .. ..

LETTER CARDS. 1897. *Name in red.*  
15 c., blue on grey .. ..  
25 c., black on rose .. ..

**TUNIS.**  
POST CARD. 1897. *Type of 1893.*  
5 c., green on cream .. ..

**GERMANY.**  
POST CARD.  
1897. *With black surcharge. For use in the Navy.* (July.)\*  
10 pf., carmine on buff .. ..

LETTER CARD. 1897. (Dec.)\*  
10 pf., carmine on white .. ..

**BAVARIA.**  
LETTER CARD. 1897. (Dec.)\*  
10 pf., carmine on grey .. 0 3

**WURTEMBERG.**  
LETTER CARD. 1897.  
10 pf., carmine on white .. ..

OFFICIAL POST CARD.  
1897. *New formula.*  
5 pf., green on buff .. ..

**ITALY.**  
POST CARD. 1897. Type 14.  
7½+7½ c., carmine on cream .. ..

**MEXICO.**  
POST CARDS.  
Nos. 161, 162 differ in various details from Types 15, 16.  
1897. *Types of Nos. 161, 162.*  
2+2 c., carmine and blue .. 0 4  
3+3 c., brown and green .. 0 6  
3+3 c. " carmine .. ..

TELEGRAM CARDS. 1896-97. (Sept.)\*  
1 c., brown on green .. ..  
1 c., orange " " .. ..

**PERU.**  
POST CARD.  
1897. *New type of surcharge, in blue.*  
2 c. on 5 c., black .. ..

**PORTUGAL.**  
POST CARD. 1890.  
*Error of Type 4, "POSTAL" for "POSTAL."*  
10 r., brown on buff .. ..

**SARAWAK.**  
POST CARD. 1897.  
3 c., carmine on buff .. ..

**SWEDEN.**  
POST CARDS.  
1897. *Jubilee card.* (Oct.)\*  
5 öre, yellow-green .. ..  
*With frame of Type 5.*  
5 öre, green .. ..

**URUGUAY.**  
POST CARDS. 1897. (Nov., Dec.)\*  
2 c., brown on buff .. ..  
2+2 c. " rose .. ..  
2 c., blue on blue .. ..  
2+2 c. " orange .. ..  
3 c., lilac on blue .. ..  
3+3 c., brown on buff .. ..

LETTER CARDS. 1897. (Nov.)\*  
3 c., green on straw .. ..  
3+3 c., red on buff .. ..

Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

# CHEAP SETS OF COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMPS.

## REVISED SERIES FOR 1898.

ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF STANLEY GIBBONS LAST PRICED CATALOGUE.

Special attention is drawn to the low price at which these Sets are offered—in most cases this will be found to be from 20 to 40 per cent. less than what the Stamps would cost if bought separately.

Used*.	Unused†.	Used and Unused‡.	Post-free, 1d. extra.	All Guaranteed Genuine.	No Reprints.
<b>JAMAICA.</b>					
		No. in Set.	s. d.		
1850-86, including Pine and CC wmk.	used	8	6 0		
" " " " " " " " " "	used	9	2 6		
" " " " " " " " " "	used	5	2 0		
" " " " " " " " " "	used	5	1 6		
" " " " " " " " " "	used	4	0 9		
" " " " " " " " " "	used	4	0 6		
<b>LABUAN.</b>					
1880, CC, 2 and 8 c.; 1883, CA, 2, 10, 16, and 40 cents		6	30 0		
1881-91, all rare provisionals		4	14 0		
1882, CA, 2, 8, 10, and 16 cents		4	6 6		
1883, no wmk., engraved, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 40 cents		7	6 0		
1884, litho., used, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 40 c.		7	3 6		
1885, various designs, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 cents		9	3 6		
1886, 4, 10, 20, 30, and 40 cents on \$1		5	4 3		
1887, 25, 50 cents, and 1 dollar		3	7 6		
1888, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 cents		9	4 6		
<b>LAGOS.</b>					
1897, 3d., 1d. lilac, 1d. rose, 3d., 6d., and 1/-		6	15 0		
1898-94, 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., and 6d.		6	2 9		
" " " " " " " " " "		4	6 6		
" " " " " " " " " "		4	0 10		
<b>LEeward ISLANDS.</b>					
1899, 4d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 7d.		6	2 6		
" " " " " " " " " "		2	8 0		
" " " " " " " " " "		3	0 3		
<b>MALTA.</b>					
1894, yellow, 4d. green, 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., and 6d.		7	3 0		
1895, 4d., including 4d. yellow		4	0 6		
<b>MAURITIUS.</b>					
1858-62, Britannia series		5	4 6		
1863-64, CC, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.		5	10 6		
" " " " " " " " " "		11	6 6		
" " " " " " " " " "		6	3 6		
" " " " " " " " " "		4	4 6		
" " " " " " " " " "		7	12 0		
" " " " " " " " " "		6	7 6		
" " " " " " " " " "		8	3 0		
" " " " " " " " " "		9	8 6		
" " " " " " " " " "		7	4 0		
" " " " " " " " " "		11	2 0		
" " " " " " " " " "		4	0 10		
<b>NATAL.</b>					
1874-74, including old 6d. and 1/-		6	8 6		
" " " " " " " " " "		6	3 0		
" " " " " " " " " "		9	5 0		
" " " " " " " " " "		9	2 0		
<b>NEVIS.</b>					
1823-90, 4d., 1d., 2½d., and 4d.		4	8 6		
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>					
1860, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12½, and 17 cents		6	4 6		
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND.</b>					
1862-62, 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., and 1s.		8	32 0		
1866-79, 1 c., 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 6 c., 7 c., 8 c., 10 c., 12 c., 15 c., 20 c., 25 c., 30 c., 35 c., 40 c., 50 c., 60 c., 75 c., 1 dollar		8	21 0		
1880-97, 1 c., 1 c., 1 c., 1 c., 1 c., 2 c., 2 c., 3 c., 3 c., 3 c., & 5 c.		11	3 0		
1897, used, including 3 c. and 5 c. rouletted		9	4 0		
1897, Jubilee, 2, 3, 4, and 5 cents		4	1 0		
" " " " " " " " " "		7	2 9		
" " " " " " " " " "		7	2 9		
" " " " " " " " " "		14	18 6		
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES.</b>					
		No. in Set.	s. d.		
*1850, Sydney Views, 1d., 2d., and 3d.		3	75 0		
*1851, no wmk., 1d., 2d., 2d., and 3d.		5	18 0		
*1854, with wmk., 1d., 2d., and 3d.		3	8 0		
*1855-60, imperf., 1d., 2d., 6d., and 6d.		4	7 0		
*1860, perf., 1d., 2d., 3d., 5d., 6d., 8d., and 1/-		7	10 0		
†1871-83, including the obsolete 4d. on rod.		4	2 6		
" " " " " " " " " "		8	3 6		
†1888-92, including 7½d. and 12½d.		7	4 0		
" " " " " " " " " "		9	0 6		
*Unpaid, 4d., 1d., 2d., and 4d.		4	1 6		
†Service, 1880, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., and 1/-		8	6 6		
† " " " " " " " " " "		8	5 0		
* " " " " " " " " " "		7	1 0		
<b>NEW ZEALAND.</b>					
*1863-72, 1d., 1d., 2d., 2d., 3d., and 6d.		6	2 6		
†1873-82, including 4d. rose, wmk. N Z, and 8d. blue		6	4 0		
" " " " " " " " " "		10	0 6		
†1882, 4d., 4d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 5d., 6d., and 1/-		9	4 0		
* " " " " " " " " " "		8	0 4		
†Railway Newspaper, 4d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.		6	3 0		
†Fiscal Postals, Insurance, &c., including 2/-, 5/-, and 10/-		7	1 6		
<b>NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.</b>					
†Oil Rivers, 4d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., and 1/-		6	7 6		
" " " " " " " " " "		6	9 0		
†Niger Coast, 1893, 4d., 1d., 2½d., and 5d.		4	5 0		
† " " " " " " " " " "		6	6 0		
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>					
†1860-64, 1, 2, and 8½ cents		3	10 0		
† " " " " " " " " " "		5	24 0		
* " " " " " " " " " "		4	27 6		
<b>NORTH BORNEO.</b>					
†1883-86, 2, 2, 4, and 10 cents		4	3 0		
†1886, ½, 1, and 4 cents		3	1 0		
*1886-88, 1, 2, 5, and 10 dollars		4	45 0		
" " " " " " " " " "		4	4 6		
" " " " " " " " " "		7	20 0		
†1887-90, ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 cents		9	1 9		
" " " " " " " " " "		9	1 0		
†1890-92, provisionals, including the rare "Two cents" on 25 c.		4	8 6		
†1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 cents		9	4 0		
* " " " " " " " " " "		3	0 4		
†1895, 4, 10, 20, 30, and 40 c. on 1 dollar		5	4 3		
†1897, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 12 cents		7	2 0		
†Postage Due, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 cents		8	5 0		
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.</b>					
†1860-70, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 4½d., 6d., and 9d.		7	13 6		
" " " " " " " " " "		4	8 6		
†1872, 1, 3, 4, 6, and 12 cents		5	3 6		
<b>QUEENSLAND.</b>					
*1862-79, no wmk., Small Star, and Q and Crown		6	9 0		
*1879-97, including 2/6 vermilion, &c.		15	2 0		
†1890-94, 4d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/-		8	4 6		
†1894-95, thick paper, 1d., 2d., and 1/-; <i>barrett</i> 1d.		4	3 3		
†1895-97, head on white ground		9	3 0		
<b>ST. CHRISTOPHER.</b>					
*Perf. 12½, 1d. and 6d.; perf. 14, 1d. and 6d.		4	6 0		
*1879-90, 4d., 2½d., 4d. blue, 4d. grey		4	6 0		
† " " " " " " " " " "		4	3 0		
†1885-86, provisionals		3	10 0		
†Postal Fiscals, 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1/-		4	6 6		
<b>ST. HELENA.</b>					
†1864-74, CC, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 1/-		5	20 0		
†1884-95, CA, 4d., 2d., 2½d., 6d., and 1/-		5	5 0		
" " " " " " " " " "		5	3 0		
†1896, 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., and 10d.		6	3 0		

CHEAP SETS OF COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMPS—continued.

ST. LUCIA.

No. in Set. s. d.

†1864, perf. 14, black, yellow, and lilac	3	30	0
perf. 12½, 4d., 6d., and 1/-; perf. 14, 4d. and 6d.	5	28	6
†1881-84, surcharged, 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d.	5	21	0
†1883-87, including rare 1d. carmine	5	10	0
† " 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/-	7	3	9
† " 5/- and 10/-	2	20	0
† Mixed, including old provisional 1d. on 1/-, and Postal Fiscal	6	4	6

ST. VINCENT.

†1881-91, including provisionals and 1d. orange	6	6	0
†1890-93, 2d., 4d., 5d. on 6d., 6d., 1/-, and 5/-	6	20	0
*Used, including 1d. black, 4d. brown, &c.	7	3	6

SEYCHELLES.

†1890, 2, 4, 8, 13, 16, and 48 cents	6	5	0
†1893-96, provisionals, 3, 12, 15, 18, and 45 cents	5	4	6
†1893, 3, 12, 15, 18, and 45 cents	5	2	6

SIERRA LEONE.

†1876-77, CC, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1/-	7	20	0
† " used, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.	5	5	0
†1884-95, 1d. on 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/-	8	7	0
† " used, 1d., 1d., 2d. mauve, 2d. grey, 2½d., 4d., and 1/-	9	4	0
1896, 1d. and 2d.	9	4	0
†1896-97, 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., and 5d.	5	1	6
† " 1/-, 2/-, and 5/-	3	10	6

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

*1855-59, imperf., 2d., 6d., and 1/-	3	35	0
*1859-69, rouletted, 1d., 2d., 6d., 1/-, orange, 1/-, orange	6	30	0
" 4d., 6d., 10d., 6d., orange, red, yellow, 1/-, and 2/-	6	30	0
†1877-91, large perf., 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., and 6d.	9	2	0
" used, including provisionals	13	6	6
†1893, small perf., 1d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d.	4	3	0
" used, 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 4d., and 6d.	6	0	9
*O.S., including old issues and large and small perfs.	10	2	0
*Departmentals, C., C.P., P., S.M., S.T., &c.	6	15	0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

*1868, CC, 2, 6, 8, 12, 24, and 30 c., and 10 on 6 cents	7	1	9
†1879-82, 5 on 8 c. (two), 10 on 6 c., 10 on 12 c., 10 on 30 cents	5	21	0
†1883-91, C.A., 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 32, and 96 cents	7	10	0
" used, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 24, and 32 cents	9	2	3
†1887-97, provisionals included, 4 in red on 5 c., 30 on 32 c., &c.	8	9	0
†1892-94 " 1 on 12 cents, &c.	7	3	6
†1892-96, 1, 3, 5, 8, 25, and 50 cents	6	3	6
" used, including 10 on 24 c., 3 on 32 c. (two)	8	1	6

BANGKOK.

†2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 cents	5	4	0
*2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 cents, used	5	5	0

JOHOR.

†1884-86, 2 c. rose, different surcharges	5	1	0
†1892, 2, 4, 5, 6 cents, and 1 dollar	5	16	0
†1894, 3 on 4 c., 3 on 5 c., 3 on 6 c., and 3 on 1 dollar	4	18	6
†1896, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 cents, and 1 dollar	7	4	9
*Used, including old type, provisionals, &c.	5	1	3

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

†1891-96, including surcharged and new issues	5	0	10
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PAHANG.

†1890-95, including the rare 10 cents slate	6	5	3
*1891-94, used, 1, 2, and 5 cents	3	0	6

PERAK.

†1880-82, 2 c. brown and 2 c. rose, various types	5	3	0
†1 on 2 c., Perak in bottom line	6	4	0
† Perak in top line, 1 on 2 c., 1 on 6 c., and 2 on 24 cents	6	6	0
*Used, surcharges, including 2 on 24 cents	5	3	0
†1891-95, 1, 2 rose, 2 yellow, 5, and 3 on 5 cents	5	2	0
" used	5	1	0
†1895, 1, 2, 5, 8, 10, and 50 cents	6	2	9
" used, 1, 2, 3, and 5 cents, and Service, 5 cents	5	1	0

BELANGOR.

†1881-82, 2 c. brown, 2 c. rose, various types	6	3	0
†1891-95, 1 c., 2 c. yellow, 2 c. rose, 3 on 5 c., and 5 cents	6	1	0
" used, including 3 on 5 cents	6	1	0
†1895, 3, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents	5	3	6
† " 1 and 5 dollars	2	17	6

SUNGEI UJONG.

†1881-83, 2 c. brown, 2 c. rose, rare types	8	7	6
†1891-95, 1, 2, 3, 3 on 5 c., and 5 cents	5	1	3

TASMANIA.

*1853-70, including 4d. orange, cut square	9	12	0
†1871-87, 1d., 1 on 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 8d.	7	3	0
†1891-97, 1d., 2½d., 2½ on 1d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 9d.	7	4	0
*1871-97, used, including 4d. and 6d.	7	1	0
*Fiscal Postals, 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1/-	4	1	3

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No. in Set.

†1884-84, 1d., 1d., and 2½d.	3	4
†1885-94, 3d., 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1/-	5	3
† Provisionals, including several very rare	6	17
*Used, 1d., 1d., 2½d., and 4d.	4	1

TONGA.

†1887-92, 1d., 2d., 6d. blue, 6d. yellow, and 1/-	5	9
" used, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1/-	4	1
†1892, 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d.	4	1
†1893, 1d., 2½d., 5d., and 7½d. in red, and 1d. and 2½d. in black	6	8
†1894, 1 on 4d. and 1/-; 2½d. on 8d. and 1/-	4	3
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TRINIDAD.

†1851, on blue and white paper (rare)	5	55
†1859-61, pin perf., 1d., 4d., and 6d.	3	60
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†1876-82, including provisionals, 1d. on 1d.	4	1
†1885, 1d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1/-	4	2
" used, 1d., 1d., 2½d., and 4d.	6	8
†1896, 1d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1/-	7	0
† Unpaid, 1d., 1d., and 2½d.	3	4
" used, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 5d.	5	5

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†1867-79, 1d., 1d., 6d., and 1/-	4	44
†1881, 1d. on 1d. red, 1d. on 6d. black, 1d. on 1/- blue, 1d. on 1/- lilac	4	35
†1882-89, 2d. brown, 4d. grey, and 1d. on 2½d.	3	8
†1887-89, 1d., 6d., and 1/-	3	2
†1893-94, 1d., 2½d., 4d., and 5d.	4	1

VICTORIA.

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" perforated	5	9
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*1865-85, including 9d. on 10d., and 10d. brown, &c.	14	7
†1872-85, including 6d. and 8d.	10	5
†1885, Stamp Duty, 3d., 4d., and 2/-	3	22
†1886-94, including 4d., 5½d., 6d., and 1/-	12	4
† 9d. green, 9d. rose, 1/6, 2/- yellow-green, and 2/- emerald-green	5	12
*1886-94, used, including Stamp Duty, &c.	11	0
† Postage Due, 1d., 1d., 4d., 5d., and 6d., green and rose	6	2
† Government Frank Stamps, all different	12	2
" " " all different from the above	12	2

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

†1866, perf. 12, 1d. and 6d.; perf. 15, 1d.	3	30
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† " 4d., 6d., and 1/-	3	25

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*1865, C.C., 12½, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 6d., and 1/-	6	4
*1872-78, C.C., 14, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d.	5	1
†1882-90, C.A., 14, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.	5	3
†1889, 1d., 2d., and 4d.	3	15
" 1d., 2d., and 4d., used	3	3
†1885-93, 1d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 5d., and 6d.	7	2
" used, 1d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1/-	7	1
† Provisionals, including some rare varieties	5	4
† Long Fiscal Postals, 1d., 3d., and 6d.	3	2
† Coolgardie Cycle Express, 6d., 2/-, and 5/-	3	3

ZANZIBAR.

†1896 on Indian, 1/2, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, and 3 annas	6	6
† " 4, 6, 8, and 12 annas, and 1 rupee	5	13
† " 2, 3, and 5 rupees	3	30
" used, 1/2, 1, 1½, 2, and 2½ annas	5	5
†1896 on B.E.A., 1/2, 1, 2½, 4½, 5, and 7½ annas	6	70
†1896, Sultan's head, 1/2, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, and 8 annas	10	7
† " " 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 rupees	5	40

ZULULAND.

†1888, on English, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.	6	9
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†1894-95, 1d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., and 6d.	5	1
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EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

Vol. VIII.

### CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	119
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	121
RAILWAY LETTER FEE STAMPS OF IRELAND . . . . .	125
By T. A. STODART	
NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	127
By C. J. PHILLIPS	
THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD . . . . .	131
By PHILOLOGUS	
CORRESPONDENCE . . . . .	131
REVIEWS . . . . .	132
ST. HELENA OBSOLETE POSTAGE STAMPS	133
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES	134
CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS	
<i>Third page of wrapper</i>	

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# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VIII.

JANUARY 31, 1898.

No. 91.

## EDITORIAL.

S our readers will see, from a letter which we publish in full below, and as they may have seen already from statements in the daily press, the friendly controversy which our publishers have been carrying on with the authorities of the Inland Revenue and Post Office Departments, on the subject of illustrations of stamps, has at last been brought to a conclusion, which should be eminently satisfactory to all concerned.

[COPY.]

“INLAND REVENUE, SOMERSET HOUSE,  
“LONDON, W.C., 5th January, 1898.

“To Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS (Limited).

SIRS,—Referring to the correspondence which took place with your firm last year, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to inform you that they have recently considered, in conjunction with the Postmaster-General, the subject of the illustration of postage stamps by stamp dealers and others. All such illustrations are—as the Board are advised—an infringement of the law. It is, however, recognised that the object in view in those cases where the illustrations are intended for the use of stamp collectors, &c., is an innocent one, and that a considerable industry has of late years sprung up in connection with their production. In these circumstances neither the Postmaster-General nor the Board of Inland Revenue desire that the practice should be prohibited so long as no danger to the Revenue arises from its continuance. They propose, therefore, in future to abstain from interfering in all cases in which the following regulations are compiled with:—

“1. Illustrations must be in black alone. The Board will not abstain from interfering where the same are in colour, no matter what may be the size of the illustration. 2. The Board of Inland Revenue must be consulted before any black illustrations are made; and, if they decide not to interfere, it will be on condition that they are satisfied as to the proper custody of the dies, blocks, plates, &c., and that their officers are to be always free to visit the premises where the same are kept. 3. This concession will be limited to certain special classes of publications, such as stamp dealers' catalogues, books on stamps, stamp albums, articles in newspapers, periodicals, &c. Permission will not be given in any circumstances for ordinary advertisement purposes.

“I am at the same time to state that it must be understood that the Board reserve to themselves the full right to withdraw this concession in any case in which they may deem it necessary to do so.

“I am, Sirs,

“Your obedient Servant,

“T. N. CRAFER, *Secretary.*”

This official recognition of the claims of philatelists to be allowed to possess, and to publish, illustrated works connected with their pursuit, undoubtedly places both philately and the stamp trade—and especially the philatelic publishing trade—in a very much stronger position than they have ever occupied before in this respect. We all know that for years the illustration of all kinds of stamps, either in black or in colour, was tacitly permitted; but all those connected in any way with what we term philatelic literature have known for some years past that that happy state of things might at any time be put an end to, that very great inconvenience and loss might be caused by an attempt to put in force what the authorities believed to be the law, and that, although the inconvenience might be only temporary, the injury to philately and to the stamp trade would be a lasting one. Personally we have always been of opinion that the Act under which proceedings would be taken was never intended to interfere with the illustration of philatelic works; but the effect of an Act, and the intention of those who framed it, are sometimes very different. The Board of Inland Revenue are still of opinion that “all such illustrations are an infringement of the law,” and it matters nothing to us whether that opinion is right or wrong so long as they do not intend to use that law to the detriment of an innocent pursuit and a legitimate business. Illustrations in colour are not to be permitted, and we may look upon this as a promise that the Board will interfere promptly and effectively with the manufacture and sale of coloured representations of stamps—in other words, *forgeries*.

We do not take it, as we have seen suggested, that the second regulation means that “the Board of Inland Revenue must be consulted” before the making of every individual block that is to be used for illustrating purposes, but that permission is to be asked by every one who desires to use such blocks, and that illustrations of stamps are not to be published by “all and sundry” without such permission being asked for and obtained. We consider this a very salutary rule, and one likely to prevent abuse of the concession that is being made. We presume that, in the case of

firms that are constantly publishing philatelic books and periodicals, a general permission will be given to illustrate those publications, and that in other cases permission will have to be obtained for illustrating particular works upon philatelic subjects; but we feel sure that the Departments concerned have no desire, while granting important privileges, to impose conditions which would render those privileges of little value. On the contrary, we feel that while our friend, Mr. C. J. Phillips, as representative of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., may fairly claim the credit of having taken the leading part in fighting the Battle of the (philatelic) Books, and while we have also to thank the members of the press (both philatelic and general) for joining in the fight, we are bound to acknowledge in the fullest possible manner the courtesy of our friends the enemy, if we may use such a term. The arguments brought forward on our side have been listened to with every attention, and we believe we may say that no one is better pleased than the heads of the two Departments in question at a *modus vivendi* having been arrived at, by which the interests of the Revenue are duly safeguarded, whilst undue interference with a pursuit in which many are largely interested is at the same time avoided.

Thanks to the kindness and freedom from official prejudices of the present Controller of Stamps, Mr. J. S. Purcell, C.B., the archives of Somerset House have for some years past been made accessible to students of philatelic history, so far as such could be done without too great inconvenience, and the results of this will shortly be seen in a work which the Publishing Committee of the London Philatelic Society now has in hand. We believe that, without doing any injustice to other gentlemen in high official positions, we may fairly say that the satisfactory settlement of the illustration question is largely due to Mr. Purcell's attitude in the matter, and to the manner in which he has fully acknowledged the services which philatelists have been able to render to the Department of Inland Revenue. We know how frequent and, in too many cases, unconscionable are the demands made upon the good nature of the officers of some of our Public Departments in connection with matters like stamp collecting, which are entirely outside their public duties, and we suppose that we ought not to blame those who adopt a kind of *non possumus* position and treat all these demands alike; but those who have the tact and discrimination to recognise when a concession may safely be made, are not only the pleasantest officials for the public to do business with, but are also those whose judgment is the most likely to be of benefit to the Public Service.

We have much pleasure in announcing, from information kindly sent us by Dr. E. Diena, that a Philatelic Exhibition will be held at Turin in the latter part of May next, in connection with the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the proclamation of the National Constitution of the Kingdom of Italy. The Exhibition, which is under the official patronage of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, will be open not longer than a fortnight. The following is a list of the members of the Committees and Jury:—

*Hon. President:* Signor Emilio Sineo (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs)

*Hon. Vice-President:* Count Robert Biscaretti (Member of the Italian Parliament).

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*President:* Signor E. Marchesi (Engineer).

*Vice-President:* Signor C. Fino.

*Secretary:* Signor A. E. Fiecchi.

*Assistant Secretary:* Count L. Cibrario.

*Treasurer:* Signor L. Bottacco.

Dr. E. Diena (Representative of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs), Count M. Alberti, Signor G. Berruti, Chevalier S. Bono, Count F. de Cardenas, and Signor A. Olivieri.

#### PATRONAGE COMMITTEE.

*President:* Prince Doria Pamphili.

Mr. M. P. Castle, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Comm. F. Gnechchi, Mr. C. Lindenberg, Marquis Pallavicino, Count Primoli, Mr. L. Schwarz, and Chevalier S. Sella.

#### JURY.

*President:* Dr. E. Diena.

Messrs. C. Bader-Müller, J. Bernichon, Chev. V. E. Capanna, L. Immelen, I. A. Loli, and E. Stock.

The programme, rules, &c., will be published shortly, and when we receive them we shall publish the address to which communications on the subject of the Exhibition should be sent. In the meantime we are able to state that foreign exhibitors will only be allowed to compete in the classes for collections of the stamps of Italy and the Italian States, which we presume are to form the principal feature of the Exhibition.

\* \* \*

WE have received, from one of our readers in Canada, a letter of protest against some of the observations which we thought it our duty to make on the subject of the Jubilee Issue of that Colony, and against the action of the S.S.S.S. in reference to the same issue. We have also a very interesting article from the pen of our friend, Mr. D. A. King, giving a full and we are sure a most impartial account of the Jubilee stamps, and of the manner in which their issue was made, with copies of the official notices upon the subject. This article we hope to publish next month, but as it is rather a long one, and it seems inadvisable to divide it, we may be obliged to keep it over for

our quarterly number of increased size in March. In the meantime it is only fair that we should say at once that we were in error in stating, on the authority of some of our contemporaries, that the Four and Five Dollars stamps could not possibly be used for payment of any corresponding postal rates, as we are assured that parcels bearing postage of considerably higher amounts are admissible under the Canadian postal tariff, and are not so very uncommon, though the actual demand for stamps of such values is hardly sufficient to justify their issue. We may further say that the Canadian Post Office Department, apart from its action in authorizing the issue of a set of stamps, nominally for postal use, but unnecessary for any postal requirement, seems to have tried its best to distribute these labels as widely as possible; but we cannot acquit the Department of an extraordinary want of foresight in issuing a set of avowedly *Souvenir Stamps*, and basing the numbers and proportions of the different values upon the ordinary demand for postal use, which could be no guide whatever. We must add that there is nothing in the history of these stamps to raise them above the level of the ordinary Commemorative Issue, made for the express purpose of increasing the Postal Revenue by taking advantage of the fact that there are persons who collect stamps; and that in our opinion a so-called *issue* of stamps, made under circumstances which call for their sale in entire sets, instead of in the ordinary way, is self-condemned, and that labels thus sold are unworthy of the title of Postage Stamps, from a philatelic point of view.

\* \* \*

MR. BACON tells us that he has changed the stamps shown at the British Museum, and that the issues of Spain from 1850 to the end of 1872 are now on view.

## 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.

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—Owing to certain concessions in the matter of free delivery of telegrams, made in July last, corresponding changes in the "Notice" on the back of the Telegraph Forms were made. The number of paragraphs was increased from 7 to 8, of which Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 are identical in wording (though not in setting) with Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 on the previous form, which we called 186. The "Notice" on the face of the form has been changed also, and now reads, "This Telegram will be accepted for transmission subject to the Telegraph Acts, the Regulations made thereunder, and the Notice printed at the back hereof." A thick sloping line is added in the space headed "Charge," and there are two groups of figures after "Wt." at foot. The form that we have seen is dated "10/97," and stamped with 6d. Die 34.

It is perhaps worthy of note that the "Notice" on the

back of the latest unstamped forms that we have met with is quite different type from that upon the stamped form, though in the same words; and we are told that a later edition has already appeared with *nine* paragraphs on the back, but we have not yet heard of this with a stamp.

We may add at the same time some further varieties of previous numbers:—

- 18a. Die 34. 2/96; imperf.  
 ,, 40. 6/96; ,,  
 19. 1897.  
 With eight paragraphs on the back.  
 Die 34. 10/97; perf.  
 104. Die 20. 20. 1. 91; imperf.

**Barbados.**—We give an illustration of the design employed for the Jubilee issue of this colony.



**British Bechuanaland.**

—The *D. B. Z.* chronicles a series of adhesives, formed by surcharging various values of our current stamps with the words "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE" in black. We are told that the overprint is placed at the top of the 3d., across the centre on the 1d., 2d., and 6d., and at the foot on the 4d.; but whether these variations are designed or accidental we cannot say.

- Adhesives. 3d., vermilion.  
 1d., lilac.  
 2d., green and red.  
 4d., brown.  
 6d., purple on red.

**British East Africa.**—The *D. B. Z.* reports the issue of a set of stamps, value 1 rupee and upwards, of similar design to that of 1896, but in a larger size and with the watermark Crown & C.C. Perf. 14.

- Adhesives. 1r., ultramarine. 5r., black-brown.  
 2r., orange. 10r., yellow-brown.  
 3r., dark violet. 20r., yellow-green.  
 4r., carmine. 50r., lilac.

**British Honduras.**—In reference to the variety of the "2 CENTS" on 6d., of 1888, with a curly-tailed figure "2," to which we alluded in October, Mr. A. Levy has shown us a pair of these stamps, one of which has the normal type of surcharge and the other a figure "2" with what he believes to be a curly tail. But if this is a specimen of the variety about which there has been some question, we can only say that in our humble opinion there should be no question at all about it, as the figures on Mr. Levy's stamps are plainly both from the same fount, but one is either damaged or has failed to print properly. The variety with a real curly-tailed "2," if such exists, is probably a forgery.

**Canada.**—The various values of the new issue, of which we append an illustration, are making their appearance one by one, as the old supplies are exhausted. We have received the following from various correspondents, to whom our best thanks are due:—



- Adhesives. 1c., bluish green.  
 2c., purple.  
 5c., deep blue.  
 6c., brown.  
 8c., orange.  
 Letter Card. 2c., green on blue.

Mr. D. A. King has also kindly sent us a copy of an official "Notice to the Public," containing the "Regulations under which designs, illustrations, portraits, sketches, or other forms of advertisement may be engraved, lithographed, printed, etc., on the 'address' side of the one-cent Post Card." We gather that a card of the current size, 140 x 86 mm., is obtainable (either in sheets or singly) bearing a 1c. stamp in the right upper corner, and an instruction, "THE SPACE BELOW IS RESERVED FOR ADDRESS ONLY." A margin 1/4 inch wide round the stamp, and a space for the address, not less than 3 1/4 x 1 1/2 in., are to be left blank; the remainder of this side of the card may be covered with the pictorial or other advertisements alluded to in the illustrations. The good old quotation, "Sweet are the uses of advertisement," seems to apply with peculiar force.

We read in *Mekeel's Weekly* that the "3 c., red., envelope on so-called wove paper was . . . unceremoniously turned down by the English papers," and we are personally credited with having said that "the regular laid paper envelopes had been stored in a damp place, or something of that kind." Our contemporary has got a little mixed; a small stock of the 3 c. envelopes on undoubtedly wove paper "turned up" at Halifax, and they were never "turned down," so far as we know—certainly not by the present writer, who possesses a copy. The envelope on supposed wove paper, which we and others found to have been originally laid, was one of British India.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—We understand that the 2d., brown, and 4d., olive, which we chronicled in April last on the authority of a contemporary, have not yet been issued, and we have accordingly struck them out of the *Addenda*.

**Fiji.**—*Le T.-P.* reports the 2d. in a new shade. Adhesive. 2d., bright emerald-green; perf. 1

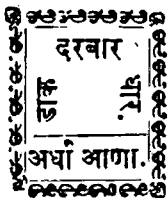
**Hong Kong.**—We have received the 2 dollars Stamp Duty stamp (which we believe is still available for postal purposes) in a new shade, a pale green, and are informed that this is a fresh printing, and that the last of the older stamps were converted into 1 dollar postage. We have since received the new 2 dollars surcharged in the same manner as the previous edition.

We are informed that 39 sheets, of 240 each, of the sage-green stamps were surcharged, and that 15 sheets of the pale green have since been treated in the same manner.

Stamp Duty Stamp. 2, pale green; wmk. Cr. & CC; perf. 14.  
Postage Stamp. 1 dollar on 2 " " " "

**India.**—Our readers are no doubt well aware that, during the last year, the 1 anna stamp has appeared in a very different tint from that in which the current design was originally printed. If we have not formally chronicled the new variety, it is partly because we have not hitherto had an opportunity of placing the two side by side, and partly because it is exceedingly difficult to find a name for the new colour. The older one has been termed purple-brown or plum; the present is a brighter, redder, more cheerful shade, a gladdened purple-brown the tintometrist might call it—shall we say "bright marone"?

Adhesive. 1 a., bright marone.



**Charkari.**—We have received the ½ a. much better printed than before, and in a shade closely resembling that of some of the earlier printings of our current 1d.

Adhesive. ½ a., dull purple.

**Dhar.**—We give illustrations showing the designs of the adhesives (also impressed on the envelopes), and of the post card recently chronicled for this State.

**DHAR STATE POST CARD**

धार दरबार पोस्ट कार्ड  
हस्तारक सिर्फ चयनित किया जाय.



**Faridkot.**—We have received the 1 anna of India, in its new shade, surcharged with the name of this State, in two lines, in black. Adhesive. 1 a., bright marone.

**Jhind.**—Our publishers send us a specimen of the ½ a. of India with the horizontal surcharge, in black, upside down and near the top of the stamp.

Adhesive. ½ a., green: inverted surcharge.

**Puttialla.**—A correspondent draws our attention to the omission from the Catalogue of the 1 a. "Service" stamp with error "AUTTIALLA," which he says exists and ought to be chronicled.

**Jamaica.**—We have at last received the 2s., wmk. Crown & CA, which was chronicled some time back, but afterwards omitted from our list.

Adhesive. 2s., red-brown; wmk. Crown CA; perf. 14.

**Mauritius.**—We have received the Registration Envelope, size F, with the stamp impressed in a kind of grey tint with very little blue about it; and our publishers have found in their stock two very distinct varieties of size G, one with the stamp in dull blue and the other in an ultramarine shade.

Reg. Env. 8 c., grey; size F.  
8 c., ultramarine; size G.

All are of the "THOS. DE LA RUE & CO. PATENT" style.



**Newfoundland.**—The new issue for this colony is coming out piecemeal, as in the case of that of Canada. The 1 c. shows a picture of a lady in a widow's cap, and the 2 c. a gentleman in uniform, intended, we believe, to represent the Queen and the Prince of Wales respectively, but in neither case is either the artist or the victim entirely to be congratulated.

Adhesives. 1 c., carmine; perf. 12.  
2 c., orange " "

**New South Wales.**—A correspondent sends us a copy of the current 2d. stamp in a different tint from that of the first printing; it appears now to be in a very deep ultramarine instead of indigo.

Adhesive. 2d., deep ultramarine.

We have since learnt from *The Australian Ph.* that this is an intentional change, the postmark not showing sufficiently clearly on the indigo stamps.

**New Zealand.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes the discovery of a copy of the 6d., of the 1873 issue, on blue paper, but does not give the perforation. A correspondent in this colony tells us that the 1d. Life Insurance Department stamp is now perf. 10 x 11.

**Sierra Leone.**—A correspondent has shown us copies of the Revenue stamps of 1884 which are supposed to have been postally used. They are of Types 1 and 2 of the postage stamps, 1d., 3d., 6d. and 1s., printed uniformly in lilac, with the value in carmine on the 1d., in brown on the 3d., and in blue on the 1s., and are surcharged "REVENUE," in block capitals, in black, the word "POSTAGE" at the top of the 1d., 3d., and 1s. being cancelled by a bar. Wmk. Crown & CA. The specimens shown us appear to bear postmarks, but this is not quite sufficient evidence of postal use.

**Straits Settlements.**—*Negri Sembilan.*—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the following values of the current type, as being now in use:—

Adhesives. 5 c., lilac and ochre.  
10 c. " orange.  
20 c., green and olive.

**Selangor.**—We have received two of the high values of the current series. Wmk. Crown and CC.

Adhesives. \$2, green and carmine.  
\$3 " mustard.

**Tasmania.**—Mr. Brass Hull tells us:—

"I have seen a set of stamped envelopes which it is proposed to issue for Tasmania. There are only two values, viz., 2d. and 2½d. The stamps are printed in the right upper corner of the envelopes, from clichés of the type of the current adhesives, and in the same colours respectively, green and magenta. The paper is white laid, and the size 142 x 80 mm. On the address side of the envelopes there are very artistic views of Tasmanian scenery, produced from Indian ink drawings made by Mr. D. Warry. There are twelve of such views in all, six on the 2d. and six on the 2½d. envelope. The views are in black. These envelopes are intended to advertise the charms of Tasmanian scenery, and I do not think that they were issued with any in-

tion to exploit the pockets of philatelists. Of course there are so few comparatively who collect entire envelopes at all that very little harm can be done to collectors by the issue, and they are certainly pretty things for visitors to use when writing home to their friends."

**Victoria.**—We are informed that a copy, believed to be unique, of the id., green, Emblems, watermark Star, imperf., with a clear impression on both sides, was shown at a meeting of the Philatelic Society of Victoria some time back. One side only was used. Should this be rejected by the specialist in used or in unused, or by both?

PART II.

**Austria.**—The *Ph. Chronicle and Advertiser* states that the 2 kr. cards now have a long "f" in the word "Correspondenz," the single card having been issued for all the provinces, and the reply-paid for Austria proper, Bohemia and Poland only.

Post Cards.

2 kr., brown on buff; for Austrian, Bohemian, Polish, Illyrian, Italian, Roumanian, Ruthenian, and Slavonic offices.  
2+2 kr. " " for Austrian, Bohemian, and Polish offices.

**China.**—We have received copies of various Official Notices, too long for reproduction here, but very interesting to file for future reference. One thing, however, we gathered from them before we opened them, which is that packets of printed matter, which would formerly have travelled with a 5 c. stamp of France surcharged "Chine," now appear to require 2 c. in Chinese stamps, in addition to the French 5 c.

**Colombia.**—**Panama.**—We are informed that a provisional Registration Stamp was in use at Colon for a few days in November last. It was formed by surcharging the ordinary 10 c. stamp, No. 20 in the Catalogue, "AR—COLON—COLOMBIA," in three lines, in black.

Registration Stamp. 10 c., orange; black surcharge.

**France.**—In reference to the provisionals employed in July last at the French Post Office at Zanzibar, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us copies of two letters from persons at that place, who we believe to be disinterested, and who state that these provisionals were really rendered necessary by the exhaustion of the stocks of certain values, and also that they were not sold to collectors, or even to the general public, but were affixed in the Post Office to letters and packets on which the postage was paid in cash. In cases of this kind it would surely be well to temporarily suspend the use of adhesive stamps altogether, and have the letters marked "paid" (or its equivalent) with a hand-stamp; this would save both trouble and expense, and we suspect that if no one collected stamps it would be the course always adopted. The use of an adhesive stamp upon a letter, on which the postage is paid over the counter, is a work of supererogation.

*Le T.-P.* chronicles the following articles of stationery surcharged with the name "ZANZIBAR," and we presume the value in annas, though that is not stated:—

Envelope. ½ a. on 5 c., green; red surcharge.  
Post Cards. 1 a. on 10 c., black on green; blue surcharge.  
1 + 1 a. on 10 + 10 c., black on blue; blue surcharge.  
Letter Card. 2½ a. on 25 c., black on rose; blue surcharge.

The single card and the letter card have the heading "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE," the 10 + 10 c. card has the old formula.

*La Revue Ph. F.* states that there are two distinct sets of the adhesives surcharged in Paris with the name "ZANZIBAR." The first, which is perhaps not a complete series, consists of stamps previously overprinted with the values in annas, to which the name was added in various positions as regarded the original overprint; in the later editions the whole surcharge was printed at once, and the name is uniformly 3¼ mm. below the word "ANNA," or "ANNAS."

**French Colonies.**—*Dahomey et Dépendances.*—We learn from *Le Coll. de T.-P.* that a full series of stamps and stationery is in preparation for this territory, but that the 10 c. post card alone has been seen at present. It seems a curious item to start with, but the natives of Dahomey perhaps require a gradual educating up to the pitch of polite letter-writing, and will commence with the simplest form of communication.

**Tunis.**—*Le T.-P.* reports two more values (of which type?) with ground of horizontal lines instead of plain tint.

Adhesives. 2 o., brown on straw  
75 c., carmine on rose.

**Germany.**—The Letter Card recently chronicled has already undergone some modification; a correspondent kindly sends us a copy with the instruction on the flap in seven lines instead of two, and giving a list of the places to which it is transmitted without an extra stamp. There is also a variety of the first edition, chronicled by *Le T.-P.*, in which the perforation is of larger gauge than the ordinary—the latter was perf. 14, the new card is perf. 13. Is that the gauge of the variety of the first issue?

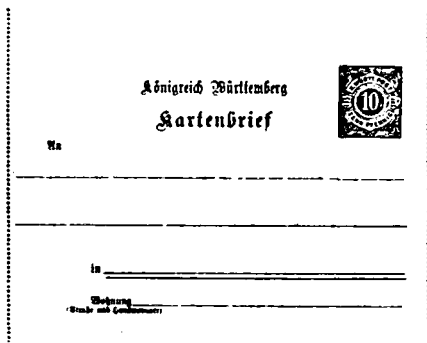
Letter Cards. 10 pf., carmine; perf?  
10 pf. " instruction in 7 lines; perf 13.

In reference to the 10 pf. cards surcharged for use in the Navy, Herr H. Fraenkel informs *Le T.-P.* that these cards are supplied at 5 pf. each to the seamen and marines on board the Imperial ships at foreign stations.



The current sets of adhesives and post cards have been surcharged "China," in black, as shown in the accompanying illustration, for use on the estate recently leased to Germany in eastern Asia.

**Wurtemberg.**—We give an illustration of the Letter Card for use in this Kingdom, and learn from *Le T.-P.* that it is not coloured blue and red inside, but has a kind of granite surface, with blue and red threads.



**Guatemala.**—Divers of our contemporaries report that the series of oblong plasters issued to advertise the Central American Exhibition, was to be withdrawn from circulation on December 31st last, or on the 15th inst., and to be replaced by the ordinary postal issue. No provision, however, appears to have been made for this, consequently the 1 c. stamps have run out altogether, and a provisional, formed by surcharging the 12 c. of the oblong type, has been brought out—perhaps to facilitate the *écoulement*.

Adhesive. 1 c. on 12 c., black on carmine.

The overprint is "UN-CENTAVO—1898," in three lines, in violet, but the issue must have taken place before the end of December, 1897!

We find that the 12 c., both with and without the surcharge, exists on paper coloured on both sides, as well as on paper with only the face tinted.

**Japan.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles Plate 23 of the 2 sen, yellow, of 1874, on laid paper; this has hitherto only been catalogued upon wove.

**Mexico.**—Mr. Chapman sends us the 12 c. and 50 c. with the new watermark, and tells us that the sets printed in black were originally struck off for presentation, as mementoes, to the heads of the various Government Departments. He also sends us a variety of the current 4 c. Letter Card, having the name of the inventor given on the back as "G. F. BIORKLUND," instead of "BIORKLUND & Co."

Adhesives. 12 c., olive; new wmk.; perf. 12.  
50 c., mauve " "

We have received a 3c. card for the "SERVICIO INTERIOR," in the type of 1897, with the formula in red.

Post Card. 3c., brown and red on white.

The following letter from Mr. Chapman gives some interesting information on the subject of the Telegraph Cards, which we chronicled in September. We failed to notice the value given at the right hand side. He has since sent us a specimen of the second variety, inscribed "VALOR : CINCO CENTAVOS."

"With reference to the note and illustrations on page 46 of *Monthly Journal* of September, I do not consider the cards in question of any interest from a philatelic standpoint, although I appreciate very much their practical utility. It may, however, be of some interest generally to give a little information respecting the use of these cards.

"They were first issued in 1897. The stamp impressed on the cards is a fiscal, and as the fiscal year runs from July 1st to June 30th, and the stamps are changed every year, it was necessary on 1st July to commence using the new design, although still in 1897. On the second illustration the dates 1897-1898 are visible. There is a tax of 1 cent on every telegraph sent, but the cost of the message is shown at right, "VALOR : DIEZ CENTAVOS" = "Price ten cents." The price, however, has since been reduced to five cents, and as the district covers a radius of nearly twenty miles, and the net revenue to the telegraph service is only 4 cents—about 2d.—I am inclined to think we are better served here than in London! The Telegraph Department is operated under the instructions of the Minister of Communications and Public Works, who also is the supreme authority in the management of the Post Office; but the telegraph revenue is kept entirely distinct from that of the Post Office.

"I enclose a rough sketch map, with the names of some of the places between which these cards are available marked in pencil, the extremes being Guadalupe and Talpam. The 5 cents covers a message of ten words, and, in addition, the name of sender and name and address of person to whom sent."

**Norway.**—*Le T.-P.* reports that the 10+10 öre card has appeared with the stamp of the current type of the adhesives.

Post Card. 10+10 öre, carmine.

**Persia.**—The Post Office here, we are told, ran out of certain values in November last, and supplied these of course in the usual manner. The surcharge is in two lines, in an oblong frame, the value in Arabic characters above and in European figures and letters below, as shown in the accompanying illustrations. We understand that it is hand-stamped, in violet, in each case.



Adhesives. 5 ch. on 8 chahi, brown.  
1 kr. on 5 kran, violet and silver.  
2 kr. on 5 " " "



New sizes of envelopes are reported by some of our contemporaries, but 146 x 92 mm. is not a new size for the 5 ch.—we chronicled it in July, 1895—and 100 x 108 mm. does not sound right for the 16 ch.

We have received the following values of the new series, of which all up to 12 chahi are of the same design as the lower values of the 1894 issue, while the 1 kran is of larger size and has a portrait of the new Shah. Higher values may be expected shortly.

Adhesives.	1 ch., grey.	10 ch., yellow.
	2 ch., brown.	10 ch., blue.
	3 ch., purple.	12 ch., carmine.
	4 ch., vermilion.	1 kr., ultramarine.

The lower values are all perf. 12½, the highest is perf. 12½ x 12.

**Peru.**—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the 1c. Unpaid Letter stamp, which we chronicled last month as converted into a postage stamp, has now been surcharged "DEFICIT."

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 1c., bistre-brown; black surcharge.

**Portugal.**—**Macao.**—We understand that a 2 avos on 10 reis stamp has been issued here, as well as in Timor. We do not quite understand why this value has been kept back for so long, but we suppose it is as good as the rest of the set.

Adhesive. 2 avos, in black, on 10 reis, green.

**Portuguese India.**—We chronicled in March, 1896, on the authority of *La R. Ph. Belge*, a 9 reis stamp of the current type, which was omitted from our publishers' Catalogue, we believe, because the value was not found to be in circulation. We now gather from the *D.B.Z.* that this stamp was originally chronicled in violet and perf. 12½, and has now been found in grey-lilac and perf. 13½.

**Russian Locals.**—*Belozersk.*—*Le T.-P.* reports the receipt of the 2 kop., blue, of 1893, imperforate. Is the stamp still in use in this colour, or is this a discovery of an unfinished sheet of an obsolete issue?

Adhesive. 2 kop., blue; imperf.

**Koungour.**—The same journal tells us of two new stamps for this district of the annexed design, in which the Arms are conspicuous by their absence. There are stated to be five varieties of each value, differing in the numerals in the corners; these varieties are in a horizontal row, repeated four times on the sheet.

Adhesives.  
1 kop., deep blue; perf. 11½.  
2 " rose-red "



**Ossa.**—We have received what is possibly the stamp that we chronicled in November, on the authority of *Le T.-P.*, as 2 kopeks, brown-lilac; the specimen now before us is in a colour that we should rather term rose-carmine, or rose-lake. It may be a new shade altogether.

Adhesive. 2 kop., rose-carmine; perf. 11½.

**Ostaschkov.**—*Le T.-P.* has received imperforate copies of the two stamps chronicled in May last.

Adhesives. 3 kop., black on rose wove; imperf.  
3 " " yellow laid "

**Tichvin.**—The type that has been in use here for the last few years has appeared with the date altered to "1894"; the design is in blue, with the Sun and Crown in gold, and the background in rose.

Adhesive. 3 kop., blue, gold and rose; perf. 11½.

**Tscherdina.**—In 1895 the authorities of this district adopted a system of distinguishing the various values of their stamps by their sizes, as well as by their colours; since then both colours and sizes have got somewhat mixed. We have already chronicled a 3 kop., green, in the size of the 2 kop. (19 x 26½ mm.), and a 1 kop., orange-yellow, in the size of the 3 kop. (about 20½ x 28 mm.), and we now have the 3 kop. in green in this latter size.

Adhesive. 3 kop., green; 10½ x 28 mm.; perf. 11½.

**Samoa.**—We have received the 2½d. perf. 11, and the 6d. with the same perforation and in a new colour. *The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 2d. with colour changed, also perf. 11.

Adhesives. 2d., bright yellow.  
2½d., rose.  
6d., marone.

**San Marino.**—A set of "Segnatasse" stamps has been issued here, and although we do not doubt that (like most of the other stamps of this Republic) their principal object is the collection of Revenue, from philatelists and others, still they are not purely fiscal stamps, as has been stated by one of our contemporaries. The following is a translation of an extract from the official regulations:—

"ISSUE OF Segnatasse, AND THEIR VALUES.

"ART. 15. The State issues the following eight kinds of segnatasse, for use in the offices of the Chancellery of the Law Courts, in the Stamping and Registration Offices, in the Post Office in the case of unfranked or insufficiently franked letters and packets, and in all cases laid down in the postal notices and regulations, as well as for the purposes stated below.

"ART. 16. Segnatasse of the value of  
5, 10, 30, 50, and 60 centesimi.  
1, 5, and 10 lire."



From this it is evident that these labels are to be used as Unpaid Letter stamps, as well as for other purposes. The document from which the above is quoted is dated 29th March, 1897, and took effect from April 1st.

**Spain.**—*Fernando Po.*—We learn from *Madrid Filatelico* that the 5c. on 6c., chronicled last month, is overprinted in red, and that the same surcharge, in the same colour, has been applied to the 5c., green (of the 1891-92 issue). The latter might surely have been made use of, in such an emergency, without any disfigurement.

*Adhesive.* 5c., in red, on 5c., green.

**Philippine Islands.**—A correspondent in Madrid informs us that he possesses the following varieties of the recent provisionals, with the surcharges inverted:—

15c., in black, on 15c., carmine.  
20c., in blue, on 20c., brown.  
20c., in black, on 20c., violet-brown.

**Sweden.**—In reference to our note in the November number, a correspondent very kindly sends us a specimen of the current 5 öre card, which he tells us has been in use for some two years past, but had not apparently been chronicled. It has the frame of Post-horns and Crowns, like Type 5, but the inscriptions of the earlier 5 öre cards, though in different type. It is on white card, not yellowish. *Le T.-P.* chronicles the 10 öre card in bright carmine, and likewise on white. Does the 5 + 5c. card exist with the frame of Post-horns, etc., as hinted by some of our contemporaries? We have not met with it. We are informed that the 30 öre stamp has not been issued in yellow.

*Post Card.* 10 öre, bright carmine.

**United States.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles no less than four hitherto unknown varieties of early issues: The 5c. and 10c. of 1847 "on distinctly laid paper," unused copies with full original gum; and the 3c. of the 1861 type, griddled all over and with the 13 x 16 grille, both in an imperforate condition. We trust they may be all right, but we are always rather suspicious of these *distinctly laid* papers, and it is certainly curious that both values should have turned up at the same time. *Imperforate* varieties are of course matters of faith, unless they occur in unsevered pairs or blocks, and we presume the two grilles are not *se tenant*. However, they are quite possible, as all stamps have existed imperforate.

## RAILWAY LETTER FEE STAMPS OF IRELAND.

By T. A. STODART.

AN enquiry addressed to me a few months ago by an esteemed English correspondent directed my attention to the published lists of Irish railways issuing what have come to be called "Railway Letter Fee Stamps." On turning to the *Postal Guide* I found, on page 38, a list of the Railway Companies which "have entered into an agreement with the Postmaster-General" to accept and convey "Single Inland Post Letters," either to be called for at the station of address, or "transferred there to the nearest post office letter-box for delivery by postmen." This list contains no less than eleven railways which have never issued fee stamps or, as the *Guide* calls them, "labels." These are:—

Athenry and Ennis Junction.	Fermoy and Lismore.
Athenry and Tuam.	Kilkenny Junction.
Clara and Banagher.	Limerick and Kerry.
Derry Central.	Rathkeale and Newcastle.
Enniskillen, Buddoran, and Sligo.	Southern.
	Tralee and Fenit.

The stamps used over these systems are those of the "Working" Companies. It also includes one line which has long since been absorbed by a powerful neighbour, and does not now issue stamps. The extinct line is the

Kanturk and Newmarket.

Turning to the list in "Stanley Gibbons'" Part I., page 13, I find, in addition to nearly all those already given, the Tralee and Dingle, which must be added to the list of non-issuing Companies. The same remark applies to the catalogue of British stamps published by Mr. Walter Morley. There is also one issue which has never appeared in any catalogue—

Finn Valley and West Donegal Railway.

One Company has changed its name, and also its stamps. It was known up till 1896 as the Waterford and Limerick, and is now called the Waterford, Limerick, and Western.

In order to furnish a fairly reliable guide to collectors who may take an interest in these semi-postage stamps, I have gone at some detail into the subject. And here I may express my deep indebtedness to the Managers and Secretaries of the Irish Railway Companies—surely a most courteous and obliging group of public officials—for valuable assistance given in all cases as soon as asked.

When the Post Office authorities decided to put the regulation for the "Conveyance of single post letters by railway" into operation in January, 1891, and fixed the rate at 2d. for all letters under four ounces, there seems to have been a general understanding that the stamps were to be green in colour and of uniform design. This design, although it varies slightly in size in every case, generally measures 30 x 27 mm., and consists in all cases of a large 2<sup>d</sup> on a white shield in the centre of a circular band lettered "Fee for conveyance of single post letters by railway," the name of the issuing company being printed along straight labels at the top and bottom. Except in the case of the Donegal and Dundalk, Newry and Greenore stamps, there has been little or no attempt at ornamentation. The spandrels are filled in with converging lines, and the borders at the sides are composed of alternate dots and dashes. So far as I can ascertain the stamp was sent over from the English Railway Clearing-house to the Great Northern Company of Ireland, whose officials took considerable trouble to secure a lithographed drawing approaching the original as nearly as possible in design and colour. From the Great Northern stamps the other manufacturers appear to have got their impressions, except in the two cases already stated. Although the colour was to be green all over the country—a compliment, perhaps, to the Emerald Isle—Ireland herself furnishes no less than three out of the four exceptions to this rule, Waterford and Dungarvan being in vermilion, Cork and Macroom in royal blue, and Londonderry and Lough Swilly in deep blue. Ireland also furnishes the only exception to the universal denomination of Fee stamps, in the case of the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Company, which uses stamps of the value of 1<sup>d</sup>, and of course now puts two on each letter. Regarding the colour, a glance at the sheets of the Irish issues reveals the most divergent views as to what really is a green. The shades are as various as the politics of the country. From Cork there come some splendid shades of emerald-green, while Belfast sends nothing but the palest of olive-greens—greens, in fact, which no patriot would have anything to say to. Nevertheless, they look exceedingly well. The size and disposition of the sheets vary considerably, ranging from the small oblong, in two rows of four (8 stamps) of the Cork and Macroom, to the handsome rectangle in ten rows of six (60 stamps) of the Midland Great Western, and Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford. The paper is in every case thick or thin wove, of varying degrees of substance. All the issues are perforated except those of the Finn Valley and West Donegal Railways, Donegal, and Dundalk and Greenore. In some cases the perforation is roughly done; especially in the earlier issues, and will be found to vary almost on every side of the stamp.

According to their manufacture the Irish stamps fall naturally into seven groups, and the members of each of these groups display the same characteristics.

1. (Drawn and lithographed by Messrs. R. Carswell and Son, Engravers, Belfast.) Ballycastle. Belfast and County Down. Belfast and Northern Counties. Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties.

2. (Drawn and lithographed by Messrs. Sealy, Bryers, and Walker, Dublin, for Thom & Co., Government Printers.) Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon Light Railway. Clogher Valley Tramway Co. Finn Valley. Great Northern. Great Southern and Western. Kanturk and Newmarket. West Clare.

The designs of these two firms are very similar. As may be seen by the first illustration below, the vertical and horizontal framing lines are all about the same thickness; there are three lines at top and bottom, of which the inner two in each case are comparatively close together, and the inner of each pair of horizontal lines above and below the circular band touches the circle. The principal variations are in the width of the solid blocks of colour down each side, and in the fact that all the members of Group 2 have a stop between the words "RAILWAY" and "FEE," in the circular inscription, whilst only the last of Group 1 has a stop.

All of Group 1 are in a kind of *olive-green*, varying much in depth. The members of Group 2 are in greatly varying shades, the Kanturk and Newmarket stamp being also in an *olive-green*, but different from the tints of Group 1.



3. (Drawn and lithographed by Mr. James Calhoun, Derry.) Londonderry and Lough Swilly.

This stamp differs from the previous groups, not only in being of the value of 1d., instead of 2d., but also in having the three lines at top and bottom equidistant; it likewise has a small letter "(1)" at the right-hand end of the lower label, as is also the case with the Great Northern stamp in Group 2. It appears that this Company was not aware, until after the stamps had been printed and put in use, that the 2d. rate was compulsory, but supposed that the charge was not to exceed 2d. Two of the 1d. stamps are now used at a time.

4. (Drawn and lithographed by Messrs. Purcell & Co., Cork.) Cork, Bandon, and South Coast. Cork, Blackrock, and Passage. Cork and Macroom Direct Railway.

The type used here differs from that shown in the first illustration principally in having the inner framing lines, both at the sides and above and below the circular band, thicker than the others. The thick horizontal lines are drawn so as to cut the circle slightly, the outer of the pairs of lines touching it. In the illustration given the lower label is widened by the omission of a line above and below it; the two other members of the group have smaller lettering and the full number of horizontal lines above and below.



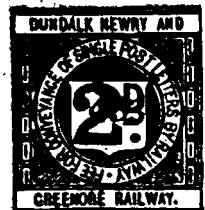
5. (Engraved and lithographed by Messrs. Browne and Nolan, Dublin.) Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford. Midland Great Western.

These are more neatly drawn perhaps than any. There is only a single horizontal line above and below the circular band.



6. (Drawn and engraved by Messrs. N. Harvey and Co., Waterford.) Waterford and Central Ireland. Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore. Waterford and Limerick. Waterford, Limerick, and Western. Waterford and Tramore.

Here we have a further attempt at ornamentation, a pair of each of the sets of framing lines being connected by bars, in Nos. 1, 3, and 5 of this group; while No. 2, which is far better drawn than any of its companions, has dots between the outer pairs of lines at top and bottom; No. 4 may be described as having each pair of lines replaced by a thick line with white dashes in it, and the solid blocks at the sides become dashes of colour in white ovals.



7. (Engraved and lithographed by Messrs. McCorquodale & Co., Newton-le-Willows.) Donegal. Dundalk, Newry and Greenore. Finn Valley and West Donegal.

These are identical in type (the different members of all the previous groups, except Group 5, differ slightly from one another). They show foliate ornaments in the spandrels, and framing lines apt to run one into another. The illustration shows the variety numbered in *black*.

The stamps of the Wicklow and the Midland have the number of the sheet printed in black figures just over the third stamp in the top row, the Cork and Bandon stamps are all surmounted by minute figures in parenthesis at the top left-hand corner, and the Dundalk, Newry, and Greenore are overprinted in black with consecutive numbers, the sheet before me beginning with 421 and ending 440.

Those who are inclined to doubt the right of these stamps to a place in a collection of postal labels would be surprised to find what an immense aid they are to postal facilities in remote parts of the country. Down in Cavan and Leitrim, for example, the Post Office authorities have not made a single improvement in the mail service for twenty years, and business men are glad to invest 2d. in a stamp which gives them two mails a day instead of one. The postal regulations declare that "railway letters . . . will be deemed to be in all respects letters sent by post."

It only remains to add a reference list, which I venture to think will be found complete.

1. January and February, 1891.

- Ballycastle, 2d., pale olive-green; perf. 11.
- Belfast and County Down, 2d., olive-green; perf. 11, 11½.
- Belfast and Northern Counties, 2d., pale olive-green; perf. 11, 11½.
- Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon Light Railway, 2d., blue-green; perf. 11.
- Clogher Valley Tramway, 2d., pale green; perf. 11.
- Cork, Bandon, and South Coast, 2d., green; perf. 12.
- Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, 2d., green; perf. 12.
- Cork and Macroom, 2d., bright blue; perf. 12.
- Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 2d., green; perf. 10½.
- \*Dundalk, Newry, and Greenore, 2d., yellow-green; roul.
- Dundalk, Newry, and Greenore (overprinted in black), 2d., yellow-green; rouletted.
- Finn Valley, 2d., blue-green; perf. 11 × 11½.
- Great Northern, 2d., green; perf. 11.
- Great Southern and Western, 2d., emerald-green; perf. 11, 11½, 12.
- Kanturk and Newmarket, 2d., green; perf. 10½, 11.
- Midland Great Western, 2d., green; perf. 10½.
- Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties, 2d., pale olive-green; perf. 11, 11½.
- Waterford and Central Ireland, 2d., green; perf. 12.
- Waterford and Limerick, 2d., yellowish green; perf. 11.
- Waterford and Tramore, 2d., green; perf. 11.
- Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore, 2d., vermilion; perf. 12.
- West Clare, 2d., green; perf. 11½.

[NOTE.—Kanturk and Newmarket stamps were discontinued in February, 1892. Very few were printed, and only eight or nine copies remained over. Finn Valley stamps were used a few months, and very few specimens were left.]

2. June, 1891.

- Finn Valley and West Donegal, 2d., green; rouletted.

3. October, 1892.

- Donegal Railway, 2d., green; rouletted in colour.

4. September, 1893.

- Londonderry and Lough Swilly, 1d., deep blue; perf. 12.

5. January, 1896.

- Waterford, Limerick, and Western, 2d., pale green; perf. 11½.

\* It seems doubtful whether this stamp was ever actually issued without the *black* overprint, though I believe that I have seen it in that condition.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By C. J. PHILLIPS.

### Illustration of Postage Stamps.

WE have very great pleasure in being able to announce that this question is at length settled, and, we believe, to the full satisfaction of the various industries that are concerned in the case, such as stamp dealers, philatelic printers, die sinkers, etc. Early in the month we received from the Secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue an official letter which will be found in our editorial column, and which the authorities at Somerset House are sending out to all those that they know are in the habit of using illustrations of this kind. The letter clearly explains itself, and shows the terms upon which the authorities will consent to the use of blocks for the purposes of illustration, and none of these regulations seem to us to be excessive or unnecessary. It will be noticed that English stamps are not particularly mentioned; therefore we now have permission to illustrate English stamps in their full size, as long as they are printed in black. Attention should also be drawn to the fact that illustrations will not be allowed in outside advertisements. As far as we understand, the matter will apply as follows:—In journals like the *Monthly Journal*, the publishers will, of course, be able to illustrate either in the body of the paper or in their own advertisements, but if, for instance, the *Times* wanted to publish an advertisement of a stamp dealer they would not be allowed to use a block for this purpose in their paper. Further, we gather that it will be illegal to use illustrations of stamps on circulars or on headings of note paper, or things of this nature, except where consent is specially given by the Inland Revenue authorities. We understand that the authorities are very stringent on this point, and do not see that they can give way upon it. Our editor refers to this matter more fully, so that we do not think we need mention any other details excepting that we must add a word of thanks to the Controller of Stamps, Mr. J. S. Purcell, C.B., who has gone most thoroughly into the matter, and has put all our views very clearly before his Board, the result being, largely through his exertions, that an important industry has been kept in this country and not sent abroad.

We ourselves—with no wish to blow our own trumpet—might say that we have devoted a vast amount of time, and have had an extremely large correspondence with various authorities while this matter has been under consideration. We were quite prepared to fight the case if necessary, but there were many objections to this course, besides the one of the great expense involved. It is certainly no joke fighting a Government Department like the Inland Revenue; luckily we were able to enlist the sympathies of the Press of this country, who almost without exception took up the cause; which was so ably set forth in the daily Press, in *Truth*, and in many other journals, that we were able to convince the authorities of the extreme amount of odium that they would bring upon themselves by driving such a flourishing trade abroad, while under the Customs Acts they were allowing the unrestrained importation of foreign catalogues containing the objectionable illustrations. We also have to thank the Printers' and Typographical Associations throughout the kingdom for the pressure they have brought to bear. Through their influence chiefly, Sir Edward Clarke was induced to take up the matter, and several members of Parliament undertook to speak in the House of Commons on the same subject, if it should be necessary, on the reassembling of Parliament. Sir Edward Clarke, as member for Plymouth, had of course the good of his constituents at heart, as many

thousands of pounds are spent in that town in wages to printers' employees, and to him especially we have to tender our very hearty thanks both for the work he actually did and for the immense amount of trouble which, we believe, he was prepared to have taken in the matter if it had been necessary to proceed further.

One curious incident arose in Plymouth about the middle of the month, when an election for a member of Parliament was taking place. Sir Edward was helping the Conservative candidate, and in such papers as the *Western Morning News* a strong feature was made of the fact that it was largely owing to the efforts and influence of Sir Edward Clarke that those in authority consented to hold their hands from proceedings which would probably have crushed an English industry, and driven it into the hands of foreign competitors. No doubt this secured many votes from the working classes, especially the printers, to the Conservative cause.

\* \* \*

Roger Goldsworthy  
versus  
J. W. Palmer.

IN the Westminster County Court on Thursday, January 13th, his Honour Judge Lumley Smith, Q.C., had before him a case of immense importance to stamp

dealers, in which the dispute was that a forged stamp had been substituted by some mistake for a genuine one.

The plaintiff was Sir Roger Goldsworthy, late Governor of a British colony abroad, and a collector of foreign postage stamps, and he sued the defendant, Mr. Palmer, a well-known stamp dealer, carrying on business at 281, Strand, to recover the sum of £4, being the alleged value of a Tasmanian stamp, which was said to have been lost or stolen whilst in the possession of the defendant for the purpose of getting an expert report upon it.

The plaintiff, Sir Roger Goldsworthy, was called, and said he was a collector of foreign stamps. In December, 1896, he received a set of three stamps from a friend of his in the Falkland Islands. On June 9th, 1897, he went to the defendant's shop for the purpose of purchasing some stamps, and in the course of conversation he mentioned that he had some stamps the genuineness of which he was doubtful about. Subsequently, he took the stamps to the defendant, who pronounced two of them, a Parma and an Oldenburg, to be forgeries, and expressed some doubt about a third one, which was a Tasmanian. It was then agreed that they should be left with the defendant for the purpose of getting an expert's report upon the Tasmanian. In the following July he (plaintiff) went to the defendant's shop in order to see what had been done in the matter, and was informed by the defendant that he was sorry to say he had forgotten all about the matter. The parcel was then handed back to him and he took it home, but upon carefully examining them he came to the conclusion that one of the stamps, a Tasmanian, had been changed and replaced by a distinct forgery. Before making any complaint to the defendant however, he (plaintiff) sent the stamp back to the person from whom he had purchased the genuine one, and his report on it was that it was not the same stamp as he had supplied, and was a distinct forgery. He thereupon again went to the defendant and complained to him, but he became very excited and refused to do anything towards arriving at a compromise.

Cross-examined: He believed the defendant to be a person of very great experience in the stamp trade, and did not wish to impute any improper conduct to him, but at the same time he was quite satisfied that the stamp had by some means been changed whilst it was in his custody, and he told him that he should sift the matter to the very bottom.

At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Friday morning.

FRIDAY.—Sir Roger Goldsworthy recalled.

In further cross-examination the plaintiff said he had been a collector of stamps for several years, and had a considerable collection. He had, of course, a lot of duplicates and some questionable ones, but he only put into his collection those of which he was quite certain. The stamps in question were obtained by him from a friend in the Falkland Islands, and the value he gave for them was in accordance with Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co.'s book. The Parma and the Oldenburg stamps, which were part of those in dispute, had proved to be forgeries, and he had not paid for them. He was quite sure, however, that the Tasmanian, which was the subject of this action, was perfectly genuine. He paid £1 for it. Previous to going to the defendant he had shown the same stamps to several other people.

Re-examined: He admitted that there was some delay in making any complaint to the defendant, but he accounted for that by the fact that he first sent the forged stamp to Switzerland in order that he might get an expert's report upon it, before making any complaint to the defendant, as he was very undesirous of making any suggestion against a tradesman of such reputation as the defendant.

For the defence Mr. Joseph William Palmer was called, and said he carried on business as a stamp collector at 281 Strand, and had been a dealer for the past fifty years. This was the first dispute he had ever been in, and he would rather pay £20 than have any imputation cast upon his name. He remembered the plaintiff bringing him four stamps, three of which he at once pronounced to be forgeries, and the fourth, a Tasmanian, he had a doubt about, but told the plaintiff that if it was a forgery it was the best one he had ever seen. He had a doubt about the surcharge, and told the plaintiff so. The plaintiff then asked him to get a second opinion, and he said he would do so. It was then agreed that the stamps should be left with him for that purpose, and he handed them to his wife, who placed them in a drawer where they were perfectly safe. Witness forgot all about the matter until the plaintiff called again a month later and asked him if he had got another opinion. He (defendant) said he was sorry to say that he had forgotten to do so, and thereupon went to the drawer and took out the parcel and handed it back to the plaintiff, who opened the parcel, and having looked at the stamps expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied. He also bought other stamps to the value of £6 or £7, and then went away. A few days later he called again and said that the Tasmanian stamp had been changed. Witness said that such a thing could not have happened in his shop, but the plaintiff insisted that it had, and after some further conversation on the subject he (defendant) declined to do any more business with the plaintiff, and refused to supply him with other stamps which he wished to purchase.

Cross-examined: He was not a member of the Philatelic Society, and was not aware that their report differed from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue as far as the Tasmanian surcharges were concerned. In his window he stated that he was an exterminator of forged stamps, and at the present moment he had a room containing many thousands of forgeries, which he had collected in the course of his business career. He was conversant with Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s Catalogue. He had never made a study of surcharged stamps, and would rather not give an opinion on it.

Mrs. Frances Palmer was called, and bore out her husband's evidence. She remembered the plaintiff bringing in the stamps, and heard all the conversation. The plaintiff left four stamps in a small envelope for the purpose of having a further opinion upon them, and her husband gave them to her to take care of. She placed them in a small box, then put them in a larger one, where they were perfectly

safe. She was perfectly sure that the box was never touched from the time she placed them in it until the plaintiff called for them some time later. When plaintiff took them away he examined them, and went away perfectly satisfied.

Cross-examined: The plaintiff left four stamps, and her husband told her that he wanted the three forgeries matched with genuine stamps, and the Tasmanian reported upon by an expert. She was in the back room where the stamps were kept almost the whole of the time they were left there.

Mr. Harrington Smith, as counsel for the defendant, contended that there was no evidence of any negligence on the part of the defendant. He was merely a gratuitous bailee, and had done all he could be expected to do. On the other hand, it was admitted by the plaintiff that the stamp in question had been sent from place to place for the purpose of getting opinions upon it, and it was just as likely that it had been changed in the course of its travels as it was that it had been lost by the defendant, and under those circumstances he asked for judgment for the defendant.

In giving judgment his Honour said the whole question was as to whether or not there had been a substitution of a forged stamp for a genuine one. If there had been a substitution it would amount to crime, because it was impossible to conceive that it could have been an accident. He (the judge) was satisfied, however, that there had not been a substitution of a bad stamp for a good one, therefore judgment would be for the defendant with costs.

We congratulate Mr. Palmer on the result of this trial. He was, as his solicitor pointed out, merely in the position of a gratuitous bailee, and we wonder that the plaintiff should have made such a serious accusation without having a stronger case. Mr. Palmer has been in business for a great number of years, and we are quite sure that anyone who knows him at all would not think of bringing such a charge as this against him, and we feel absolutely convinced that there was no ground whatever for the action. If the stamp had been changed at all it was very likely changed in its various journeys when it was sent out by the plaintiff. One or two little points are rather interesting in the evidence above, one of which is the fact that Mr. Palmer is reported to have stated that he had been a stamp dealer for fifty years; that would point to the fact that he was selling stamps in or about 1848, which is at least eight years before any known case of collecting stamps. The first and oldest of the collections that existed was, we believe, started in 1856, in the latter part of which year our Mr. Stanley Gibbons, as a boy of about sixteen, first offered sheets of stamps for sale in his father's shop in Treville Street, Plymouth. Looking at Mr. Palmer, one would not take him to be much more than fifty years old, and we doubt if he is much more than that; he must, therefore, have begun marvellously young if he has been in the trade fifty years.

\* \* \*

Philatelic Exhibition at Utrecht. We have just received an announcement that a Philatelic Exhibition, held to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Dutch Philatelic Society, will be held in Utrecht at the Tivoli, between the 26th and 31st of May next. The exhibition will be open from ten to four, but there will be a special opening by invitation on Wednesday, May 25th, at eight o'clock in the evening. All those who desire to exhibit should send in notice to the Secretary before April 15th next, the address for this purpose being:—A. W. K. De Jong, Tolsteegsingel, Utrecht, Holland. The jury is composed of the following three philatelists:—Messrs. L. A. Beusar, J. E. Bohlmeijer, and H. Schäfer. All exhibits must be mounted on cards, which

should measure 50 by 35 centimetres. The following prizes are offered:—

CLASS A, FOR COLLECTORS ONLY.

Finest collection of the stamps of Holland and Colonies, unused only. Gold, silver, and bronze medals.

B. The same, used. Silver-gilt, silver, and bronze medals.

C. A collection of the essays of Holland and Colonies. Silver and bronze medals.

D. The most complete collection of the stamps of Europe. Silver-gilt and bronze medals.

E. The most complete collection of any one section of the world. Silver and bronze medals.

F. The most complete collection of the stamps of one country. Silver-gilt and silver medals.

G. The finest collection of rare stamps on letters or single. Silver-gilt and silver medals.

H. A collection formed and shown by a lady. Silver and bronze medals.

I. Most complete collection of entires of Holland and Colonies. Silver and bronze medals.

CLASS B, FOR DEALERS ONLY.

Section A. Finest collection of stamps of Holland. Silver-gilt, silver, and bronze medals.

B. Collection of the stamps of any particular section of the world. Silver and bronze medals.

C. The most important collection of one country. Silver and bronze medals.

CLASS C.

A. Best album. Bronze medal.

B. Objects of art, composed of postage stamps. Bronze medal.

The awards seem to us to be fairly liberal, special prominence being given, as is natural, to the stamps of Holland and Colonies. We wish our *confrères* in Holland every success with this exhibition, and trust we may be able to be there to see it.

\* \* \*

Stanley Gibbons  
Priced  
Catalogue.

We get a good many enquiries as to upon what date we shall be likely to publish a new edition of our Catalogue. For various reasons it is impossible for us to start on this just yet. We therefore beg to state that, as far as we can see at present, we shall not publish a new edition until the autumn of this year. As time goes on we shall make further announcements in these columns.

\* \* \*

Imperial Album,  
Vol. II.

THIS book is still proceeding, though rather slowly. The whole of the matter is written, and it only now waits until the printers can get it through.

We hope to be able to quote prices in the next number of our journal, and to deliver the volume complete in the various bindings to match Vol. I., about the beginning of April. We can give no further details as to prices yet, as we do not know the cost.

The new Supplement is about two-thirds printed, and will be ready about the end of February.

\* \* \*

Death of  
Julius Goldner.

It is with very great regret that we hear of the death on the 14th inst. of our esteemed *confrère*, Mr. Julius Goldner, of Hamburg. Mr. Goldner has been in correspondence with this firm for upwards of twenty years, and through him we have bought many large and important lots of the commoner classes of stamps. Mr. Goldner's speciality was undoubtedly the purchase and sale

of common stamps in very large quantities. He was perhaps best known through his purchase of the Heligoland dies and plates. Through him many millions of reprints of these stamps were made and placed on the market, being sold, of course, as reprints in the days when anything was appreciated that was cheap. Until within the last four or five years Mr. Goldner was in the habit of visiting London about every other year. Latterly, however, he has given this up. One of the last trips that he took, we believe, was one through Spain about three years ago. While in Madrid he bought out a well-known dealer—Mr. Lopez. We have no particulars yet as to what will become of the business, but we trust it may be carried on as heretofore, as there is undoubtedly a large stock of common stamps in the possession of Mr. Goldner's executors. Mr. Goldner, although a keen and hard man of business, was a most jovial companion, and we had the pleasure of spending some very pleasant hours with him on our last visit to Hamburg. We understand that he was fifty-six years of age.

\* \* \*

**Michalski**  
*versus*  
**Kennedy.**

In the case of Michalski *v.* Kennedy, Mr. Beirno Michalski, diamond broker, carrying on business in Hatton Garden, sued Mr. H. A. Kennedy, a dealer in foreign stamps, of Hart Street, New

Oxford Street, to recover commission in respect of the sale of a large collection of foreign stamps. Defendant denied liability.

Mr. H. Dobbs appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Witt, Q.C., and Mr. Crispe represented the defendant.

It appeared that in the latter part of 1895 a Mr. Koster, of Amsterdam, wished to dispose of a large collection of foreign stamps, for which he asked £3000, and he placed the matter in the hands of the plaintiff, who communicated with the defendant. Plaintiff's case was that the defendant promised to pay him a commission of £100 if he purchased the collection. Eventually defendant bought the collection for £2250, and plaintiff now contended that he was entitled to his commission. In cross-examination, plaintiff admitted that he received £100 from Mr. Koster when the sale took place. Defendant admitted the purchase, and said he lost considerably by it. He also contended that the plaintiff agreed to forego his commission if he (defendant) would buy the collection.

Mr. Justice Mathew gave judgment for the plaintiff for £100, with costs. (*Daily Telegraph*.)

\* \* \*

**Purchase of  
another large  
Collection.  
(No. 501.)**

We have much pleasure in announcing that we have purchased a magnificent collection, consisting almost entirely of *unused stamps* of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Belgium, Austria, Lombardy, Hungary, Bosnia, Holland,

etc. To enable our readers to form some idea of the scope of this collection, we will mention a few of the best lots to be found in it.

#### SWEDEN.

1855, "Skilling Banco" issue, *all unused*, 9 of the 3 green, 14 of the 4 blue, 10 of the 6 grey, 17 of the 8 yellow and orange, 8 of the 24 orange-red, including many very rare shades. The later issues are beautifully represented in singles, pairs, and blocks, including a splendid range of shades; only here and there are found used copies where unused ones of the particular shade could not be obtained. Two of the best stamps in the collection are fine copies of the "Tretio" error. The Official and Unpaid stamps are also very well represented in a magnificent range of shades.

#### NORWAY.

Norway is perhaps not quite so strong as Sweden, but still one finds in this volume many interesting stamps and rarities in an unused condition. On the first page we notice nine 4 skilling, blue, imperf. In the next issue (Head) there are nine 8 skilling, red. One of the best pages is that of the 12 öre, pale green, with unshaded post-horn, this rare stamp being represented by 11 immaculate copies.

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In the "2 rigsbank skilling" we have 9 fine specimens; and of the 4 skil., in the rare yellow-brown shade, there are 5 specimens; of the 16 skil., rouletted, there are 3 beautiful unused specimens. Of the 1864-68 issue the best page is one containing a pair and 13 single copies of the 8 skil., bistre-brown, a difficult stamp to get in fine state. Later issues are all strongly represented by pages of almost all known shades.

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Holland, a large book, all unused, and containing pairs, blocks, and singles in almost every conceivable shade and variety of perforation. In the first issue we have 5 copies of the 5 c., imperf., milky blue; of the second issue the 15 c., orange-yellow, perf., is represented by a very pretty page containing 2 pairs and 16 single copies, all fine, unused. Of the 1867 issue we find a beautiful range of stamps on the bluish paper with the small perf. and also of the large perf., 10 × 10½, this latter being rare, and being here represented by 3 unused 5 c., blue, 5 unused 10 c., carmine, 1 used 15 c., brown, 3 used 20 c., green. The later issues and the Unpaid stamps being also practically complete.

#### RUSSIA.

In the very pretty stamps of Russia it is difficult to draw attention to all the scarce things, but amongst the best may be mentioned six specimens of the 10 koeps, imperf., unused, four complete sets unused of the 1858 issue on the water-marked paper—that is, the 10, 20, and 30 koeps, perf. In the vertically laid paper we have the following rare values:—The 2, 5, 7, and 8 koeps, all unused, and in fine state.

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Here we find a most truly superb lot, remarkable for the number of unused blocks in the early issues. Of the first 10 c. of 1849 there are 19 unused copies, of the 20 c. there are 5 pale blue and 13 dark blue. Of the watermark double LL in frame (that very rare and most difficult issue) we have 3 unused copies of the 10 c., 2 of the 20 c., and 8 of the 40 c., the later issues being extremely strong, and beautifully arranged in all varieties of paper and perf.

#### AUSTRIA AND LOMBARDY.

Last, but certainly not least, being by far the greatest in value, are two magnificent books of the old Austrian stamps. Where there are so many rarities it is really difficult to mention individual stamps, but amongst the things which strike the eye we might draw attention to the following:—In the 1850 issue the 1 kreutzer, orange and yellow, are represented by 17 copies unused, two of these being printed on both sides. All the other values are strongly shown, some blocks being included with the cross attached, which occurred, we believe, three times in each sheet. In the 1858 issue there are five specimens of the 2 kr., dark orange, a scarce stamp in this shade in unused condition; the 15 kr., blue, of the same issue being represented by 9 copies, all unused. The later issues of Austria contain many most interesting stamps, well and scientifically arranged in all varieties of paper and perforation. The newspaper, or "Mercury," stamps of 1850 are represented by one yellow unused and two used copies, one pale rose unused and two used copies, and one vermilion unused.

The Lombardy stamps of 1850 include ten of the 5 centes., yellow and orange, and seven of the 45 c., pale and deep blue.

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The later issues also being strong and well represented.

We shall put the pricing of these stamps in hand as quickly as possible, and shall be glad to receive applications from any of our clients who would like to see them. In writing for these stock books we should be obliged if our customers would kindly mention the country required, and ask for Collection No. 501, by which number this special collection will be known in our books.

\* \* \*

MR. G. B. T. NICHOLL, of Caerleon Road,

**Lost.** Newport, Mon., advises us that he has unfortunately lost a pocket-book containing a lot of good stamps. The book was specially made by Drew and Son, of Piccadilly. It was a dark green morocco pocket-book, size about seven inches by four when closed, opening outwards each way from the centre with special pockets and slits for stamps in rows. The book contained unused sets of most of the U.S. Departmental stamps, and a considerable number of English. Mr. Nicholl will be pleased to be informed if any such stamps are offered to any of our readers, and has offered £5 reward for the return of the book.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

BY PHILOLOGUS.

OUR heartiest congratulations to two of our philatelic friends on the Continent—to Herr Rudolf Friedl, of Vienna, on his recent marriage, and to Herr A. W. Drahn, of Cologne, on his engagement.

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\* \* \*

WE learn from Berlin that a manufacturer has been compelled by a German court of law to discontinue the use of his notepaper and business cards, as he had adorned them

with a misleading representation of his business premises. This "enlargement" was held to be "unlawful competition" and "liable to cause mistakes." The manufactory was represented as being larger than it really is, and the artist had included in the drawing various buildings which existed only in his mind's eye.

\* \* \*

IT is proposed to hold a Philatelic Exhibition at Madrid. We shall allude to this again.

\* \* \*

THE first direct letter post across the Sahara has lately been opened from Senegal *via* Timbuctoo.

\* \* \*

THE G.P.O. in Athens was lately broken into at night and stamps to the value of £12,000 were stolen. The stamps had already been "nicely" obliterated—for stamp collectors.

\* \* \*

CRETE is well to the fore in several respects. A certain Herr Krüger in that island is offering for sale Cretan post cards with admirable views of scenery, peasants, and soldiers. The latter are probably "snapshots."

\* \* \*

FRAU B. LARISCH, of Munich, has lately sold her admirable journal, the *Postwertzeichenkunde*, to the well-known Philatelic publisher Herr Hugo Krötzsch.

\* \* \*

THE *Austria Philatelist*, Prague, became the property of Herr Franz Duschek from November 15th. There is no change in the editorship.

\* \* \*

WE are sorry to hear of the decease of the only Polish stamp journal. The *Polski Filatelista* is no more.

\* \* \*

WE have to chronicle several new Philatelic Journals. *La Revue Postale* appeared this month at Geneva. In France two new journals appeared in December: *L'Echo des Philatelistes* at Douai, and *L'Annonce Philatelicque* at Bois-Colombes (Seine).

The first number of *La Timbrología Espanola* has appeared; the editor is Dr. José A. Janáriz.

At Karansebes, South Hungary, the *Süd-Ungarische Briefmarken* appeared in December.

The *Oesterreichische Briefmarkenzeitung* is announced to appear in Vienna.

At Turn-Severin, in Roumania, the *Annunciatoral Timbrologie* is announced to appear shortly. Hitherto the philatelic journals of Roumania have been short-lived; we wish the newcomer a long life.

\* \* \*

STRANGER: "Where are the finest views in this locality?"  
NATIVE: "On the post cards."

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps to inform you that the Sub-Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, have specially considered the question of the proposed issue of stamps in connection with the Jubilee Free Public Library at Otago, New Zealand.

The Sub-Committee are of opinion that these stamps are undoubtedly of a speculative nature, and constitute an attempt to induce collectors to include in their collection labels which are absolutely useless and worthless, and they would advise all amateurs to have nothing whatever to do with them.

Yours truly,  
By order of the Committee,

H. R. OLDFIELD, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*,  
EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND,  
LONDON, W.C., 12th January, 1898.

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THE Berlin Postal Authorities have made an important step in further developing the parcel post. This consists in collecting parcels from the larger business houses, with the idea of lessening the work at the counters in the late afternoon. The experiment has been tried in the presence of two of the higher postal officials, and proved very successful. The cost of collection is at the rate of 1d. for eleven parcels.

WE learn from Berlin that a manufacturer has been compelled by a German court of law to discontinue the use of his notepaper and business cards, as he had adorned them

with a misleading representation of his business premises. This "enlargement" was held to be "unlawful competition" and "liable to cause mistakes." The manufactory was represented as being larger than it really is, and the artist had included in the drawing various buildings which existed only in his mind's eye.

IT is proposed to hold a Philatelic Exhibition at Madrid. We shall allude to this again.

THE first direct letter post across the Sahara has lately been opened from Senegal *via* Timbuctoo.

THE G.P.O. in Athens was lately broken into at night and stamps to the value of £12,000 were stolen. The stamps had already been "nicely" obliterated—for stamp collectors.

CRETE is well to the fore in several respects. A certain Herr Krüger in that island is offering for sale Cretan post cards with admirable views of scenery, peasants, and soldiers. The latter are probably "snapshots."

FRAU B. LARISCH, of Munich, has lately sold her admirable journal, the *Postwertzeichenkunde*, to the well-known Philatelic publisher Herr Hugo Krötzsch.

THE *Austria Philatelist*, Prague, became the property of Herr Franz Duschek from November 15th. There is no change in the editorship.

WE are sorry to hear of the decease of the only Polish stamp journal. The *Polski Filatelista* is no more.

WE have to chronicle several new Philatelic Journals. *La Revue Postale* appeared this month at Geneva. In France two new journals appeared in December: *L'Echo des Philatelistes* at Douai, and *L'Annonce Philatelicque* at Bois-Colombes (Seine).

The first number of *La Timbrologia Espanola* has appeared; the editor is Dr. José A. Janáriz. At Karansebes, South Hungary, the *Süd-Ungarische Briefmarken* appeared in December.

The *Oesterreichische Briefmarkenzeitung* is announced to appear in Vienna.

At Turn-Severin, in Roumania, the *Annunciatoral Timbrologie* is announced to appear shortly. Hitherto the philatelic journals of Roumania have been short-lived; we wish the newcomer a long life.

STRANGER: "Where are the finest views in this locality?"  
NATIVE: "On the post cards."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps to inform you that the Sub-Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, have specially considered the question of the proposed issue of stamps in connection with the Jubilee Free Public Library at Otago, New Zealand.

The Sub-Committee are of opinion that these stamps are undoubtedly of a speculative nature, and constitute an attempt to induce collectors to include in their collection labels which are absolutely useless and worthless, and they would advise all amateurs to have nothing whatever to do with them.

Yours truly,  
By order of the Committee,  
H. R. OLDFIELD, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*,  
EPPINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND,  
LONDON, W.C., 12th January, 1898.



## REVIEWS.

THE latest addition to our library is a most interesting work on *The Stamps of Romagna*,\* by Dr. Emilio Diena, supplemented by an article upon the *Reprints* of those stamps by Mons. J. B. Moens—being a reprint in book-form of a series of papers that have appeared in *Le Timbre-Poste*. When we mention the names of the authors of this book, it seems hardly necessary to add that the information contained in it is as full and complete as it was possible to make it with the materials available. The history of the introduction and manufacture of the stamps is given from official documents, &c. The total number of stamps printed is not known, and although a table is given, showing that 535,200 in all were delivered by the Finance Department to the Post Office at Bologna for distribution, it is impossible to say how many of these were actually used, as there is no record of the numbers returned when the stamps were superseded after a circulation of some five months. Several supplies of the values up to 4 bajocchi, inclusive, were given out between August 29, 1859, and January 9, 1860, and we may suppose that a considerable proportion of the total issue of each of these values was made use of; of the 5, 6, 8, and 20 bajocchi far fewer and smaller lots were given out, and it is evident that very small quantities of the 6 and the 20 bajocchi were used. Of the remainders, which probably included both the stamps returned by the Post Office and the supplies left in the Treasury, only the total number, nearly 600,000, is known, and there is no means of guessing how this was made up. These remainders appear to have gradually leaked away as stamp collecting came into fashion, until the last of them (a considerable number apparently, but including none of the 20 bajocchi) were sold to a dealer in 1879. A good many of the blocks employed for printing the stamps also disappeared, together with the original die and eight out of the nine matrices from which the printing blocks were produced; the remaining matrix, and rather more than half of the blocks, are now in the Postal Museum at Rome. The greater part of the missing blocks was probably destroyed, but 71 of them are said to have been at one time in the hands of an Italian dealer, who did his best to make reprints from them—fortunately without much success, as they had been greatly damaged. Some of these afterwards passed into the hands of Mons. Moens, who gives a full account of the use that he made of them. It is true that, some few years ago, the manufacture and sale of reprints was not looked upon in quite the same light that it is now; but still the history of *reprints* made from new electro-types, produced from elaborately touched up blocks, which, though original, were in no condition to be used without considerable repairs, is not quite an agreeable one, and the less so when we learn that these blocks are now in hands where they are not likely to remain idle.

\* \* \*

WE have received the prospectus, and later the first number, of a new periodical, *The Stamp Auction Reporter*, which is to be published fortnightly, and to give, as its title implies, reports of all the stamp auctions held in London. The prices realized by all "single variety lots" are to be quoted, and the paper is intended to be a guide to "the actual market value of one's collection." There are, and naturally so, many collectors who are greatly exercised in their minds as to what are the actual market values of their collections, and to some of these it is always a pleasure to read auction reports, especially when they find that some

\* *Les Timbres-Poste des Romagnes*, par EMILIO DIENA; suivi d'une *Etude sur leurs Réimpressions*, par J. B. MOENS. Bruxelles: J. B. Moens, rue de Florence, 42.

of the stamps of which they possess specimens have fetched big prices. But if they take notes of these prices they will probably be not a little puzzled at seeing how very considerably they vary, and they may even in time begin to doubt whether auction prices are much of a guide to "market values." After all, what is the "market value" of a stamp? For the seller it should, we presume, be the price that the owner of a particular specimen of a certain stamp can always get for it; for the buyer, the price at which anyone who wants a specimen of a certain stamp in a certain condition can always buy it. The price at which a specimen happens to sell on a particular occasion, as all students of auction prices know, is very little guide. A seller might find his copy fetch a very different price a few days later; a buyer might wait for months before he could get a similar copy at the same price, or at all. We are always being told that a dealer's price list only gives the prices at which that dealer sells or professes to sell the stamps that he has in stock; but what else can be expected? If he quotes prices for stamps when he has not got them, and does not know where he can get them, or what he will have to give for them, those prices must be fictitious. As long as he can supply the stamps at certain prices, those are the market prices—at his market, at all events; and until all the dealers in the world agree upon the price they will give for each individual stamp, and the profit they will be satisfied with in every case, the market price must vary with almost every stamp market that the collector goes into. Auction prices are equally variable, if not more so.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER magazine, one of the numbers of which has been lying on our table for some time past—indeed, for a much longer time than it should have remained without notice—is *The Junior Stamp Collector*. With the aims of this periodical we have every sympathy, and we wish it every success in its efforts to assist our younger philatelists of all ages. We are sorry, however, to see that one of its articles recommends specializing, because to recommend the beginner to begin as a specialist, seems to us like recommending a boy to start in life as an old man. General collecting is both more interesting and more instructive to the beginner, and if he is ever to become a philatelist he should know something about stamps generally. It is a fatal mistake, in our opinion, for the beginner to take up a single country, or group of countries, and plunge headlong into all the intricacies of watermarks, perforations, and minor varieties; but everyone nowadays wants to run before he has learnt to walk, with the result that though collectors (collectors with valuable collections too—from a pecuniary point of view) are more numerous than ever, *philatelists* seem to be growing fewer and fewer!

\* \* \*

EVERY now and then a kind of philatelic silly season sets in—we might term it another S.S.S.S., the season of silly stamp stories. The "Post Office" issue of Mauritius naturally forms a favourite subject for these ingenious fictions, in spite of the fact that the mystery which at one time surrounded their origin has long ago been dispelled. Two curious tales, which went the round of the papers some months back, one purporting to relate how the engraver came to use the words "Post Office" instead of "Post Paid," and the other stating that the whole issue was used upon invitations for a Queen's Birthday Ball at Government House—the Queen's Birthday being celebrated, we presume, in October instead of May on account of the island being on the other side of the equator—we passed over as "too silly for anything." But when we find a contemporary

gravely publishing a suggestion to the effect that these were not postage stamps at all, that there was probably one on each sheet of the "Post Paid" stamps, and that they served as control stamps to check the number of sheets printed, it seems time to make some remark. The whole history of the manufacture of these stamps, one by one from single stamp plates, in September, 1847, has been published, not only in London and in Paris, but also in Brussels, so that there really seems to be no excuse for the editor of an Antwerp magazine treating this extraordinary theory as worthy of any attention whatever. In addition to official correspondence, showing that all the stamps printed were issued months before the "Post Paid" plates were ready, we have the fact that in the British Museum there is a specimen of the One Penny on the original envelope, obliterated with a date stamp of September 21 (or 24), 1847, proving beyond the possibility of doubt that these were the stamps alluded to in the correspondence. In regard to the use of the words "Post Office," it has always appeared to us that those words were more suitable, under the circumstances, than "Post Paid," because the stamps are inscribed "Postage" at the top, and it was therefore unnecessary to add "Post Paid." Moreover, the inscription does not read round the stamps. It is not "Post Office—Postage—Mauritius—One Penny" (or "Two Pence"), but "Post Office—Mauritius" (both reading from the same direction), "Postage—One Penny" (or "Two Pence"), which reads correctly enough.

\* \* \*

ANOTHER curiosity is an article upon the stamps of the Ionian Islands, which has travelled from magazine to magazine without editorial remark, though containing divers statements which are at least open to doubt. First and foremost we are told of three plates being employed, which is ridiculous on the face of it; the stamps having no indication of any value, and differing from one another only in colour, were of course all printed from the same plate. These plates are stated to have consisted of 150 impressions each; as a matter of fact, the sheets contain 120 stamps only. Full details are given of two distinct printings, differing from one another both in the paper and in the colour of the impression of the two higher values, upon which authority is not stated; but when we find that the 4 oboli stamp of the second edition is stated to have been in vermilion, and that some 25,000 copies of the orange stamp of that edition were printed upon paper watermarked with the figure "2," we can only conclude that the writer was drawing upon a too fertile imagination. Finally, we read that in addition to the two printings alluded to above there are "numerous reprints, which it is easy to distinguish from the originals by the tint, which is dull in the re-impressions." It is curious that none of the recognised authorities upon reprints have ever heard of these. There used to be a tradition that the blue stamp existed with the wmk. "1," but that seems to have been given up, and the yellow with the wmk. "2" has never been heard of before—perhaps it is a reprint!

We have examined an entire sheet of the carmine stamps, in our publishers' stock, and it may be of interest to give a detailed description of it here:—The sheet consists of 120 stamps, in 10 horizontal rows of 12, in one pane measuring 241 x 237½ mm. The wmk. are arranged for this number, so that one figure shows in each stamp, the sheet examined measuring 269 x 262 mm., having the deckle edges all round and no wmk. in the margins. The impressions are very irregularly placed, but there is uniformly a wider space between the horizontal rows than between the stamps in those rows—so that the appearance is that of horizontal rows, not vertical. There are several instances in which two stamps are so close together (side by side) that the space between them is filled with colour, the surface of the plate being no doubt cracked or roughened by the impressions being set too close. The three stamps at the right of each horizontal row are on a higher level than the rest, giving somewhat the appearance of a block of ten rows of nine stamps in a row, with a similar block of three in a row joined on to it.

\* \* \*

THE *Virginia Philatelist* for December contains an article upon the stamps of Bergedorf, which purports to be written by the son of the gentleman who was Postmaster at Bergedorf from 1838 until after the issue of the stamps in

1861. The article contains some statements which, if correct, must settle once for all the status of the two rarities—the ½ sch. on lilac and the 3 sch. on red—by proving them to be only essays or proofs, in colours that were not adopted. According to the history now given a single sheet of each of the five values was printed off in the first instance, and specimens from these sheets were submitted to the authorities for approval. The colours of the 1 sch., 1½ sch., and 4 sch. were approved, but those of the ½ sch. and 3 sch. were not, and these values were ordered to be printed for issue in black on blue and blue on rose respectively. Mons. Moens had heard of the preparation of the stamps, had obtained specimens from the trial sheets before they were submitted, and when the proofs of the two values in question were rejected, he asked for and obtained the balance of the proof-sheets, which, according to the writer, were the only original impressions ever struck in black on lilac and black on red. In Mons. Moens' history of the stamps of Bergedorf there appears, however, a letter, stated to have been written by the Postmaster himself, in which he says: "For the issue of the old stamps, ½ sch., lilac, and 3 sch., black on rose, which had been issued as an experiment, no official notice was published, because it was intended that these stamps should be changed, their colours being difficult to distinguish by candle light." We must leave father and son to decide which story is correct.

### ST. HELENA OBSOLETE POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies have been requested by the Government of St. Helena to dispose of the under-mentioned obsolete postage stamps, which comprise the whole stock remaining in the hands of the Government, and of which no further supplies will be printed, the plates from which they were produced having been destroyed. The stamps are of the following descriptions and quantities:—

Duty.	Number of Stamps.	Plate from which struck.	Overprint or Surcharge.	Colour.	Paper.	Face value.
4d.	208,320	Sixpenny	Half penny in words	Green	CA	£ s. d. 434 0 0
1d.	142,560	"	One penny in words	Red	"	594 0 0
2d.	34,080	"	Two pence in words	Yellow	"	284 0 0
2½d.	104,400	"	2½d. in figures	Blue	"	1,087 10 0
3d.	75,840	"	Three pence in words	Purple	"	548 0 0
4d.	82,800	"	Four pence in words	Brown	"	1,380 0 0
6d.	58,400	"	No overprint	Blue-grey	"	1,460 0 0
1/-	18,120	"	One shilling in words	Green	"	906 0 0
5/-	5,328	"	Five shillings in words	Yellow	CC	1,332 0 0
						8,425 10 0
1½d.	72,960	Small Queen's Head (C.A. Universal)	....	Reddish brown with green duty tablet, and name of Colony	CA	456 0 0
						8,881 10 0

Specimens of the stamps can be seen at the Crown Agents' Office between the hours of 10 and 4, and 10 and 2 on Saturday.

Each line of stamps may be tendered for separately, but the parcels cannot be otherwise broken up.

Tenders must take all responsibility in connection with the quantities, description, and condition of the stamps sold. Offers must be sent in not later than the 15th March.

The Crown Agents do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender, and no tender for a less amount than the face value will be considered.

OFFICE OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,  
DOWNING STREET, LONDON, S.W.,  
10th January, 1898.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE MENTIONED.

## BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1897. Arms on white shield.

	Wmk. Crown and CA.	Small size.	Each.	s. d.
1d., black and ultramarine	.	.	.	0 2
2d. ,, yellow	.	.	.	0 4
4d. ,, carmine	.	.	.	0 7
6d. ,, sea-green	.	.	.	0 10
1s. ,, lilac	.	.	.	1 6

Wmk. Crown and CC. Large size.

2s. 6d., black and ultramarine	.	.	.	4 0
3s. ,, green	.	.	.	5 0
4s. ,, carmine	.	.	.	6 6
£1 ,, lilac	.	.	.	27 6

A few used specimens of the 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s., and 4s. can be supplied at the same prices.

## CANADA.

1898. New type.

½ c., black	.	.	.	0 1
1 c., green	.	.	.	0 1
2 c., purple	.	.	.	0 2
5 c., blue	.	.	.	0 4
6 c., brown	.	.	.	0 5

## CHARKARI.

¼ anna, magenta	.	.	.	0 2
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## CHINA.

1897. Post Card.

1 c., carmine on buff	.	.	.	0 2
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## GUATEMALA.

1898. Provisional.

UN CENTAVO on 12 c., black on red	.	.	.	0 6
Ditto, paper coloured through	.	.	.	0 2

## HONG KONG.

1897. Provisional.

ONE DOLLAR on \$2, sage-green (obsolete)	.	.	.	7 6
,, ,, pale bluish green	.	.	.	4 0

## JAMAICA.

1897. Wmk. Crown and CA.

2s., brown	.	.	.	3 0
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## MADAGASCAR AND DEPENDENCIES.

Complete set, 1 c. to 1 fr. (the latter with name in red)	.	.	set of 13	4 6
1 c., 2 c., and 4 c.	.	.	each	0 1

## MAZAGAN AND MOROCCO.

July, 1897. Unpaid Letter Stamps.

	Each.	s. d.
5 c., blue and black	.	0 1
10 c., yellow-green and black	.	0 2
5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 30 c., 40 c., 50 c., and 1 peseta,	set of 7	3 0

## MAURITIUS.

1897. Shield type.

1 c., mauve and blue	.	.	0 1
1 c. ,, ,, (used)	.	.	0 1

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Dec., 1897. Provisional.

1 c. on 3 c., slate (var. 1, 40 in sheet of 50)	.	.	2 6
1 c. ,, ,, ( ,, 2, 8 ,, )	.	.	7 6
Vertical pair of vars. 1 and 2 joined	.	.	12 6

1898. New issue.

1 c., carmine (Queen Victoria)	.	.	0 1
2 c., orange (Prince of Wales)	.	.	0 2

Used specimens at the same price.

## PERSIA.

1898. New issue. Perf. 12 to 12½.

1 shahi, grey	.	.	0 1
2 ,, pale brown	.	.	0 2
3 ,, lilac	.	.	0 3
4 ,, orange	.	.	0 3
5 ,, yellow	.	.	0 4
10 ,, blue	.	.	0 6
12 ,, carmine	.	.	0 8
1 kran, ultramarine	.	.	1 0

## PERU.

1897. Unpaid Letter Stamp, surcharged "FRANQUEO."

1 c., brown	.	.	0 3
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## SELANGOR.

1895-97. Type 12.

1 dollar, green and yellow-green	.	.	4 0
2 dollars ,, carmine	.	.	8 0
3 ,, ,, yellow-ochre	.	.	12 0
5 ,, ,, blue	.	.	18 0

NOTE.—Owing to the advance in the rate of exchange, the prices of the 1 and 5 dollars have been increased as above.

## SWEDEN.

1897. Post Card.

5 öre, green	.	.	0 2
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## URUGUAY.

1897. New colour.

7 c., orange	.	.	0 6
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# CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

## REVISED SERIES FOR 1898.

Special attention is drawn to the low price at which these Sets are offered—in most cases this will be found to be from 20 to 40 per cent. less than what the Stamps would cost if bought separately.

Used %.	Unused %.	Used and Unused %.	Post-free, Id. extra.	All Guaranteed Genuine.	No Reprints.
<b>ABYSSINIA.</b>					
†1894, 1, 2, 3, 1, and 2 guerches	..	..	No. in Set. s. d.		
† " 4, 8, and 16	..	..	4 .. 1 3		
† Unpaid, 1896, 2, 3, 1, and 2 guerches	..	..	3 .. 7 9		
† " 4, 8, and 16	..	..	4 .. 2 0		
† " " " "	..	..	3 .. 8 0		
<b>AFGHANISTAN.</b>					
†1872-90, including old shahi, black	..	..	5 .. 15 0		
† " 1880, on coloured papers	..	..	6 .. 30 0		
† " 1 and 2 abasi and 1 rupee, complete set of each on five different coloured papers	..	..	15 .. 150 0		
†1886-90, including 1 rupee, carmine	..	..	5 .. 18 0		
†1893, black on pink, green, and yellow	..	..	3 .. 3 0		
<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.</b>					
†1898, 5, 10, and 15 centavos	..	..	3 .. 1 6		
†1864, perf., 5, 5, 10, and 15 c.	..	..	4 .. 9 6		
†1873, 1, 4, 5, 10, and 15 c.	..	..	5 .. 3 0		
†1877, large figure provisionals, 1, 2, and 8 c.	..	..	3 .. 7 6		
†1877-78, rouls., 8, 16, 20, and 24 c.	..	..	4 .. 4 6		
† " used	..	..	4 .. 1 3		
†1877-84, including the rare 25 c., rose-lake	..	..	8 .. 4 0		
† " used, including the 90 c., blue	..	..	7 .. 1 3		
†1882-84, a fine lot of old provisionals, including several very rare used provisionals	..	..	7 .. 15 0		
†1888-90, lithos., 1, 2, 3, 6, 15, 20, 25, and 30 c.	..	..	4 .. 3 0		
† " used, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 50 c.	..	..	8 .. 6 0		
†1889-90, engraved, including two provisionals used, including 40, 50, and 60 c.	..	..	17 .. 4 0		
†1892-96, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 12 c.	..	..	13 .. 2 0		
† " used, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 50 c.	..	..	8 .. 1 6		
† " 1, 2, and 5 pesos	..	..	3 .. 1 0		
† " 80 cents, 1 peso, and 1 peso 20 cent.	..	..	3 .. 13 6		
†1892, Columbus, 2 and 5 centavos	..	..	2 .. 2 6		
† " used	..	..	3 .. 2 6		
† Officials, in black, 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, and 20 c.; and in red, 2 and 4 centavos	..	..	9 .. 7 6		
<b>CORRIENTES.</b>					
† Blue, dark blue, yellow, and magenta	..	..	4 .. 4 0		
<b>AUSTRIA.</b>					
†1850, 1, 2, 3, and 6 kr.	..	..	4 .. 50 0		
† " used, 2, 3, 6, 9, and 9 kr.	..	..	5 .. 0 6		
†1858-61, including 3 kr., black	..	..	6 .. 3 0		
†1861, Head, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 15 kr.	..	..	5 .. 22 6		
†1863, Eagle, small perf., 2, 3, 10, and 15 kr.	..	..	4 .. 2 0		
†1865, 2 and 5 kr.; 1867, 2, 3, 5, and 10 kr.	..	..	6 .. 2 0		
†1865-67, including 25 kr.	..	..	9 .. 0 6		
†1868, 2, 3, and 5 kr.; 1890, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 12 kr.	..	..	9 .. 1 3		
†1883-90, including 1 and a gulden	..	..	13 .. 1 3		
†1891-96, 20, 24, 30, and 50 kr., and 1 and a gulden	..	..	6 .. 1 3		
† Newspaper stamps, including blue Mercury	..	..	4 .. 7 6		
† " 1867, including 1 and 1 kr., perf.	..	..	5 .. 2 0		
† Journal stamps, 1858, 1 and 2 kr.; and 1890, 1 and 2 kr.	..	..	4 .. 1 3		
† Newspapers and Journals mixed, used	..	..	7 .. 1 6		
† Unpaid, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, and 20 kr.	..	..	8 .. 1 9		
<b>AUSTRIA-ITALY.</b>					
†1850, 5, 10, 15, and 30 cents.	..	..	4 .. 5 0		
†1858-64, including stamps of four issues 5 soldi, old issue, and 10 and 15 sol.	..	..	7 .. 1 3		
†1867, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, and 25 kr.	..	..	6 .. 5 0		
†1867-83, 3, 5, 10, 10, and 20 kr.	..	..	5 .. 0 6		
†1883, 2, 3, and 5 kr.	..	..	3 .. 0 8		
†1886-90, surcharged, 8, 10, 10, 10, 20, and 20 paras	..	..	6 .. 1 0		
† " 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piastres	..	..	5 .. 12 0		
† " used, including both 5 piastres	..	..	8 .. 4 0		
<b>HUNGARY.</b>					
†1871, eng., 2, 3, and 5 kr.	..	..	3 .. 4 6		
†1874, 2, 3, and 10 kr.	..	..	3 .. 5 0		
†1881, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 kr.	..	..	7 .. 2 6		
†1871-81, including lithographed 25 kr., deep lilac	..	..	8 .. 2 6		
†1887, 12, 15, 24, 30, and 50 kr., and 1 florin	..	..	6 .. 5 6		
† " used, 1, 5, 8, 15, 24, 30, and 50 kr.	..	..	7 .. 0 4		
† Newspaper and Journal stamps, unused	..	..	4 .. 0 6		
† " used	..	..	5 .. 0 4		
<b>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.</b>					
†1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 novics	..	..	9 .. 2 3		
† " 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, and 25 novics	..	..	6 .. 0 6		
<b>BELGIUM.</b>					
†1849-63, including first issue, 10 and 20 centimes	..	..	7 .. 2 0		
†1861, no wmk., imperf., 1, 10, and 20 centimes	..	..	3 .. 12 6		
†1863, perf., 1, 10, 20, and 40 centimes	..	..	4 .. 18 6		
†1865-66, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 40 c.	..	..	8 .. 30 0		
† " used, 1, 10, 20, 20, 30 c., and 1 franc	..	..	6 .. 3 6		
†1869-70, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40 c., and 1 franc	..	..	7 .. 10 0		
† " 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 c.	..	..	8 .. 0 6		
†1883-91, including 10 c. on white	..	..	7 .. 1 6		
† " used, including 2 francs	..	..	11 .. 1 0		
†1893-94, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 35 c., and 1 fr.	..	..	9 .. 2 3		
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†1893-96, used, including stamps of both Exhibitions	..	..	10 .. 0 6		
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† " 5 and 10 francs	..	..	2 .. 17 6		
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†1894-96, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, 50 c., and 1 fr.	..	..	7 .. 2 9		
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† " used, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	..	..	4 .. 0 9		
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† " used, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	..	..	6 .. 1 0		
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† " 180, 300, and 600 reis	..	..	3 .. 12 6		
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†1890, 20, 20, 50, 100, 100, and 200 reis	..	..	7 .. 2 3		
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† " used, including 500, 700, and 1000 reis	..	..	9 .. 4 0		
†1893-94, including 100 and 200 reis	..	..	7 .. 1 6		
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VOL. VIII.

### CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	135
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	137
A REFERENCE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF HOLLAND. By GORDON SMITH . . . . .	141
THE TAPLING COLLECTION . . . . . By GORDON SMITH	146
STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED— NOTES ON THE NEW COMPANY . . . . .	148
PROSPECTUS . . . . .	151
MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION . . . . .	153
THE "£ s. d." OF PHILATELY . . . . .	154
THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND . . . . .	154
STAMPS ON CHEMICAL PAPER . . . . .	156
SIERRA LEONE FISCALS . . . . .	158
REVIEWS . . . . .	159
NOTES AND NEWS. By C. J. PHILLIPS . . . . .	160
THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD . . . . . By PHILOLOGUS	163
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	164
CORRESPONDENCE . . . . .	165
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	166
CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS . . . . .	167

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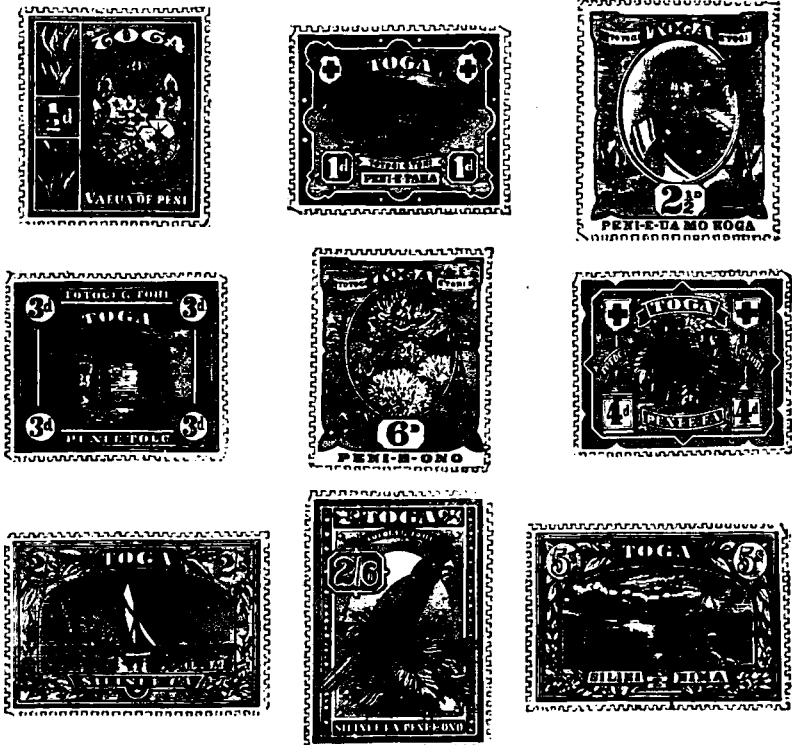
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# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VIII.

FEBRUARY 28, 1898.

No. 92.

## EDITORIAL.

**I**T is with great regret that we have to announce the death of Monsieur Donatis, one of the earliest and most eminent members of the *Société Française de Timbrologie*, which took place on the 12th January, in his eighty-first year. M. Donatis commenced col-

**Death of Monsieur A. Donatis.** lecting stamps about 1859, and continued his general collection for some thirty years, when he disposed of the greater portion and confined himself to specializing in the stamps of his own country. He was, we believe, from the first one of those collectors—very few in number in the early days—who recognised the value of immaculate specimens in the finest possible condition, and so led the way to scientific philately, as distinguished from the mere getting together of old stamps. One of the founders of the French Society in 1875, he became a member of its first Council, and on the retirement of Baron Arthur de Rothschild at the end of 1880 M. Donatis was elected President, an office which he held until a very few days before his death. At the end of last year, feeling unable any longer to take an active part in the work of the Society, M. Donatis requested to be relieved of the duties of President, and he was thereupon elected by acclamation to the Honorary Presidency, a position which it was hoped he might live to occupy for some years to come. The death of a philatelist of the highest class, one who retained his active interest in our pursuit to the very end, is a loss not only to the *Société Française de Timbrologie*, by whose members M. Donatis was justly beloved and esteemed, but to philately itself, and we most heartily sympathize with our *confrères* in their misfortune.

THERE is to be an Exhibition, —  
**The Omaha** not of stamps only, but of things  
**Exhibition** in general—a “Trans-Mississippi  
**Labels.** Exposition” it seems to be termed  
—at Omaha this year, and the  
Postmaster-General of the United States (Omaha

—the pronunciation is like *tomahawk*, with the first and last letter omitted—is in the United States), being urged thereto by divers influential Trans-Mississippians, has consented to celebrate the occasion, and advertise the Exposition, BY MEANS OF A SPECIAL ISSUE OF STAMPS! Chicago had its Exposition a few years ago, and a special issue of stamps to help it along, and Omaha is determined not to be left behind! We are very glad to see that our friends on the other side of the Atlantic are raising very strong protest against this unnecessary issue, both as an injury to philately and as a degradation of one of their great Public Departments; but we understand that the step has already been decided upon, and that protest is likely to be of no avail. We believe that the excuse is already being put forward that philatelists are not obliged to buy these stamps, and that therefore they have no grounds for complaint. Now, cannot philatelists be persuaded to take this gentle hint, and abstain absolutely from buying these stamps except for postal use? We will venture to say that if this course were adopted, and the Post Office Department found its revenues saddled with the cost of the plates of this issue, without any corresponding increase, there would be no more celebration labels in the United States for some time to come.

\* \* \*

**Twenty Years After.** MANKIND is proverbially short of memory, especially where benefits received are concerned, and there are those that tell us that the journalist of to-day knows nothing of what happened the day before yesterday; but we should not have supposed that even the Editor of one of the youngest of our philatelic contemporaries would have been capable of the following, if we had not seen it “in print” :—

“We do know for a fact that philately has not been ‘in print’ much more than twenty years, and even twenty years ago it was only represented by one or two small irregularly published papers of weak interest and meagre circulation.”

Twenty years ago! We were younger then, certainly, and so was philately, but it had been “in print” a good many years. It is true that,

at that particular date, philatelic literature in this country was in rather poor condition—in February, 1878, English philatelic periodicals were very few—but this is no excuse for our forgetting that such had not always been the case. Edward L. Pemberton, perhaps the finest philatelic writer that we have ever had, a man whose insight, we might almost say instinct, in philatelic matters has never been surpassed, died in 1878! *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* had published twelve and *The Philatelist* ten annual volumes before that date, and with these, as representatives of philatelic literature of the first class, we may place Pemberton's own magazine, *The Philatelic Journal*. These three-and-twenty volumes, ranging from February, 1863, to the end of 1876, might be studied by some of our present-day journalists with very great advantage, both to themselves and their readers. They would be surprised at finding how much valuable information had been published twenty years ago, but has not reached them even yet.

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his signature and the date upon the envelope. The history is a curious one throughout; it is, of course, quite possible that the stamps are overprinted in panes of fifty, and not in entire sheets, but it is difficult to understand how any *Unpaid Letter* labels came to be overprinted "2½," because there is no stamp of that value in the series; and it seems almost incredible that any postmaster would have taken the trouble to use these errors up, in the manner described, instead of destroying them. The recent famine must have taught strict economy!

**Germany.**—*Le T.-P.* states that the issue surcharged "China" includes the 10 pf. and 10 + 10 pf. cards, but not the 5 pf. and 5 + 5 pf. at present.

**Guatemala.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports that the 2 c. of the oblong type has been converted into 1 c., in the same manner as the 12 c.

*Adhesive.* 1 c., in violet (?), on 2 c., black on grey.

**Holland.**—*Dutch Indies.*—Several values of the current issue have appeared in modifications of their previous tints. Of Type 4 we have the 1 c. in *deep olive-green*, the 3 c. in *mauve*, and the 5 c. in *ultramarine*, all perf. 12½ × 12 (instead of 12½); and of Type 5 the 10 c. is in a deeper, and the 20 c. in a paler, shade than before, the new comers being also on thinner paper.

**Honduras.**—We are shown a curious copy of the 1 c. wrapper of 1891, the stamp of which has a double impression, one inverted with reference to the other, producing a very peculiar appearance.

**Nicaragua.**—We have received from Mr. Seebeck a full set of adhesives and stationery for 1898, the excuse given being that, Nicaragua and Salvador having formed themselves into the *Republica Mayor de Centro America*, the separate issues of 1897 are no longer suitable; but in that case a single issue might well have sufficed for the two States. Mr. Seebeck adds, "These are the last under my contract"; but, with the exception of the *Unpaid Letter* stamps, all are dated 1898, so we fear that the annual issue scheme is not yet at an end. The ordinary adhesives, the design of which is also used for the envelopes and post cards, resemble those of 1882, but are inscribed "REPUBLICA MAYOR DE CENTRO AMERICA" in the arched label, and "ESTADO DE NICARAGUA" below. The cards show also a beautiful view of Puerto de Cointo, with the seashore abundantly furnished with bathing machines.

There are *Official stamps*, formed by printing all the values of the ordinary set in one colour, and overprinting them with the usual small oval surcharge; and the *Unpaid Letter* labels show an engine-turned device with a large numeral in the centre. The adhesives are all perf. 12.

*Adhesives.*

1 c., brown.	20 c., deep blue.
2 c., grey-lilac.	50 c., yellow.
4 c., red.	1 p., deep ultramarine.
5 c., olive-brown.	2 p., brown.
10 c., mauve.	5 p., orange.
15 c., blue.	

*Official Stamps.*

1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 50 centavos, carmine; surcharged in blue.

1, 2, 5 pesos " " " "

*Unpaid Letter Stamps*

1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 centavos, deep green.

*Envelopes.* 5 c., olive-green on white wove; 159 × 91 mm.

10 c., mauve " " " 240 × 105 mm.

20 c., blue " " " " "

30 c., brown " " " " "

50 c., carmine " " " " "

*Post Cards.* 2 c., green on yellow; 142 × 90 mm.

2 + 2 c., " " " " "

3 c., brown on rose " " "

3 + 3 c., " " " " "

**Persia.**—We have to add, on the authority of divers of our contemporaries, two more values to the list of the new issue. Both are of the *Lion* type.

*Adhesives.* 8 ch., orange.  
16 ch., green.

We have received copies of the three surcharged stamps chronicled last month, and find that the 2 kr. on 5 kran is overprinted in *carmine*.

**Peru.**—We have received three very fine and large stamps from here, of which the 1 c. and 2 c. are of the oblong Commemorative shape, though we understand that they have no evil intent. On the 1 c. is depicted a suspension bridge, with the roadway in course of construction, leading apparently to a very picturesque cemetery on the other side of the river.

On the 2 c. is a public building, the General Post Office we believe; and on the 5 c., which is upright rectangular in shape, is a benevolent looking gentleman—perhaps a President or a Postmaster. The stamps are engraved in *taille-douce*, by the American Bank Note Co., and perf. 12. They are dated conspicuously "1897."

*Adhesives.* 1 c., blue. | 2 c., brown.  
5 c., rose.

We have also a full set of post cards, produced from the same stock that has been in use for so many years, by adding the view of the Post Office, shown on the 2 c. adhesive, in the right upper corner. The value on the 1 c., 2 c., and 2 + 2 c., is surcharged in the centre and left upper corner, in the same colour as the picture.

*Post Cards.*

1 c., in green, on 5 c., black.
1 c., in red, on 5 c. "
2 c., in orange, on 5 c. "
2 c., in blue, on 5 c. "
3 c., black and lake. "
4 c. " black.
2 + 2 c., in blue, on 5 + 5 c., black.
3 + 3 c., black and lake.
4 + 4 c. " black.

In addition to all this we are shown another variety of the previous 2 c. on 5 c. card. The issue of 1893 (No. 27 in the Catalogue) has a large fancy numeral in the left upper corner, with five ornaments above and seven below. The card chronicled in November last has a plain figure, with five ornaments above and two below. The latest edition is similar to this, but has only four ornaments above the figure.

**Portuguese India.**—We are informed by Mr. Marsden that the 9 reis stamp, to which we alluded last month, was never in circulation. It was prepared at Lisbon, but never asked for by the authorities in India, and therefore no supply was ever sent out. Copies have been obtained privately, and some of these have been sent out and post-marked, and may even have passed through the post on letters; but the stamp has no postal value, and we should say equally little philatelic.

**Roumania.**—We are informed that some sheets of the current 5 bani stamps, Type 21, were found to contain a 25 bani. The remaining stock, after the discovery of this error, is reported to have been burnt, but doubtless a few copies have been saved.

*Adhesive.* 25 bani, blue; error.

The *L. P.* reports that the whole of the current series, up to 50 bani, exists perf. 11½. We chronicled the 25 bani in November.

*Adhesives.* 25 bani, blue; error; perf. 13½ (?).

1 " chestnut; perf. 11½.
3 " red-brown " "
5 " blue " "
10 " emerald-green " "
15 " rose-red " "
50 " orange " "

**Russian Locals.**—*Elizavetgrad.*—We have received three new stamps of the current type (Type 7), with real perforations this time, as well as the wavy line imitation.

*Adhesives.* 2 kop., violet-mauve; perf. 11½.

5 " vermilion " "

10 " emerald-green " "

**Gadziatsch.**—We have received three fresh varieties of the type of 1893, &c., imperf. The centre is in *deep rose*.

*Adhesives.* 3 kop., orange and rose.

3 " yellow " "

3 " salmon " "

**Ossa.**—Type 2 or 3 appears to have been again touched up. We have the 4 kopeks in *brown*, with ground of *greenish blue* lines, and 11 bees round the Beehive. Perf. 11½.

*Adhesive.* 4 kop., brown and blue.

**Ourjoum.**—We have received an oblong stamp for this district, with the familiar Goose in the centre; the design is in *black*, with a partial background of *pale blue*.

*Adhesive.* 2 kop., black and blue; perf. 12½.

**Oustionjina.**—We give an illustration of one of the varieties of the type which we described in *Jure* last. It is the one in which all the ornaments composing the frame are of the same pattern.





*Pskov.*—We have received two values of a new design (with variations), with the Arms on a crowned shield in the centre, in a frame somewhat similar to that of Type 12, but with numerals in the lower corners. Perf. 11½.

*Adhesives.* 1 kop., brown and lilac-mauve.  
3 " " black-brown.

*Rjajsk.*—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that this district has abandoned its type-set stamps, in favour of one of the annexed design, which does not present the numerous minor varieties of the earlier ones. It is printed in gorgeous colours, and perf. 11½.



*Adhesive.* 3 kop., rose, gold, and blue.

*Schadrinsk.*—We have received another variation of the design with a Fox, or Wolf, in the centre. The animal is in a circle this time, with inscriptions on curved scrolls above and below, and numerals in the corners. The design is in black and carmine, with partial background of a flower pattern in blue. Perf. 11½.

*Adhesive.* 3 kop., black, carmine and blue.

*Tscherepovetz.*—Our next illustration shows the design of the stamp we chronicled in November. It is not quite identical in type with the issue of 1884; the lettering is smaller, the star at the base of the oval band is suppressed, and the background is of crossed diagonal lines, without dots in the diamonds thus formed.



*Salvador.*—All the values of the series of 1897 are reported to exist with the Official surcharge Type 82 in the Catalogue, as well as with the small oval surcharge. We do not doubt that the report is correct.

We have received from Mr. Seebeck a full series of adhesives and stationery for this portion of the Centro American Republic (see Nicaragua). The design of the ordinary adhesives (which is impressed also upon the envelopes and post cards) seems to depict a marriage between the two Republics, each represented by a person of the female sex, the ceremony being conducted by a third lady. The New Woman is evidently greatly to the fore in Centro America, but the results of such a union are likely, we fear, to be simply speculative and unnecessary.

The Unpaid Letter stamps are changed in colour only. The post cards are comparatively plain, and the reply-paid are joined at the left.

*Adhesives.*

- 1 c., vermilion.
- 2 c., rose.
- 3 c., light green.
- 5 c., dark green.
- 10 c., ultramarine.
- 12 c., purple.
- 13 c., brown-red.
- 20 c., deep blue.
- 24 c., slaty blue.
- 26 c., olive-brown.
- 50 c., orange.
- 1 p., yellow.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.* 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 centavos, mauve.  
*Envelopes.* 1 c., red.  
2 c., rose.

13 c., olive-green.  
All upon *azur* wove paper, 160 x 92 mm.

*Post Cards.* 1 c., black on grey-violet.  
2 c., deep blue on greenish blue.  
2+2 c. " "  
3 c. orange on grey-buff.  
3+3 c. " "  
The cards measure about 143 x 90 mm.

*Sarawak.*—We have received two new values in the same type as those recently issued. The value is on a lined label in each case.

*Adhesives.* 16 c., green and orange; perf. 14.  
32 c., green and black

*Siam.*—A correspondent at Bangkok assures us "that there is no such stamp as the 4 on 1 att, green"; also that the "4" and "6" on 8 atts are quite unknown out there. The latter piece of information we can fully believe, but we thought that the report of the "4" on 1 att had been confirmed. Our correspondent also tells us of some cards with a portrait of the king, which he says were not sold to the public; "they were in circulation among the high officials and postmasters only for a few minutes." We have no details about these cards, but presume they commemorated something—the king's return to Siam, perhaps—or they may have been Birthday or Christmas post cards.

*Spain.—Fernando Po.*—A correspondent on the West Coast of Africa kindly sends us specimens of the 5 c. on 6 c., recently chronicled, with the surcharge in violet as well as in red. He tells us that the first of these was issued about the 20th of September last, while he was at Fernando Po, and that he obtained the copy with the red surcharge from a person who had been there two or three weeks later. The overprint appears to be hand-stamped, and is, of course, somewhat irregularly placed; some copies also show a dot to the left of the figure "5."

*Adhesive.* 5 c., in violet, on 6 c., purple.

*Philippine Islands.*—We have seen a set of the new stamps for this Colony and some of those for Porto Rico, and we presume the colours of the various values are the same for each of the Colonies. The *milesima* values, which have the same inscriptions as the others, are in what we should term orange-brown; the 3 centavos is in a kind of dark, greyish chocolate colour, not in the least like blue-black; the 8 c. has no trace of what we should call chestnut, but is in deep brown; and the 15 c. is rather olive-grey than olive-green. The colours are, as usual for the Spanish Colonies, very difficult to describe.

A correspondent at Manila tells us that the 4 mil., 4 c., and 10 c. adhesives, and the 3 c. single cards, are already exhausted there, and that these were, in point of fact, never really put on sale! He also sends us the following list of the old and new rates, showing what values are likely to be most largely used now:—

	OLD RATE.	NEW RATE.
Letters, per 15 grammes, for the interior	2 c.	3 c.
" " " Spain	10 c.	6 c.
Registration	15 c.	5 c.
Letters, per 15 grammes, Postal Union	8 c.	8 c.
Registration	8 c.	8 c.
Cards, local (in the towns)	2 c.	5 m.
" interior	2 c.	1 c.
" to Cuba and Porto Rico	3 c.	3 c.
" Spain and Spanish Colonies in Africa	3 c.	2 c.
" for Postal Union	3 c.	3 c.

*Porto Rico.*—We have received the set of post cards (other than for the Postal Union) for use in this Colony, and those for Cuba and the Philippine Islands are, no doubt, similar to these. The stamp, of the new type, is in the upper centre, between the words "TARJETA POSTAL." There are four dotted lines for the address, headed "Sr. D.," in script, and the instruction at left below, with the necessary additions on the double cards. They all measure 148 to 150 x 98 to 100 mm.

*Post Cards.* 5 m., carmine on buff.  
5+5 m. " "  
1 c., green " "  
1+1 c. " "  
2 c., purple " "  
2+2 c. " "  
3 c., orange-brown on buff.  
3+3 c. " "

*Sweden.*—We are informed that the 5+5 öre card with border of Posthorns and Crowns does exist, though it is not in common use yet, as the old stock is being issued first.

We have received the 10 öre Official stamp in a bright carmine, apparently aniline colour. Our attention has been drawn to the fact that the post cards numbered 13-18 should be described as Type 2, not Type 3.

*Official Stamp.* 10 öre, bright carmine.  
*Post Card.* 5+5 öre, green on white; new type.

*United States.*—A new series of post cards is being issued here, the fresh cards coming out as the old stock is exhausted. We have received the 1 cent single card, which is similar to that of 1894, but the name "JEFFERSON" is inserted under the portrait, and the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" are in plain, uncoloured letters on a black tablet. The depth of the card also is reduced by about ¼ inch.

*The A. J. of Ph.* adds that the new 2 c. card has also appeared. It is of the type of 1879, but printed in a paler shade, and on card of a larger size than before.

We are indebted to more than one correspondent for the 1 c. in its new colour—a green, which by gaslight closely resembles the latest shade of the 1 c., blue. We are told that the 5 c. has already been seen in blue.

*Adhesives.* 1 c., deep green.  
5 c., blue.  
*Post Cards.* 1 c., black on buff; 140 x 83 mm.  
2 c., pale blue on buff; 140 x 89 mm.

# A REFERENCE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF HOLLAND.

BY GORDON SMITH.

MY publishers having recently acquired a very fine and representative collection of the stamps of Holland, they considered the occasion very opportune for compiling a list of the various issues of this interesting country, with special reference to the various perforations which have been in use, as well as a description of the varieties of the forms of the numerals of value which are found on the stamps of the third issue. They have entrusted me with the task of compiling this list to the best of my ability, and although I cannot lay claim to be a collector of this country, and with the material constantly at hand for reference and study, I trust, nevertheless, I shall be able to give a fairly complete chronological list of both the Postage and "Unpaid" stamps.

The *Standaardwerk over de Postwaarden van Nederland en zijne Koloniën*,\* which appeared in August, 1894, and with which most special collectors of Holland are familiar, is a most disappointing work, for the portion of it devoted to postage stamps is almost the briefest summary that could have been written.

But worse than faults of omission are the faults of commission for which this book is responsible. It seems that the authors only condescended to consider *horizontal* perforation, and entirely neglected the vertical (which, as will be seen later on, is a most important factor), and consequently have placed on record lists of varieties of perforations which are not only inaccurate, but absolutely misleading. This is the gravest fault in the whole work, for the portion dealing with the Unpaid stamps and the various settings is much more fully and satisfactorily done. The dates and official information I shall quote from this book.

## ISSUE I.

1 JANUARY, 1852.



1

*Type.* Illustration 1.

*Paper.* Hard hand-made, varying from thick to very thick, and also a thick, soft paper.

*Watermark.* A posthorn with sling.

*Gum.* White and yellowish to brown.

*Perforation.* Imperforate.

(a) *Thick, hard paper.*

5 c., deep blue.

5 c., blue.

5 c., milky blue.

10 c., rose-carmine.

10 c., deep rose-carmine.

15 c., orange-yellow.

15 c., deep orange-yellow.

(b) *Thick, soft paper.*

5 c., blue.

10 c., rose-carmine.

\* Amsterdam, August, 1894.

The stamps of this issue appeared by virtue of a decree of 12 November, 1851, fully set out in the appendix to the work already referred to. The printing of the 5 cents in *pale* blue was particularly authorized by a decree under the date of 15 January, 1852, the reason for the alteration being to enable the cancellation to show more distinctly.

The stamps were produced from line-engraved plates containing 100 stamps disposed in 4 panes of 25, each pane arranged in five rows of five. The size of each pane was about 98 mm. wide by 110 mm. high, and there was a space of 10 mm. between panes. The plates extended beyond the stamps from 14 to 18 mm. at the top and bottom, and about 24 mm. at the sides.

The paper employed was a hard, stout, hand-made white paper varying from thick to very thick, and also a fairly thick paper, but much softer and more pliable. The watermark, which consisted of a posthorn (with the mouthpiece to the right) and sling with a single loop, was repeated 100 times on each sheet, and so arranged that a stamp should be printed over each; a rectangular frame of four lines enclosed the posthorns. At the middle of each of the four sides of this frame the second and third of the four parallel lines which composed it were interrupted to admit the word "POSTZEGELS" in single-lined Roman capitals.

The gum varies from quite white to brown, but the stamps on the soft pliable paper are, I believe, always found with yellowish brown to brown gum. I do not know of the 15 cents on this paper.

The stamps of this issue continued to be available for postage up to 1 November, 1879.

## ISSUE II.

13 MAY, 1864.



2

*Type.* Illustration 2.

*Paper.* Medium wove unwatermarked machine-made paper.

*Gum.* White to yellowish brown.

*Perforation.*  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

5 c., blue.

5 c., deep blue.

10 c., rose.

10 c., deep rose.

15 c., orange-yellow.

15 c., orange.

The stamps of this issue were also produced from line-engraved plates, but I have been unable to find their number and arrangement on the entire sheet. The colour of each value remains fairly constant, and there is not very great variation in shade.

Perforation was employed for the first time, and the machine used was a "comb" machine, which perforated the horizontal line across the sheet and the vertical lines between each stamp in one row at the same time. The gauge of the horizontal line is  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and that of the vertical lines 12.

The stamps of this issue remained available for postage until 1 November, 1879.

ISSUE III.

1 OCTOBER, 1867.



3

*Type.* Illustration 3.*Paper.* As last.*Gum.* As last.*Perforation.* Various.*Values.*

- 5 c., ultramarine.
- 10 c., carmine.
- 15 c., chestnut.
- 20 c., deep green.
- 25 c., purple.
- 50 c., gold.

These are also printed from line-engraved plates, but I am again unable to state the number and arrangement on the sheet, although for a reason hereafter mentioned it seems probable that these were identical with those of Issue II.

Before dealing with this issue in detail, it will be as well to draw attention to the varieties of type of the figures of value.

The accompanying illustrations give a good idea of the characteristic features in each type of each value, but I think it will not be superfluous to draw attention to the salient features of each.

Those marked *a* are the first and those marked *b* the second types respectively.



The 5 c.

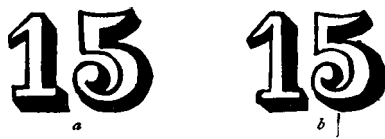
The vertical stroke and horizontal stroke are both wider in the first type; the inner curve of the body of the frame is better defined where it starts horizontally beneath the vertical stroke in Type 2, and the recess is deeper than in Type 1.



The 10 c.

The serif (or upward slanting stroke) of Type 1 is less hooked than that of Type 2; this is due to the fact that in Type 1 the colour shading to the right of the serif fills up the angle between the serif and the vertical stroke, and in Type 2 the serif is slightly longer and the colour shading is clear of the down stroke.

The illustration is not quite accurate in representing the white part of the vertical stroke as narrower in Type 1. There is practically no difference between the two types in this respect. In Type 2 the vertical stroke and fore-foot meet at a right angle; in Type 1 the fore-foot is wedge-shaped.



The 15 c.

As in the 5 c., the vertical stroke of the 5 is wider in Type 1, and the recess is deeper in Type 2.



The 20 c.

The recess of the hook of the "2" is almost filled up with the colour shading in Type 1; in Type 2 this is much more open. The foot of the figure in Type 2 seems to be open at its left extremity. The shape of the foot and the colour shading beneath it also vary considerably in the two types.



The 25 c.

In this value the variation in the figure "5" is the chief difference, the vertical stroke in Type 1 being wider than in Type 2; and in the latter, in the entrance to the recess immediately under the vertical stroke, there is a distinct patch of colour shading. In the figure "2" the white part of the foot in Type 2 is too short and narrow.



The 50 c.

The figure "5" in Type 1 has a wide vertical stroke and no colour shading beneath it; in Type 2 the vertical stroke is narrower, there is a distinct patch of shading under it, and the recess is deeper.

I should also add that the two types of each value are productions from different plates, not varieties existing on adjoining stamps.

(a) Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

Type 1.

- 5 c., ultramarine.
- 10 c., carmine.
- 15 c., chestnut.
- 20 c., deep green.
- 25 c., purple.
- 50 c., gold.

Type 2.

- 5 c., ultramarine.
- 10 c., carmine.
- 20 c., deep green.
- 25 c., purple.
- 50 c., gold.

There can be no doubt that this perforation comes first in chronological order, firstly because it is the same as that of the previous issue, and secondly because a full set of all

values in the first type of each is only found in this perforation.\* The 15 c., Type 2, is omitted, as it is very unlikely to exist, for Type 1 continues to appear in two subsequent perforations.

(b) Perf. 13 to 14,† small holes.

*White paper.*

Type 1.

- 5 c., ultramarine.
- 15 c., chestnut.

Type 2.

- 5 c., ultramarine.
- 10 c., carmine.
- 15 c., chestnut.
- 20 c., deep green.

With this perforation we take leave of the 5 cent, Type 1. The perforation gauges from 13 to 14, and is made by a single-line machine. I have not heard of any value above the 20 cent with this perforation. That neither the 25 or 50 cent exist may be accounted for on the supposition that the first printing with the 12½ × 12 perf., provided a stock in hand sufficiently large to last after those of the lower values and the new printings treated with the 13 to 14 perf. had been exhausted.

(c) Perf. 10 × 10½.

Type 1.

- 15 c., chestnut.

Type 2.

- 5 c., ultramarine.
- 10 c., carmine.
- 20 c., deep green.

Here we see the 15 c., Type 1, for the last time, and for this, among other reasons, I place this perforation in the order I have chosen. I am of opinion that this perforation was made by a comb machine, not only because the two gauges are always found in the same relative position, but also from a careful examination of the stamps themselves. None of the values can be called common. Of the 15 c. there are, I am informed, only three specimens known.

(d) Perf. 13 to 14, small holes.

*Bluish paper.*

Type 2.

- 5 c., ultramarine.
- 10 c., carmine.
- 15 c., chestnut.
- 20 c., deep green.

Stamps may be found so unmistakably blued that they are, at any rate, entitled to as serious consideration as the

\* Considering that the stamps of this issue were perforated at the outset with the same machine which had been used for the previous issue, it is very probable that the sizes of the sheets were in both cases identical. Of course, it is possible that there may have been more rows on the sheet, but the length of the row and the number of stamps in it must have remained unaltered.

† Of this perforation, which I have expressed as "13 to 14," I speak with some diffidence. The machine or machines (for I feel sure that there were at least two if not more) were "single-lined" machines, and while, in some cases, the gauge works out to about 13½, in others (notably in the 1 cent, black, and the large 2 g. 50 c., which we shall come to shortly) I have only been able to find the gauge an almost true 14. This, however, is what I may call quite a microscopical point, for if our information with regard to this perforation was as full and complete as possible, it would still remain impossible to assign the greater number of single specimens to a particular perforating machine. The collector, therefore, may rest content with the classification of 13 to 14, being assured that any attempt at subdivision is wasted effort. One fact must be borne in mind as to the number of machines employed, that as each sheet had to be subjected twice to the perforating process, once in a horizontal and once in a vertical sense, there is a good practical reason for believing that there was more than one machine required.

issues made for some of the Dutch Colonies about the same period and also found on bluish paper, although I do not feel sure that the blued paper is of the same kind in both cases. They are perforated the same as the set above described on white paper under section (b), and are probably continuous with them, the perforation 10 × 10½ being regarded, as I think it ought to be, as quite of a provisional or experimental character. I have placed them *after* those perf. 10 × 10½, because the 15 c., Type 1, is *not* found in this set.

*Varieties. Imperforate.*

- 5 c., ultramarine.
- 10 c., carmine.
- 15 c., chestnut.
- 20 c., deep green.
- 25 c., purple.
- 50 c., gold.

Whether these specimens are entitled to any higher place than that of curiosities I do not offer an opinion; it is more than possible that specimens have done postal service. Those under my hand at the moment are all of the second type of each value, which may be considered as favouring the view that they are only proofs taken from the new plates after the first plates had been put into use.

The stamps of this issue were available for postage until 1 November, 1879.

ISSUE IV.

1 JANUARY, 1869.



Type. Illustration 4.

Paper. Wove, unwatermarked.

Gum. Yellowish.

Perforation. Various.

Values.

- ½ cent, red-brown (11 Nov., 1870).
- 1 ,, black (1 Jan., 1869).
- 1 ,, green (28 April, 1869).
- 1½ ,, rose (10 May, 1869).
- 2 ,, yellow-ochre (1 Jan., 1869).
- 2½ ,, violet (11 Nov., 1870).

These stamps were created for the postage of newspapers and printed matter. They are the first issue manufactured by the typographic process or surface-printing.

As will be seen from the dates after each value (which I have taken from the Dutch Society's book), the appearance of the different values which make up the complete set extended over nearly two years. The 1 cent, black, after a bare four months' existence, was superseded by the 1 cent, green.

(a) Perf. 13 to 14.

- 1 cent, black.
- 1 ,, blue-green.
- 1½ ,, rose.
- 2 ,, yellow-ochre.
- 2½ ,, violet.
- 2½ ,, purple.

The 1 c., black, is always found perf. 14 true, and I believe all but the 2½ c. may also be found so perforated. I mention this fact for the benefit of those who wish to separate the two perforations (see previous note on this point).



All values are found with this error of perforation. I have no doubt that there were also machines without this defect in use simultaneously. My reason for this assertion is that some months ago I examined a large quantity of the stamps of the South African Republic of 1885-90 (which were manufactured at the same establishment as the stamps of Holland), and out of many entire sheets, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ , identical in colour, some showed the variety  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  and some did not. But in that case only two of the values out of the whole set of nine are found with the perforation  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .

The new values of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  c.,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  c., and 1 g., issued in 1888, are not found with  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ , showing that at that time the older machine had been discarded.

This perforation may also be found with much smaller holes, but clean cut (like those of the perf. 14), with the error of  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ , and in all values. I can find no intermediate stages between the two sizes of hole, and must therefore advance the hypothesis that the machine must have been refitted with a new set of pins, but which set came first I am not in a position to say.

- (d) Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 5 c., ultramarine.
  - 10 c., carmine.
  - 10 c., rose-red.
  - 15 c., orange-brown.
  - 20 c., bluish green.
  - 22½ c., myrtle-green.
  - 25 c., dull purple.
  - 50 c., bistre.

This perforation is the one now in use, and is the latest applied to the stamps of this issue. At what date it was first adopted I am unable to say, but one may fairly guess that it was subsequent to the issue of the three new values which first appeared in December, 1888, only one of which (the 22½ c., which, by the way, is in quite a different tint) is found with the  $12\frac{1}{2}$  perforation. Those in a position to ascertain will probably find that it came in sometime in the early part of 1889. On an examination of some dozens of specimens I find May, 1890, the earliest date I have seen.

ISSUE VI.  
1877-95.



6

Type. Illustration 6.  
Paper and Gum. As in Issue V.  
Perforation. Various.

- Values.
- ½ cent, rose.
  - 1 ,, bluish green.
  - 2 ,, yellow-ochre.
  - 2½ ,, violet.

This set of stamps for printed matter superseded those described in Issue IV. These stamps are still current, although the colours now in use for all but the lowest value are considerably different from those of 1875.

- (a) Perf.  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .
- ½ cent, rose.
  - 1 ,, bluish green.
  - 2 ,, yellow-ochre.
  - 2½ ,, violet.

These were superseded by:—

- (b) Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ , with variety  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .
- ½ cent, rose.
  - 1 ,, bluish green.
  - 2 ,, yellow-ochre.
  - 2½ ,, violet.

All four varieties are found with the variety of perforation.

(c) Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

- ½ cent, rose.
- ½ ,, rose-red.
- 1 ,, bluish green.
- 1 ,, green.
- 1 ,, emerald-green (1895).
- 2 ,, yellow-ochre.
- 2 ,, olive-yellow (1895).
- 2½ ,, violet.
- 2½ ,, purple (1895).

It will be noted that a change in the shade of the ½ cent in this perforation is similar in all respects to the change which was made in the colour of the 20 cents before mentioned.

Varieties. Imperf.

- ½ cent, rose.
- 1 ,, bluish green.
- 2 ,, yellow-ochre.
- 2½ ,, purple.

ISSUE VII.  
1891-97.



7

Type. Illustrations 7 and 8.  
Paper and Gum. As last.  
Perforation.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ .

(a) Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 3 cent, orange-yellow.
- 3 ,, orange (1895).
- 5 ,, blue.
- 5 ,, ultramarine (shades).
- 7½ ,, brown.
- 10 ,, rose-red.
- 10 ,, rose-aniline.
- 12½ ,, olive-grey.
- 12½ ,, lilac-grey.
- 12½ ,, bluish grey.
- 15 ,, orange-brown.
- 15 ,, yellow-brown.
- 20 ,, deep green.
- 20 ,, yellow-green.
- 20 ,, bluish green.
- 20 ,, bright green.
- 22½ ,, blue-green.
- 22½ ,, myrtle-green (1897).
- 25 ,, purple.
- 25 ,, violet.
- 50 ,, yellow-bistre.
- 50 ,, grey-bistre.
- 1 g., bluish purple.

(b) *Perf.* 11½ × 11 (1894-97).  
Head in second colour given.



50 c., blue-green and brown.  
1 g., purple-brown and olive-green.  
2 g. 50 c., rose-carmine and ultramarine.  
2 g. 50 c., rose-aniline  
5 g., bronze-green and lake.

There is not much to be said about this issue, except to notice the range of shades in the more generally used values. The 3 c., orange, of 1895 is still the colour in use; the others I have tried to arrange in order, the last colour given under any value being that now in use.

With respect to the bicoloured stamps of large size, these are perforated by a comb machine with a horizontal gauge of 11½ and vertical of 11. This machine, of course, can only be applied to stamps of this particular size.

With the Unpaid Letter stamps, as well as the issues for the various Dutch Colonies, I hope to be able to deal on a future occasion.

## THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 86.)

NOTE.—In the November number, page 85, it is stated that the 1861 issue of the Cape of Good Hope was produced by Messrs. "Saul Samuel & Co."—this should have been "Saul Solomon and Co."

### GRIQUALAND.



Contemporary stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, variously surcharged. Two varieties of the 4d., (a) with outer line to frame, (b) without outer line.

1874.

Manuscript surcharge in red ink.

1d. on 4d., blue (a); III., 1

Variety with smaller surcharge (fraudulent).

1d. on 4d., blue (a); 1.

1877.

Surcharged "G. w.," in black.

1d., red; II. (pair), 2 and 1 (showing "w." only).  
4d., blue (b); II., 1 (forgery, no stops).

Surcharged with a large capital "G."

Type 1.

(Catalogue variety, No. 2.)

(i) Surcharged in red.

½d., grey; II.

4d., blue (a); I.

4d., ,, (b); 2.

6d., lilac; I.

1s., green; 2 and 1 (inverted).

5s., orange; 1.

(ii) Surcharged in black.

1d., red; III.

Type 2.

(Catalogue variety, No. 1.)

(i) Surcharged in red.

½d., grey; II.

4d., blue (a); I., 1.

4d., ,, (b); I., 1.

6d., lilac; II.

1s., green; I., 2 and 1 (inverted).

5s., orange; I., 2.

(ii) Surcharged in black.

1d., red; III.

4d., blue (a); 1 and 1 (inverted).

Type 3.

(Catalogue variety, No. 3.)

(i) Surcharged in red.

½d., grey; II.

4d., blue (a); II., 1.

4d., ,, (b); I., 1.

6d., lilac; II.

1s., green; I., 1.

5s., orange; I., 1.

(ii) Surcharged in black.

1d., red; IV.

4d., blue (b); II.

6d., lilac; III.

Type 4.

(Similar to Catalogue variety, No. 6.)

(i) Surcharged in red.

½d., grey; II.

4d., blue (a); II.

4d., ,, (b); 2.

6d., lilac; II.

1s., green; II., 1 (inverted).

5s., orange; I., 1 (double).

Type 5.

(Catalogue variety, No. 5.)

(i) Surcharged in red.

½d., grey; I.

4d., blue (a); I.

4d., ,, (b); 1.

6d., lilac; I., 1, and 1 (double).

1s., green; II.

5s., orange; 2.

(ii) Surcharged in black.

1d., red; II.

Type 6.

(Catalogue variety, No. 4.)

(i) Surcharged in red.

½d., grey; II.

4d., blue (a); I., 1.

4d., ,, (b); I., 1.

6d., lilac; I.

1s., green; I., 1 (inverted).

5s., orange; 1.

(ii) Surcharged in black.

1d., red; III.

## Type 7.

(Catalogue variety, No. 7.)

(i) Surcharged in *red*.1s., green; 2.  
5s., orange; 1.(ii) Surcharged in *black*.1d., red; III.  
4d., blue (*b*); II.  
6d., lilac; II.The following are surcharged in *black* only.

## Type 8.

(Catalogue variety, No. 8.)

1d., red; II.  
4d., blue (*b*); II.  
6d., lilac; II.  
1s., green; 1.

## Type 9.

(Catalogue variety, No. 9.)

1d., red; III.  
4d., blue (*b*); II., 1.  
6d., lilac; III., 2.

## Type 10.

(Catalogue variety, No. 11.)

1d., red; I.  
4d., blue (*b*); I.  
6d., lilac; I.

## Type 11.

(Catalogue variety, No. 13.)

1d., red; II.  
4d., blue (*b*); II.  
6d., lilac; I.

## Type 12.

(Similar to last, but wider.)

1d., red; II.  
4d., blue (*b*); I.  
6d., lilac; II.*Different types together.*

(i) On adjoining stamps.

1d., red; Type 2 + Type 4 = II.  
1d. ,, Type 8 + Type 9 = IV. (2 pairs).  
1d. ,, Type 11 + Type 12 = IV. (2 pairs).

(ii) On the same stamp.

1d., red; Types 3 and 8 = I.  
1d. ,, Types 1 and 4 = I.

1878.

Surcharged with small capital "G."

## Type 13.

Roman,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.(i) Surcharged in *black*. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., grey; II. (inverted), 1.  
1d., red; (II.) pair, II. and II. (inverted).  
4d., blue; 1, 1 (double), 1 (inverted).  
6d., lilac; 1, 1 (double).(ii) Surcharged in *red*. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., grey; III., I. (double), I. (inverted).  
4d., blue; II., 3 (inverted).(iii) Surcharged in *black* and also in *red*.

1d., red; II. (inverted).

## Type 14.

Italic,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.(i) Surcharged in *black*. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., grey; I. (inverted).  
1d., red; II. (pair), II., 1 and 2 (pair inverted).  
4d., blue; 3, 1 (inverted).  
6d., lilac; 3.(ii) Surcharged in *red*. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., grey; I., I. (double), I. (inverted).  
4d., blue; 2, 2 (inverted).(iii) Surcharged in *black* and also in *red*.

1d., red; I. (inverted).

## Type 15.

Roman,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2$  mm.Surcharged in *black*. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., grey; I, 1.  
1d., red; V., 1, 1 (inverted), 1 (treble).  
4d., blue; II., 3, 1 (double).  
6d., purple; I.  
6d., violet; I., 1, 2 (inverted).  
1s., green; I.  
5s., orange; I., 4, 1 (double).

## Type 16.

Roman,  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.Surcharged in *black*.4d., blue; I.  
6d., lilac; 1 (inverted).  
5s., orange; 1.

## Type 17.

Same size, but slightly different shape.

Surcharged in *black*.6d., violet; 1.  
1s., green; 1 (double).*Different types together.*

(i) On adjoining stamps.

1s., green; Type 15 + Type 16 = II. (vertical pair).

(ii) On the same stamp.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., grey; Type 13 in *black*, and Type 14 in *red*,  
inverted = II. (pair), I.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., grey; Type 14 in *black*, and Type 13 in *red*,  
inverted = II. (pair), I.

Variety without surcharge, postmarked "Kimberley, June 30, 1881."

1s., green; 2 (pair).

Various types of "G," unlike any of the preceding, on various Cape of Good Hope stamps—mostly fraudulent.

1d., red; 1.  
2d., bistre; 2.  
3d., claret (with thick "3"); 1.  
1s., green; 1.  
3d., claret; 4 (2 pairs).

Various fiscal stamps, many of which have been cleaned and have had forged postmarks subsequently applied.

1s., slate; 5.  
2s., rose; 3.

## GRIQUALAND FISCALS.

1s., brown; 1.  
2s., green; 2.  
3s., vermilion; 1.  
3s., indigo; 1.

Various forged surcharges more or less resembling the genuine types.

On the 1d., 3d. (claret), 4d., 6d. (both shades), and 1s. stamps.



# STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED.

## NOTES ON THE NEW COMPANY.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

OWING to the vast increase in our business, as shown by the Cash Receipts having risen from £16,605 for the year ended June 30, 1891, to the sum of £50,600 for the year ended June 30, 1897, we have decided to enlarge our operations by converting our present Private Company into a Public Company, with a Capital and Debenture Issue of £120,000.

\* \* \*

50,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, and 640 First Mortgage 5% Debentures of £50 each (amounting to £32,000) will be issued, and we have already received private applications from many of our friends, who are influential collectors, for a large proportion of each issue, and we also anticipate a very large demand from the general public. We feel, however, that since it is to the patronage and support of our clients and customers that we are largely indebted for the great and continuous success of our undertakings, to them should first be accorded an opportunity of securing a portion of this issue at par.

\* \* \*

We hope to receive applications for shares—even if only in very small amounts—from the bulk of our Clients in the United Kingdom, and from as many as possible from Abroad; and in allotting the Shares the greatest consideration will be given to the small investor, as we wish to strengthen our connection by enabling each individual customer to benefit in the future profits of Stanley Gibbons Limited.

### THE SHARES.

The Share Capital is £75,000, of which the Vendors take £25,000; and the balance of £50,000 is now offered to our Clients and the public generally.

We have every reason to believe that the Shares will quickly be at a premium, as the present business alone shows Profits sufficient to pay over 10% per annum on the Share Capital, and with the largely-increased business that no doubt can be done with a **Working Cash Capital of £18,000**, and with developments of the business in many directions, we are fully justified in expecting larger profits and dividends, and a great appreciation in the market value of the Shares.

\* \* \*

### THE DEBENTURES.

The total issue of Debentures will be £45,000, of which the Vendors take £13,000, and the balance of £32,000 is now offered for Subscription.

The Debentures are in the form of Mortgage Bonds of £50 each, and can only be issued in multiples of that sum. They are an absolute first charge on all the Assets of Stanley Gibbons Limited, and commencing from June 30, 1901, will be redeemable at the rate of not less than £1000 per annum, but each £50 bond will receive a bonus of £2 10s. on such redemption taking place.

It will be noticed that while the average profits of the Company for the past three years have been

£11,399 per annum, the amount necessary to pay the Debenture Interest is only £2250 per annum; the profits have, therefore, been sufficient to pay the interest on the Debentures no less than **five times over**, thus showing that they form a most desirable and safe **five per cent. investment.** In these days of cheap money, and considering the great demand for Debentures in Industrial concerns, we have every reason to anticipate that the Debentures will be largely over-subscribed, and it may only be possible to allot a proportion of those applied for by our Clients and the public; but here again applications from our Clients will, in all cases, have prior consideration by the Allotment Board.

\* \* \*

#### THE DIRECTORS.

Mr. M. P. CASTLE, J.P., *Chairman,*

MR. ROBERT EHRENBACH,

MAJOR E. B. EVANS, LATE R.A.,

MR. GORDON SMITH, M.A.,

AND

MR. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,  
*Managing Director;*

MR. W. H. PHILLIPS,  
*Assistant Managing Director.*

In selecting the Directors of the new Company, special care has been taken to include only men of great experience in all appertaining to stamp collecting. The Board should and will consist of practical men who have thorough knowledge of the special business in which we are concerned, whereas in many companies men are frequently selected solely for their position or title, without any consideration being given to their fitness for the position they will occupy.

\* \* \*

#### THE GENERAL STAFF.

MR. CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

has been for the past seven years in sole control of the Company, and under his management the Company has attained its present position.

Mr. Chas. J. Phillips has by agreement consented to act as Managing Director for a term of five years,

and further has agreed during his management never to hold a less interest than that of £20,000 in Shares or Debentures of the New Company, and has bound himself by the most stringent contract that the law permits—when and if he shall cease to be Manager—not to carry on directly or indirectly any business which may conflict with that carried on by the New Company.

MR. WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS

has for the past six years acted as Assistant Manager of the Company, and has been in sole control during the absences of the Managing Director. By agreement Mr. W. H. Phillips has consented to act in a like capacity for the New Company.

MR. J. W. JONES, our genial and highly popular Shop Manager, will as hitherto continue his valued services to the New Company, and his wide Philatelic and business knowledge will—as it has done in the past—prove not only of use to the Company, but also to that very large portion of our clients who are brought into personal relations with him in their visits to the Strand.

MR. T. FLETCHER FULLARD, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford, has a very extensive knowledge of foreign languages, being proficient in French, German, Spanish, Italian, as well as a business knowledge of Portuguese, Dutch, and the Scandinavian languages, and will, as hitherto, have sole charge of our Foreign correspondence, thus enabling the firm to hold business course with many philatelists who would otherwise be precluded.

MR. G. W. LAWN, who holds high speed certificates in both Pitman's Shorthand and in Typewriting, will, as hitherto, be at the head of the English correspondence and general approval department.

MISS E. WELSH, who has been in the employment of the firm for the past nineteen years—the latter portion of that time as Lady Superintendent—and who has acted with marked success as chief of the "Catalogue Order Department," will, it is hoped, hold the same position with the New Company for many years to come.

\* \* \*

The other members of the Staff—twenty-one in number—will continue to work in their different departments as heretofore.

*THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST for both Debentures and Shares will open on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16th, and will close on or before FRIDAY, MARCH 18th, at 4 o'clock, for both Town and Country.*

NO PROMOTION MONEY HAS BEEN OR WILL BE PAID BY THE COMPANY.  
NONE OF THE DEBENTURES OR SHARES HAVE BEEN OR WILL BE UNDERWRITTEN.

# STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1893, whereby the Liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

## SHARE CAPITAL AND DEBENTURES:

75,000 Shares of £1 each . . . . .	£75,000
900 5% First Debentures of £50 each . . . . .	£45,000
	£120,000

*Of which Shares the Vendors will take £25,000, the maximum proportion of the Shares allowed under the Rules of the Stock Exchange, and also £13,000 of the Debentures.*

## SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE INVITED FOR

50,000 Shares of £1 each . . . . .	£50,000
and 640 First Debentures of £50 each . . . . .	£32,000
	£82,000

The Debentures, which are offered at par, will be redeemed by annual drawings of not less than £1,000 per annum, commencing on June 30th, 1901, at Five Pounds per cent. premium, and six months' notice thereof will be given to the holders of the Debentures drawn previous to payment. On any reconstruction or amalgamation with any other Company the Debentures shall not be redeemable except at the same premium.

The Debentures will bear interest from the date of allotment up to the 1st day of July, 1898, and afterwards the interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July in each year. The Debentures will constitute a first floating charge upon the whole of the present and future property undertaking and assets of the Company.

## PAYMENTS.

SHARES.	FIRST DEBENTURES.
On Application . . . . . 2/6 per Share.	On Application . . . . . £10 per £50.
On Allotment . . . . . 7/6 ..	On Allotment . . . . . £40 .. £50.
One month after Allotment, 10/- ..	

### Directors.

MARCELLUS PURNELL CASTLE, J.P., Kingston Lodge, BRIGHTON (*Chairman*).  
CHARLES JAMES PHILLIPS, Amyand House, TWICKENHAM (*Managing Director*).  
MAJOR EDWARD BENJAMIN EVANS, late R.A., Glenarm, SYDENHAM, S.E.  
GORDON SMITH, M.A., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, 61, Royal Hill, GREENWICH.  
WILLIAM HENRY PHILLIPS, 73, Tollington Park, LONDON, N. (*Assistant Managing Director*).  
ROBERT EHRENBACH, Brook House, ADDLESTONE, SURREY.

### Secretary pro tem.

W. PERCY BARNSDALL.

### Bankers.

LLOYDS BANK, Limited, 72, Lombard Street, E.C.

### Solicitors.

Messrs. GUSH, PHILLIPS, WALTERS & WILLIAMS, 3, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

### Brokers.

Messrs. E. O. LLOYD & HARDY, 7, Finch Lane, E.C.

### Auditors.

Messrs. MACKINTOSH & RIDSDALE, *Chartered Accountants*, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Registered Offices: 391, STRAND, LONDON.

# PROSPECTUS.

THE Company has been formed to acquire, continue, and extend the well-known business of STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED Foreign Stamp Dealers and Publishers.

The business was founded in or about the year 1856 by Mr. EDWARD STANLEY GIBBONS, and is believed to be the oldest in the trade. Mr. EDWARD STANLEY GIBBONS carried it on alone until the year 1890, when he retired from the business.

In August, 1890, the business was purchased by a private limited Company, and since that date it has, under the management of Mr. C. J. PHILLIPS, the Managing Director (with Mr. W. H. PHILLIPS as his assistant), been most successfully carried on. The sales during the last seven years have been marvellously increased—in fact, they have trebled—as will be seen from the figures set forth below, which are taken from the books of that Company.

In addition to their business of Dealers in Postage Stamps, which extends throughout the civilized world, STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED are very extensive Publishers of Albums, Catalogues, and Handbooks. The sales for the last few years in this branch have approximated to 60,000 Volumes per annum. Their Price Lists are the standard Price Lists of the World. Their Trade Journal, published monthly by subscription, under the title of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, has a very large circulation—larger, it is believed, than any similar journal. They have keen and energetic Agents in almost every civilized country, who are continually extending and increasing the connection in both branches of the business.

STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED have secured the highest possible Awards at all the various Exhibitions where their publications have been shown, amongst the most recent which they have obtained being:—

- A Gold Medal at Paris, 1892.
- A Gold Medal at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.
- A Gold Medal at Geneva, 1896.
- Three highest possible Awards at the London Philatelic Exhibition, 1897.

The immense growth of the business may be gathered from the following figures as to the Cash Receipts, which, for the past seven years to the 30th June, 1897, have been, as shown by the books of the business, as follows, viz:—

Year ending June 30th,	£	s.	d.
1891 . . . . .	16,605	14	5
1892 . . . . .	17,740	3	7
1893 . . . . .	22,582	13	1
1894 . . . . .	27,166	10	2
1895 . . . . .	44,044	15	8
1896 . . . . .	45,955	4	10
1897 . . . . .	50,600	11	8

The Accounts show that the Sales effected during the six months ending the 31st December, 1897, have exceeded the Sales made in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The books have been regularly audited since 1890 by Messrs. MACKINTOSH & RIDSDALE, Chartered Accountants, of Colmore Row, Birmingham, whose Certificate as to the net profits is as follows, viz:—

To the Directors of Stanley Gibbons Limited (New Company).

March 9th, 1898.

GENTLEMEN,—We have examined the Accounts of STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED, and beg to certify that the books have been well kept and regularly audited by us for the past seven years, and that the net profits of the last three years, ending 30th June, 1897, have averaged at the rate of £11,399 10s. 8d. per annum.

These profits, as ascertained by our examination of the Books, are arrived at after making due provision for depreciation, but without charging Interest on Capital, or Directors' remuneration.

We are, Gentlemen, yours truly,

MACKINTOSH & RIDSDALE.

On the basis of the average profits certified by the Accountants of £11,399 per annum, there will be available for Dividends—

5 per cent. on £45,000 Debentures . . . . .	£2,250
10 per cent. on £75,000 Shares . . . . .	7,500
	£9,750
Leaving for Directors' remuneration, Reserve, and further Dividend	1,649
	£11,399

This, however, is without making any allowance for the extra profits which may be expected to accrue from the expansion of the business consequent on the increase of working Capital provided for out of this issue, and the many sources of profit which, as hereafter stated, can be developed by its use.

The Purchase Price has been fixed by the Vendors at £102,000, payable as to £64,000 in Cash, as to £13,000 in Debentures, and as to £25,000 in Shares.

The Assets which will be acquired by the Company comprise—

(1) The Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, Fittings, and Furniture which stood in the Vendors' Books at 30th June, 1897, at the sum of £70,159 15s. 3d. The Stock-in-Trade includes Rare, Medium, and Common Used and Unused Postage and Fiscal Stamps, Post Cards, Envelopes, Albums, Catalogues, Handbooks, Unprinted Paper, Blocks for Illustrations (over 15,000), and Printer's Type.

(2) The Book Debts, which at 30th June, 1897, amounted to £7854 13s. 8d., and are guaranteed by the Vendors to realise that sum.

(3) The Profits accrued since June 30th, 1897, less interest to Vendors on Purchase Money at 4 per cent. per annum.

(4) The valuable Leasehold Premises, 391, Strand, London, as now occupied by the Vendors, and held for a term of 35 years from 25th December, 1892, at the yearly rent of £600, until the 25th December, 1913, and thereafter of £650 per annum. Over £2,300 has been expended since 1893 in alterations and extensions of these premises.

(5) The valuable Goodwill of the business, and the numerous and valuable Copyrights.

Having regard to the importance and value of the Stock, the Directors deem it right to state that in their opinion on the basis on which the valuation of it by the Vendors, at the 30th June, 1897, was arrived at is extremely fair and moderate, the discounts off selling value as to Retail Stock and off trade price as to Wholesale Stock ranging from 40 per cent. to as much as 75 per cent., while Publications, Albums, Catalogues, Handbooks, and unprinted paper have been taken at absolute cost price (no stock of obsolete publications having been taken into account), and Printer's Type, Blocks for illustration, &c., have been taken at cost price, less a large depreciation allowed for wear and tear.

The Directors have thought it advisable to obtain an independent valuation of the Stock-in-Trade to be acquired by the Company (which has not been increased by any abnormal purchases since the 30th June, 1897), and accordingly they have instructed Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER, the well-known Valuers, to make a valuation of it at the 1st of January, 1898, and the following is a copy of Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER's valuation:—

To the Directors of Stanley Gibbons Limited (New Company).

35, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.,  
March 9th, 1898.

DEAR SIRS,—We have surveyed the Leasehold Premises, No. 391, Strand, at which the business of STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED, Stamp Importers, Dealers, and Philatelic Publishers, is now carried on, and have also made a detailed valuation of the Stock-in-Trade, Fixtures, Fittings, and Effects.

The Stock of Stamps is an exceptionally large one, and comprises the rarities, medium and common stamps of every country, used and unused, together with a very large quantity of Envelopes, Post Cards, and Wrappers. In addition there is an important Stock of Philatelic Publications and Accessories.

We value the Lease, Fixtures, Fittings and Effects, and Stock-in-Trade, as a going concern, at the sum of Ninety thousand, six hundred and thirty-eight pounds (£90,638), divided as follows:

Lease, Fixtures, Fittings, and Effects	...	...	...	...	3,237 16 0
Stock of Stamps on hand	..	...	...	...	69,691 13 0
Stamps in Books out on approval	...	...	...	...	12,416 14 0

(These have not been seen, but are estimated on the basis of similar books.)

Publications and Accessories at 391, Strand, and Unbound Publications, Type, Blocks, and Unprinted Paper at the Printers' and elsewhere, taken at cost price	...	...	...	...	5,292 10 0
					<u>£90,638 13 0</u>

The Packets and Sets of Stamps, common Approval Sheets, and loose Used Stamps, Post Cards, Envelopes and Wrappers, of which there is a large and valuable Stock, are purposely excluded from this valuation, as it was not possible to value same within the time at our disposal.

Yours faithfully,

VENTOM, BULL & COOPER.

The Directors are satisfied that the Stock (which has been very largely and judiciously increased by the Vendors during the past seven years out of their profits) is ample for the present requirements of the Company, but they have provided out of the present subscription for £18,000 as additional working Cash Capital to enable them to more fully develop different branches of the business, such as the Importation and Wholesale Sale of New Issues of Postage Stamps, &c.; the Purchase and Sale of Large Collections for Cash; and the Publication of several new and much-wanted Stamp Albums, Books, &c.—branches which they are assured can be largely developed by the judicious use of such further capital so as to yield larger profits—and also to extend the business in other directions of a remunerative character which they have in view, but which it would be inadvisable to make prematurely public.

The Vendors will bear and discharge all Liabilities which existed on 30th June, 1897. These include Debentures for £25,500 and a Loan of £4,000, mainly incurred in respect of the original purchase of the business and assets from Mr. E. STANLEY GIBBONS, and of the purchase of two large Private Collections of Stamps. This Loan and the Debentures (the payment of which latter is spread over a series of years, but with power to the Vendors to pay off at any time) will be wholly paid off out of the cash purchase money.

The business will be taken over as a going concern as from 30th June, 1897, and the Company will take all profits from that date, allowing the Vendors interest on the purchase money to the date of completion at 4 per cent. per annum.

The Rare Stamps, Collections, Stock Books, and best Reserve Stocks, are kept in Fire-proof Strong Room and Safes. All other Stocks, both at 391, Strand, and at the printers', are kept fully insured against fire.

It will be seen that the Company have secured the services of Mr. M. P. CASTLE (whose knowledge and experience in Stamp matters is universally recognized) as Chairman, while the present Managing Director, Mr. CHARLES J. PHILLIPS, and Assistant Managing Director, Mr. WM. H. PHILLIPS, will by Agreement continue to act as Managing Director and Assistant Managing Director, respectively, for at least five years.

MAJOR EVANS and Mr. GORDON SMITH and all the present principal Assistants have also expressed their willingness to continue their services to the Company.

The following Contracts have been entered into, viz.—

- (1) Agreement dated the eighth day of March, 1898, between the old Company and CHARLES JAMES PHILLIPS, as the Liquidator thereof, of the one part, and JOHN KEMP, as Trustee for the new Company, of the other part.
- (2) Agreement dated the ninth day of March, 1898, between the new Company, of the one part, and CHARLES JAMES PHILLIPS, of the other part.
- (3) Agreement dated the ninth day of March, 1898, between the new Company, of the one part, and WILLIAM HENRY PHILLIPS, of the other part.

These, with the Memorandum and Articles of Association and Accountants' Certificate, and a specimen of the Form of Debenture, can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors.

The above Contracts are, so far as the Directors are advised, the only contracts which could come within the meaning of the 38th section of the Companies Act, 1867, but in case any of the Trading Contracts can be construed to do so, applicants for Shares must (as it is not in the interests of the Company to specify such Contracts here) be deemed to have had notice of, and to have waived their right to, the publication of any particulars as to them.

The Vendors will pay all expenses of every kind in connection with the formation and registration of the Company, up to and including the first allotment of Shares, and of the vesting in the Company of the property agreed to be sold.

A Stock Exchange Official Quotation will be applied for in due course as to both Debentures and Shares.

Applications for Debentures and Shares should be made on the accompanying Forms, and forwarded to the Bankers or their Branches, with remittances for the amount of the Deposit.

If no allotment is made, the Deposit will be returned in full, and where the amount of Debentures or number of Shares allotted is less than that applied for, the balance will be applied towards the amount due on allotment, and any excess will be returned to the applicant. Failure to pay the amount due on allotment in respect of any Debenture will render the amount paid on application liable to be forfeited.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Registered Offices of the Company, and from the Bankers and their Branches, the Auditors, the Brokers, and the Solicitors.

LONDON, 10th March, 1898.

## Memorandum of Association

OF

## STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED.

1. The name of the Company is "STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED."

2. The Registered Office of the Company will be situate in England.

3. The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(A.) To acquire the rights and carry out the purposes mentioned in, and adopt and carry into effect, with or without modification, an Agreement, dated the eighth day of March, 1898, and expressed to be made between STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED (a Company registered in the year 1890) and CHARLES JAMES PHILLIPS, as the Liquidator thereof, of the one part, and JOHN KEMP, as Trustee for and on behalf of a Company intended to be incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1893, by the same title of "STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED" (being this Company), of the other part, upon the terms and conditions mentioned in such Agreement.

(B.) To purchase, acquire, and take over the business of Stamp Importers, Dealers, and Philatelic Publishers, heretofore carried on at No. 391, Strand, in the County of London, under the name or style of STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED, together with all the assets and liabilities of the said business and the goodwill thereof.

(C.) To carry on and extend the business so to be acquired, and generally to carry on the businesses of Stamp Importers and Dealers and Philatelic Publishers, Proprietors and publishers of Newspapers, Journals, Magazines, Books, and other literary works and undertakings, Printers, Booksellers, Bookbinders, Papermakers, Stationers, Engravers, Photographers, Photographic Printers, Stereotypers, Electrotypers, Lithographers, Machinists and Mechanical Engineers, Ink Manufacturers, Auctioneers, Appraisers, Valuers, and any other businesses or manufactures that may seem to be desirable or expedient for the purposes of the Company.

(D.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, take over, and undertake all or any part of the property, goodwill, patents, trade marks, assets, and liabilities of any person, firm, or company carrying on any business similar to the aforesaid businesses, or any of them, or which may be, or may be deemed by the Company to be suitable or desirable for the purposes of the Company.

(E.) To purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire and enfranchise for any estate or interest any lands, buildings, easements, rights, privileges, concessions, machinery, patents, trade marks, licences, plant, stock-in-trade, and real and personal property of any kind, necessary or convenient for the Company's business, or capable of being profitably dealt with, in connection with any of the Company's property.

(F.) To erect, construct, lay down, and enlarge, alter, pull down, rebuild, improve, furnish, and maintain any buildings, works, machinery, and plant necessary or convenient for the Company's business.

(G.) To borrow and raise money for the purposes of the Company's business, and to receive deposits of money at interest, and generally to borrow, receive, and take up money on any terms.

(H.) For any purpose connected with the Company's business, or for securing any debt of the Company, whether for money borrowed or otherwise, to mortgage and charge the undertaking, and all or any of the property present or future of the Company, and all or any of the uncalled capital for the time being of the Company.

(I.) To issue Mortgage Debentures and Stock, either redeemable or irredeemable, or Bonds, Debentures, or other obligations of the Company, and either with or without security upon any part of the property of the Company.

(K.) To make, draw, accept, endorse, and execute and discount and deal in promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other negotiable instruments.

(L.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, mortgage, lease, underlet, or otherwise dispose of or deal with (for any estate or interest therein) the undertaking and all or any of the property for the time being of the Company.

(M.) To sell the whole or any part of the undertaking and property of the Company for such price or commission in Money Shares or Debentures of any Company or otherwise as the Company may sanction.

(N.) To promote any other Company for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this Company, or of advancing directly or indirectly the objects or interests thereof, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company.

(O.) To advance or lend money to such persons, Company, or Companies, and on such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular to Customers of and persons having dealings with the Company.

(P.) To invest or deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required upon such occasions and in such manner as from time to time may be determined, and to remunerate any person or persons or corporation for services rendered in or about the formation and establishment of the Company, or the placing or taking up, or assisting in the placing or taking up, of any Shares, Debentures, or Securities of the Company, or the conduct and management thereof, or in negotiating for and obtaining or introducing orders for, or business to, the Company.

(Q.) To guarantee the payment of dividends or interest on any Stock, Shares, Debentures, or other Securities issued by, or any other contract or obligation of, any Corporation.

(R.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, or co-operation with any person, firm, or Company carrying on, or about to carry on, any business which this Company is authorised to carry on, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold and re-sell or re-issue, or otherwise deal with Shares, or Debentures, or Stock in, or to subsidise or otherwise assist, or to amalgamate with, any such Company.

(S.) To establish agencies in any part of the world.

(T.) To do all such other things as may be incidental or conducive, or may be deemed by the Directors of the Company for the time being to be conducive to, or expedient for, the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

4. The liability of the Members is limited.

5. The Capital of the Company is £75,000, divided into 75,000 Shares of £1 each, with power to increase and reduce the Capital.

6. Any of the said Shares for the time being unissued, and any new Shares from time to time to be created, may from time to time be issued with any such guarantee, or any such right of preference, whether in respect of Dividend or of repayment of Capital, or both, or any such other special privilege or advantage over any Shares previously issued, or then about to be issued (other than Shares issued with a Preference), or at such premium or with such deferred rights as compared with any Shares previously issued, or then about to be issued, or subject to any such conditions or provisions, and with any such right, or without any right of voting, and generally on such terms as the Company may from time to time by special resolution determine.

# THE "£ s. d." OF PHILATELY.

By W. H. PHILLIPS.

IN the December, 1891, number of this Journal appeared a "Retrospect on Prices," by the late Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, accompanied by a forecast by C. J. Phillips. A table of some 80 stamps was given, showing their prices in 1876 and 1892, and a forecast in a third column of what their prices would probably be in the year 1902. In looking through this list a short time ago, and comparing the prices given for 1902 with those quoted in Stanley Gibbons Priced Catalogue for 1897, I found that in almost every case the price had, in 1897, risen considerably above the estimated value for 1902.

The rise in value is so striking that I think it may prove of interest to repeat the table, giving only the prices in 1892 and those then estimated for 1902, and adding the present values.

	1892.	1902.	1897.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Baden, 1864, 18 kreuzers, green . . . . .	8 0	15 0	16 0
Hanover, 1861, 10 gros., green . . . . .	20 0	50 0	80 0
Naples, 1858, 50 gr., lake . . . . .	20 0	45 0	70 0
"    1860, 1/2 tor., cross, blue . . . . .	90 0	£6	£6
Nevis, 1861, 4d., rose, unused . . . . .	20 0	40 0	£6
"    6d., grey " . . . . .	15 0	0 0	£5
Oldenburg, 1855, 1/2 sgr., black on green . . . . .	15 0	30 0	50 0
"    1859, 1/2 gr. " . . . . .	80 0	£8	£12
"    "    2 gr., black on rose . . . . .	20 0	52 0	65 0
"    "    3 gr., black on yellow . . . . .	24 0	50 0	65 0
Sweden, 1855, 24 sk. bco., red . . . . .	16 0	25 0	35 0
Saxony, 1856, 10 neugr., blue . . . . .	7 6	16 0	17 6
Wurtemberg, 1851, 18 kr., violet . . . . .	14 0	20 0	32 0
"    1858, 18 kr., blue . . . . .	10 0	20 0	40 0
"    1866, 18 kr., orange . . . . .	14 0	20 0	35 0
Hungary (litho.), 1871, 3 kr., green, unused . . . . .	12 0	15 0	60 0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 sch., blue, unused . . . . .	12 6	20 0	25 0
"    "    2 " rose " . . . . .	25 0	40 0	60 0
Mexico, 1864, eagle, 3 centavos, brown, unused . . . . .	60 0	£6	£6
Bermuda, 1875, 1d. on 2d., blue . . . . .	15 0	20 0	20 0
"    "    1d. on 3d., yellow . . . . .	6 6	15 0	15 0
"    "    1d. on 1s., green . . . . .	6 6	10 0	7 6
"    "    3d. on 1s. " . . . . .	8 0	12 6	15 0
British Columbia, 1868, 5 c., red . . . . .	4 6	10 6	12 6
"    "    10 c., rose . . . . .	25 0	£4	£4
Canada, 1857, 1/2 d., rose . . . . .	6 0	15 0	25 0
"    "    6d., purple . . . . .	12 0	20 0	35 0
"    "    6d., green . . . . .	20 0	40 0	65 0
"    "    10d., blue . . . . .	15 0	25 0	35 0
Cape of Good Hope (wood block), 1d., red . . . . .	40 0	£5	90 0
"    "    4d., blue . . . . .	20 0	60 0	45 0
Ceylon, 1857, 1s. 9d., green . . . . .	32 0	50 0	75 0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, unused . . . . .	40 0	80 0	£7
"    1848, 10d., brown " . . . . .	15 0	30 0	£8
"    1854, 6d., violet " . . . . .	28 0	32 0	£10
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue . . . . .	40 0	£5	£8
"    1850, litho., 1d., red . . . . .	40 0	50 0	75 0
"    1863, 1s., green, unused . . . . .	30 0	50 0	50 0
New Brunswick, 1857, 3d., red . . . . .	6 0	12 0	18 0
"    "    6d., yellow . . . . .	20 0	40 0	50 0
"    "    1s., violet . . . . .	£5	£10	£20
Newfoundland, 1857, 4d., scarlet, unused . . . . .	50 0	£6	—
"    "    6d. " . . . . .	70 0	£8	£16
"    "    1s. " used . . . . .	£7 10	£12	£26
New South Wales, 1850, 1d., red . . . . .	30 0	40 0	45 0
"    "    2d., blue . . . . .	25 0	30 0	40 0
"    "    3d., green . . . . .	20 0	50 0	40 0
"    "    1852-53, 1d., red . . . . .	7 6	10 0	8 6
"    "    "    6d., brown . . . . .	18 0	30 0	30 0
"    "    "    8d., orange . . . . .	35 0	50 0	70 0
New Zealand, 1855, on blue paper, 1d., red . . . . .	30 0	45 0	50 0
"    "    "    1s., green . . . . .	35 0	60 0	60 0
Nova Scotia, 1857, 1d., red-brown, unused . . . . .	18 0	30 0	65 0
"    "    "    1s., violet . . . . .	£7	£15	£22
Queensland, 1861, 1d., lake, unused . . . . .	10 0	20 0	40 0

	1892.	1902.	1897.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
St. Vincent, 1866, 4d., blue, unused . . . . .	10 0	15 0	40 0
"    "    1s., black " . . . . .	20 0	30 0	105s.
"    "    1869, 4d., orange " . . . . .	8 0	15 0	£6
"    "    "    1s., brown " . . . . .	20 0	30 0	£12
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., red . . . . .	80 0	£10	150s.
Shanghai, 1876, 12 cand., brown . . . . .	30 0	60 0	80 0
South Australia, 1859, 1s., orange . . . . .	5 0	8 6	12 0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue { unused . . . . .	80 0	£8	£10
"    "    "    "    used . . . . .	40 0	70 0	60 0
"    "    4d., orange { unused . . . . .	60 0	£5	90 0
"    "    "    "    used . . . . .	7 6	17 6	20 0
Tuscany, 1852, 60 craz., red . . . . .	80 0	£10	£15
United States, 1869, 24 c., violet & green, unused . . . . .	15 0	30 0	65 0
United States, 1869, 30c., red & blue, unused . . . . .	12 0	20 0	75 0
"    "    "    90c., red & black " . . . . .	40 0	80 0	£7
Victoria, 1865, 8d., orange, unused . . . . .	12 6	20 0	25 0
"    "    1868, 5s., blue on yellow . . . . .	80 0	£8	£7
Western Australia, 1855, 2d., red { unused . . . . .	80 0	£10	£12
"    "    "    "    used . . . . .	45 0	£6	70 0
"    "    1855, 6d., bronze { unused . . . . .	40 0	£15	—
"    "    "    "    used . . . . .	£6	£5	70 0
"    "    "    "    used . . . . .	20 0	40 0	35 0
"    "    "    "    used . . . . .	16 6	25 0	30 0
"    "    1861, 4d., blue, unused . . . . .	12 6	15 0	20 0
"    "    1862, 4d., scarlet . . . . .	10 0	20 0	20 0
"    "    "    6d., purple-brown . . . . .	4 6	15 0	8 6

This table shows an average rise in value in five years of at least one hundred per cent., or at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, and ought to go a long way in teaching the non-philatelist that there is *something* in the pursuit after all!

It will, perhaps, also partly explain, to such unbelievers, how a firm with a stock of stamps, etc., of the value of £90,000, can reasonably expect to pay good dividends on a capital of £120,000.

## THE STAMPS OF HELIGOLAND.

(Translated from *Le Timbre-Poste*.)

(Continued from page 104.)

### 2. Treaty Obliterations.

WE have explained, at the commencement of this chapter, how these special marks came to be employed at Geestemunde, Hamburg, and Ritzebüttel-Cuxhaven. We will now proceed to describe them.

#### A. Geestemunde.

Geestemunde is in Hanover; it was there that the Steam Packets on their way to Bremen deposited the mails from Heligoland. The Post Office of this town had a stamp of peculiar shape, Type 7, to mark the place of origin of the postal packets received from this Island. This stamp was also sometimes used as an obliterating mark. It consisted simply of the inscription, "AUS—HELIGOLAND" (*from Heligolandi*) in a frame arched at top. This has always been impressed in black from 1867.

There was another mark, Type 8, more often employed for obliterating the stamps, probably when the letters were



7

taken to the Post Office of the town, which is beyond the Customs Frontier (*Zollverein*). This was impressed in black, and is found employed from May 15, 1868, until 1869, with the date "68" or "69" in thin figures; in 1872 the numerals are thick.



On letters from May, 1873, to 1875, we find a circular mark, 24 mm. in diameter, Type 9; with "GEESTEMÜNDE" in an arch, over figures indicating the day, month, year, and hour. This is impressed in *black*. We have this mark struck upon a ½ schilling stamp, and over this obliteration the arched stamp No. 7, thus affording proof positive that the latter mark was *not* applied on board the boats which carried the mails.



Type 10 is another circular postmark which also served for obliterating stamps; we have seen it with dates in 1874 and 1881. It bears the day, month, year, and hour in figures, and a small star before and after the name. Impressed in *black*, and found upon the 1 schilling of 1871 and the 1½ schilling of 1873.



There is yet another mark, Type 11, which was in use from March 1, 1865, but this was only employed under exceptional circumstances; when, for instance, a vessel was unable to enter the usual harbour, on account of the wind being from the north-west, or the tide not serving, etc. The Post Office on the other side of the frontier then obliterated the stamps with a circular mark lettered "GEESTEMÜNDE—FREIHAFEN," with figures denoting the day, month, and hour, in the centre, but no indication of the year. This has been found by Mr. Rosenberg, who sent us this rarity, impressed in *black* upon stamps of 1867.



We are told by Mr. Franz, of Leipsic, of a postmark similar to this, with the name above and the letters "F. I. H." below; the colour of the impression is not stated.

Finally, Mr. O. Wehler tells us that he has seen a Heligoland stamp obliterated with the word "GEESTEMÜNDE," in a straight line; impressed in *black*.

*B. Hamburg.*

We have found an impression of one of the special marks used at Hamburg, upon a letter belonging to that town, of as early a date as January, 1856. It consists of the word "HELGOLAND," as shown in Type 12, measuring 27½ × 4 mm. and followed by a stop.

**HELGOLAND**

It is met with upon the first issue of Heligoland, in 1867, and at the same time indicated the place of origin and served as an obliteration. In addition to this mark, the Hamburg Post Office usually struck upon the letters the date stamp which was then employed there for Hamburg letters.

Type 12 is impressed in *black*, and also in *blue*, on the first stamps, the ½ and 1 schilling rouletted.

In 1873 we first meet with a similar mark, Type 13, in larger letters, measuring 36 × 4½ mm. and unpunctuated. This, and Type 12, were employed indiscriminately, up to the date of the suppression of the Heligoland stamps. It was impressed in *black*.

**HELGOLAND**

Mr. J. Keller, of Halle, possesses a ½ schilling stamp, not only obliterated with this "Helgoland" mark, but bearing also Type 14, in *blue*, a mark often found upon letters from Hamburg.

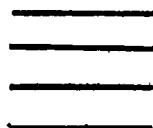
**STADTFR.**

In this instance it must have been

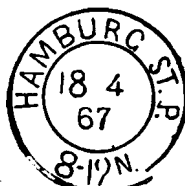
applied to the stamp unintentionally, for one obliteration would seem to be quite sufficient.

As we stated above, the Post Office at Hamburg seems to have had no fixed rule as to the obliterations to be used for the Heligoland stamps, but employed the first that came to hand.\* Thus we have seen or heard of the following:—

Type 15, four horizontal lines. This is the well-known cancellation found upon the stamps of Hamburg: we have seen it, impressed in *blue*, upon a 2 schilling stamp of Heligoland.

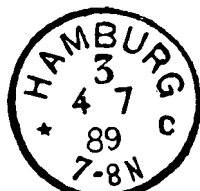
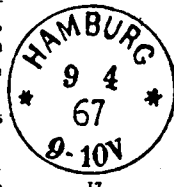


Type 16, a circular mark, inscribed "HAMBURG ST. P." with figures denoting the day, month, and year in the centre, and the hour below. This we have seen in *blue* on a stamp of 1867. Our illustration shows the outer circle broken on the lower right, which is the condition in which we have found this variety; it should presumably exist with the line unbroken.



In the collection of Mr. A. Rosenberg is a specimen of the ½ schilling, of the first issue, with an obliteration in *black* of the design shown in Type 17.

Mr. Wülbern has described to us a similar round mark, inscribed "St. P. A. HAMBURG" with the day, month, and year; reported to have been impressed in *blue*, in 1867. We have not seen this obliteration (of which Type 18 is, we suppose, a fancy portrait.—*Ed. M. J.*).



Similar mark, Type 19, inscribed "HAMBURG" only, with the day, month, year, and hour. Struck in *black*.

\* It is evident that all the foregoing, as well as most of those that follow, were what may be termed *Postmarks*, rather than *Obliterating Marks*. The special Heligoland marks were intended, as Mons. Moens states, to indicate the place from which the letters came; and that they were struck across the stamps, and thus served a double purpose, instead of being struck at the side of the stamps, is due no doubt to the fact that, in two of the German towns referred to, no special obliterating marks appear to have been employed at all. In each case we may suppose that both the special mark and the date stamp of the town should have been impressed upon the letter, and if the stamps had not been already obliterated by the one they would be struck with the other, there probably being no special instructions as to which was to be used for that purpose. In Hamburg a special *obliterating mark* was employed for ordinary letters; this seems to have been very seldom used for cancelling Heligoland stamps, probably because the officials were not ordered to use it upon the Heligoland letters, and it would have been extra trouble to strike a third mark upon them, in addition to the special mark and the Hamburg date stamp. We cannot accuse the Hamburg officials of want of care in this matter, unless it is shown (and it does not appear) that the letters passing through that office did not bear the special mark, though it was not always used for obliterating the stamps.—*Ed. M. J.*



*C. Ritzebüttel-Cuxhaven.*

Ritzebüttel is a suburb which was united in 18—? to Cuxhaven, of which town it forms, at it were, a part. From that time the letters have borne the date stamp of Cuxhaven, a small but flourishing seaport.

The only Ritzebüttel postmark known upon the stamps is Type 20; it was used as an obliterating mark from 1867 to 1870. The word measures 38×3½ mm. It was impressed in black.

**RITZEBÜTTEL**

20

A special stamp was employed at Cuxhaven in 1873, indicating the place of departure as well as that of arrival: "Aus Helgoland — über Cuxhaven" (from Heligoland for Cuxhaven). This was also struck in black.

**Aus Helgoland  
über Cuxhaven**

21

From May, 1873, there were also employed date stamps,



22



23

having the name of the town above, with the date in the centre and the hour below. We find two types of this:—

Type 22, measuring 24 mm. in diameter.  
" 23 " 26½ mm. "

and with a star at each side. Both were impressed in black.

3. *Accidental Obliterations.*

It sometimes happened that the officials who cleared the letter boxes of the mail packets arriving from Heligoland, in their hurry to forward the mails, omitted to obliterate the stamps. In such cases, the stamps would be cancelled at some one of the Post Offices through which the letters passed, or at the office from which they were delivered. It is thus that we find divers stamps with postmarks as varied as they are numerous.

Mr. Rosenberg has found such obliterations upon the stamps of packets transmitted to Stade, a town between Cuxhaven and Harburg, and again upon letters to Hanover, Berlin, Husum, and Jassy. We ourselves have met with 20 pfennig stamps, of the edition of 1885, obliterated with Type 24, on letters addressed to Hamburg. One of these letters bore also the oblong mark of Cuxhaven, and had been despatched by rail from that town *via* Harburg, which is situated on the left bank of the Elbe, opposite Hamburg. It was at Harburg probably that the letters were sorted, and despatched to their various destinations.

We have also seen, in the possession of Mr. Franz, of Leipsic, a 2 schilling stamp, of 1867, obliterated with

**FRANCO**

25

Type 25. This is one of the obliterations of Oldenburg, thus employed to satisfy the require-

ments of the Post Office of Heligoland, over whose interests the whole world seemed to keep watch!

A copy of the 20 pfennig, *vermillion*, has come to us with a circular postmark inscribed "LILLE À CALAIS" and a date in the centre. Impressed in black.

**HARBURG**  
\* IN HANNOVER \*  
26.8.85 8-10N

24

It is very probable that many other obliterations of this nature exist upon the Heligoland stamps, but copies thus cancelled can only be looked upon as interesting curiosities.

We may also reckon among the accidental obliterations one which is submitted to us by Mr. Ohrt. It is supposed to have been applied, in Heligoland, to a ¼ sch., red, stamp. The letters "andirt," forming the latter part of the word "Recomandirt," as shown in Type 26, are all that appear upon the stamp. Our correspondent has had his stamp examined by the principal specialists in the

**Recomandirt.**

26

stamps of Heligoland, who all declare the obliteration to be perfectly genuine. Upon what evidence they ground their opinion we cannot say; but, not having the same confidence, we enquired of Mr. Pilger, ex-Postmaster of Heligoland, who assured us that, to his knowledge, he had never employed this postmark.

In *The London Philatelist* for 1893, page 215, a stamp is described bearing the letters "irt," which form part apparently of the same mark. Even supposing it to be authentic, it is still of no special value, since it is by accident that it was struck upon the stamp, instead of in its proper place upon the letter.

The Heligoland Post Office also made use of an oblong stamp, 39×10½ mm., inscribed "Unzurlichend—frankirt," which we mention here in case it should chance to have been sometimes struck partly upon a stamp; it is of no greater importance than the preceding, or than the letter "T" in an oblong frame with the corners tapered.

Lastly, we have met with two wrappers, 5 and 10 pfennig, united by two 10 pfennig adhesives, and bearing the circular mark, Type 27. This would appear to have been applied in England, and may also have been used to obliterate stamps, when this had not been done already. We find it impressed in lilac-brown.



27

We have said nothing as to the penstroke obliterations which have been shown us; these have no value whatever, there being no means of proving them to be authentic.

(Concluded.)

STAMPS ON CHEMICAL PAPER.

From "The Metropolitan Philatelist."

THE older collectors recollect the 1866 series of Brazil appearing with a strange blue tinge to the paper, but few, if any, knew the cause of this peculiarity. It was vaguely called chemical paper, but what the purport might be or what advantages it offered has remained a mystery up to the present date. It now transpires that this bluish tinge was caused by the paper having been treated with an alkali which only slightly altered the appearance of the stamp, but when a second solution was applied in cancellation, chemical action ensued which entirely obliterated the stamp. It will be seen by the circular which we reprint in full that our own Government was experimenting with the principle. It is very likely that stamps so treated may have passed through the hands of collectors and dealers and been discarded as worthless owing to the excessive obliteration.

The Brazilian Government does not appear to have used

the reagent in cancellation, for we have no recollection of having met with specimens badly disfigured. Specimens of the 2 c. and 3 c. United States stamps so treated are now before us, both being distinguished by a pale brown tint, the cancelling ink being blue.

**"FRANCIS' SELF-CANCELLING STAMPS.**

"PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

"SIR,—Several years ago I invented and patented a mechanical punch for defacing post stamps. It was deemed practicable in many respects for 'killing' stamps on letters, but the Department at Washington replied that the attention of the Government was turned to chemistry.

"Since that time I have experimented in many ways, and, at length, succeeded in inventing an effective method of cancelling Post, Internal Revenue, and other stamps, which I claim can be accomplished more permanently and thoroughly and with less trouble and expense than that now pursued. As an endorsement of this statement the reader is referred to the appended letters from responsible parties of many years' experience in the departments whence have issued their special reports.

"On visiting Washington, and laying the matter before the Government, Hon. A. N. Zevery, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who has charge of these particular subjects, immediately ordered ten thousand stamps to be prepared, under my direction, by the National Bank Note Company of New York, who have the contract for the manufacture of all United States Post Office stamps. This Company was also requested to carefully test the merits of the invention, and report accordingly. Commissioner Lewis also ordered ten thousand Internal Revenue stamps to be prepared, under my direction, by Messrs. Butler & Carpenter, of Philadelphia, who have the contract for Internal Revenue stamps in this country. After nearly three weeks of careful experiments, the Secretary of the National Bank Note Company reported favourably to Washington of the invention, and courteously furnished me with the annexed letter, the original of which I have in my possession.

"In the meantime I had called on Professor John C. Draper and engaged his efficient services in testing the value of my cancelling ink, as combined with the stamps, and received in reply the subjoined document.

"I sent a copy of this letter to Hon. A. N. Zevery at Washington, and subsequently called on him in person. He then informed me that it would be requisite to obtain the report of some postmaster as to the practicability of the invention as a newly applied method, and accordingly addressed a letter to the Bank Note Company to forward some of my prepared stamps to T. Coggeshall, Postmaster, Newport, R. I., notifying him that it was the desire of the Government that he should give the matter a thorough testing, and then report. I waited on the Postmaster, and, after a most careful examination, was told that he would report to Mr. Zevery on his favourable opinion of the matter. In the meantime, Mr. Coggeshall said he would be very happy to give me his views in the form of a letter, and presented me with the one below. Here we have the favourable report of a practical chemist on the efficiency of my agents; one from the Secretary of a Bank Note Company under whose supervision thousands of stamps are daily manufactured; and thirdly, the endorsements of an experienced Postmaster, whose remarks must of necessity have weight with all those who are interested in the success of the present invention.

"It is not my purpose to describe fully, in these pages, the invention, but merely to give the main features of the new principle, which are as follows:—

**"SELF-CANCELLING POST STAMPS.**

"The paper on which the stamp-head is printed is first wetted in a certain very cheap chemical solution. The stamp is then gummed and perforated as formerly. When purchased, the stamp is moistened as usual and attached to the letter. But when the Post Office clerk takes up the letter to sort it from the others for different States, on his right-hand thumb is a small cotton which is a sponge with a feeder, which is soaked in another chemical solution, kept secret for governmental reasons. Now as it is necessary for the clerk to take hold of the letter to throw it aside, of

necessity his thumb comes in contact with the stamp; an instantaneous combination takes place, and a defacement comes out that has been endorsed, by those who have seen it, as much superior to the present ink. Moreover, my cancellation can only affect the stamp, which is prepared; for if the thumb-sponge wet the envelope, it dries off without any mark, while the present 'killer' now used daubs over various parts of the envelope, besides affecting the stamp. Take for instance a large envelope with some eighteen or nineteen stamps, such as I myself have seen cancelled by the present system. It requires eighteen or nineteen blows to effect this, while with my system the thumb is rapidly slid over the whole number of stamps, and by this one motion they are more rapidly and thoroughly cancelled. Thousands of times a day the locality or 'Rating Mark' is put on the stamp, to save time and trouble, which does not sufficiently destroy it, and leaves an almost invariably undecipherable mark of locality. This has been positively forbidden by the Postmaster-General. If my method were adopted, the rating mark would always be placed on the left-hand lower corner, while the thumb, in arranging the 'letters,' would cancel the stamps.

**"SELF-CANCELLING INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.**

"It was necessary that the post stamps should not be cancelled till seen by the clerk in the Post Office, and afterwards defaced. But it is the reverse with Internal Revenue stamps. They must cancel the moment they are attached. This has been accomplished after much trouble and no little experiment, the method being not only cheap, but entirely satisfactory. The stamp presents the same appearance as the present one, having been only soaked in the prepared water previous to printing; then, when dry, a coat of gum is applied over a stencil plate leaving the word 'Paid,' 'Cancelled,' 'U. S.,' or any of their equivalents. When the stamp is run through the perforator, it also passes through two buffers, where a powdered preparation is rolled in. When wanted for use, by wetting the stamp, as formerly, the saliva acts as an agent, combines the two chemical preparations, and immediately a black bar or the words 'Paid,' 'U. S.,' come out, permanently cancelling the stamp and doing away with the tedious and annoying practice now enforced of putting one's initials on the stamp. When it is known that about one million Revenue stamps and nearly one million and a half post stamps are manufactured daily, the value of the invention and a granted royalty may be fully appreciated by those even of a speculative mind.

**"PRACTICAL RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED IN THE UNITED STATES ALONE.**

"There are 1,500,000 Postage stamps made daily, and 1,000,000 Internal Revenue stamps, making 2,500,000 stamps: and in one year of 313 working days, 782,500,000 stamps.

"At 1 cent royalty per thousand, it would yield . . . . .	\$7825 per year.
At 2 cents . . . . .	15,650 "
At 3 " . . . . .	23,475 "
At 4 " . . . . .	31,300 "
At 5 " . . . . .	39,125 "

"This last was the royalty which I proposed to ask the United States.

"Though different parties are now negotiating for the United States and various portions of the world, I am still at liberty to receive offers, and would state that Patent Rights for this and other countries are for sale.

"Yours respectfully,

"SAMUEL W. FRANCIS.

"121, EAST NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.

"Letter from Prof. John C. Draper:—

"NEW YORK FREE ACADEMY,  
"COR. OF LEXINGTON AVE. AND 23D ST.,

"February 28, 1865.

"DR. S. W. FRANCIS,

"Dear Sir,—I have made a great many experiments during the past two weeks to find a reagent which would remove the chemical cancel by the — process, but have failed to find a single reagent which will remove the stain

without defacing the stamp to such an extent as to lead to detection.

"The cancel with which I have experimented is that which is to be employed on postage stamps.

"With this cancel some of the reagents, as acids, produce a blue colour, others do not have any effect, while others, as the Cyanide of Potassium and Hydrate of Potassa, even when the paper has been soaked for twenty-four hours in water, merely turn the stain and whole surface of the stamp a reddish brown colour, and themselves become agents for cancellation.

"It seems to me that the presence of the — in the paper will itself act as a part of detective of any attempt to tamper with the stamps prepared according to the proposed process; and if the preparation is kept secret by the Government, any attempt to remove — stain colour before the stamp is employed would lead to detection, for the stamp would then refuse to give the colour with the cancelling fluid; at the same time, a mere wetting of the stamp by water would not injure it, for enough — would remain in the paper to give the colour with the cancelling fluid.

"As regards the application of the process to the internal revenue stamps, its chief advantage is the great saving in time, for now one has to wait for the ink on the stamp to dry before anything can be done with the document to which it is applied. When successive pages have to be stamped, the convenience of the new process is very great. Removal of the stain from the stamp is out of the question, for the document only has force while the stamps are still attached. There is, therefore, no desire to remove them; if there was, the present system of cancellation is valueless, for the writing ink on the surface of the stamp is more readily removed than the stain which the chemical cancel produces in the tissue of the paper.

"Very truly yours,  
"JNO. C. DRAPER, M.D.

"PROF. ANAL. CHEM. UNIVERSITY, N. Y., AND  
NAT. HISTORY IN FREE ACADEMY.

"Letter from J. Macdonough, Secretary National Bank Note Co.

"NO. 1, WALL ST., NEW YORK,  
"March 16, 1865.

"DR. S. W. FRANCIS,

"Dear Sir,—I have carefully examined and tested the specimens of U.S. postage stamps, prepared by the National Bank Note Co. under your direction, with the following result:

"The finished stamp is anti-photographic.

"Any attempt to remove the cancelling mark by a simple process and ordinary reagents must be immediately detected—nearly all of the acids causing the stamp paper to become intensely blue, while the alkalis change it to a deep brown.

"I find that by a tedious and complicated process the cancelling mark may be removed from the stamp and the stamp cleaned, but the process is one which would not ordinarily be resorted to. A stamp so cleaned could not again be cancelled by your solution, and therefore would become its own detective in case of fraud.

"In view of the above I have no hesitation in stating that so far as the preparation of the stamp and its cancelling qualities are concerned, it is all that you have claimed for it.

"Very respectfully,  
"Your obedient servant,  
"J. MACDONOUGH.

"Letter from T. Coggeshall, Postmaster, Newport, R.I.

"POST OFFICE, NEWPORT, R.I.  
"March 30, 1865.

"DEAR SIR,—In conformity with the order of the Hon. A. N. Zevely, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, I have this day personally tested your method of cancelling postage stamps. After thorough and systematic experiments, I feel it due to you to certify hereby to the valuableness of your invention. I judge the security against forgery, and of use of stamps after cancellation, to be entirely guarded by your method. I have no hesitation in offering my testimony favouring its adoption by the Government. The economy of labour in its use is apparent, as all letters are distributed before stamping, and the cancellation is effectively done as

they are distributed. Many stamps from Post offices are badly cancelled, the office mark generally being upon the stamp, thus rendering it quite impossible to determine where the letter is mailed.

"Permit me to suggest that you cause to be prepared a lighter, thinner rubber for the right-hand thumb, with a fine small sponge, or soft bristles, like a brush, upon the ball of the thumb (I should prefer the latter). With this, I believe your cancelling fluid may be used without soiling the most delicate envelope. I shall communicate with the Hon. Third Assistant Postmaster-General of my experiments.

"Very respectfully,  
"T. COGGESHALL.

"DR. S. W. FRANCIS, NEW YORK CITY.

"Letter from John E. Gavit, Vice-President of American Bank Note Co.

"NEW YORK, April 26, 1865.

"DEAR SIR,—In the early attempts to furnish a secure stamp for Government use, attention was mainly directed to the matter of imitation; but years of experience have demonstrated that the real danger is from *imperfect cancellation*. No plan that I have seen or heard of so effectually meets this difficulty as that patented by yourself. Its effectiveness is only surpassed by the simplicity and certainty of its mode of application, which at the same instant interrogates (*sic*) its genuineness and prevents its use a second time.

"This subject has been one of much thought to many ingenious minds, but your mode appears to me to have reached the desired end in the simplest way, and therefore the one to be valued above all others.

"Truly yours,  
"JOHN E. GAVIT.

"DR. S. W. FRANCIS."

## SIERRA LEONE FISCALS.

IN two recent numbers we have made allusions to certain stamps of this Colony supposed to have been, in one case, issued for postal use, and in the others postally used. We do not refer now to the *Fiscal* stamps which were converted into *Postage* stamps last year, but to the 5s. on 1s., about which we published a letter in July last, and the *Revenue* stamps with supposed postal obliterations which we described last month.

A letter in the January number of *The London Philatelist* led us to look up the history of the first of these, and in looking that up we came upon the history of the others also. We place both before our readers.

The 5s. on 1s. was chronicled in *The Philatelic Record* for July, 1887, with an illustration which we reproduce herewith, the chronicle and the illustration being copied from *Le Timbre-Poste* of the same month. The latter journal had alluded to this stamp (and to other stamps said to have been prepared for fiscal use) in November, 1885, but nothing definite as to the actual existence of such varieties seems to have been known at that date.

In August, 1887, *The Philatelic Record* states as follows:—

"With reference to the One Shilling, surcharged in black with SIERRA—5s.—LEONE, a correspondent writes us that this stamp belongs to a set of fiscal stamps prepared for use some years ago; but the actual use of them, even for their intended purpose, is very doubtful. As a stock of this set has lately made its appearance, it is probable that the Post Office has cleared out the lot as useless stock. There can be no doubt, however, of the fact that the stamp so surcharged has been in existence some years."



The October number gives further details, obtained from an official source, to the effect that:—

"About three years since a revenue stamp ordinance came into operation, and postage stamps were declared usable until other revenue stamps could be obtained. When these arrived, the overprinted ones" (that is, the 5s. on 1s.) "were withdrawn, and all were cancelled by drawing a red ink mark across them. The stamps in question were never issued to the Post Office for sale, or as postage stamps, and are purely fiscal.

"Another lot of stamps for temporary revenue use, consisting of One Penny, Threepence, Sixpence, and One Shilling, were printed in England from the postal stamp dies and were sent out; but, as the proper revenue stamps were expected so shortly, they were *never issued*."

Finally, as far as this surcharged stamp is concerned, *The Ph. R.* of November, 1887, says:—

"The Colonial Secretary writes, under date of 10th September last: 'If any were ever used for postage during the short time they were in use, it must have been very few indeed, as none were issued for sale to the Post Office; but it may have been possible one or two went through. To sum up, they were not issued as postage stamps.' We understand this from the letter, that the stamps were issued purely for a fiscal purpose; but if any had been used for postal purposes they would have been accepted in payment of the postal tax. None appear to have been so used, as not a single specimen with a postal obliteration is known, so far as we are aware of. As to the other lot of 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., these were never issued at all, so that we are not likely to hear of them either as provisional, postage, or revenue stamps."

About these latter labels the Editor of *The Ph. R.* was a little too sanguine, for in July, 1888, specimens with postal obliterations, similar to those which we described in January, had begun to come on the market, and it seems probable that some of the stock of these unissued revenue stamps were cancelled in this way, to make them more palatable to stamp collectors than the red-barred 5s. had proved; these, however, were quickly scotched also.

Now, after a lapse of nearly ten years, an attempt seems to be made to trot out these curiosities again, and the present officials of the Colony are said to express a belief that the 5s. stamp was "for postage, and not for postage and revenue"; whereas it is absolutely certain that this stamp was made and issued for fiscal purposes, and not a single specimen has, as far as we are aware, been produced that can be proved to have paid postage.

## REVIEWS.

THE Berlin Philatelic Club, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of its foundation, which auspicious event occurred in January, has issued to its members and to a few other favoured individuals a most beautiful book, edited by Messrs. H. Fraenkel, Dr. F. Kalckhoff, C. Lindenberg, and P. Ohrt, and containing a series of very interesting articles written by these gentlemen and by other members of the Club. Seldom have we regretted more acutely our ignorance of German than upon the receipt of this very valuable addition to our library, for which we are none the less grateful to our kind friends in Berlin, whom we congratulate most heartily upon the tenth birthday of their Club, and upon the manner in which they have celebrated it.

But while we are unable, unfortunately, to do justice to the greater part of the contents of the book, we must not omit to notice some articles which are printed not only in German, but also in the languages in which they are written, and which may serve as samples of the whole. The first is one by Mr. M. P. Castle, and treats of the *Rarer Stamps of Great Britain*, giving, as his own personal experiences and the study of the collections shown at the late Exhibition so well enable him to do, an excellent summary of the greater and lesser rarities among our British stamps, showing the reasons why some of them are so scarce in mint condition, and placing the sub-varieties in an approximate order of merit.

Following this is a short paper, by Dr. E. Diena, upon the 1 bajocco stamp of the Roman States, from which we learn that there are two varieties of this stamp to be found, differing not in the actual type, but in the making-up of the plate. The stamps, as we all know, were separated from one another on the sheet by double lines, both horizontally and vertically. The sheets in each case consisted of four groups, or panes, of 25 stamps, each pane being formed of five rows of five. The lines separating the stamps were ordinary printer's *rules*, and in the first setting the vertical *rules* were continuous and the horizontal ones small pieces each the width of a stamp, while in the second setting the horizontal *rules* were continuous and the vertical in short pieces. In both cases the top, bottom, and sides of each pane were formed of continuous double lines; but every specimen in which a non-continuous line can be seen can be assigned to the edition to which it belongs. The first printing from the second setting is believed not to have taken place earlier than October, 1864, and this variety should therefore be scarcer on the whole than the other. As might be supposed the earlier variety is the more common *used*, and the later more common *unused*.

A longer paper, by Mons. Moens, treats of the Essays for the stamps of Holland, and includes details as to the *proofs* of some of the issued types, which appear at one time to have been struck off in an infinite number of varieties of colour, and to have been distributed somewhat lavishly!

At the end of the book, the articles in which are arranged alphabetically under the names of their authors, is one by Mr. Westoby upon the old subject, *Bleuë par la Gomme*. The original theory of chemical action between the gum and the ink was, as Mr. Westoby states, exploded by the discovery of the fact that sheets that had never been gummed were in some instances as deeply *blued* as any of the gummed sheets; but the idea of *chemical* action of some sort appears still to be prevalent. Our own view is rather that no *chemical* action, properly so-called, took place at all, but that there was a *blue* ingredient in the ink which was very soluble in water, and which spread to a greater or less extent in the paper, according as the latter was more or less damp; this ingredient also may have varied in amount and in solubility. The gum being afterwards spread over the back would also help to spread this soluble colour, which would naturally be taken up to some extent by the liquid.

We hope to return to one of the other papers in this book in a future number; but we have said sufficient to show the high standard of its contents, and the philatelic authority of their writers.

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MR. WESTOBY'S treatise on *The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe* is growing apace, and bids fair to become not a book but a library. Parts III. and IV. reached us too late for notice last month, so we have had a little time for their perusal. These two instalments carry us from Bremen to German East Africa, the various States that are, or have been, independent (postally) being arranged in alphabetical order. Thus we have the German States placed alphabetically, and the stamps of *Thurn and Taxis*, the *North German Confederation*, and the *German Empire* given together—in that order—under *Germany*. We are not sure that, strictly speaking, *Finland* should not go with *Russia*, as *Hungary* with *Austria*, but where the matter is so good the order is a secondary consideration.

Under *Bremen* we note that the author omits to state that the 3 grote is on *laid* paper, all the other values being on *wove*; and there is no division made into Issues, as in other cases, perhaps because all the values came out separately. Under *Brunswick*, the first of the German States, alphabetically, to employ stamps embossed at Berlin, a description is given of the method of production of the plates for that process. Under *Bulgaria* we find some doubt expressed as to the character of the "5" on 30 st. of 1884, surcharged in *black*. There is no allusion to the second variety of type of the 25 st. Unpaid Letter Stamps, a variety which does not seem to be generally chronicled, though it certainly exists. The differences between this and the 1884 type are not as pronounced as in the case of the 5 st. of 1893, but some re-engraving was done. To the list of British stamps surcharged "CYPRUS" Plates 193 and 196 of the 1d. should perhaps be added, though it seems doubtful whether any specimens of these ever got into circulation, the only copies

known having been found among the remainders. There are some discrepancies between Mr. Westoby's descriptions of the overprints " $\frac{1}{2}$ " applied to the  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre of Cyprus and the dimensions given in our publishers' Catalogue. These, however, are accounted for by the fact that Mr. Westoby's measurements are taken between the figures "1," and those in the catalogue are between the ends of the fraction lines. We fancy, however, that the author is in error in making the wide variety of the large overprint the normal type upon the stamps watermarked Crown & CA, as those with the narrow variety are apparently by far the commoner. Under *Finland* we find it stated that copies of the oval stamps without the pearls in the Posthorns have been found to exist as adhesives. This is, we think, a new discovery; we do not recollect having seen it announced previously. The stamps of *France* are very fully dealt with, and form the subject of a most interesting chapter, but it was not to be expected that it should contain any information that is actually new to philatelists. Part IV. concludes with the stamps of Germany—Thurn and Taxis, North German Confederation, German Empire—and German offices abroad.

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JUST in time for review this month—and if we were not a little belated we should have had to delay this notice—we have received a copy of the most delightful book upon Stamp Collecting which it has yet been our fortune to meet with. It is entitled *The Stamp Collector*, by W. J. Hardy and E. D. Bacon, and forms one of The Collector Series published by George Redway. The name of Mr. Hardy, as a philatelic writer, is not yet familiar to us; but, with the assistance of Mr. Bacon and—shall we add?—of Mr. Redway's printers, he has produced a book which should be a delight to collectors of all kinds, a book from which the non-philatelist may learn what are the fascinations of our hobby, and which contains a vast quantity of information of interest to philatelists, both learned and unlearned.

The arrangement of the contents shows a thorough appreciation of the wants of the two great classes into which we have divided those to whom such a book appeals. An introductory chapter, giving a description of what Stamp Collecting is and how it should be pursued, is followed by a history of the issue of stamps, in our own and in other countries, and of some of the means employed for indicating payment of postage, etc., before the introduction of the Postage Stamp proper. We then have a chapter upon the Origin and Development of Collecting, giving some most interesting details on the subject of early Catalogues, Albums, and Stamp Literature. Under the heading "Stamps Made for Collectors" we have a *résumé* of the too numerous cases in which philately has not been altogether justified of her children—has, in fact, been in danger of being devoured by her illegitimate offspring. Chapter v. treats of Art in Postage Stamps, and points out the interest attaching to stamp art, especially when conspicuous principally by its absence. "Stamps with Stories" is judiciously sandwiched between the chapter on Art and another upon History in Postage Stamps, the latter of which shows how much of modern history can be gleaned from a properly arranged collection, even of common stamps; and further chapters upon Local Stamps, the Stamp Market (this will impress the outsider), Post Cards (an interesting subject, which is sadly neglected at the present time), and Famous Collections, with an appendix including descriptions of twelve photographic plates of stamps interesting for various reasons, a List of Useful Works for the Student, and the Principal Philatelic Societies, complete a most excellent programme equally excellently carried out. The whole work shows evidence of a practised hand, with a thorough philatelist to guide it, and forms not only a valuable addition to philatelic literature, but one which by the general interest of its contents, the manner in which they are set forth, and the attractive get-up of the volume, is calculated to do much for the further popularity of philately.

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MESSRS. BROWN & SKIPTON, of Salisbury, send us a tiny booklet entitled *The Collectors' "Want" Book*, intended, as its name implies, to contain a list of "wants," and furnished with columns for their description in accordance with our publishers' Catalogue. It is a very neat little book, and we should say admirably fitted for its purpose; it will suit pockets for which the Catalogue itself is still too bulky.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

BY C. J. PHILLIPS.

IT is with extreme regret that we have to announce the sudden death of Mr. Th. Notthafft, of Mr. Th. Notthafft, one of the best St. Petersburg, known Russian collectors. About January 20th last, Mr. Notthafft wrote to us that he was feeling rather out of sorts, and that he was going for a month or two to the South of France in order to recuperate. At the time he had no idea that he had any serious illness, but suddenly symptoms of a dreadful internal disease developed while he was at Nice, and he died there on February 6th.

Mr. Th. Notthafft was of almost world-wide reputation as a philatelist; he had been a collector of stamps for certainly over twenty years, and during the past eight years had been a great enthusiast, and chiefly during that time had accumulated one of the finest collections in the Russian empire. He was especially fond of entire envelopes, of which he possessed one of the best collections, in our opinion deserving to rank very closely with that of Herr von Ferrary, and of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling. Mr. Notthafft was known personally by a good many of the leading collectors of London and the district, the last occasion upon which he met his English *confrères* being at a dinner at the Savoy about two years ago. He was a member of the Philatelic Society of London, as well as of the most important societies upon the Continent.

After many of his early years had been passed in various capitals of Europe in the acquisition of an extensive knowledge of banking affairs, he finally settled down in St. Petersburg some twelve years ago, and gradually rose to the position of Co-Director of the International Bank of Commerce in that city, and in 1896 he was appointed Co-Director of the newly-established Russo-Chinese Bank. We may mention as a notable fact of the esteem in which he was held by the authorities, that he and his Co-Director were received at a special audience by the Tzar in the Winter Palace. This is a mark of esteem that has rarely been accorded to commercial men in Russia. At Easter, 1896, we had the pleasure of visiting St. Petersburg for the first time, and there we first learned to thoroughly appreciate the great kindness and amiability of the late Mr. Notthafft. He personally did all that lay in his power during our visit there to make it as pleasant as possible, and gave up a large amount of his time with this object in view. Therefore all the more can we say with truth that we have lost a good and true friend as well as a very esteemed client. It is certainly most unfortunate for philately in Russia that two such prominent and keen philatelists as H. I. H. the late Grand Duke Alexis Mikhaelovitch and Mr. Th. Notthafft should have been called away, and in both cases at such an early age. We understand that Mr. Notthafft was in his forty-fifth year. He leaves behind him to mourn his loss a widow, a son of eleven years, and a daughter of four years of age. Mr. Notthafft was a Bavarian by birth, and had married in St. Petersburg a most amiable American lady, who was good enough to entertain us several times on our visit to Russia, and to whom we tender our most respectful sympathies in her great loss.

ONCE again we have to record a great loss in our trade, in the sudden death of Mr. G. B. Calman, of our very dear friend Mr. G. B. Calman, of New York. The late Mr.

Calman spent the latter part of last year at Davos Platz, in Switzerland, for the benefit of his health, as he was suffering from symptoms of pulmonary disease. He had also suffered greatly from his throat, and eventually the doctor at Davos Platz strongly recommended him to go home, in order to undergo an operation for the purpose of securing permanent relief. Mr. Calman therefore returned in the latter part of December, and finally succumbed, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, on January 25th last. Mr. Calman leaves a widow and one daughter to mourn his loss.

He was Vice-President of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Limited, but was perhaps better known in this country as head of the large wholesale stamp business conducted by himself and his brother, Mr. Albert Calman, at 299, Pearl Street, New York, and had for many years past been in the habit of visiting this country at least annually. We are sure that no American dealer was more respected and thoroughly liked on this side of the water than the late G. B. Calman. The visits of "Gus" (as he was familiarly called by his friends) were always looked forward to with the greatest pleasure, as he had always the latest anecdotes to relate, and was a most interesting companion in all matters even outside philately. Through the stress of circumstances, our late dear friend certainly had too much work to do; not only was he interested in the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. and in the wholesale trade in stamps, but he had a very large glue and varnish business, and had also interests in several other businesses of entirely diverse natures. He was a man of the utmost energy, and would work from early morning until late at night when his health would permit. He was a very able linguist, being quite at home in English, French, German, Spanish, and possibly other languages. Mr. Calman had been in constant and large business relations with this firm for many years, far longer than the present proprietors can recollect.

The heartfelt sympathy of all members of the trade, and of those collectors who knew Mr. Calman, will, we are sure, be with his widow and his brothers in the loss that they have sustained.

\* \* \*

IN the October number of our *Journal*, in this column, we referred to the purchase of the Ellison collection by Messrs.

Mr. Hagen. Falling & Co., of Sydney, who were stated to be selling through Mr. Fred Hagen of that city, our information being derived partly from a collector in Brisbane who has recently died, and partly from a certain source in Sydney. We learn, however, from the *Australian Philatelist* of December, that the purchaser was Mr. Fred Hagen himself, and we therefore have to tender our apologies to this gentleman for the unintentional misstatement made in our October *Journal*.

We congratulate Mr. Hagen upon his purchase, which appears to have been a valuable one, although a very large proportion of the collection had been sold before Mr. Hagen acquired the balance of it, to prove which we quote the following remarks from a letter which we hold from a well-known Australian dealer:—

"Before Hagen ever saw the late Dr. Ellison's stamps (since his death), I had three or four pulls at them. I went to Brisbane (800 miles from Sydney) three times to buy of Ellison, Junior, and slept several nights in his mother's house. My purchases included nearly 200 Sydney Views,

mostly pennies, 8d. and 6d. laureated by the score, and other Australians in large quantities, large lots of first and early issues of Ceylon, Nevis, St. Vincent, and other British Colonies, U.S.A. early unused and Departmentals."

We might state that we have received this letter since the article appeared in our *Journal* for October, and it of course confirms the fact that only the balance of the collection was purchased by Mr. Hagen.

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#### The Queen of Holland and Stamp Collecting.

We are constantly seeing in the daily Press and elsewhere that Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina of Holland not only possesses, but takes a great interest in a large collection of postage stamps. We made some enquiries recently into the truth of this statement, and we are informed, under date of February 8th, by Her Majesty's private secretary, "That Her Majesty has no collection of postage stamps at all, and never had one, and does not wish to see any stamps." We therefore trust that this authoritative statement will help somewhat to cool such rumours, although we much doubt it, after reading such common misstatements as, first, "that the Tzar of Russia is a great collector," and secondly, that "Lord Rothschild has purchased the Duke of York's collection." Both of these statements are, we need hardly say, absolute fabrications.

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#### Sheffield Philatelic Exhibition.

We congratulate the Sheffield Philatelic Society on the result of the Exhibition which closed on January 26th. The exhibitors were only eight in number, but the exhibits were of great importance and very varied. We congratulate especially the President and Mr. J. Lee Pike, Hon. Sec., upon the success that has followed their efforts. Mr. J. F. Pearce sent a fine exhibit, mostly of European stamps. Mr. J. H. Chapman showed Belgium, Holland, the Dutch Colonies, Norway, Tuscany, etc., with a special collection of the stamps of Roumania. Mr. Wilmot Taylor showed a small general collection of the stamps of Great Britain, consisting of used and unused specimens, and a separate collection of stamps selected for their clever workmanship and exquisite colouring and designs. Mr. R. Sneath showed ten cards of B. E. Africa, and seven cards of B. S. Africa, including many of the rare provisionals of these interesting stamps. Mr. G. H. Hunt showed a very fine and large collection of the postage stamps of Great Britain, including also Mulready envelopes and embossed envelope stamps, single and combined. Mr. Hunt also showed an almost complete set of the African Colonies, and also of the various Chartered Companies. Mr. Hunt further showed a very fine and comprehensive collection of the U.S.A. postage stamps, comprising over 500 varieties. In fact, as far as we can gather from the report that we have received, Mr. Hunt's exhibit seems to have been the *pièce de résistance* of the Exhibition.

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THE first Exhibition of Postage Stamps, under the auspices of the Calcutta Philatelic Society of India, is being held in the Government Art Gallery near the Museum.

The work of preparing the exhibits fell to Messrs. C. F. and F. A. Larmour, who have acquitted themselves well. Although only a year in existence, the Society has one hundred members, and the Exhibition is one of which a much older body might be proud.

The First Class is India, there being two exhibits by Messrs. Stewart Wilson and Larmour. The former exhibits all the varieties of India, and most of the rare stamps in blocks. Mr. F. A. Larmour shows full sheets of the first issue.

In Class II. (Afghanistan and Kashmir) the exhibitors are Major Day and Messrs. Cornwall and Sassoon Gubby. Major Day's exhibits comprise only a portion of what he exhibited in London this year, and for which he won a gold medal. In this class are also included all the original dies of Kashmir, stamps lent by the Government of Kashmir. These show distinctly and thoroughly how they have been

defaced, so as to prevent the possibility of reprints being made.

In Class IV. (stamps of British India surcharged for use in Chamba, Faridkot, and Gwalior) the exhibitors are Messrs. Cornwall, Andrews, and Stewart Wilson. The exhibit of the latter gentleman shows numerous varieties of error, many of them of extreme rarity.

Class V. (Great Britain) is represented by Mr. Goodwin Norman and by Mr. C. F. Larmour. In the exhibits of the latter nearly every plate number, no matter how rare, is shown, and numerous varieties in bewildering numbers produce an excellent show.

Class VI. (Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and Ceylon). The exhibitors are Messrs. Lyall, Sassoon Gubboy, C. F. Larmour, and Stewart Wilson. This class shows special excellence in Ceylon, especially in the pence issues.

Class VII. (West African Colonies). The exhibitors are Messrs. Larmour and Goodwin Norman.

Class VIII. (British East Africa, British Central Africa, and Zanzibar). Mr. Stewart Wilson shows a very complete set of British Central Africa stamps, while Dr. Greenhill, Messrs. Goodwin Norman and Sassoon Gubboy, make an excellent show of the stamps of British East Africa.

In Class IX. (Mauritius and Portuguese Indies) Mr. Larmour makes quite a marvellous display in both, while many of Mr. Lyall's Mauritius stamps must be unique in the condition in which he has them.

Class X. contains the stamps of certain West Indian Colonies. Mr. F. A. Larmour shows St. Lucia and Dominica; Mr. C. F. Larmour, Nevis and British Honduras—in Nevis he is the happy possessor of all the rarities and complete plates of all the one penny varieties; Mr. Goodwin Norman shows St. Vincent and British Honduras; Mr. Stewart Wilson's exhibit is Barbados and Antigua, in both of which he shows a large variety of shade and perforation; Mr. Schiller exhibits St. Vincent in a state of the most enviable completeness.

In Class XI. (Australian Colonies) Mr. C. E. Larmour's Victoria and Queensland appear to us to be easily first. In fact, we were quite dazzled by the variety of colour, shade, and watermark shown by him. His brother's exhibits of New Zealand and Western Australia struck us as being a good second. Mr. Goodwin Norman's Queensland and Western Australia were also an excellent exhibit.

In Class XII. (France, Spain, Italy, and Greece) Mr. Mackenzie showed France; Mr. Goodwin Norman, Spain; Mr. Berthond, Italy; and Mr. Minghis, Greece—all excellent and interesting exhibits, Mr. Norman's especially so.

In Class XIII. (German States) Mr. Schiller showed a magnificent selection of the stamps of Bavaria and Oldenburg; Mr. Norman exhibits Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Bergedorf, and Schleswig-Holstein; Mr. Berthond also shows Würtemberg.

In Class XIV. there are three competitors for the prize for Siamese stamps—Mr. Cross, Dr. Fowler Greenhill, and Mr. Andrews—while Mr. Norman has a good show of the stamps of Labuan.

Mr. Norman is the sole exhibitor in Class XV., the United States, and some of the earlier issues of his collection made our mouths water. Messrs. Sassoon Gubboy, G. Norman, C. F. Larmour, Berthond, W. T. Wilson, and Captain Hancock show in the special class for thirty rare stamps, and it was a revelation to us that so many stamps of the very greatest rarity were actually to be found in India.

Mr. Gubboy, junior, is the only competitor in the special class for juvenile competitors.

Mr. Stewart Wilson exhibits surcharged Ceylon Telegraph Stamps in a special class for them, and makes out a good case for the collection of those stamps.

Lastly, Mr. Wilmott Corfield shows an interesting and amusing frame of philatelic curiosities, which our readers must see to appreciate.—*The Englishman*.

\* \* \*

WE have received the following announcement from Mrs. Julius Goldner:—

The Business of the late "HAMBURG, January, 1898.

Julius Goldner. "I herewith respectfully inform you that the business of my late husband, Julius Goldner, will be carried on unchanged, and that my son, Ludwig Goldner, has received a power of procuracy."

WE have much pleasure in announcing that our patient and hard-worked Editor, Major E. B. Evans, has finished this Imperial Album, much-wanted work, and we can now supply it at prices which will be found in our advertising columns.

The New Supplement is the

First Supplement to the Seventh Edition, and the Second Supplement to the Sixth Edition of the *Imperial Postage Stamp Album*,

and it comprises all the stamps, etc., issued from the beginning of 1894 to the beginning of 1898.

This Supplement contains 424 pages, against 162 in the last one, but the difference is not so much caused by an abnormal number of new issues, as by the fact that we have provided most liberally for future issues for some years to come, as it is intended that this shall be the last Supplement to the *Imperial Album* that the firm will publish, and for this reason a very large amount of reserve space and extra leaves are inserted in this book, to allow collectors to insert new issues as they may appear from time to time in the future.

\* \* \*

WE have much pleasure in announcing that we have just purchased a remarkably fine general collection for a net sum of £4000. The collection consists of 12 volumes, the used and unused stamps being collected entirely separately, thus forming two distinct collections. The stamps of each continent are in a separate volume, the collection having been made up in an old-edition *Imperial Album*, with a number of supplementary pages bound in at the end of each continent. This will, we believe, be found very convenient by our clients, as we can send on approval either the used or unused stamps of any particular continent. For instance, a collector who wants African stamps, unused, can have that volume only. We are just pricing the *unused collection*, which is divided as follows: Book No. 508a, Europe; 508b, Asia; 508c, Africa; 508d, America; 508e, Oceania; 508f, Supplement of New Issues since the date of the Album. As this collection contains nearly 30,000 stamps, it will take us a considerable time to price the whole lot; but the African and American portions of the unused stamps are finished, and the rest of the unused will be dealt with in due course. The used books will not be ready for at least a month. We shall be glad to receive applications from those of our clients who desire to see any of these books, and will send them on approval when ready. The stamps will be priced very reasonably, and they are, almost without exception, in very fine condition, the late owner having taken very great pains to secure fine copies, and having changed them time after time as better ones came within his reach. Quite a feature in this collection is the number of pairs and blocks of four that will be found at the end of each volume. As blocks are becoming very much in favour nowadays, we think that this will be very much appreciated. We do not specify any of the stamps in this collection, as there is such a vast number. Speaking generally, the African stamps appear to us to be the strongest section of the collection, both used and unused, and the Australians the weakest; but there are very fine stamps, both in the used and unused collections, in each division of the world.

\* \* \*

SINCE the publication, in our November *New Stock Journal*, of the list of new books that have been priced for the coming season, the following have been finished, and are now

ready to be sent out, on application, to collectors residing in Great Britain. We need hardly again draw the attention of philatelists to the great advantage of having these books. Each one is carefully arranged by gentlemen well versed in the various countries that they undertake; each book is a philatelic study in itself, and is arranged not only to show the ordinary varieties given in trade catalogues, but all minor details of perforation, shade, wmk., etc., and all types and plates, where such exist, as far as our stock allows. In unused stamps blocks of four and pairs are given in the ordinary stamps, and in the used ones all

varieties of postmark are sorted out and put into these books as far as possible. Any book is sent on approval—in Great Britain only—for a period not exceeding seven days. Most countries are now arranged in these books, but the lists we publish here from time to time are those of the newly-arranged countries, which are classified after our latest Catalogue.

The following is the newest series finished to date:—

Ecuador	value	£113
United States, vol. i., issues up to 1869 inclusive	..	919
Do., vol. ii., general issues from 1870 to 1893	..	179
Do., vol. iii., general issues from 1893 to 1897, and periodicals and officially sealed stamps	..	89
Do., vol. iv., Departmentals	..	289
Do., vol. v., Unpaid Letter stamps and locals (about)	..	100
Belgium	..	251
Great Britain, unused	..	641
Hong Kong	..	267
Sweden	..	244
Servia	..	152
Roumania, special volume, mostly unused	..	511
Do., vol. i., used and unused	..	196
Do., vol. ii.	..	55
Peru	..	277
Cuba	..	168
Philippine Isles	..	506
Bolivar	..	100
British East Africa and Zanzibar	..	656
British Central and South Africa	..	334
Colombian Republic, Part I.	..	393
Do., Part II., and Antioquia	..	236
France, vol. i.	..	606
Do., vol. ii.	..	179

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**Warning** against T. Deen, of Maidstone. We wish to draw attention to the following letter from Mr. E. A. Warry, of Maidstone, Mona Lodge, Batheaston, Bath:—

"SIR,—In answer to an advertisement of mine in the *Exchange and Mart*, I sent the writer of the enclosed ('T. Deen') a selection of West Indian stamps. I have to-day heard from the police at Maidstone that he absconded from his lodgings there the day before my letter reached them. I sent stamps to him on or about Dec. 20th. I write to know if by any chance such a book of stamps has been offered to you, as if it should be offered, please refer to the *Bazaar Office*, 170, Strand, in whose hands I have placed the case. Perhaps some information might be obtained if you published particulars in the *Monthly Journal*, to which I am a subscriber, as the matter is of interest to collectors and dealers generally. Particulars are as follows:—

"Book stolen by T. Deen, addressed to him at 55, Boxley Road, Maidstone. An ordinary id. account book, bound in black American cloth, containing about 100 West Indian stamps, priced by Gibbons' Catalogue to the value of £20 6s. 5d. Stamps arranged by countries, not more than 12 in a page, containing Antigua, including 1s., lilac, unused, slightly damaged at right corner; Grenada, one, a penny, Star wink., printed in blue, probably from chemical action; two pages Trinidad, with 5s., purple, perf. 14, mint state, and a set of Unpaid, used; British Honduras; Nevis, 1d., CC, lilac, and 4d., blue, rather poor; Jamaica; St. Vincent; B.S.A., 1s., brown, used, and two or three others.

"I enclose post card, and if you can give me any information I shall be much obliged.—Yours faithfully,

"Feb. 2nd, 1898.

"E. A. WARRY.

"Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS Ltd."

Anyone who has had any dealings with this Mr. Deen would do well to communicate to Mr. Warry at the above address, so that concerted action can be taken against this person.

\* \* \*

We have great pleasure in announcing The late Duke that the late Duke of Leinster has left his collection of stamps, etc., to the nation, left his Stamp and we believe that the same will, in due course, be on public view in Ireland, as the Nation. We understand that, under the terms of His Grace's will, the collection is left in reality to the city of Dublin, and it will be shown in one of the public buildings of that city. We hear also that the arrangement of the stamps has been placed in the hands of that well-known philatelist, Mr. W. R. Joynt, a collector of many years' experience; and we heartily endorse this selection, as in our opinion no better or more able collector could be found in the ranks of Irish philatelists.

Those of our readers who were present at the Philatelic Exhibition, in the Portman Rooms, in 1890, will no doubt remember the few special stamps; that the late Duke was good enough to lend for exhibition. Chief among these was that great rarity, the Western Australia, 4d., blue, with frame inverted. Of this stamp we know of only six or seven copies, one of which is in the National Collection in the British Museum; thus the nation now possesses two out of seven of these *rara aves*.

Another curious stamp that the Duke showed at that time was the 2 c., brown, first issue of the Straits Settlements, with surcharge of crown only, the value being entirely omitted.

\* \* \*

House of Commons. Mr. W. JOHNSTON asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether, as Canada had adopted a new issue of postage stamps with a more modern likeness of Her Majesty than that in use on British stamps, he would consider the advisability of issuing a set of stamps bearing an effigy similar to that on recent British coinage.

Mr. Hanbury: There is no such intention.

*Standard*, Feb. 23, 1898.

\* \* \*

THE stock of the late Henry Gremmel, together with the *Post Office*, has been purchased by Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau Henry Gremmel and Co., of New York City.

## THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

By PHILOLOGUS.

*Il Corriere dei Francobolli* learns through Reuter's Agency that the Government of Newfoundland has made a profit of £60,000 out of the sale of the "Cabot" Jubilee stamps.

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*Le Timbrophile Belge* announces that the Belgian "Exhibition" stamps are no longer to be sold at the post offices. They will, however, remain in circulation until June 30th next.

\* \* \*

MONSIEUR J. B. MOENS, of 42, Rue de Florence, Brussels, will be glad if collectors will send to him for two days any copies they may have of the forgeries (made in 1893) of the 5 cent, Type 1891, of Holland.

\* \* \*

THE *Sidungarische Briefmarken-Zeitung* says that the authorities in Madrid had their attention called lately to the fact that a dealer in that city had been offered 4000 sets of Venezuela stamps at 25 c. the set. The sets came from Barcelona, and were proved to be very good forgeries. A large quantity of these forgeries is said to have been sent to France and Germany.

\* \* \*

IN Mexico every journal, day-book, ledger, or other record kept by any person or firm must bear a 5 cent. stamp on every page.

\* \* \*

DURING the Industrial Exhibition lately held in Berlin an average of 926 post cards bearing views were sold daily.

✓ CP



WE read in *Die Post* of a truly *aboriginal* postal service in North America. The "Montagner" or Hill Tribes have no properly organized postal communication, and yet they have found out the way to supply this want by means of a so-called "Telegram Card." If a "Montagner" is away hunting in the woods of the North, and wishes to inform the missionary of the loss of his children's reading-book, or if he desires to tell the grandmother that his "squaw" and family are quite well, but that he needs a fishing-line, he takes a piece of the bark of a birch tree and with a pointed stick writes thereon his message. The "letter" is then folded or rolled up and fastened in the cleft of a stick, which is then stuck in the ground in a clearing in the wood. The first savage who passes by reads the address on the piece of bark, and, if he is going in the required direction, takes the letter on its journey. In a month or two the writer of the letter finds the answer in the same place, and probably the objects for which he wrote.

\* \* \*

AFTER being edited for 1897 by the Pforzheim Baden Philatelic Society in an extremely able manner, the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt* passed on January 1st into the hands of the "Briefmarken-Sammler-Verein," Hanover. The President, Herr Ferd. Kiehnle, and his colleagues deserve the warmest thanks of philatelists for their labours in the best interests of philately.

\* \* \*

A FEW weeks ago a correspondent asked a French philatelic journal the best means of preventing stamps losing their colour when being "washed." In good faith he was told to "add a little alum to the water." Unfortunately the editor gave his advice without having first tried his suggestion; upon "washing" a stamp according to the advice given to his correspondent, the editor found that the stamp emerged from its "bath" quite unrecognizable.

\* \* \*

THE employés in the French post offices have complained that it is very difficult to distinguish the 5 c. and the 15 c. stamps when letters are being obliterated by gaslight. Steps have had to be taken to discover a green shade of colour that will not "look blue" in artificial light. We learn that the French Unpaid Letter stamp of 50 centimes, lilac, has changed its colour somewhat, and is now darker.

\* \* \*

THE coronation of Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, will shortly take place. There will be a new issue of stamps bearing a less youthful portrait of the young queen.

\* \* \*

RUSSIA is now preparing a new issue of all the stamps at present in circulation in that empire, with the addition of a stamp of 6 kopecks.

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FROM *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* we learn that the surcharge upon the Soudan stamps is about to be changed; the English "Sudan" will replace the French word "Soudan." The new surcharge and also the Arabic inscription will be enlarged. The firm of De La Rue, London, have the work in hand.

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MANY philatelic journals publish the following paragraph:—"The Turkish Government has just issued some new postage stamps, to be reserved exclusively for the post offices situated in the Thessalian districts occupied by the Turkish troops."

\* \* \*

SEVERAL philatelic journals have lately announced the death of Herr H. Birnbach, of Bucharest. We are glad to note that our esteemed *confrère* has informed the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* "that he will be happy to convince these too-previous scribes that he is alive and kicking." Herr Birnbach has done good work in exposing forgers of stamps.

\* \* \*

*Die Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* learns that Herr Philipp Kosack, of Berlin, has bought the collection of Herr Louis Lewita, of Odessa.

*Die Briefmarke* reports that Moriz Walter, a youth of Eisenach, has led a secluded life for four weeks. He was happy and free in the possession of forty Thurn and Taxis stamps. In an evil moment he was led to have a surcharge hand-stamp made by an engraver. Moriz then "manipulated" the forty stamps with a view to selling them at a higher price. The fraud was detected, and Moriz has, by this time, celebrated his "first issue" (from prison).

\* \* \*

THE *Illustrierte Briefmarken-Zeitung* quotes a curious incident from the 1896 Post Office Report for the Cape. A postmaster had to account for a delay on one of the branches of the postal service. He explained that the postman had been attacked by an ostrich, which drove him literally "up a tree," where he remained several hours in order to escape the savage bird's onslaught.

\* \* \*

A CERTAIN C— was condemned on October 21 to one month's imprisonment by the Police Court at Bordeaux for the following:—Last March C— offered to some dealers two stamps, Spain, 12 c., rose and blue, 1865, with inverted centres. He guaranteed them to be genuine and received 60 francs apiece. The buyers, finding that the stamps had been fabricated, summoned C— as a swindler. The advocate for the defence raised a novel plea, viz., that a stamp, whether genuine or forged, has no real value. This lame plea utterly failed.

We may here remark that, according to the *Revue Philatèlique Belge*, a whole band of forgers has flocked to Bordeaux, and reprints of Réunion, 1852, on letters with false postmarks, as well as Mauritius, "Britannia," red on blue paper, on entire letters with postmarks, have been offered for sale. We may remind our readers that these latter stamps have never been in use.

\* \* \*

*Die Post* says that a company has been formed on the island of Owahu, in order to introduce a "Pigeon Post" between the Sandwich Islands. Immense quantities of suitable pigeons have been bought and sent to the islands. A station will be built on every island in the group, and a quick postal service will soon be set up between Honolulu and the smaller islands and plantations, and fifty of the latter are actively supporting the new company.

\* \* \*

KING CHARLES OF ROUMANIA has presented a gold scarf-pin to Herr Carl Dieckmann, Ober-Postassistent at Münster, in Westphalia, editor of the *Allgemeiner Anzeiger* and of the *Postal History of the German States*.

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c. We will publish also, at least once in each season, particulars of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose names may appear in our list.

### BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—W. B. AVERY, ESQ.

President—W. T. WILSON, ESQ.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Dec. 16.—Display, "Uruguay and Venezuela." Messrs. H. Ferrier-Kerr, R. Dworzak, E. F. Marx, B. V. Jenkins, G. B. Seignoret, P. J. Painter, Dr. G. Braine-Hartnell, and Miss Lange were unanimously elected members.

Jan. 6, 1898.—Paper, "Hungary," Mr. G. Johnson. The following were unanimously elected members:—Messrs. J. N. Marsden, A. C. Pinto-Bastos, H. Beramendi, E. Staehle, Count A. I. de Tscherniadieff, Major C. H. Johnson.

Jan. 20, 1898.—Mr. R. R. Bogert was unanimously elected a member. Paper, "United States," Mr. C. A. Stephenson. The whole of the evening was occupied in examining Mr. S. M. Castle's magnificent collection of Unused U.S.A. in five large volumes, Messrs. Castle and Stephenson giving notes and commentaries on the various issues as the pages were turned over, instead of taking up time in reading the paper.

## OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting was held on Jan. 18, in St. Giles' Parish Room. Dr. J. A. H. Murray in the chair. The Secretary and Treasurer read the reports for the year. The average attendance was forty-five per cent. of the number of resident members. Three members were elected, one member resigned, one name was removed.

Two members, Mr. Heurtley Sankey and Mr. Turner, sent exhibits to the London Philatelic Exhibition, the latter showing his collection of Oxford College stamps, etc., for which he was awarded a *silver medal*. The Secretary was appointed to act as one of the judges, for which services he received a special silver medal. Mr. Turner and the Secretary were present at the opening of the Exhibition by the Duke and Duchess of York.

Various gifts of books and papers have been made by publishers and others, and a special vote of thanks was passed to them.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of £1 15s. 9d. It was agreed that future meetings be held at 5.30 p.m., instead of 8 p.m., on the second Tuesday in the month.

The Officers and Committee elected were the Rev. H. Cummings (President), Dr. J. A. H. Murray (Vice-President), F. A. Bellamy, F.R.A.S., 4, St. John's Road, Oxford (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer); Heurtley Sankey, M.R.C.S.; M. V. H. Veley, M.A.; J. R. F. Turner; A. Cannon; E. A. Bacon; and F. J. Williams (Committee). The usual thanks were voted. The Rev. C. A. Comfort was proposed for election.

Mr. J. R. F. Turner exhibited four complete and one partially complete sheets of Cape of Good Hope triangular stamps in magnificent state of preservation.

Mr. H. F. Lowe exhibited his very fine collection of Ceylon stamps, which he had very kindly brought from London for the purpose. F. A. BELLAMY, *Hon. Sec.*

January 21, 1898.

## THE SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF SPECULATIVE STAMPS.

EFFINGHAM HOUSE, ARUNDEL STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C., 22nd February, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps to inform you that the Special Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, have taken into consideration the proposed issue of Trans-Mississippi stamps in connection with the Exhibition to be held at Omaha, U.S.A., and are of opinion that the same is speculative and unnecessary.

In making public the above opinion this Society recommends collectors to refuse to purchase these stamps, and so assist in preventing the issue of stamps intended mainly for the purpose of sale to collectors and speculators.

Yours truly,

By Order of the Committee this 18th February, 1898,  
HERBERT R. OLDFIELD, *Hon. Sec. and Treas.*

## THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

178, RUSSELL STREET, MELBOURNE,  
1st December, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—I have been requested to bring under your notice that the room formerly occupied by the above Society, together with the whole of the contents, have been totally

destroyed by the recent great fire in Melbourne, and were uninsured. Among the contents was a valuable library of standard works on Philately, and also bound copies of the leading journals, as well as the recognised catalogues of the world.

The loss sustained by the Society has been considerable, and it has therefore been decided to appeal to the generosity of members and other philatelists to assist with any books or journals, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the undersigned.

Trusting to receive a favourable reply, and thanking you in anticipation,

I remain, yours truly,

D. S. ABRAHAM, *Hon. Sec.*

[We greatly regret the loss which has been sustained by our fellow-philatelists in Victoria, and we trust that this appeal will be largely responded to.—ED. M. J.]

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### GOLDSWORTHY versus PALMER.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—In the report of this case at the Westminster County Court in your journal, it is stated that I had been a stamp merchant for fifty years. The evidence at the trial was that my father and myself had been in business over fifty years, my father having dealt in the old newspaper stamps, which, as you are probably aware, had been in vogue for quite 200 years.

Yours truly, J. W. PALMER.

281, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.,  
9th February, 1898.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. W. P.—All the values of Turkey 1869, perf. 13½, have been chronicled with the inscription inverted, and some of the values of each of the other issues of the same design are known in the same condition.

E. T.—The Western Australia 1d., rose, imperforate, is described in the London Society's *Oceanica* as a *proof*, but it is added that used copies are known. Is your copy used or unused?

I. T. P.—We have no definite information as to the numbers printed of the different varieties of the surcharged Oil Rivers provisionals, but we believe there were very few of some of them. The ordinary stamps have no doubt been in some cases postmarked to order, but we do not suppose that that fact will affect the value of the provisionals.

H. G. H.—(1) German Empire, Type 7, 20 pf., in an almost black colour, is probably oxidised or discoloured in some way. (2) Denmark No. 6 in deep green may be a chemical or a proof. (3) There are no actual varieties of the first type of New Zealand, but the lines you mention are quite invisible in some of the later impressions, both of the 1d. and the 2d., owing no doubt to the plates being worn. (4) Philippines 215 and 230: there is no difference between these; one of them should be struck out.

H. K. S.—The new 10d. New South Wales was chronicled last April.

E. H. S.—The embossed adhesive stamps were printed on special papers, the 1s. on Dickinson paper, with two silk threads through each stamp, and the 6d. on paper water-marked "V.R." The envelope stamps of the same types are on ordinary paper, and from 1855 to the beginning of 1894 had the date of printing shown in figures in small circles.

E. S.—We have mentioned your Bechuanaland variety among the novelties. We do not know the Monaco card, first issue, in any other condition than with the reverse white.

C. M. C.—Like all other human works, the new *Imperial* has its defects; overlooking the two sizes of the B.E.A. stamps is a serious fault, which passed at least two pairs of eyes. In regard to the plating of Nevis and the varieties of Heligoland we fully agree with you, but opinions differ. Transvaal, it was felt, could not be put half in one volume and half in the other, and if we had put all into vol. i. we might have shared the fate of Dr. Jameson for attempting to annex a Republic!

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## BOLIVIA.

1897. Type VI. Thick paper. Perf. 13.			
20 c., slate-blue	.	Each.	9
50 c., brown-lilac	.	s. d.	1 0

## BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

### POST CARDS.

1898. Inscribed "RHODESIA." Stamp Type 5.			
1d., blue	.	.	0 2
1½d., ochre	.	.	0 3
1 + 1d., red	.	.	0 4

## CANADA. 1898. New type.

3 cents, carmine	.	0 2	8 cents, orange	.	0 6
10 cents, purple	.	0 8			

### POST CARDS.

1 c., carmine	.	0 2	1 c., green	.	0 1
2 c., orange-red	.	0 2			

### LETTER CARDS.

1 c., black	.	0 2	3 c., carmine	.	0 3
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## CEYLON. 1898. Colour changed.

4 c., carmine-rose	.	0 2			
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## ECUADOR.

1897. Stamps of 1894 overprinted "1897-1898."

(a) Small numerals; (b) large numerals.

1 c., blue (a)	.	used	0 3
1 c., " (b)	.		0 3
2 c., brown (a)	.		0 2
2 c., " "	.	used	0 2
5 c., green (a)	.	used	0 3
5 c., " (b)	.	used	0 3
10 c., vermilion (a)	.	used	0 6
20 c., black (a)	.	used	1 0
50 c., orange (b)	.	used	1 3

Stamps of 1895 similarly overprinted.

2 c., brown (a)	.		0 2
2 c., " (b)	.	used or unused	0 3
20 c., black (a)	.	used	1 0
50 c., orange (a)	.		2 0
50 c., " "	.	used	1 6
1 sucre, carmine (a)	.		5 0
5 sucres, blue (a)	.		15 0

Commemoration Stamps. Large size.

20 c., red; 50 c., mauve; and 1 sucre, yellow		set of 3, used	4 0
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Official Stamps. Surcharged "1897-1898" on 1894 issue.			
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c., black and red		set of 6	6 0

## GERMAN EMPIRE.

1880. "Pfennig" (without "e").

3, 5, 20, 25, and 50 pf.		set of 5	4 0
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(Catalogue price, 8s. 6d.)

## HAYTI. 1898. Colour changed.

20 c., orange-red	.	1 3		
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## NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

1897-98. Wmk. Cr. and C.A.

½d., green	.	0 1	2d., lake	.	0 4
1d., vermilion	.	0 2	2½d., blue	.	0 5

## PERU. 1898. New types.

1 c., blue	.	0 1	2 c., brown	.	0 2
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## 1898. POST CARDS.

2 c., blue and black (New type of surcharge)	.	0 2
With stamp representing new post office.		
1 c. on 5 c., in green	.	0 2
1 c., " carmine	.	0 2
2 c., " blue	.	0 3
2 + 2 c. on 5 + 5 c., in blue	.	0 4
2 c. on 5 c., in orange	.	0 2
3 c., marone	.	0 3
3 + 3 c., "	.	0 6
4 c., black	.	0 4
4 + 4 c., black	.	0 8

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1898. "Boy" King replaces "Baby" King.

1 mil., brown	.	0 1
2 mils., "	.	0 1
3 " "	.	0 1
5 " "	.	0 1
1 c., deep purple	.	0 1
2 c., green	.	0 2
3 c., dull purple	.	0 3
5 c., aniline rose	.	0 4
6 c., blue	.	0 6
8 c., brown	.	0 8
10 c., orange-vermilion	.	0 9
15 c., slate-green	.	1 0
20 c., marone	.	1 3
40 c., violet	.	2 6
60 c., black	.	3 6

## PORTO RICO.

Similar stamps and prices to those of the Philippine Islands.

## SAN MARINO.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5, 10, 30, 50, and 60 c., green and brown		set of 5	2 6
1 lira, rose and brown	.		1 3
5 " "	.		6 0
10 " "	.		11 6

## SWEDEN.

Official Stamp. 1898. Colour changed.

10 öre, bright carmine	.	0 3
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### POST CARD.

5 c., green (altered inscription)	.	0 2
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## TIMOR.

1895. Surcharged in European and Chinese characters.			
½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 13, 16, 31, and 47 avos,		set of 11, 15	0 0

## TOGO.

Current German stamps surcharged.

3 pf., brown	.	used	0 4
5 pf., green	.	used	0 4
10 pf., carmine	.	used	0 6
20 pf., blue	.	used	1 0
3, 5, 10, and 20 pfennig		unused set of 4	1 6
3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 pfennig.		"	5 3 0

## URUGUAY. 1897.

1 c., slate (Native)	.	0 1
2 c., lilac (Public Building)	.	0 2
5 c., green (Locomotive)	.	0 3
7 c., orange (Bull's Head)	.	0 4
10 c., red (Allegorical Figure)	.	0 6

## SPECIAL OFFER IN SETS OF PERU.

A set of 25 stamps, all unused, and perfect from 1876 to 1895, including 50 c., with Horseshoe and Chilean Arms, 50 c., green, with head of Bermudez, and other good varieties. Catalogue price, £1 3s. 1d. Now offered at 2 6  
6 sets for 12s.; 12 sets for 22s. 6d.

A set of 41 stamps, all unused, and perfect from 1876 to 1895, including the former set and many scarcer varieties, such as 50 c., vermilion, and 1 sol, sepia, of 1886, and the 1 sol with Horseshoe and Chilean Arms, and many other rare varieties. Catalogue price, £2 4s. 4d. Now offered at 10 0  
3 sets for 25s.; 6 sets for 45s.

# CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

## REVISED SERIES FOR 1898.

Special attention is drawn to the low price at which these Sets are offered—in most cases this will be found to be from 20 to 40 per cent. less than what the Stamps would cost if bought separately.

Used *.	Unused †.	Used and Unused ‡.	Post-free, 1d. extra.	All Guaranteed Genuine.	No Reprints.
<b>CHILI.</b>					
		No. in Set.	s. d.		No. in Set. s. d.
*1853-65, including 5 c. on blue paper	..	3	0 9	†1883, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80 c., and 1 peso	.. 6 .. 7 6
*1867, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	..	5	5 0	†1884, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80 c., and 1 peso	.. 6 .. 7 6
* " used, 5, 10, and 20 c.	..	3	1 0	†1885, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80 c., and 1 peso	.. 6 .. 7 6
*1877-86, including 15, 20, and 25 c.	..	8	4 0	†1891, 1, 5, 10, and 20 centavos	.. 4 .. 2 0
* " used, including 10 c., blue, 10 c., yellow, and 20 c., grey	..	8	0 6	† " 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., and 1 peso	.. 6 .. 10 6
*Fiscal Postals, unpaid, &c.	..	5	0 4	*1879-91, mixed, used, some of several issues..	.. 11 .. 3 6
<b>CHINA.</b>					
†1878, 1, 3, and 5 candareens	..	3	2 3	<b>CUNDIRAMARCA.</b>	
†1886, 1, 3, and 5	..	3	0 10	†1870-85, 5, 5, 10, 10, and 10 centavos	.. 5 .. 4 6
* " used, 1, 3, and 5 candareens	..	3	0 6	<b>PANAMA.</b>	
†1895, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 12, and 24 cands.	..	9	4 6	†1878, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos	.. 4 .. 12 6
†1897, provisionals, small figures, 1, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 30 cents	..	9	5 6	†1887-88, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	.. 6 .. 6 6
† " larger figures, 1, 1, 2, 4, 10, 9, and 10 on 12 c.	..	6	1 9	*1878-88, used, including first 5 c., green	.. 5 .. 1 0
† " on Revenues, 1, 2, 2, and 4 cents	..	4	0 9	†1892-96, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	.. 6 .. 5 0
†1897, new types, 1, 1, and 2 cents..	..	3	0 3	†1894, provisionals, 1, 5, 5, 10 on thin, and 10 on thick paper	.. 5 .. 3 6
† " " 1, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 cents	..	9	4 6	<b>SANTANDER.</b>	
<b>CHEFOO.</b>					
†1893-94, 1, 1, 2, 2, 5, 5, and 10 cands.	..	7	1 0	†1884, 1, 5, and 10 centavos	.. 3 .. 1 6
<b>CHINGKIANG.</b>					
†1894, with clouds, 1, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, and 15 c.	..	8	2 0	†1886-87, 1, 1, 5, 5, and 10 centavos	.. 5 .. 2 0
†1895, no clouds, 1, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 10 c.	..	7	1 6	*1884-87, used, imperf., of three issues	.. 6 .. 2 0
†Postage due, surcharged in black on first type, 1/2 c. to 15 c.	..	8	2 0	†1889-96, including four varieties of the 5 c.	.. 6 .. 2 0
† " new type, 1/2 to 15 c.	..	8	2 0	<b>TOLIMA.</b>	
†Postage and Postage Due stamps, used	..	7	1 6	†1871, 5 and 10 centavos	.. 2 .. 1 9
<b>HANKOW.</b>					
†1893-94, 2, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 30 c.	..	6	2 6	†1879-80, 5, 10, and 50 c., and 1 peso	.. 4 .. 5 0
* " 2, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 30 c., used	..	6	2 6	†1883-84, 5, 10, and 20 centavos	.. 3 .. 1 6
†1895, 2, 5, and 10 c.	..	3	0 9	†1884, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 5, 10, and 50 centavos	.. 6 .. 4 0
* " used, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 30 c.	..	5	2 6	†1886, 25, 50, 50 c., and 1 peso (two types)	.. 5 .. 14 0
†Postage Due, surch. on first issue, 2 to 30 c.	..	5	2 6	†1888, 5, 10, 50 c., and 1 peso	.. 4 .. 8 0
*Ditto, used, ditto	..	5	2 6	†1895, 1, 2, and 20 c.	.. 3 .. 1 6
<b>ICHANG.</b>					
†1895, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 15 cands., and 1 and 3 máce	..	8	2 6	<b>COREA.</b>	
* " used, ditto	..	8	2 6	†25, 50, and 100 muns	.. 3 .. 0 6
				15, 10, 25, 50, and 100 muns	.. 5 .. 1 9
<b>KEWKIANG.</b>					
†1894, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, and 20 c.	..	11	3 0	<b>COSTA RICA.</b>	
* " used, 1, 1, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, and 40 c.	..	10	3 6	†1863-64, 1/2, 2, and 4 reales, and 1 peso	.. 4 .. 6 0
<b>COLOMBIA.</b>					
†1859-60, 10 and 20 cents, and 1 peso	..	3	6 0	* " used (rare), 1/2, 2, and 4 reales, and 1 peso	.. 4 .. 10 0
*1865-67, including three 1 peso stamps	..	7	4 6	†1881-82, all provisionals, red surcharges	.. 5 .. 4 0
*1868-76, including 20 c., blue; 25 c., green; and other rare stamps	..	10	12 0	†1883, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 40 c.	.. 5 .. 2 6
*1868-81, including several issues	..	10	3 6	†1889, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos	.. 7 .. 0 6
†1881-83, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, and 20 cents	..	6	3 0	* " 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., and 1 peso	.. 10 .. 13 6
†1881, Head, 1, 2, and 5 cents	..	3	1 0	†1892, 1, 2, 5, and 10 centavos	.. 4 .. 1 3
†1883-89, 1, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, and 20 cents.	..	7	2 6	*1883-93, used, including three issues	.. 9 .. 0 9
†1890-95, including 10 c., brown on yellow, and 10 c., brown on rose	..	11	2 9	*Fiscal Postals, including provisional	.. 4 .. 2 0
*1883-96, a good used set, including several issues	..	15	1 0	†Officials, 1883-85, various types in red and black	.. 5 .. 2 6
†Unpaid, Too Late, and Registration stamps, including the rare 50 c. Sobreporte	..	8	5 0	† " 1889, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	.. 5 .. 0 8
				† " " 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 30	.. 6 .. 1 0
				†Guacaste, 1883, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 40, various types of rare surcharges	.. 8 .. 8 6
				† " 1889, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	.. 6 .. 2 0
				† " " 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., and 1, 2, and 5 pesos	.. 9 .. 15 0
<b>ANTIOQUIA.</b>					
†1869-75, including 20 and 50 centavos and 1 peso	..	9	12 6	<b>DENMARK.</b>	
†1875-83, on wove, 1, 2 1/2, 5, 5, 10, and 20 c.	..	7	6 0	*1851-58, small squares, used, including rouletted and first issue	.. 7 .. 1 9
†1882-85, on laid, 5, 10, 10, 20, and 20 c.	..	5	5 0	†1853-71, 2 sk., square; 2, 3, 4, and 8 sk.	.. 5 .. 5 0
†1886-87, 1, 2 1/2, 10, 20, and 50 c.	..	5	4 0	†1875-79, perf. 14x13 1/2, 4, 4, 8, 8, 12, 16, and 25 öre	.. 7 .. 3 6
† " 1 and 2 pesos	..	2	10 0	†1896, perf. 12 1/2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 16, and 100 öre	.. 6 .. 2 3
†1888, 1, 2 1/2, 5, and 10 centavos	..	4	1 6	†1885, 5, 10, and 20 öre; 1896, 5, 10, and 20 öre	.. 6 .. 1 6
†1888-90, 1, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos	..	6	5 0	†Service stamps, 2 and 4 sk., and 3, 4, 4, 8, and 32 öre	.. 7 .. 4 6
†1892-93, 1, 1, 2 1/2, 5, 5, and 10 c.	..	7	2 0	*1864-96 used, including 12, 16, 20, and 50 öre	.. 15 .. 0 8
†1896, first colours, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	..	7	5 0	<b>DANISH LOCAL STAMPS.</b>	
† " second colours, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	..	7	5 0	†Aalborg, including large 10, 20, 25, 35, 50, and 50 öre	.. 11 .. 4 6
†Registration stamps, 2 1/2, blue; 2 1/2, rose	..	2	0 6	†Aarhus, 10 and 25 öre..	.. 2 .. 0 8
†1899-93, used, mixed	..	6	0 9	†Copenhagen, including imperf. and rare provisional, 10 on 50 öre	.. 16 .. 6 6
				†Florens, 1, 3, 5, and 10 on 3 öre, red	.. 4 .. 2 0
				†Randers, including several scarce provisionals	.. 11 .. 3 0
				†Locals, a well-assorted set of many different towns, including some rare varieties; strongly recommended as a bargain	.. 96 .. 7 6
<b>BOLIVAR.</b>					
†1863-77, 5, 10, and 10 centavos, and small 1 peso	..	4	5 0	<b>DANISH WEST INDIES.</b>	
†1879, on white, 5, 10, 20, and 40 centavos	..	4	2 0	†1855-73, 1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 10, and 12 cents	.. 7 .. 6 6
† " on blue, 5, 10, 20, and 40 centavos	..	4	2 6	†1872, thick paper, 1, 3, 5, and 10 c., and 1 on 7 and 10 on 50 c.	.. 6 .. 2 6
†1880, 5, 10, 20, and 40 centavos	..	4	3 0	*Used, including first issue and 10 on 50 c.	.. 6 .. 3 0
†1882, 5, 10, 20, and 40 centavos	..	4	3 0		
* " large 5 and 10 pesos in two colours	..	2	12 6		

We should like to ask our clients who order a number of sets to always send a small supplementary list. Anyone who has attempted it will know what a difficult thing it is to constantly keep every set in stock that is advertised. We never make a set unless we have a certain number, but very often we get an unexpected run on a particular set, which clears us out in a few days, and we then have considerable difficulty in replacing same, and occasionally cannot do so at any price. Therefore it is quite advisable that a supplementary list should be sent with every order, from which the amount can be made up if it cannot be supplied from the sets most wanted.

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ENTITLED

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RELIABLE,  
AND  
THOROUGHLY CORRECT.



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The book, which is printed on an unusually good quality paper, is bound in a new and specially designed cover. The shape is square, and the size a new and convenient one, viz., 9½ in. by 7½ inches. Sufficient guards have been inserted, so that when the Album is full the covers shall be level with each other, and not bulged, as is often the case in imperfectly constructed books.

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NOW READY, and offered to the Philatelic Public for the first time.

# THE ORIEL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM.

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Each Album contains 50 leaves of the best hand-made paper, faced with Japanese tissue paper, so as to prevent all friction, and is bound in half red Morocco with cloth sides finished in gold. A space on the back of the cover is left plain, so that a Collector can have his books lettered or numbered to show the contents. Each Album is contained in a cloth drop-in case lined with lamb's wool. The leaves, unless specially ordered, are supplied perfectly blank, without any lined border or background, but if desired, special leaves can be supplied with a fine quadrille background, as supplied to the other Philatelic Albums of this form. Exact size of leaves from the outside edges, 10 inches by 10½; available for mounting stamps, 8½ inches by 10½.

*The price of the Album is 30/-; post-free, 30/6.*

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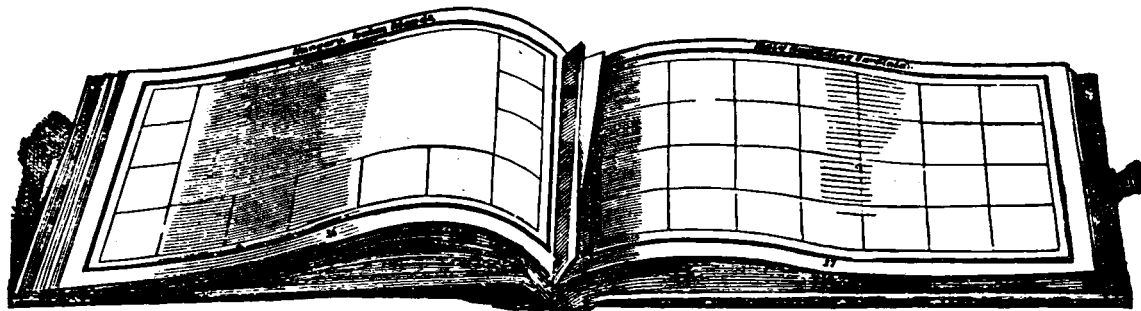
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## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

VOL. VIII.

### CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	167
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	170
NEW SYSTEM OF POSTAGE . . . . .	175
THE JUBILEE ISSUE OF CANADA . . . . .	175
By DONALD A. KING	
STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED— NEW COMPANY . . . . .	179
EARLY ENGLISH AND COLONIAL POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS . . . . .	180
NOTES AND QUERIES . . . . .	183
THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD . . . . .	185
By PHILOLOGUS	
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	186
CORRESPONDENCE . . . . .	189
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	190
CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS	

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1896. *Errors. With "OFFICIAL" for "OFFICIAL."*  
½d., vermilion .. .. 12 6  
1d., lilac .. .. 12 6 3 0

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1897. *Surcharged.*  
1d., lilac .. .. — 0 6

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.  
1896. *Black surcharge.*  
4 pias. on rod., purple and scarlet .. .. 1 3 1 6

ARMY TELEGRAPHS.  
M. 34. *should be 6d.*  
M. 409. 3d., lilac and brown

**BARBADOS.**  
1897. *Jubilee Issue. (Jan. '98.)\**  
½d., grey and carmine .. 0 1  
1d., dull green .. .. 0 1  
1d., rose .. .. 0 2  
2½d., ultramarine .. .. 0 4  
5d., olive-brown .. .. 0 9  
6d., mauve and carmine .. 1 0  
8d., orange and ultramarine 1 3  
10d., dull green and carmine 1 6  
2s. 6d., blue-blk. and orange 4 0

**BRIT. BECHUANALAND.**  
1897. *Stamps of Cape of Good Hope surcharged in black. (June.)\**  
½d., green (var. 1) .. .. 0 2  
½d., " " 2) .. .. 0 2

*Stamps of Great Britain, surcharged BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, in black.*  
½d., vermilion .. ..  
1d., lilac .. ..  
2d., green and red .. ..  
4d., " brown .. ..  
6d., purple on red .. ..

**BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.**  
1897. *Type 4. Wmk. Crown CA.*  
1d., black .. .. 0 4 0 6  
2d., black and green .. .. 0 8  
4d., " orange-brown 1 3  
6d., " ultramarine .. 2 0 2 6  
1s. " rose .. .. 3 6

*Type 5. Wmk. Crown CC.*  
2s. 6d., black and lilac .. 7 6 8 6  
3s., black and yellow .. 9 0 10 0  
5s., " olive .. .. 15 0 20 0  
£1 " blue .. .. 75 0

*New types. (Sept.)\**  
*Wmk. Crown CA.*  
1d., black and ultramarine .. 0 2  
2d., " yellow .. .. 0 4  
4d., " carmine .. .. 0 7  
6d., " sea-green .. .. 0 9  
1s. " lilac .. .. 1 6

*Wmk. Crown CC.*  
2s. 6d., black and ultram. .. 3 6  
3s., black and sea-green .. 4 6  
4s. " carmine .. .. 6 0  
£1 " lilac .. .. 26 6  
£10 " yellow .. ..

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA.**  
1897. *The new stamps of Zanzibar, surcharged with Type 6, in black.*  
½ a., green and red .. .. 25 0 15 0  
1 a., blue and red .. .. 30 0  
2 a., red-brown and red .. 8 0 12 0  
4½ a., orange and red .. 10 0  
5 a., bistre and red .. .. 10 0  
7½ a., purple and red .. 10 0

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*The same, surcharged "2½" in red, in addition.*  
2½ on 1 a., blue and red .. 15 0 15 0  
2½ on 3 a., grey and red .. 15 0 15 0  
2½ on 4 a., green and red ..

There are three varieties of the "2½."  
*Design of 1896 in larger size. Wmk. Crown CC. Perf. 14.*  
1 r., ultramarine .. ..  
2 r., orange .. ..  
3 r., dark violet .. ..  
4 r., carmine .. ..  
5 r., black-brown .. ..  
10 r., yellow-green .. ..  
20 r., yellow-green .. ..  
50 r., lilac .. ..

**BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.**  
1891(?). *Type 1. Thicker paper, no wmk. Perf. 14.*  
½d., blue and red .. .. 0 3 0 3  
2d., green and red .. .. 2 0 1 0  
3d., grey and green .. ..  
4d., chestnut and black .. ..  
6d., blue .. ..  
8d., lake and blue .. .. 2 0  
3s., brown and green .. .. 5 0

1897. *Type 5, colours changed.*  
4d., blue and deep lilac .. 0 6 0 6

*Type 5, re-engraved.*  
½d., olive-black and violet .. 0 1  
1d., scarlet and emerald .. 0 2  
2d., grey-brown and mauve 0 3  
3d., brown-red & ultramarine 0 5  
4d., ultramarine and mauve 0 6  
6d., purple and pink .. .. 0 9  
8d., olive and violet on buff 1 0  
£1, black and red-brown on green .. ..

**CANADA.**  
1897. *Jubilee Issue. (June.)\**  
½ c., black .. .. 2 0  
1 c., orange .. .. 0 2 0 2  
2 c., green .. .. 0 3  
3 c., rose .. .. 0 4 0 2  
5 c., deep blue .. .. 0 5 0 5  
6 c., brown .. .. 5 0  
8 c., dull violet .. .. 1 6  
10 c., reddish purple .. .. 1 0  
15 c., grey-black .. .. 1 3  
20 c., vermilion .. .. 1 6  
50 c., bright blue .. .. 3 0  
\$1, carmine .. ..  
\$2, mauve .. ..  
\$3, yellow-brown .. ..  
\$4, pale mauve .. ..  
\$5, moss-green .. ..

Set of 16, complete, price 85/-, unused.

*Type 16. Colour changed.*  
8 c., deep purple .. .. 1 3 0 4

1897-98. *New type. (Jan. '98.)\**  
½ c., black .. .. 0 1 0 1  
1 c., blue-green .. .. 0 1  
2 c., purple .. .. 0 2  
3 c., rose-red .. .. 0 2  
5 c., deep blue .. .. 0 4  
6 c., brown .. .. 0 5 0 3  
8 c., orange .. .. 0 6  
10 c., purple .. .. 0 8

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**  
1897. *Type 3. Wmk. Cabied Anchor.*  
½d., green .. .. 0 1 0 1  
2d., brown .. ..

**CEYLON.**  
1897. *Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.*  
4 c., bright pink .. .. 0 2

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OFFICIAL STAMP.  
1896. *Type 22, surcharged with Type 36, in black.*  
1 r. 12 c., red-brown .. 5 0

**FIJI ISLANDS.**  
1896. *Current types. Perf. 11.*  
1d., lilac-rose .. .. 0 2  
2d., light green .. .. 0 4  
2½d., brown .. .. 0 5

*Perf. 11 X 10.*  
4d., lilac .. .. 0 8  
5d., blue .. .. 0 9  
6d., rose .. .. 1 0

1897. *Perf. (?)*  
2d., bright emerald .. ..

**GAMBIA.**  
1898. *New type. Wmk. Crown and CA. Perf. 14.*  
½d., grey-green .. ..  
1d., carmine .. ..  
2d., orange-brown and lilac  
2½d., ultramarine .. ..  
3d., red-lilac .. ..  
4d., brown .. ..  
6d., olive and carmine ..  
1s., lilac and green .. ..

*Not expected before the end of May.*

**HONGKONG.**  
1897. *Fiscal stamp surcharged, in black, for Postal use. (Nov.)\**  
\$1 on \$2, sage-green .. 7 6  
\$1 on \$2, pale green .. 4 0

**INDIA.**  
1897. *Current type, &c.*  
1 a., bright marone .. ..

**NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.**  
**BHOPAL.**  
1896. *Wove paper. Imperf.*  
Type 8, redrawn.  
½ a., green .. ..  
½ a., black .. ..

Type 7, redrawn.  
½ a., black .. ..

**BUNDI.**  
1896. *Wove paper. (May, '97.)\**  
½ a., grey-blue .. ..

1896-97. *Laid paper. (April, Sept.)\**  
½ a., grey .. .. 0 4  
1 a., red .. .. 0 9  
2 a., green .. .. 1 6  
4 a., " .. .. 3 0  
8 a., red .. .. 8 6  
1 r., yellow on blue .. .. 8 6

1898. *Design redrawn, value in upper part of oval. Laid paper.*  
4 a., emerald-green .. ..

**CHARKARI.**  
1896-97. (Sept.)\*  
½ anna, magenta .. .. 0 2  
½ " purple .. .. 0 4  
1 " " .. .. 0 6  
1 " green .. .. 0 9  
2 " " .. .. 1 3  
4 " " .. .. 2 6  
1 annas .. ..  
2 " " .. ..  
4 " " .. ..

\* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

**Un. Used.**  
s. d. s. d.

**GOCHIN.**  
1896. *Design of Type 1, but larger size.*  
1 puttan, mauve .. .. 0 2  
1897. Type 1. *Wmk. Umbrella.*  
½ p., orange .. ..  
2 p., purple .. ..

**DECCAN.**  
1896. Type 3. *Perf. 12½.*  
½ a., vermilion .. ..

**DHAR.**  
1897. *Type-set. Imperf. (Jan. '98.)\**  
½ pice, black on red .. ..  
½ anna " magenta .. ..  
1 " " green .. ..

**DUTTIA.**  
**DATE(?)**. *No English inscriptions. (Sept.)\**  
½ a., black on orange .. ..  
½ a. " blue-green .. ..  
2 a. " yellow .. ..  
4 a. " rose .. ..  
*Name in English. (Sept.)\**  
1 a., red .. ..

1897(?) *Name in English. (Sept.)\**  
½ a., black on green .. .. 1 0  
1 a. " white .. ..  
2 a. " yellow .. ..  
4 a. " rose .. ..  
*Name spell "DATIA."*  
½ a., black on green .. ..  
1 a. " white .. ..  
2 a. " yellow .. ..  
4 a. " rose .. ..

**FARIDKOT.**  
1897. *Indian stamp surcharged.*  
1 a., bright marone .. .. 0 4

**GWALIOR.**  
**SERVICE STAMPS.**  
1896. *Surcharged with Type 3, in black.*  
1 r., carmine and green .. ..

*Errors. With two characters in the surcharge transposed, so that it reads "serisiv."*  
½ a., green .. .. 3 0  
½ a., plum .. .. 5 0  
2 a., blue .. .. 7 6  
3 a., orange .. ..  
4 a., olive .. ..  
8 a., purple .. ..  
1 r., carmine and green .. ..

**HOLKAR.**  
1897. Type 3.  
2 a., green .. ..  
4 a., violet .. ..  
8 a., blue .. ..

**JHIND.**  
1897(?) *With Type 10 inverted.*  
½ a., green .. .. 30 0

**LAB BELA.**  
1897. (July.)\*  
½ a., black .. ..

**PUTTIALLA.**  
**SERVICE STAMPS.**  
*Error. "AUTTIALLA."*  
1 a., plum .. ..  
1896(?) *Surcharged with Type 5, and the word "SERVICE" upside down.*  
½ a., green .. ..  
1 a., plum .. ..  
2 a., blue .. ..

**SIRMOOR.**  
**SERVICE STAMPS.**  
1897. Type 2; *large black surcharge.*  
3 pies, orange .. .. 0 1  
6 " green .. .. 0 1  
1 a., dull blue .. .. 0 2  
2 a., rose .. .. 0 4

**Un. Used.**  
s. d. s. d.

**JAMAICA.**  
1897. Types 4, 7, 8. *Wmk. Crown CA.*  
1s., brown .. .. 1 6  
2s., red-brown .. .. 3 0  
5s., mauve .. .. 6 6

**LABUAN.**  
1893. *With inverted surcharge.*  
2 c. on 40 c., amber .. ..  
1896. *Types of North Borneo, surcharged with Type 12, in black.*  
25 c., green .. .. 1 3  
50 c., claret .. .. 2 0  
\$1, blue .. .. 4 0

1897. *Designs of Nos. 60-68, with native inscriptions added, same colours as before. (May, '97.)\**  
1 c., lilac and black .. .. 0 1  
2 c., blue .. .. 0 2  
3 c., ochre .. .. 0 3  
5 c., green .. .. 0 5  
6 c., brick-red and black .. .. 0 5  
8 c., rose .. .. 0 6  
12 c., vermilion .. .. 0 8  
18 c., olive-brown .. .. 2 0  
24 c., lilac and blue .. .. 2 0  
*With corrected inscriptions. (Nov.)\**  
18 c., olive-brown and black .. 0 10  
24 c., lilac and blue .. .. 1 3

**MAURITIUS.**  
1897. Type 36.  
1 c., lilac and blue .. .. 0 1 0 1  
2 c. " orange .. .. 0 2 0 1  
4 c. " green .. .. 0 2 0 1  
18 c., green and blue .. .. 0 8 0 4

**NATAL.**  
1897. Type 14. *Crown CA. Perf. 14.*  
6d., magenta .. ..

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**  
1897. (Sept.)\*  
1 c., green .. .. 0 6  
2 c., carmine .. .. 0 2  
3 c., ultramarine .. .. 0 3  
4 c., olive-green .. .. 0 4  
5 c., mauve .. .. 0 5  
6 c., red-brown .. ..  
8 c., orange .. ..  
10 c., deep brown .. ..  
12 c., deep blue .. ..  
15 c., vermilion .. ..  
24 c., violet .. ..  
30 c., grey-black .. ..  
35 c., brick-red .. ..  
60 c., sepia .. ..

Type 18. *Surcharged in black. (Dec.)\**  
1 c. on 3 c., slate (var. 1) .. 2 6  
1 c. on 3 c. " ( " 2) .. 7 6  
1 c. on 3 c. " ( " 3) ..  
*New types. (Jan. '98.)\**  
1 c., carmine .. .. 0 1 0 1  
2 c., orange .. .. 0 2 0 2

**NEW HEBRIDES.**  
1897. (July.)\*  
1d., black and magenta .. .. 0 2  
2d., blue and brown .. .. 0 4

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
*Varieties of perforation.*  
3d., green (perf. 12) .. ..  
3d. " ( " 11) .. ..  
3d. " (p. 11 x 12) .. ..  
5d. " ( " ) .. ..  
9d. on 10d. (perf. 11) .. ..  
1897. *Wmk. Crown and NSW. The surcharge on the od. reset.*  
9d. on 10d., red-brown (p. 12) 1 3  
10d., mauve (p. 11 x 12) .. 1 6

*New types. (Sept.)\**  
1d., carmine .. .. 0 2  
2d., dull blue .. .. 0 4  
2½d., mauve .. .. 0 5  
2d., ultramarine .. ..  
*Type and wmk. of 1860. Perf. 11.*  
5s., purple .. ..  
1898. *Types of 1897 re-engraved.*  
1d., carmine .. ..  
2½d., mauve .. ..

**Un. Used.**  
s. d. s. d.

**NEW ZEALAND.**  
*Varieties of perforation.*  
1d., rose (perf. 11) .. .. 1 0  
2d., lilac ( " 11) .. ..  
6d., brown ( " 11) .. .. 3 6  
8d., blue ( " 10) .. ..  
*Perf. 10 x 11.*  
½d., black .. .. 0 1  
1d., rose .. .. 0 2  
2d., lilac .. .. 0 4  
2½d., blue .. .. 0 5  
3d., orange .. .. 0 5  
4d., green .. .. 0 9  
6d., brown .. .. 0 9  
1s., brown-red .. .. 1 6

**LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.**  
Type 29. *Perf. 10.*  
½d., purple .. .. 0 8  
1d., blue .. .. 0 6  
2d., red-brown .. .. 1 0 0 4  
2½d., purple (perf. 11 x 10) .. 1 0 0  
1d., blue ( " 10 x 11) .. ..

**NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.**  
1897. *Wmk. Crown CA.*  
½d., green .. .. 0 1  
1d., vermilion .. .. 0 2  
2d., lake .. .. 0 4  
2½d., blue .. .. 0 5  
5d., lilac .. ..  
1s., black .. ..

**NORTH BORNEO.**  
1896. *The \$1 stamp surcharged in black.*  
4 c. on \$1, red .. .. 0 3 0 6  
10 c. " " .. .. 0 8 1 0  
20 c. " " .. .. 1 0 1 6  
30 c. " " .. .. 1 3  
40 c. " " .. .. 1 6

1897. *Designs of 1894 with native inscriptions.*  
1 c., ochre and black .. .. 0 1  
2 c., lake .. .. 0 2  
3 c., lilac and olive-green .. 0 3  
5 c., vermilion and black .. 0 5  
6 c., olive-brown .. .. 0 5  
8 c., dull lilac .. .. 0 6  
12 c., blue .. .. 0 9  
18 c., deep green .. .. 2 0  
24 c., dull lake and blue .. 2 0  
*With corrected inscriptions.*  
18 c., deep green and black .. 10  
24 c., dull lake and blue .. 1 3

**UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.**  
1898. *Stamps of 1897 with Type 31, in black.*  
1 c., ochre and black .. ..  
2 c., lake .. ..  
3 c., lilac and olive-green ..  
5 c., vermilion and black ..  
6 c., olive-brown .. ..  
8 c., dull lilac .. ..  
12 c., blue .. ..

**QUEENSLAND.**  
1897. *Numerals in the 4 corners. (Sept.)\**  
1d., vermilion .. .. 0 2 0 1  
2d., blue .. .. 0 4 0 2

**ST. HELENA.**  
1897. Type 6.  
½d., green .. .. 0 1 0 1

**ST. VINCENT.**  
1897. Type 1. *Crown CA. Perf. 14.*  
2½d., milky blue .. .. 0 4  
5d., grey-brown .. .. 0 9  
*Surcharged as Type 11, in black.*  
3d. on 1d., lilac .. .. 0 9

**SEYCHELLES.**  
*No. 21 should be "36 c. on 45 c."*  
1897. Type 1.  
2 c., yellow and green .. ..  
4 c., pale green .. ..  
8 c., carmine and green .. ..  
10 c., blue and black .. ..  
16 c., red-brown and blue ..  
18 c., ultramarine .. .. 0 6 0 4  
36 c., brown and carmine .. 1 0  
1 r., mauve and deep red .. 2 6 1 9

\* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>SIERRA LEONE.</b>		
1897. Types 4, 5.		
½d., lilac and green ..	0	1
1½d. " black ..	0	3
4d. " carmine ..	0	6
5d. " black ..	0	8
6d. " lilac ..	0	9
<i>Fiscal stamps, surcharged in black.</i> (May, '97.)*		
rd., lilac and green ..	0	9
2½d. on 3d. " ..	2	6
2½d. on 6d. " ..	3	0
2½d. on 1s. " ..	6	0
2½d. on 2s. " ..		

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.</b>		
1897. Perf. 13.		
½d., Venetian red ..		
3d., grey-green ..		
<b>OFFICIAL STAMPS.</b>		
1896-97. With surcharge Type 24.		
½d., brown (perf. 10) ..		
2½d., blue-lilac ..		
2s., crimson (p. 10 × 1½) ..		

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.</b>		
<b>NEGRI SEMBILAN.</b>		
1897. Type 5.		
5 c., lilac and ochre ..		
10 c. " orange ..		
20 c., green and olive ..		
<b>PAHANG.</b>		
Type 7.		
5 c., lilac and ochre ..		
<b>PERAK.</b>		
1897. Types 5 and 8.		
25 c., green and carmine ..		
5½, green and emerald ..		

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>SERVICE STAMPS.</b>		
1897.		
Type 5, surcharged "Service," in black.		
5 c., lilac and ochre ..		
<b>BELANGOR.</b>		
1897. Type 12. Wmk. Cr. CC.		
\$2, green and carmine ..	8	0
\$3 " mustard ..	12	0

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>TASMANIA.</b>		
1897. Type 12.		
5s., lilac and red ..	7	6
£1, green and yellow ..	26	0

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>TOBAGO.</b>		
1896. Fiscal stamp surcharged in black. (Feb., '97.)*		
½d. on 4d., lilac and pink ..	10	0 10 0

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>TONGA.</b>		
1897-92. Nos. 5 to 9 are perf. 12 × 11½. Add to this issue:—		
1s., green (perf. 12 × 11½) ..	7	6
1896. No. 35, surcharged with Type 13.		
½d. on 1½d. on zd. ..		

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1897. New types. (Sept.)*		
½d., dark blue ..	0	1
1d., red and black ..	0	2
2d., bistre and black ..	0	4
2½d., blue and black ..	0	5
3d., emerald and black ..	0	6
4d., lilac and green ..	0	8
5d., orange and black ..	0	9
6d., vermilion ..	0	10
7½d., green and black ..	1	0
10d., carmine and black ..	1	3
1s., brown and black ..	1	6
2s., blue and black ..	3	0
2s. 6d., purple ..	3	6
5s., orange-red and black ..		

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>UGANDA.</b>		
1895. Letters "U. G." and numerals.		
5 (cowries), black ..		
10 " " " ..		
15 " " " ..		
20 " " " ..		
25 " " " ..		
30 " " " ..		
35 " " " ..		
40 " " " ..		
50 " " " ..		
60 " " " ..		
5 " violet ..		
10 " " " ..		
15 " " " ..		
20 " " " ..		
25 " " " ..		
30 " " " ..		
50 " " " ..		

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1896. With "V 96 R" and name.		
5 (cowries), violet ..		
10 " " " ..		
15 " " " ..		
20 " " " ..		
25 " " " ..		
30 " " " ..		

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
40 (cowries), violet ..		
50 " " " ..		
60 " " " ..		
100 " " " ..		
1897. Inscribed "UGANDA PROTECTORATE." (May, '97.)*		
<i>Impression in black.</i>		
1 anna, on white wove ..	0	6
2 annas " " ..	0	9
3 " " " ..	1	0
4 " " " ..	1	3
8 " on yellowish ..	2	6
1 rupee " " ..	4	6
5 rupees " " ..		

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>VICTORIA.</b>		
1862(?). Type 6. Wmk. "6." Perf. 12.		
zd., pale lilac ..		
1897. Wmk. V and Crown. Perf. 12. (Dec.)*		
1½d., green ..	0	3

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<i>Postal fiscals. (July.)*</i>		
£5, pale blue and lake ..		
£6, yellow and pale blue ..		
£7, rose and black ..		
£8, purple and orange ..		
£9, green and rose ..		
£10, mauve ..		
£25, green ..		
£50, purple ..		
£100, carmine ..		

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>ZANZIBAR.</b>		
1897. With head of Sultan. (Feb. '97.)*		
½ a., yellow-green and red ..	0	1 0 2
1 a., dark blue ..	0	2 0 3
2 a., red-brown ..	0	4 0 6
2½ a., ultramarine ..	0	5 0 5
3 a., grey ..	0	9 1 0
4 a., green-black ..	0	8 1 0
4½ a., orange ..	0	9 1 0
5 a., bistre ..	0	10 0 10
7½ a., purple ..	1	3 1 3
8 a., bronze ..	1	4 1 6
1 r., ultramarine ..	2	6 2 6
2 r., deep green ..	5	0 5 0
3 r., lilac ..	7	6 7 6
4 r., purple-brown ..	10	0 10 0
5 r., dark brown ..	12	6 12 6
Surcharged "2½" in red; three varieties.		
2½ on 1 a., deep blue and red ..		
2½ on 4 a., green-black ..	15	0 15 0

PART II.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.</b>		
1897-98. Types 64, 65.		
30 c., orange ..	1	6
1 p. 20 c., black ..	7	6

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>AUSTRIA.</b>		
1897. Type 9. Bluish paper.		
5 kr., red ..		

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>HUNGARY.</b>		
1898. Type 3. Numerals in black.		
2 (kr.), mauve ..	0	1
3 " green ..	0	2
10 " blue ..	0	4
20 " grey ..	0	8

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>BELGIUM.</b>		
1897. Type 32.		
50 c., grey ..		

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>BOLIVIA.</b>		
1897. New types, (June-Oct.)*		
1 c., olive-green ..		
2 c., red ..		
5 c., green ..		
10 c., dull blue ..		
20 c., black and marone ..		
50 c., orange-yellow ..		
1 b., violet on bluish ..		
2 b., blk., red, yell., & grn.		
1898 (?). Type 6. Perf. 13.		
20 c., dull blue ..	0	9
50 c., lilac ..	1	0

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>BRAZIL.</b>		
1897. With "REIS—REIS" at foot.		
10 r., carmine and blue ..	0	1
100 r., rose and black ..		
1000 r., green and mauve ..		

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>CHILI.</b>		
RETURN RECEIPT STAMP.		
1897. Type 10. Inscription altered.		
5 c., black ..		
UNPAID LETTER STAMP.		
1897. Type 14.		
100 c., red on yellow ..		

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<b>CHINA.</b>		
1897. Types of 1886 and 1895 surcharged in black, with values in cents. (April, '97.)*		
(a) Small figures.		
½ c. on 3 c., yellow ..	0	2 0 2
1 c. on 1 c., green ..	0	9
1 c. on 1 c., red ..	4	6 1 0
2 c. on 3 c., lilac ..	1	0 1 0
2 c. on 3 c., green ..	5	0 6
4 c. on 4 c., rose ..	0	4 1 0
5 c. on 5 c., olive ..	0	6
5 c. on 5 c., orange ..	0	6 0 6
8 c. on 6 c., brown ..	0	8 1
10 c. on 6 c. ; ..	4	0
10 c. on 9 c., green ..	0	10
10 c. on 12 c., orange ..	0	10
30 c. on 24 c., rose ..	2	0

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
(b) Larger figures.		
½ c. on 3 c., yellow ..	0	3
1 c. on 1 c., green ..	3	6
1 c. on 1 c., red ..	0	3 0 3
2 c. on 3 c., lilac ..	3	6
2 c. on 2 c., green ..	0	3 0 4
4 c. on 4 c., rose ..	0	6
5 c. on 5 c., olive ..	3	6
5 c. on 5 c., orange ..	0	9
8 c. on 6 c., brown ..	1	0
10 c. on 9 c., green ..	0	9 1 3
10 c. on 12 c., orange ..	0	9 1 3
30 c. on 24 c., rose ..	2	0 3 0

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<i>Revenue stamps surcharged for postage.</i>		
1 c. on 3 c., red ..	0	2 0 6
2 c. on 3 c. " (a) ..	0	3
2 c. on 3 c. " (b) ..	0	3 0 6
4 c. on 3 c. " (a) ..	0	4 1 6
4 c. on 3 c. " (b) ..	0	4 1 6
\$1 on 3 c. " ..	4	0

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<i>New types. (Nov., Dec.)*</i>		
½ c., lake ..	0	1 0 1
1 c., yellow ..	0	1 0 1
2 c., orange ..	0	2 0 2
4 c., brown ..	0	4
5 c., rose ..	0	5
10 c., dark green ..	0	8
20 c., purple-brown ..	1	0
30 c., carmine-red ..	1	6
50 c., green ..	2	6
50 c., dark green (error) ..		
\$1, carmine and rose ..	4	0
\$2, orange and yellow ..	7	6
\$5, green and rose ..	17	6

\* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**COLOMBIA.**

1897. *Current types.*  
2 c., blue-green (p. 12) ..  
5 c., brown on deep buff .. 0 4  
10 c., brn. on rose (p. 12 X 13½)  
20 c. ,, pale blue .. 1 3

**ANTIOQUIA.**

1875. Type 15. *Laid paper.*  
1 c., black ..

**PANAMA.**

REGISTRATION STAMPS.  
1897. Type 4, *surcharged "AR COLON COLOMBIA," in black.*  
10 c., orange ..

*Surcharged "R COLON," in a circle, in black.*  
10 c., orange ..

**TOLIMA.**

1884. Type 12. *Thin laid paper.*  
1 p., rose-lilac ..

**DENMARK.**

1897. Type 7. *Perf. 12½.*  
3 øre, grey and blue .. 0 1  
100 ,, yellow and grey .. 2 0

**ICELAND.**

1897. Type 2. *Surcharged "prir," in black, and "3," in red. (Feb. '98.)\**  
3 on 5 aur, green ..

*Surcharged "prir," in black, only.*  
3 on 5 aur, green ..

Type 2. *Perf. 12½.*  
5 aur, green ..

**EQUADOR.**

1897. *Stamps of 1894, 1895, and 1896, surcharged "1897-1898," in 2 sizes, in black. (April, '97.)\* Issue of 1894.*

1 c., blue .. 0 3 0 3  
2 c., yellow-brown .. 0 3 0 3  
5 c., green .. 0 3 0 3  
10 c., vermilion .. 0 6 0 6  
20 c., black .. 1 0 1 0  
50 c., orange .. 1 3 1 3  
1 s., carmine .. 5 0 5 0  
5 s., dark blue .. 15 0 15 0

*Issue of 1895.*

1 c., blue .. 0 3 0 3  
2 c., yellow-brown .. 0 3 0 3  
5 c., green .. 1 6 1 6  
10 c., vermilion .. 5 0 5 0  
20 c., black .. 15 0 15 0  
50 c., orange .. 1 0 1 0  
1 s., carmine .. 5 0 5 0  
5 s., dark blue .. 15 0 15 0

*Issue of 1896.*

2 c., vermilion ..  
*Surcharged "1897 y 1898," in black.*  
5 s., dark blue (of 1895) ..

*Commemorative stamps surcharged in black.*

*With date "1897-1898." (June.)\**  
1 c., carmine .. 0 3 0 3  
2 c., blue .. 1 0 1 0  
5 c., green .. 5 0 5 0  
10 c., yellow .. 15 0 15 0

*With Arms in a circle. (Sept.)\**

1 c., carmine ..  
2 c., blue ..  
10 c., yellow ..

*New type. (Sept.)\**

1 c., green ..  
2 c., orange ..  
5 c., lake ..  
10 c., brown ..  
20 c., yellow ..  
50 c., ultramarine ..  
1 s., bistre ..  
5 s., lilac ..

**OFFICIAL STAMPS.**

1895. Type 17, *dated "1895." Surcharged with Type 0.2, in red.*

1 c., grey ..  
2 c. ,, ..  
5 c. ,, ..  
10 c. ,, ..  
20 c. ,, ..  
50 c. ,, ..  
1 s. ,, ..

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

1897. *The same, surcharged 1897-1898, in 2 sizes, in black.*

*Issue of 1894. Large surcharge.*

20 c., grey ..  
50 c. ,, ..

*Issue of 1895.*

1 c., grey (small) .. 0 6  
10 c. ,, (large) ..

*Issue of 1895, with "1897 y 1898."*

2 c., grey ..  
5 c. ,, ..

**EGYPT.**

1897. *Current stamps surcharged, in black, for use in the Soudan. (May, '97.)\**

1 mil., brown .. 0 2 0 2  
2 ,, green .. 0 2 0 3  
3 ,, orange .. 0 3 0 4  
5 ,, carmine .. 0 4 0 4  
1 piast., ultramarine .. 0 6 0 6  
2 ,, orange-brown .. 1 0 1 0  
5 ,, grey .. 2 6 2 6  
10 ,, mauve .. 5 0 5 0

**UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.**

1897. Type 53. *Surcharged as above.*  
2 mil., green .. 0 3 0 3  
4 ,, marone .. 0 4 0 4  
1 piast., ultramarine .. 0 6 0 6  
2 ,, dull orange .. 1 0 1 0

**SUDAN.**

1898. *New type. Centre in first colour. Wink. Kosette. Perf. 14.*

1 mil., brown and carmine .. 0 1  
2 ,, green and brown .. 0 1  
3 ,, mauve and green .. 0 2  
5 ,, carmine and black .. 0 2  
1 piast., blue and brown .. 0 4 0 4  
2 ,, black and blue .. 0 8 0 8  
5 ,, brown and green .. 1 6 1 6  
10 ,, black and mauve .. 2 9 2 9

**FRANCE.**

FOR POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO.

1896-97. *Surcharged in vermilion.*  
5 c. on 5 c., green ..  
10 c. on 10 c., black on lilac ..  
25 c. on 25 c., black on rose ..

*Surcharged in black.*  
50 c. on 50 c., pale rose on white ..

FOR POST OFFICES IN ZANZIBAR.

1897. *Surcharged with name and value.*

*In red.*  
½ a. on 5 c., green .. 0 6  
1½ a. on 15 c., blue .. 0 9  
10 a. on 1 fr., olive-green .. 2 6

*In blue.*  
1 a. on 10 c., black on lilac .. 0 6  
2½ a. on 25 c., rose .. 1 0  
5 a. on 50 c., carmine .. 1 6

*In black.*  
2 a. on 20 c., red on green .. 1 0  
3 a. on 30 c., brown .. 1 3  
4 a. on 40 c., red .. 1 6  
7½ a. on 75 c., blk. on orange ..  
50 a. on 5 fr., lilac ..

*Stamps of 1894 surcharged with name and a second value, in black. (Oct.)\**

2½ a. on ½ a. (5 c.) ..  
2½ a. on 1 a. (10 c.) ..  
2½ a. on 1½ a. (15 c.) ..  
5 a. on 3 a. (30 c.) ..  
5 a. on 4 a. (40 c.) ..

*Type-set design, printed on margins of sheets.*

2½ a., black on green ..  
2½ a. ,, lilac ..  
2½ a. ,, quadrillé ..  
5 a. ,, buff ..  
5 a. ,, straw ..

**UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.**

Type 53 of France, *surcharged with name and value. (Dec.)\**

*In carmine.*  
½ a. on 5 c., blue ..  
1 a. on 10 c., brown ..  
1½ a. on 15 c., green ..  
*In black.*  
3 a. on 30 c., carmine ..  
5 a. on 50 c., violet ..

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**FRENCH COLONIES.**

**GRAND COMORO.**

1897. *Colonial type, inscribed "GRANDE COMORE."*

*(a) Name in red.*

1 c., black on azure .. 0 1  
5 c., green on pale green .. 0 1  
15 c., blue ..  
25 c., black on rose ..  
75 c. ,, orange ..  
1 fr., olive-green on toned ..

*(b) Name in blue.*

2 c., brown on buff .. 0 1  
4 c., purple-brown on grey .. 0 1  
10 c., black on lilac ..  
20 c., red on green ..  
30 c., cinnamon on drab ..  
40 c., red on yellow ..  
50 c., carmine on rose ..

**MADAGASCAR & DEPENDENCIES.**

1897. Type 1, *name in red.*

1 fr., olive-green ..

**UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.**

1897. Type "u," *imperf., surcharged. (May, '97.)\**

*Red surcharge.*

5 c., blue .. 0 1  
10 c., brown .. 0 2  
40 c., lilac .. 0 8  
1 fr., green .. 1 6

*Blue surcharge.*

20 c., yellow .. 0 4  
30 c., rose .. 0 6  
50 c., mauve .. 0 9

**SOMALI COAST.**

1897. *Colonial type, inscribed "CÔTE FRANÇAISE DES SOMALIS."*

*(a) Name in red.*

1 c., black on azure ..  
5 c., green on pale green ..  
15 c., blue ..  
25 c., black on rose ..  
75 c. ,, orange ..  
1 fr., olive-green on toned ..

*(b) Name in blue.*

2 c., brown on buff ..  
4 c., purple-brown on grey ..  
10 c., black on lilac ..  
20 c., red on green ..  
30 c., cinnamon on drab ..  
40 c., red on yellow ..  
50 c., carmine on rose ..

**GERMAN EMPIRE.**

Stamps of German Empire surcharged in black, for use in Foreign Possessions.

(April, '97.)\*

**CAMEROONS.**

1897. *Surcharged "Kamerun."*

3 pf., brown .. 0 2  
5 ,, green .. 0 2  
10 ,, carmine .. 0 3  
20 ,, ultramarine .. 0 6  
25 ,, orange .. 0 9  
50 ,, red-brown .. 2 3

**CHINA.**

1897. *Surcharged "China."*

3 pf., brown ..  
5 ,, green ..  
10 ,, carmine ..  
20 ,, ultramarine ..  
25 ,, orange ..  
50 ,, red-brown ..

**MARSHALL ISLANDS.**

1897. *Surcharged "Marschall-Inseln."*

3 pf., brown ..  
5 ,, green ..  
10 ,, carmine ..  
20 ,, ultramarine ..  
25 ,, orange ..  
50 ,, red-brown ..

Set of 13, unused, 4/6.

Set of 6, 2/3.

\* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>NEW GUINEA.</b>		
1897.		
<i>Surcharged "Deutsch Neu-Guinea."</i>		
3 pf., brown .. ..	..	..
5 " green .. ..	..	..
10 " carmine .. ..	..	..
20 " ultramarine .. ..	..	..
25 " orange .. ..	..	..
50 " red-brown .. ..	..	..
<b>SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.</b>		
1897. <i>Surcharged "Deutsch Sudwest-Africa."</i>		
3 pf., brown .. ..	..	..
5 " green .. ..	..	..
10 " carmine .. ..	..	..
20 " ultramarine .. ..	..	..
25 " orange .. ..	..	..
50 " red-brown .. ..	..	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>TOGO.</b>		
1897. <i>Surcharged "Togo."</i>		
3 pf., brown .. ..	..	0 4
5 " green .. ..	..	0 4
10 " carmine .. ..	..	0 6
20 " ultramarine .. ..	..	1 0
25 " orange .. ..	..	..
50 " red-brown .. ..	..	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>GREECE.</b>		
1896. <i>Olympic Games issue.</i>		
1 lept., ochre .. ..	0 1	0 1
2 " rose .. ..	0 1	0 1
5 " lilac .. ..	0 1	0 1
10 " slate .. ..	0 2	0 2
20 " brown .. ..	0 4	0 2
25 " red .. ..	0 4	0 2
40 " purple .. ..	0 6	0 3
60 " black .. ..	0 8	0 4
1 drach., blue .. ..	1 0	0 4
2 " bistre .. ..	1 9	..
5 " green .. ..	4 0	..
10 " brown .. ..	7 6	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>GUATEMALA.</b>		
1897. <i>Black on surface-coloured paper.</i>		
<i>Perf. 12. (May, '97.)*</i>		
1 c., on lilac-grey .. ..	0 1	..
2 c., on greenish grey .. ..	0 2	..
6 c., on orange .. ..	0 5	..
10 c., on deep blue .. ..	0 8	..
12 c., on carmine .. ..	0 9	..
18 c., on white .. ..	1 0	..
20 c., on vermilion .. ..	1 0	..
25 c., on brown .. ..	1 6	..
50 c., on rosy brown .. ..	2 6	..
75 c., on azure .. ..	3 9	..
100 c., on blue-green .. ..	5 0	..
150 c., on flesh .. ..	7 0	..
200 c., on magenta .. ..	9 0	..
500 c., on green .. ..	22 6	..
<i>Variety. Paper coloured on both sides.</i>		
12 c., on carmine .. ..	0 6	..
<i>Same type, surcharged in black. (March, '98.)*</i>		
1 c. on 2 c., grey .. ..	0 6	..
<i>Surcharged in violet, in 3 lines.</i>		
1 c. on 12 c., on carmine .. ..	0 2	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.</b>		
FOREIGN OFFICE STAMPS.		
1897. (April, '97.)*		
2 c., yellow-green .. ..	0 2	..
5 c., deep brown .. ..	..	..
6 c., deep ultramarine .. ..	..	..
10 c., rose .. ..	..	..
12 c., orange .. ..	..	..
25 c., deep violet .. ..	..	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>HAYTI.</b>		
1898. Type 5. <i>Perf. 13½.</i>		
7 c., brown .. ..	..	0 6
20 c., orange-red .. ..	..	1 3

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>HOLLAND.</b>		
<b>CURACAO.</b>		
UNPAID LETTER STAMP.		
1897. Type 52.		
40 c., black and green .. ..	..	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>DUTCH INDIES.</b>		
UNPAID LETTER STAMP.		
1897. Type 53.		
15 c., black and carmine .. ..	..	..
30 c. " " .. ..	..	..
<b>SURINAM.</b>		
UNPAID LETTER STAMP.		
1897. Type 51.		
40 c., black and lilac .. ..	..	..
<b>ITALY.</b>		
1897. <i>New type. (April, '97.)*</i>		
5 c., green .. ..	0 2	..
<b>ERITREA.</b>		
1897. <i>New type, surcharged.</i>		
5 c., green .. ..	..	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>JAPAN.</b>		
1897. Type 19.		
1 sen, olive-green .. ..	0 1	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>LIBERIA.</b>		
1897. <i>Wmk. Type 15. Perf. 14½. (Feb. '97.)*</i>		
1 c., mauve .. ..	0 1	..
2 c., black and olive .. ..	0 2	..
5 c., " magenta .. ..	0 4	..
10 c., " yellow .. ..	0 8	..
15 c., grey .. ..	0 10	..
20 c., red .. ..	1 3	..
25 c., green .. ..	1 4	..
30 c., grey-blue .. ..	1 8	..
50 c., black and brown-red .. ..	2 6	..
<i>Inland Postage. (Sept.)*</i>		
3 c., red and green .. ..	0 3	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>MEXICO.</b>		
1896. <i>Current types. Wmk. "CORREOS-EUM. Pin-perf."</i>		
12 c., chestnut (error) .. ..	5 0	..
20 c., brown-lilac .. ..	1 0	..
50 c., violet .. ..	2 6	..
1897. <i>Wmk. "R.M." Perf. 12.</i>		
5 pesos, vermilion .. ..	22 6	..
10 " deep blue .. ..	40 0	..
<i>Wmk. Eagle and "R.M." Perf. 12.</i>		
4 c., orange-red .. ..	0 3	..
5 c., ultramarine .. ..	0 4	..
12 c., olive .. ..	0 9	..
20 c., rose-red .. ..	1 0	..
50 c., mauve .. ..	2 6	..
1 p., brown .. ..	4 6	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>OFFICIAL STAMPS.</b>		
1897. <i>Current types. Wmk. "R.M." Black surcharge.</i>		
1 c., green .. ..	..	..
4 c., orange .. ..	..	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>MONACO.</b>		
1897. Type 2. <i>New colours.</i>		
1 c., pale bronze-green .. ..	0 1	..
50 c., bistre on yellow .. ..	0 9	..
75 c., deep brown on straw .. ..	1 3	..
5 fr., bright rose on greenish .. ..	6 6	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>MOROCCO.</b>		
<b>ALCAZAR AND OUAZZAN.</b>		
1896. <i>Perf. 11½. (May, '97.)*</i>		
5 c., carmine .. ..	..	..
10 c., blue .. ..	..	..
15 c., orange .. ..	..	..
20 c., green .. ..	..	..
40 c., violet .. ..	..	..
50 c., yellow .. ..	..	..
1 fr., brown .. ..	..	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>FEZ AND MEBQUINEZ.</b>		
1896. <i>Perf. 12½. Value in second colour. (May, '97.)*</i>		
5 c., green and red .. ..	..	..
10 c., carmine and blue .. ..	..	..
15 c., blue and yellow .. ..	..	..
20 c., yellow and violet .. ..	..	..
25 c., violet and green .. ..	..	..
35 c., brown and carmine .. ..	..	..
50 c., salmon and brown .. ..	..	..
1 fr., deep green and brown .. ..	..	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>MAZAGAN AND MOROCCO.</b>		
1897. (Sept.)*		
5 c., blue .. ..	..	..
10 c., rose .. ..	..	..
25 c., olive-green .. ..	..	..
50 c., green .. ..	..	..
75 c., orange-brown .. ..	..	..
1 p., mauve .. ..	..	..
<b>UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.</b>		
1897. (July.)*		
5 c., blue and black .. ..	..	..
10 c., yellow-green and black .. ..	..	..
20 c., blue-green .. ..	..	..
30 c., rose .. ..	..	..
40 c., brown .. ..	..	..
50 c., lilac .. ..	..	..
1 p., violet .. ..	..	..
<b>MOGADOR AND MOROCCO.</b>		
Nos. 8 to 12 of "Tangiers and Fez" belong to this service.		

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>TANGIER AND TETOUAN.</b>		
1897. (Nov.)*		
5 c., yellow-green .. ..	..	..
10 c., red .. ..	..	..
15 c., grey .. ..	..	..
20 c., blue .. ..	..	..
25 c., lilac .. ..	..	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>TETOUAN AND OHEOHUAN.</b>		
1896. <i>Perf. 11½. (May, '97.)*</i>		
5 c., blue .. ..	..	..
10 c., green .. ..	..	..
20 c., carmine .. ..	..	..
25 c., orange .. ..	..	..
40 c., violet .. ..	..	..
50 c., red .. ..	..	..
1 fr., brown .. ..	..	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>TETOUAN AND EL-KSAR.</b>		
1897. <i>Perf. 11½. (Sept.)*</i>		
5 c., vermilion .. ..	..	..
10 c., yellow-green .. ..	..	..
20 c., blue .. ..	..	..
25 c., violet .. ..	..	..
50 c., ochre .. ..	..	..
1 p., grey .. ..	..	..
2 p., rose .. ..	..	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>NICARAGUA.</b>		
1897. Type 12. <i>Dated "1897." Perf. 12.</i>		
1 c., mauve .. ..	..	..
2 c., blue-green .. ..	..	..
5 c., rose .. ..	..	..
10 c., blue .. ..	..	..
20 c., bistre-brown .. ..	..	..
50 c., blue-grey .. ..	..	..
1 p., grey-black .. ..	..	..
2 p., claret .. ..	..	..
5 p., deep blue .. ..	..	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
1898. <i>New type. (March.)*</i>		
1 c., brown .. ..	..	..
2 c., grey-lilac .. ..	..	..
4 c., red .. ..	..	..
5 c., olive-brown .. ..	..	..
10 c., mauve .. ..	..	..
15 c., blue .. ..	..	..
20 c., deep blue .. ..	..	..
50 c., yellow .. ..	..	..
1 p., deep ultramarine .. ..	..	..
2 p., brown .. ..	..	..
5 p., orange .. ..	..	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.</b>		
1896. <i>Perf. 12. (May, '97.)*</i>		
1 c., orange .. ..	..	..
2 c., " .. ..	..	..
5 c., " .. ..	..	..
10 c., " .. ..	..	..
20 c., " .. ..	..	..
30 c., " .. ..	..	..
50 c., " .. ..	..	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
1897. <i>Same type, &amp;c.</i>		
1 c., mauve .. ..	..	..
2 c., " .. ..	..	..
5 c., " .. ..	..	..
10 c., " .. ..	..	..
20 c., " .. ..	..	..
30 c., " .. ..	..	..
50 c., " .. ..	..	..

Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

1898. *Same type, &c*

1 c., deep green .. ..	
2 c. " " " " " "	
5 c. " " " " " "	
10 c. " " " " " "	
20 c. " " " " " "	
30 c. " " " " " "	
50 c. " " " " " "	

**OFFICIAL STAMPS.**

1898. *Surcharged in blue.* (March.)\*

1 c., carmine .. ..	
2 c. " " " " " "	
4 c. " " " " " "	
5 c. " " " " " "	
10 c. " " " " " "	
15 c. " " " " " "	
20 c. " " " " " "	
50 c. " " " " " "	
1 p. " " " " " "	
2 p. " " " " " "	
5 p. " " " " " "	

**ORANGE FREE STATE.**

1897. Type 1. *Perf. 14.*

3d., orange .. ..	0	1	0	1
1d., mauve .. ..	0	2		
1s., brown .. ..	1	6		

**P R SIA.**

1897. Nos. 154 and 159 *surcharged.* (Jan. '98.)\*

5 ch., in violet, on 8 ch. ..	
1 kr. " " " " " "	5 kr. ..
2 " " " " " "	in carmine, on 5 kr. ..

Type 18 *for the lower values, new type for the 1 kr.* (March, '98.)\*

1 ch., grey .. ..	0	1
2 " " " " " "	0	2
3 " " " " " "	0	3
4 " " " " " "	0	3
5 " " " " " "	0	4
8 " " " " " "		
10 " " " " " "	0	6
12 " " " " " "	0	8
16 " " " " " "		
1 kr., ultramarine .. ..	1	0
2 " " " " " "	1	6
3 " " " " " "	2	3
4 " " " " " "	3	0
5 " " " " " "	3	9
10 " " " " " "	7	6

**PERU.**

1897. Types 28, 27. *Perf. 12.*

1 c., bright blue .. ..	0	2
5 c., green .. ..	0	2

Type 53. *Surcharged "FRANQUEO."*

1 c., bistre-brown .. ..	0	6
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1898. *New types.* (March.)\*

1 c., blue .. ..	0	1
2 c., brown .. ..	0	2
5 c., rose .. ..	0	3

**UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.**

1897. Types 53, 51, 18, 19, *surcharged "DEFICIT," in black.* (June, '97.)\*

1 c., bistre-brown .. ..	
5 c., red .. ..	
10 c., orange .. ..	
20 c., blue .. ..	
50 c., vermilion .. ..	
1 sol, sepia .. ..	

**PORTUGUESE COLONIES.**

**MACAO.**

1894 (?) Type 6 *surcharged in black.*  
2 avos on 10 r., green .. .. 0 6

**MOZAMBIQUE.**

1897. Type 7, *surcharged in black.*  
50 r. on 300 r., blue on salmon

Type 2, *surcharged with name and value in black.*  
2 1/2 r. on 20 r., rose .. ..  
5 r. on 40 r., chocolate .. ..

**TIMOR.**

1896 (?) Type 3, *surcharged in black.*  
2 avos on 10 r., green .. .. 0 6

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**ROUMANIA.**

*Error in the sheet of the 5 bani.*

25 b., blue (Type 21).

1897. *Current types.* *Perf. 11 1/2.*

1 b., chestnut .. ..	0	1
3 b., red-brown .. ..		
5 b., blue .. ..		
10 b., emerald-green .. ..		
15 b., rose-red .. ..		
25 b., violet .. ..		
50 b., orange .. ..		

**RUSSIAN LOCALS.**

**ARDATOV.**

1897. Type 3. *Eight varieties.* *Perf. 11 1/2.*

5 kop., red .. ..

**BELEBEI.**

1897. Types 2 and 3, *redrawn.*

(April, '97.)\*

2 kop., deep blue .. ..	0	3
5 " " indigo and rose .. ..	0	6

**BIELOZERSK.**

Type 14. *Imperf.*

2 kop., blue .. ..

**ELIZAVETGRAD.**

1898. Type 7. *Perf. 11 1/2.*

2 kop., violet-mauve .. ..	0	3
5 " " vermilion .. ..	0	6
10 " " emerald-green .. ..	1	0

**GADIATSCHE.**

1898. Type of 1893, &c. *Imperf.*

3 kop., orange and rose .. ..	0	4
3 " " yellow .. ..	0	4
3 " " salmon .. ..	0	4

**GLASOV.**

1898. *New type.* (March.)\*

2 kop., black and green .. ..

**GRIAZOVETZ.**

1897. *Four types.* (July.)\*

*First type.*

4 kop., black and vermilion ..	0	5
4 " " brown .. ..	0	5
4 " " blue-green .. ..	0	5
4 " " rose .. ..	0	5
4 " " lilac .. ..	0	5
4 " " dull blue .. ..	0	5

*Second type.*

4 kop., black and red .. ..	0	5
4 " " brown .. ..	0	5
4 " " emerald-gn. .. ..	0	5
4 " " grey-green .. ..	0	5
4 " " rose .. ..	0	5
4 " " mauve .. ..	0	5

*Third type.*

4 kop., black and vermilion ..	0	5
4 " " brown .. ..	0	5
4 " " blue-green .. ..	0	5
4 " " pink .. ..	0	5
4 " " lilac .. ..	0	5
4 " " dull blue .. ..	0	5

*Fourth type.*

4 kop., vermilion .. ..	0	5
4 " " chestnut .. ..	0	5
4 " " emerald-green .. ..	0	5
4 " " dull green .. ..	0	5
4 " " rose .. ..	0	5
4 " " mauve .. ..	0	5

**KADNIKOV.**

1897. Type 7. *Perf. 11 1/2.*

1 k., red, green, and blue .. .. 0 2

**KOUNGOUR.**

1897. *New type.* *Perf. 11 1/2.* (Jan. '98.)\*

1 kop., deep blue .. ..	
2 " " rose-red .. ..	

**KREMENTSCHOUQ.**

1897. Type 1, *redrawn.* *Perf. 11 1/2.*

(April, '97.)\*

3 kop., ochre-yellow .. ..

**LAISOHEV.**

1896. *Perf. 11 1/2.* (May, '97.)\*

1 kop., orange .. ..		
3 " " red .. ..	0	4
5 " " blue .. ..	0	6

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**NIKOLSK.**

The value of Nos. 2 and 3 is 2 kopecks.

**NOVOUZENSJK.**

1897. *Perf. 13.* (April, '97.)\*

3 kop., indigo and rose .. ..

**OSSA.**

1897. Types 3, 4. *Perf. 11 1/2.*

2 kop., brown-lilac .. ..	
2 " " rose-carmine .. ..	
8 " " blue and green .. ..	

1898. Type 2 *redrawn;* 11 *Stars (or Bees).* *Perf. 11 1/2.*

4 kop., brown and blue .. .. 0 5

**OBTASCHKOV.**

1897. Type 1, *redrawn.* Black impression. *Perf. 11 1/2.*

3 kop., on yellow laid .. ..	0	4
3 " " on rose .. ..		

*The same. Imperf.*

3 kop., on yellow laid .. ..

3 " " on rose wove .. ..

**OURJOU.**

1898. *New type. Oblong.* *Perf. 12 1/2.*

2 kop., black and blue .. .. 0 3

**OUSTIOUJNA.**

1897. *New type.* (Feb. '98.)\*

3 k., blk. on orange .. ..	0	4
3 k. " " grey .. ..	0	4
3 k. " " grey granite .. ..	0	4
3 k. " " lilac-rose .. ..	0	4
3 k. " " green .. ..	0	4

**OUSTYSOLSJK.**

1897. Type 13. *Perf. 11 1/2.*

2 k., brown, red, and green ..

**PSKOV.**

1898. *New types.* *Perf. 11 1/2.*

1 kop., brn. and lilac-mauve ..	0	2
3 " " black-brn. .. ..	0	4

**RIAJSK.**

1898. *New type.* *Perf. 11 1/2.* (Feb. '98.)\*

3 kop., rose, gold, and blue .. 0 4

**SAPOJOK.**

1897. *New type.* *Perf. 11 1/2.* (May, '97.)\*

5 k., carmine and green .. ..	0	6
10 k., green and yellow .. ..	1	0

**SCHADRINSK.**

1898. *Arms in a circle.* *Perf. 11 1/2.*

3 kop., blk., carm., & blue .. 0 4

**SCHATZK.**

1897. Type 13 *reset.* *Pin-perf.*

(May, '97.)\*

3 k., black on yellow-green .. 0 4

**TICHVIN.**

1898. Type 15. *Dated "1891."*

*Perf. 11 1/2.*

3 kop., blue, gold, and rose ..

**TOTMA.**

1897. (March, '98.)\*

3 k., blk., red, gold, and blue .. 0 4

**TSCHERDINA.**

1897. Type 4. *Perf. 11 1/2.*

1 kop., orange-yellow .. ..		
2 " " pale rose .. ..	0	3
Type 4. <i>Size of No. 15.</i> <i>Perf. 11 1/2.</i>		
3 kop., green .. ..	0	4

**TSCHEREPOVETZ.**

1897. Type 2 *redrawn.* *Perf. 11 1/2.*

(Feb. '98.)\*

3 kop., emerald-green .. ..

**VALKI.**

1897. Type 1. *Thin paper.* *Perf. 11 1/2.*

1 kop., rose .. ..	0	2
2 " " blue .. ..	0	3

\* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VIII.

MARCH 31, 1898.

No. 93.

## EDITORIAL.



WE owe our readers many apologies for the late appearance of our last number, and we fear that we shall have to tender similar excuses for some slight tardiness this month also. The arrangements which were being made for the bringing out of the new Company must be held responsible for the fact that our February number came out but little before the middle of March, and the

fact that we were then so much behind-hand is the cause of our March number appearing somewhat after the first of April. By the merry month of May we hope to catch up and be "on time," as our cousins put it. We have also to return thanks for kind enquiries, for some seem to have supposed that it was not a case of the *Monthly Journal* late, but of the late *Monthly Journal*, and all sorts of kind things were said about us. A member of the staff of one of our contemporaries wrote to say how sorry he was to hear of our (the *Monthly Journal's*) death; adding that he should have to compile his chronicle of New Issues for himself in future instead of winning out the *chaff* from our laborious lists, and appropriating the few remaining grains of solid matter. We had always wondered how it was that our *confrère* had such excellent lists of New Issues, and that we could find so little to extract from them! Our friend need not go into mourning yet; we are still alive, and intend keeping up the chronicle to the best of our ability. When the funeral does take place it shall be duly announced.

\* \* \*

WE have received a copy of *Il Francobollo* containing the programme of the Philatelic Exhibition to be held at Turin from the 16th to the 30th of May next, and we give below a summary of the principal regulations and a list of classes into which the exhibits will be divided:—

Art. 6.—Class I. (b) is a special Class for foreign exhibitors, who may also compete in Class I. (a), in Division 1 of Classes IV. and V., in Divisions 1 and 2 of Class VI., and in Divisions 1 and 3 of Class VII. The other classes and divisions are,

we gather, only open to philatelists who are natives of or resident in Italy.

Art. 7.—Intending exhibitors must send in, before the 15th April, a form of application for the space required, with a description of their exhibits, addressed to the President of the Committee of the Philatelic Exhibition, Turin, Italy.

Art. 8.—Every application for admission to competition must be accompanied by a fee of 10 francs, together with 20 c. for each square *décimètre* (about  $3\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$  inches) of space required up to one square *mètre*; beyond that space the charge is only 10 c. per square *décimètre*; the minimum charge is 1 franc. For competitors in Division 1 of Class VII. the entrance fee is 3 francs only. (We gather that the fee of 10 francs is charged for each class other than Division 1 of Class VII., in which the exhibitor desires to compete.)

Art. 9.—For the glass cases, which the Committee undertakes to provide, the exhibitors have to pay 10 c. per square *décimètre* up to one square *mètre*, and 5 c. per square *décimètre* beyond that size, with a minimum charge of 1 franc.

Art. 10.—Framed exhibits, and to a very limited extent cases, &c. (*meubles*), the property of private persons, will also be admitted, provided that their form and dimensions are approved by the Committee; application to exhibit these should be accompanied by a full description.

Art. 11.—Competitors must forward their exhibits, carefully packed and sealed, to the address given in Art. 7 during the second half of April.

Art. 12.—The packages will be deposited, until the opening of the Exhibition, under the charge of the Bank of Italy, Turin, as sealed packets of valuables in accordance with the regulations.

Art. 13.—Each competitor may appoint some trustworthy person, not a member of the Committee, to act as his representative in reference to his exhibit, and in communicating personally with the Committee.

Art. 14.—A few days before the opening of the Exhibition exhibitors or their agents will be requested to open their packages in the presence of three members of the Committee charged with the receipt of the exhibits, unless the exhibitors entrust the Committee with this duty.

The members of the Committee alluded to will formally verify the contents of the packets, and will notify to each exhibitor the class, or classes, and divisions in which his exhibits are placed, and also the position finally assigned to them.



Art. 15.—All sums due to the Committee must be fully paid before May 10th.

Arts. 16, 17, state that all possible care will be taken of articles sent in for exhibition, but that the Committee assumes no responsibility in regard to them, and that arrangements for their insurance against fire, &c., must be made by the exhibitors. Exhibits will be guarded day and night; and care will be taken to protect from direct light those that might suffer from exposure.

Art. 18.—A sufficient number of prizes will be provided, consisting of medals and certificates. Any person is at liberty to offer special prizes under arrangement with the Committee.

Art. 19.—The prizes will be awarded by a jury of seven, who it is expected will complete their awards five days before the Exhibition closes.

Art. 20.—Exhibits may be entered as "not for competitions." All exhibits by members of the jury will come under this category.

Art. 21.—The Committee will publish a Catalogue of the objects exhibited, with a list of the awards, which will be sent free of charge to exhibitors, the Philatelic Societies, &c. Advertisements will be received for insertion in the Catalogue at the rate of 10 francs per page, 6 francs per half page. Short advertisements for collectors (name and address) 1 franc each.

Arts. 22, 23.—Exhibits not removed within three days after the close of the Exhibition will be forwarded to their owners, at the risk and expense of the latter.

#### LIST OF CLASSES.

##### Ia.

*Collections of Adhesives, &c., of Italy and the Italian States, together or separately*—including Sardinia, Lombardo-Venetia, Parma, Modena, States of the Church, Romagna, Tuscany, Naples, Sicily, Kingdom of Italy, Levant Offices, Eritrea, and San Marino.

- Div. 1. Unused adhesives.  
 " 2. Used " "  
 " 3. " " on original covers, &c.  
 " 4. Post Cards, Letter Cards, Parcel Post  
 " 5. Essays, Curiosities, &c. [Cards, &c.  
 " 6. The adhesives of any one of the above-named States, unused, used, on original covers or otherwise.

##### Ib.

*Collections of the Adhesives, &c., of Italy and the Italian States, as in Ia., and with the same Divisions, but exhibited by Foreign Collectors only.*

##### II.

*Special Collections of the Postage Stamps, &c., of any one country or group of countries outside Italy*

- Div. 1. Unused adhesives.  
 " 2. Used " "  
 " 3. " " on original covers, &c.  
 " 4. Envelopes, Post Cards, Letter Cards, &c.  
 " 5. Telegraph Stamps, Cards, &c.  
 " 6. Essays, Curiosities, &c.  
 " 7. Collections of the Postage and Telegraph Stamps, &c. &c., of any one country.

##### III.

*General Collections of Postage and Telegraph Stamps, &c., arranged in albums or on sheets.*

- Div. 1. Collections of from 1000 to 2000; special competition for beginners;  
 " 2. Collections of from 2000 to 5000.  
 " 3. " " 5000 to 8000.  
 " 4. " " above 8000.

##### IV.

*Collections of Rarities, Adhesive or other.*

- Div. 1. Rarities of Italy (not less than 20 specimens). [50 specimens].  
 " 2. Rarities of other countries (not less than

##### V.

*Collections of Obliterations.*

- Div. 1. Italian Obliterations.  
 " 2. Foreign " "

##### VI.

*Collections of Fiscal Stamps.*

- Div. 1. Fiscals of Italy and the old Italian States.  
 " 2. Special collections of Municipal stamps  
 " 3. General collections of Fiscals. [of Italy.  
 " 4. Special collections of the Fiscal stamps of one or more Foreign Countries.

##### VII.

*Philatelic Publications* (exclusive of those that were exhibited at the first Italian Philatelic Exhibition at Milan, in 1894).

- Div. 1. Monographs.  
 " 2. Periodicals.  
 " 3. Special Catalogues of Italian Postage Stamps. [Stamps.  
 " 4. Special Catalogues of Foreign Postage  
 " 5. General Catalogues, Handbooks, &c.  
 " 6. Printed Albums for special collections.  
 " 7. " " general " "

##### VIII.

*Collections of Philatelic Publications and Documents.*

##### IX.

*Philatelic Accessories.*

- Div. 1. Permanent Albums, with movable leaves, not printed with spaces for the stamps.  
 " 2. Mounts, hinges, stamp tongs, and other accessories.

##### X.

*Philatelic Societies.*

Statutes and Regulations, rules of organization, &c.

\* \* \*

WE are indebted to Mr. Dorning Greece Beckton for a copy of a re-issue **First Type**. in book form (for private circulation) of the very interesting papers which he, in collaboration with Mr. G. B. Duerst, contributed to the pages of *The Philatelic Record*. The early stamps of Greece, though they do not possess the same historical interest as other Greek Antiquities, or as the

stamps of some other countries, possess a philatelic interest of no small extent. The varieties of shade are infinite in number, and the modifications in the design—almost amounting to varieties of type—produced by successive printings by more or less unskilled hands are extremely numerous. When we add to these not a few varieties of paper and errors of the figures impressed on the back of the stamps, and take into consideration the fact that speculative philately does not appear to have had a hand in the production of any of them, we may claim that these stamps form not only a very difficult subject for study, but one of most legitimate interest. Mr. Beckton and Mr. Duerst do not profess to have written the last word upon this subject; there is perhaps room still for more light to be thrown upon some of its difficulties; but the book before us is an extremely valuable contribution to its history.

\* \* \*

We have also received a copy of **Ewen's** the 1898 Edition of Mr. L'Estrange **Catalogue**. *Ewen's Catalogue of the Stamps and Postmarks of the United Kingdom*, which contains in a concise form a great amount of information relating to the issues of this country. Among the principal alterations in the present edition are the separation of the Price List from the Descriptive Catalogue, the addition of a list of "Railway Letter Fee" stamps, and the curtailing of the Catalogue of Foreign Postmarks found upon British stamps, all of which we consider steps in the right direction. We are sorry, however, to see that Mr. Ewen advocates even more warmly than before the snipping of stamps from Envelopes, Post Cards, and other stationery. We do not wish to repeat the uncomplimentary remarks we made upon this subject in reference to the last edition of this catalogue; we would only point out that the stamp clipped from an ordinary envelope or a wrapper has no postal value whatever, the stamp from a Registration Envelope is not a postage stamp at all, and that a post card is an article which cannot possibly be represented by a little bit cut out of one corner. In our humble opinion, the collector who clips his envelopes and cards should, to be consistent, clip his adhesives also, and thus simplify the perforation question!

\* \* \*

It may seem egotistical on our **Mekeel's** part to compliment Mr. Mekeel **Weekly** upon the very handsome number **Stamp News**. for March 3, which he has dedicated to Stanley Gibbons, Limited; but, at the risk of being accused of

"log-rolling," we must express our acknowledgments of the many kind things, both in reference to the firm and to its publications, which that number contains. To run a *Stamp* periodical that is published once a week is no easy task, and there is no doubt that Mekeel's is the only one of its kind that can fairly be termed a *Stamp Newspaper*. Scientific philatelic articles are not to be looked for in every issue of a periodical of this nature, but even in this respect the *Weekly Stamp News* will compare favourably with any of the monthlies published on the other side of the Atlantic. We believe that it is not too much to say that it thoroughly fulfils its object, which is the supply of stamp news and gossip, and there is no doubt that it has on several occasions done excellent service by publishing timely warnings on the subject of dishonest persons, warnings which would have been too late if they had only appeared in the monthly magazines.

\* \* \*

It is not often that a local **Stamps of** Guide Book contains any philatelic **Bermuda**. information, but *Bushell's Handbook of Bermuda*, of which we have just received a copy from its publisher, is an exception to the rule, as seven pages of it are devoted to a well-illustrated and fairly complete list of the stamps, &c., of that Colony. Illustrations are given of all the types, both of the adhesive stamps and surcharges, and of the Registration Envelope Stamp and the various Post Cards. The only error we have noticed is among the last articles, the 1½d. card of 1880 being described as on *blue*, instead of *buff*, and as if it were merely the ½d. card of that date with a 1d. stamp added. With this exception the descriptive list is very accurate, and it is an exceptionally good one for a work of this nature.

\* \* \*

We publish on another page a **Philatelic** statement of the accounts of the **Exhibition**. London Philatelic Exhibition of last year, the publication of which has, we understand, been inadvertently delayed through some mistake in sending out the copies of the account. A study of the various items, and of the grand total of the expenditure, will be of some service to those who talk lightly of Annual Exhibitions, or at least of frequent shows of this nature. The final result is, however, so far satisfactory that, although those who generously came forward and guaranteed a considerable sum for the expenses have not received any dividends on their shares in the undertaking, they have at least suffered no loss.

WE have again to draw attention to the fact that stamps for **Expert Committee** examination by the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society should *not* be sent to Major Evans, but direct to the London Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C. Considerable delay may be caused by the stamps not being sent to that address.

\* \* \*

IT is some time now since we **Mulready** troubled our readers on the subject **Envelopes**, of Mulready covers and envelopes. **&c.** We are still anxious to hear of any die numbers that are new to our lists, but on the present occasion our appeal is rather addressed to those who have any copies of either class that they are willing to dispose of, as the Editor is trying to get together a collection of all the numbers known, with a view to ascertaining something further as to their arrangement on the sheets. Information as to unsevered pairs, blocks, or sheets (whether for sale or not), will also be most gratefully received. All particulars of numbers, price, &c., should be addressed to Major Evans, Longton Avenue, Sydenham.

## 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.*

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—If it were not for the Telegraph Forms we should seldom have to refer to our own country in the New Issues column, but in this department our Post Office is exceedingly prolific. A correspondent kindly sends us variety 18*b*, stamped with Die 41, and printed in March, 1897. We have also seen No. 19, printed in July last, but do not know the number of the die impressed upon it; the same is the case with No. 110*a*, which we chronicled last month, but which we did not describe. We shall be glad to hear of either of these with distinct die numbers.

18*b*. Die 41. 3/97.  
19. Die (?). 7/97.

Die 41 is the highest that we have yet met with in the 6*d*. dies.

**British Central Africa.**—A correspondent kindly shows us a specimen of the 3*s*. of the issue of last year, surcharged "ONE—PENNY," in capitals, in two lines, in red.

*Adhesive.* 1*d*. on 3*s*., black and green.

**British East Africa.**—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 2½ *a*. of 1890, surcharged "INLAND REVENUE," in red, and postally used. We can find no record in any Fiscal catalogue of this value having been thus surcharged; but if such a stamp exists, it may have been postmarked, or even have passed through the post.

**British South Africa Company.**—We have at last received some of the values in the re-engraved design, which was reported nearly twelve months ago. All the minor details are, of course, modified to some extent; but the most noticeable changes are that the ends of the scroll below the Arms are curled round between the hind legs of the supporters, instead of running behind one leg of each, and that the dotted ground at top and bottom is replaced by a kind of shading of rays on the inner sides of each of the corner shields. The perforation is 15, instead of 14.

*Adhesives.* ½*d*., grey and mauve.  
1*d*., vermilion and light green.  
2*d*., grey-brown and lilac-pink.  
3*d*., red-brown and pale blue.  
4*d*., ultramarine and lilac-mauve.  
6*d*., purple and pink.  
8*d*., green and mauve on buff.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—A correspondent kindly sends us a specimen of the 1½*d*. card of 1890, surcharged like the provisional card of last year (which was formed from the 1896 cards), and with "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" added at the top, in black. It is the variety with three bars covering the original value. The 2*d*., brown, adhesive, which we struck out of the last list of *addenda* as not having been issued, has since been received by *The L. P.*

*Adhesive.* 2*d*., brown.

*Post Card.* 1*d*. on 1½*d*., grey (of 1890).

**Gambia.**—The *D. B. Z.* reports the receipt of the long prophesied new issue, in the Seychelles type, with the usual wmk. and perforation.

*Adhesives.* ½*d*., grey-green.  
1*d*., carmine.  
2*d*., orange-brown; value in lilac.  
2½*d*., ultramarine.  
3*d*., red-lilac.  
4*d*., brown.  
6*d*., olive; value in carmine.  
1*s*., lilac " green.

**India.**—*The Aust. Ph.* tells us that "a new setting of the official card has just appeared," but we are unable to gather from the description given in what way this issue differs from the card which we chronicled in Dec., 1895. Mr. Wilmot Corfield very kindly sends us a specimen of the current 1 *a*. with a new variety of the "On H. M. S." surcharge. The type differs very slightly from that hitherto in use, in fact the "On H. S." might be merely heavily printed; but the "M" appears to be from a different fount, being of a shorter, squarer shape.

**Bundi.**—The collector who obtains all the varieties of the stamps of this State will soon require a special album of large size to hold them. After a few sheets have been printed the stones are apparently cleaned off, and every fresh supply means a new issue, differing more or less in type from the previous. There have thus been three issues of the ½ anna, and we have just received a second edition of the 4 annas, again in a sheet of 120 varieties (eight horizontal rows of 15), with the value above the central device instead of below it.

*Adhesive.* 4*a*., emerald-green; new type.

**Gondal State.**—A correspondent has shown us a label, which may be either postal or fiscal—or neither the one nor the other—and we should be grateful for any information as to its nature. In the centre are the words "ONE ANNA," in two lines, within a pointed oval band, lettered "GONDAL" at left, "STATE" at right, surrounded by a rectangular frame with corners of network pattern. It appears to be lithographed, in blue, on thin paper, and the specimen before us has the remains of some pink paper on the back, with writing upon it in native characters, but is not obliterated.

**Nabha.**—Our publishers have found a copy of the 1½ *a*. with the "N" of "NABHA" entirely deficient.

**Rajnandgaon.**—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have kindly sent us some information on the subject of some of the more recent varieties of the stamps of this State, which may be perused with profit by collectors of the stamps of Indian Native States. It appears that when the native post office was suppressed the Raja expressed a wish to be permitted to continue to manufacture and sell postage stamps—so called—"to philatelists or others as curiosities," and that he was informed that the authorities of the Imperial (Indian)

Post Office saw no objection to this! Comment seems hardly necessary. Perhaps some of our fellow-labourers in India will make inquiry as to whether the Raja's licence to issue stamps that are absolutely valueless is for an unlimited period, or whether it will be withdrawn when the "philatelic idiots" (this appears to be the technical term employed in the Department) have been sufficiently plundered.

**New South Wales.**—We copy the following from *The L. P.*:—

"The *Record Reign* stamps of New South Wales have been re-engraved; this time the dies are of steel, in the first instance they were of wood. The new types of the 1d. and 2½d. have been issued, and the 2d. will follow shortly. The chief points of difference in the two issued values are—1d., first type: the first pearl of the crown (that on the left side) is imperfectly formed; the shading between the arabesques and the shield is very much lighter in the outer than in the inner line; the Maltese cross on the left side of the crown is very roughly formed; and the lines of shading on the value figures are thick and irregular. 1d., second type: the first pearl of the crown is a complete circle; the Maltese cross on the left side of the crown is more distinct; the outer margin of shading between the arabesques and the shield is much heavier than in the first type; and the lines of shading on the value figures are thin and regular. 2½d., first type: the decorative star on the Queen's breast has twelve lines of shading; the nostril has a downward droop, and the pupil of the eye is unshaded. 2½d., second type: the decorative star has sixteen lines of shading; the nostril is almost level, and the pupil of the eye is shaded. In addition to these prominent differences there are many slighter variations, but those mentioned are sufficient to enable the collector to distinguish between the types. The colours are rather deeper than in the first prints."

We have received copies of the re-issue of the old 5s. stamp, perf. 12 all round, and in a shade that is practically undistinguishable from that of the original issue.

**New Zealand.**—We are very glad to learn from *The Australian Ph.* that "the Postal Department of New Zealand has declined to authorise the issue of the proposed Jubilee stamps for raising funds for the Dunedin Public Library." We will not credit this directly to the S.S.S.S., but there can be no doubt that the attitude of collectors generally towards these issues has had its effect in nipping this little scheme in the bud. The new pictorial adhesives are probably on their way out by this time. It was rumoured that £10,000 worth was to be retained in London, "to supply the demands of collectors, etc." (the etc. including, we presume, paying all the expenses of the new issue!).

**North Borneo.**—*Le C. de T.-P.* states that the series of 1897, up to the 12 c. inclusive, exists with the surcharge "POSTAGE DUE," in black. It is more than likely.

**Queensland.**—Our publishers have shown us an entire cover franked, in February, 1876, with half of a 4d., yellow, of the first type, perf. 12, divided diagonally.

**Sierra Leone.**—We have received two letters in reference to our article on Sierra Leone fiscals, in last month's *Journal*. One contains postmarked copies of the 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. stamps surcharged "REVENUE," which their owner tells us he took off the original envelope with his own hands; but we have not at present been able to ascertain when that took place, or whether it is certain that the stamps paid postage on the letter. The second we give in full, and it shows pretty plainly what is the nature of the stamps we have mentioned above, though we believe that Mr. Buhl was misinformed as to the issue of the 5s. on 1s. for postal purposes.

"SIERRA LEONE FISCALS.

"To the Editor of the 'Monthly Journal.'"

"DEAR SIR,—With reference to the article on these stamps in your last number, the following facts may be of interest to your readers, and should, I think, settle the status of the stamps.

"In 1887 I purchased the whole remaining stock of the 5s. on 1s. from a gentleman in Sierra Leone, whose name I am not at liberty to state, and was assured that the stamp had been issued for both fiscal and postal purposes. A small number (I forget the exact figures, but it was under 100) had

been issued to the public, and were available for both fiscal and postal purposes; but it was not known to my correspondent whether any of these had been used in the latter way.

"At the same time I purchased the whole stock of the 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. provisional Revenue stamps, made from the dies of the postage stamps; but I was informed at the time that these were prepared for Revenue purposes only, but that none had ever been issued! Knowing this, I have personally never believed in any of these so-called used stamps, as they must originally have emanated from the entire stock which I purchased and resold to another dealer at the time.

"Yours faithfully,

"THEODOR BUHL."

**Straits Settlements.**—*Selangor.*—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 2 c., rose, of 1881, with the surcharged word "SELANGOR" penstroked, and an obliteration of Singapore. We should doubt this having been really used as an ordinary Straits Settlements stamp, but should be inclined to suppose that the penstroke was the original obliteration.

**Trinidad.**—We are indebted to Messrs. Cameron & Co. for the following cutting from the *Port of Spain Gazette* of March 1st:—

"ON THE 400th ANNIVERSARY.

"THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY-OF-STATE.

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

"22nd December, 1897.

"Copy.—No. 463.

"SIR,—The 31st July, 1898, will be memorable in the annals of Trinidad on account of its being the 400th anniversary of its discovery by Columbus. On that day, in the year 1498, he sighted the Trinity Peaks on the south coast of Trinidad, and at the same time first saw the Main Land of the Western Hemisphere.

"2. It is my intention to celebrate this remarkable event during the visit of the North American and West Indian Squadron in February next, on which subject I shall address you in a separate dispatch; but I desire to have a lasting memorial in the issue of a Commemorative stamp, in which desire my Executive Council concurs.

"3. The postage for letters between all parts of Her Majesty's Empire is about to be reduced to twopence, so that a new stamp of that value will be required, and I think this new twopence stamp might well be made commemorative of Columbus' discovery of Trinidad.

"4. I propose that 500,000 of this stamp should be sold to the public, after which a 2d. stamp of the ordinary Trinidad pattern will be issued. This Commemorative stamp will be used for postage purposes only, so that it may be printed in any colour and of any size. All details I leave to the good taste of the Crown Agents and Messrs. De La Rue & Co.; but I enclose a photograph of a stained glass window which is in the Council Chamber here, the design of which I should wish, if possible, adapted to the purpose. The artist would probably reduce the number of figures and otherwise alter the picture; but I would like the stamp in its main points to follow the design in the window.

"5. It is absolutely necessary that the issue should be in Trinidad by June, 1898, so as to be issued on the 31st July.

"6. I may mention that the proposed celebration and the Commemorative stamp is exciting considerable interest; and I beg, that should you approve the proposal, as I sincerely trust you may, the Crown Agents will be at once instructed to take the necessary steps to give it effect.

"I have, etc.,

(Signed) "HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM,  
"Governor."

"THE SECRETARY-OF-STATE TO THE GOVERNOR.

"DOWNING STREET,

"25th January, 1898.

"COPY. TRINIDAD.—No. 20.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 463 of the 22nd December, respecting a proposed issue of stamps to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Trinidad by Columbus.

"Nothing is settled yet with regard to the reduction of the Postal Union unit-rate of postage within the British Empire; but I have not thought it necessary on that account to delay the proposed special issue of 500,000 twopenny stamps to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the island. The Crown Agents have accordingly been authorised to comply with your requisition with as little delay as possible.

"I have, etc.,  
(Signed) "J. CHAMBERLAIN."

The scheme appears to be a delightfully plain and straightforward one—plain, indeed, to the verge of ugliness. The North American and West Indian Squadron, as the modern representatives of Columbus and his fleet, were to be very appropriately entertained in February, at the supposed expense of the hospitable Colony of Trinidad. On the 31st of July local speculators are to scramble for the honour of paying the bill, recompensing themselves later out of the pockets of "philatelic idiots" (the term is evidently considered as appropriate in the West as in the East Indies) in other parts of the globe. We wonder what is the design of the stained glass window! Does it, perchance, represent the philatelist who fell among thieves, or is it some purely secular picture, such as Columbus discovering the adhesive postage stamp and turning it to account? It should be a pretty device; philatelists casting their "tuppences" into the Trinidad Treasury for the commemoration of Columbus and the entertainment of the British Fleet! Sir Hubert Jerningham has evidently yielded to local pressure in this matter, or we should not see a member of the London Philatelic Society at the head of such a questionable scheme.

**Victoria.**—A correspondent tells us of two additions to the list of Officially Franked envelopes of this Colony; both are inscribed "ROYAL MINT MELBOURNE," and one is stamped in red and the other in violet.

Official Envelopes. Royal Mint, red.  
" " violet.

#### PART II.

**Argentine Republic.**—We have received the new 30 c. stamp. It is in the type of the 10 c., &c., and on the watermarked paper.

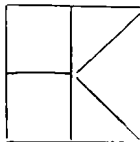
Adhesive. 30 c., orange; perf. 11½.

**Austria.**—*Hungary.*—We have received the 2, 3, 10, and 20 kreuzer adhesives in the type of 1887, with numerals in black, and a background of lines in a very pale shade of the colour of the impression. The watermark and perforation are the same as before.

Adhesives. 2 kr., mauve.  
3 " green.  
10 " blue.  
20 " grey.

**Belgium.**—The editor of *Le T.-P.* has seen a satisfactory imperforate copy of the 25 c. of 1875.

**Chili.**—Messrs. Williams & Co. have shown us a curious block of the 10 c., first type, on a portion of the original envelope, consisting of two whole and two half stamps, the two right-hand stamps of a square block of four having had a triangular piece cut out, dividing the upper stamp from the top right corner to the lower left, and the lower stamp from the upper left to the lower right, as in the annexed diagram. What possible object there can have been in cutting up the stamps in this fanciful way we cannot imagine; but the block appears to have done duty in its present condition, and, we suppose, passed as 30 centavos.



**China.**—We have received a new 1 cent stamp in a design resembling that of last year, but entirely redrawn, the inscription on the circular band being in colour on white, and all the details modified more or less. We presume this is the first of the London-made issue. We believe there is a watermark, but we cannot make it out.

Adhesive. 1 c., brown-yellow; perf. 14.

**Colombia.**—We have received the 2 c. of current type in the yellow-green shade, perf. 12 x 13½.

**Denmark.**—*Iceland.*—From some notes, for which we are indebted to a correspondent at Copenhagen, we learn that there are two varieties of the letter "p" in the word "prij" of the overprint upon the recent provisionals. The printers could only find 60 of the type corresponding with the other letters, and were consequently obliged to use 40 of a smaller type to make up the setting of 100, with which the sheets were surcharged. The same varieties exist both with and without the figure "3," in red.

**Ecuador.**—*Le T.-P.* announces the receipt of copies of the 5 c. envelope of 1894, with each of the three varieties of surcharge of the date which we described last month—"1897 1898" in two sizes, and "1897 y 1898." On the other hand, we are glad to learn that the new issue includes neither envelopes nor post cards. *The Mt. Ph.* states that the 2 c., *vermilion*, of 1896 has been surcharged "1897-1898," but in which type we are not told.

**Egypt.**—A correspondent at Cairo very kindly sends us the following "Extract from the *Weekly Bulletin of the Egyptian Postal Department*, dated 14th February," relative to an issue of Unpaid Letter stamps of the value of 3 milliemes, to take place shortly:—

"In accordance with the regulations now in force the postage on letters from and to non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Egyptian army, in garrison on the frontier, as well as at Suakin and Tokar, is fixed at 3 milliemes for prepaid and 6 milliemes for unpaid letters.

"This tariff is applicable also to the letters of soldiers taking part in the expedition to the Sudan; and, in consideration of the fact that such soldiers will most frequently be in places where they are unable to obtain postage stamps, it has been decided that unpaid letters sent by them shall only be liable to the single rate of 3 mil., instead of 6 mil. Consequently all unpaid letters, duly countersigned by the officer commanding the corps to which the sender belongs, and coming from a part of the Sudan where no post office exists, will only be charged on delivery with 3 milliemes. For the purpose of indicating this rate the department proposes to convert the 2 piastres Unpaid Letter stamps into 3 milliemes by means of a surcharge; but until these stamps are ready the 3 mil. rate may be represented by an Unpaid Letter stamp of 2 mil., together with the half of a similar stamp divided diagonally."

We thus find distinct authority given for the use of the halves of 2 mil. Unpaid Letter stamps to make up a 3 mil. rate as a temporary measure, and the promise of 3 mil. on 2 piastres stamps, with perhaps permanent 3 mil. labels to follow.

**Sudan.**—A series of stamps of novel and somewhat artistic design has been issued for these provinces, which we had hoped would be content later with the ordinary Egyptian labels, without modification or disfigurement. The newcomers are of the large (5/-) size, and show a native postman, mounted on a camel, in the centre, with "SUDAN POSTAGE" on an arched label above, and Arabic characters below, enclosed in a frame (in a second colour) with value in English at top and in Arabic at foot. The paper is watermarked with the kind of *quatre-foil* device which is employed for others of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s productions; and the stamps are printed in two panes, one above the other, each consisting of five horizontal rows of twelve. Each pane is surrounded, on the three outer sides, by "Jubilee" lines, an inner one of the colour of the centre and an outer one of the colour of the frame of the stamp; across the centre of the sheet there is a single line to each pane, formed of the two colours, in alternate slips the width of a stamp; and in the space between the panes are two narrow labels, extending across the sheet, composed of vertical lines in a frame, all in the colour of the centre of the stamp. Perf. 14.

Adhesives. 1 mil., brown; frame in carmine.  
2 " green " deep brown.  
3 " mauve " green.  
5 " carmine " black.  
2 piast., blue " brown.  
2 " black " blue.  
5 " brown " green.  
10 " black " mauve.

Mr. G. Aphonides, of the Egyptian Foreign Office, Cairo, kindly sends us the following extract from the *Journal Officiel* Feb. 28th:—

"New postage stamps of 1, 2, 3 and 5 mill., 1, 2, 5 and 10 piastres, will be issued on 1st March, 1898, for the prepayment of postage of letters, etc., originating in the Sudan. "A stock of these stamps will also be kept at the Financial Secretary's Office, War Office, Cairo, where they may be purchased."

**Germany.**—*Bavaria.*—We gather from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the 3 pf. wrapper, on yellow paper, appeared in the long narrow shape in the course of last year.

*Wrapper.* 3 pf., brown on yellow; 52 X 350 mm.

**Guatemala.**—We find that the 1 c. on 2 c. has the surcharge in two lines, as shown in the accompanying illustration, differing therefore from the 1 c. on 12 c. Although the regular 1 c. stamps are supposed to have all been exhausted, it would appear that a certain number have been surcharged "Servicio Interno," to indicate (at the last moment) that their use is not restricted to Postal Union duties! Both these overprints are stated to be in *black*.



**Hawaii.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* mentions with due reserve a 10 c., *red-brown*, of the 1883 issue, with the "Provisional Govt." surcharge in *red*, and asks for information as to this hitherto unchronicled variety.

**Haiti.**—We have received the 7 c. of the current type in a fresh variety of colour.

*Adhesive.* 7 c., brown; *perf.* 13½.

**Italy.**—*Eritrea.*—*Der Philatelist* states that the Italian 10 c. card with oval stamp has been surcharged for use in this Colony.

*Post Card.* 10 c., carmine on cream.

**Nicaragua.**—We append illustrations showing the designs of the Ordinary, Official, and Unpaid Letter stamps, and of one of the post cards described last month. The design of the ordinary adhesives is that which is impressed upon the envelopes.



SERVICIO DE CORREOS



Sp

NOTA: Se compran en la oficina de sellos de este lado o el mensaje en el otro

**Orange Free State.**—*The I.B.Z.* chronicles two reply-paid cards, of which the annexed illustration shows the one for home use; the other being, we gather, similar, but with Postal Union inscriptions.

*Post Cards.* ½d. + ½d., green; 140 X 90 mm.  
1d. + 1d., deep brown; 140 X 90 mm.

ORANJE VRIJ STAAT  
TUSSEN LANDEKEN OVERZEE

ANTWOORD BETAALD BRIEF KAN

BUCHTEN NIET AAN DEZE ZYDE TE WORDEN GESCHREVEN.  
ANTWOORD.



**Persia.**—We give an illustration of the design of the new 1 kran adhesive. We have also received higher values of the same type. *The D.B.Z.* reports the issue of envelopes with the stamp of 1895 in new colours.

*Adhesives.* 2 kran, rose.  
3 " yellow.  
4 " grey.  
5 " green.  
10 " orange.  
50 " mauve.

*Envelopes.*  
5 ch., yellow; 142 X 106 mm.; and 149 X 91  
10 " blue " mm.  
12 " rose "  
1 kr., violet "



A correspondent at Bushire tells us that, in some of the post offices, certain values of the adhesives ran out altogether before the new issue took place, and that the Registration labels (similar to those used in Germany and elsewhere) appear to have been used to denote postage paid, but without any indication of value. He had seen unregistered letters bearing more than one of these labels, which were duly postmarked, and had apparently franked the letters through the post.

**Peru.**—Messrs. Williams & Co. send us a specimen, the only one known to them, of the 5 c. card of 1883 with the view of the Post Office printed, in *black*, in the right upper corner, as upon the 4 c., described last month. This is believed to be an error, as no 5 c. card is issued in this series. We omitted to note last month that the 1 c. in *green*, and the 2 c. in *orange*, on the 5 c. cards, have inscriptions on the back appropriating them for use as New Year's cards. Our correspondents have found a copy of the 1 c. with these inscriptions omitted!

We are full of pictures this month. Our next illustrations show the very fine and large adhesives which we chronicled last month, and one of the post cards with all the newest improvements!



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE  
50 CENTS PAIEMENT DE SOL  
REPUBLIQUE PERUVIENNE



**Portugal.**—We desire to warn our readers against sets of stamps which are to be issued on that appropriate day, April 1st, in honour (?) of Vasco di Gama. According to *Le T.-P.* the mother country and six of her colonial offspring are each to have a set of these interesting labels,

together with twelve varieties of post cards, all of which are to be put on sale, for the convenience of collectors, at the Treasury at Lisbon, as well as at the chief Post Office at that place and at Oporto. A special series of Unpaid Letter stamps is also to be brought into use in those cities during the period of circulation of the Vasco di Gama curiosities, and these will also be supplied to collectors equally liberally. The Portuguese Government promises to divide the spoils fairly between the State and the Celebration Committee!

**Macao.**—We have received three varieties of Post Cards, formed from the double cards of 1892. All have the words "E TIMOR" crossed out in red, and the single card has "COM RESPOSTA PAGA," and "avec réponse payée," also cancelled in the same manner. The impression of the formula is in blue in all, and the adhesives attached are the 5 reis, buff, and 20 reis, lilac, of 1894 (Type 12).

Post Cards. (5 reis), blue.  
(5+5 " ) "  
(20+20 " ) "

**Mozambique.**—The *Ill. Brief. Journal* reports the receipt of two provisional stamps, formed by surcharging the 20 r. and 40 r. of the 1886 issue with the name (which seems hardly necessary) and a new value, in three lines.

Adhesives. 2½ r., in black, on 20 r., rose.  
5 r. " 40 r., chocolate.

**Portuguese India.**—We have received a letter from a correspondent at Goa, which fully confirms what we stated last month as to the 9 reis stamp having never been put in circulation. He adds, however, that a few sheets of this value did reach the Colony, but that they were carefully preserved by the officials there as valuable curiosities, and were not wasted upon an unappreciative public. The main stock seems to have been retained at Lisbon, for revenue purposes!

**Russian Locals.—**

**Glasov.**—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the design of the 2 kopeks has undergone further modifications, the results of which those who collect these stamps will see from the accompanying illustration.

Adhesive. 2 kop., black and green.



**Totma.**—Our next illustration shows the design of the stamp which we chronicled in October last.



**Salvador.**—We give illustrations of the designs of the new adhesives and of one of the cards which we described last month. *Le T.-P.* states that the three ladies represent Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador respectively,



and if we ask, Which is which? we shall perhaps be told that we may pay our money and take our choice. But why are seats provided for only two of the ladies? Is it because Honduras has not been a customer of the Universal Provider during the last few years?

SERVICIO URBANO

República Mayor de Centro América.  
ESTADO DE EL SALVADOR.  
TARJETA POSTAL.



Sl.

ESCRIBASE DE ESTE LADO LA DIRECCION Y EN EL ORO LA COMUNICACION

**Samoa.**—*The Monthly Bulletin* describes a new edition of the 1d. card, on thicker and more highly surfaced material than before.

**Sarawak.**—Our publishers show us a pair of the 5 c. on 12 c. of 1891 (Type 5 of the surcharge), on one of which the letter "c" and the stop are absent.

**Servia.**—We have been shown a copy of the current 10 para card without the Arms at the left. This is, we believe, No. 49 in the Catalogue, but it is the card with frame (as in Type 11), not the unframed card. There are very slight traces to be seen of portions of the outline of the Arms, and we should suppose the error to be due either to that portion of the block being a little too low, or to defective inking.

**Spain.**—A question is raised, in a recent number of *Mekeel's Weekly*, as to the date of issue of the 15 c., yellow, for Official use, and in both the question and the answer this stamp appears to be mixed up with a supposed error of colour of the same value, which was chronicled some years previously. The error, or variety, was chronicled as orange-brown, in *The Ph. R.* for September, 1891, from a copy postmarked April 21 of that year; we were shown a specimen in what we termed a pale yellow-bistre shade, in November, 1892, which may have been another copy of the same, or another variety altogether. The Official stamp is in an unmistakable yellow, quite different from the others, and we believe was issued in 1895, when it at once became quite common.

**Cuba.**—We give an illustration of one of the new post cards, chronicled last month under Porto Rico. The same type serves for Cuba, Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico, with change of name only.

TARJETA



POSTAL

Sl. D

**Fernando Co.**—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the 12½ c. stamp has received the usual surcharge "5 Cen." in an oval. *Der Philatelist* adds that this Colony has at last been provided with a post card of the annexed type.

Adhesive. 5 c., in red, on 12½ c., sepia.  
Post Card. 10 c., carmine on yellow; 140X100 mm.

TARJETA



POSTAL

Sl. D

**United States.**—Our publishers tell us that they have seen unsevered imperforate pairs of the 3 c. of 1861, both grilled all over and with the 13x16 grille, to which we alluded in January. We gather that a small quantity of these have been found, but it does not seem probable that they were ever issued for use in this condition, and they must rather be looked upon as proofs, or unfinished stamps.

**Uruguay.**—Our publishers have received specimens of the 50 c. of 1894 surcharged "OFICIAL," Type 91, in black; and *The A. J. of Ph.* notes other values of the same issue similarly disfigured.

Official Stamps. 7 c., green. 20 c., brown.  
10 c., orange. 50 c., lilac.  
1 p., sky-blue.

## NEW SYSTEM OF POSTAGE.

THE following extract from an article, with the above heading, in *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* for May 20th 1837, seems to be of some interest as showing what a sweeping change was involved in the reform advocated by Rowland Hill. We are all so accustomed at the present day to prepaying the postage on our letters, that any doubt as to the propriety of so doing seems absurd; yet we find that, in the opinion of the Editor of one of the most popular periodicals of that day, the prepayment of postage was so absolutely contrary to the customs and ideas of the people, that a system which necessitated such prepayment was actually not worthy of serious consideration!

After quoting some of Mr. Hill's statistics and his deductions therefrom, the writer of the article says:—

"The author now proceeds to show that a large share of the expenses of management is incurred in the business of collection, and, to get quit of all this, all letters must be paid on being put into the Post Office. We have followed Mr. Hill through the whole of his reasonings on this point, and feel convinced that he has fallen into an error. He proposes that all letters under half an ounce in weight shall be carried to any place in Great Britain, no matter what be the distance, at the uniform rate of one penny; of course making the profit to Government depend on the vast increase in the number of letters sent. But this principle, which is perfectly sound, he proposes to carry into effect only by making all letters payable by the sender, either in the shape of money to the Post Office keeper, or by a stamped cover which shall have been previously purchased from the office for a penny. *We consider this as perhaps one of the most visionary schemes ever put forth by a writer on finance.*" [The italics are ours.—E.D. M.F.]

"Mr. Hill, like most political economists, commits the blunder of making no allowance for the passions, the feelings, the habits, the prejudices, and stupidities of mankind. At present, everybody knows how to put a letter into the Post Office; but under the system proposed, only a section of the people would know how to proceed. Reader, imagine for a moment the idea of every one having to buy stamped covers beforehand for his letters, or having to pay a penny with every letter he submitted to inspection of an office keeper! You here see that nothing like delicacy of feeling, or the preservation of secrecy, is taken into account; every soul who sends a letter by post comes under the scrutiny of an officer of Government. But that is not all; the payment of the penny is fully as solid an objection. People will pay postage when they get a letter, their feelings at the moment inducing them to give any reasonable sum that is demanded, but few like to pay money along with a letter. As small a sum as a penny is, we believe that it would be grudged severely by many, and its exaction would in effect ruin the whole project. We are sorry for this; because it would be a fine, simple, cheap plan to make every one post-pay his letters; but looking at human society, as at present constituted, we are assured it would never work. As Mr. Hill bottoms his whole machinery of Post Office reform on the principle of making the payment of postage compulsory on the senders of letters, we do not consider it necessary to go any further into his calculations. It appears to us that the revenue derived from the Post Office might with great ease be doubled, if not quadrupled, without deranging or materially altering the present system, or without violating a single feeling or prejudice, by simply reducing the price of postage on a rational scale, according to the distance carried, and affording far more facilities of transmission. We should suppose, that, in consequence of the dearth [deartheness?] of postage, and of the want of facilities, about a quarter as many letters as are now sent by post are sent surreptitiously. People in large towns are not so much addicted to sending letters by private hands as persons in the country, who never, if they can help it (as far as our knowledge extends), hold communication by means of the Post Office: it is looked upon as a mere throwing away of money. As to the want of facilities of rapid communication, it is notorious that you in general cannot get a letter sent to a

place twenty, thirty, or forty miles off, more frequently than once in twenty-four hours, while in the interim half a dozen stage-coaches are going every few hours. This, no doubt, causes many gentlemen in business to carry on a great deal of correspondence by means of small parcels by coach. Thus, taking the letters which are not sent by post in consequence of highness of charge, and those which are sent by various conveyances for the sake of speed, there must be, one way and another, about half as many letters as now go through the Post Office, sent in an improper manner. Add to these the vast increase of number which would follow by a general reduction of price, and there will be a sum total of at least four times the quantity of post letters. What the reduction of postage ought to be, it would be impertinent in us to suggest; but we may be allowed to mention the rates of postage which are chargeable in the United States. For a single letter composed of one piece of paper, for any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 3d.; 30 to 80 miles, 5d.; 80 to 150 miles, 6d.; 150 to 400 miles, 9d.; above 400, 1s. 3d. Double and triple letters are doubled and tripled in rates. Newspapers are charged as follows:—For each newspaper, not carried out of the state in which it is published, or, if carried out of the state, not carried over 100 miles, one halfpenny; over 100 miles, and out of the state in which it is published, one halfpenny farthing (*sic*). Magazines and other periodical works are carried by post at about one halfpenny farthing per sheet for 100 miles; any distance over 100 miles, one penny farthing. There can be little doubt that the rapid extension of communication from place to place by means of steam-vessels and railroads, will very speedily compel some species of modification of our present system of postage, analogous to that of the United States; and it is of great importance that any change which appears necessary should be matter of grave deliberation."

The arguments against Rowland Hill's scheme, contained in the foregoing article, appear almost too ridiculous to have been seriously put forward; yet we cannot doubt that such was the case. Prepayment has never been made absolutely compulsory in the United Kingdom, the writer of a letter having always the choice between paying 1d. himself and trusting to his correspondent being willing to pay 2d. Just three years later, however, the system, which the Editor of *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal* was sure "would never work," was found to work without any great upsetting of the feelings and habits of the public, and prepayment became, almost immediately, as much the rule as it had previously been the exception.

## THE JUBILEE ISSUE OF CANADA.

BY DONALD A. KING.

THE series of Canadian stamps now fast disappearing from public use is almost the same in character as it was in 1868, when it was first issued for the Confederate Provinces. Indeed, one of the values (the 15 c.) is identically the same, the others representing but slight modifications of the original design of 1868. Issued in 1869-72 this series has had, comparatively speaking, a long life. With very few exceptions all its contemporaries have vanished. During the period from 1869 to 1897 no change whatever was made in design and colour, and the only new varieties were those found to be absolutely necessary, as an 8 c. stamp to prepay combined postage and registration fee on letters, and the two higher values of 20 c. and 50 c. The Registration stamps were withdrawn.

In 1897 the Canadian Government's contract with the British American Bank Note Co. lapsed, and this Company was unsuccessful in obtaining a new contract—the new contractors being the American Bank Note Co. of New York. The year 1897 being that of the Victorian Jubilee, it was thought that, following a somewhat general custom,



the auspicious period could not be more fittingly commemorated than by the issue of a special set of postage stamps. The postage stamp, it is needless to say, is an article of universal use, and from many standpoints has peculiar attractions for the public eye. The occasion was one that the department could readily avail itself of without inconvenience. The supply of the old series of stamps was well-nigh exhausted, and a Jubilee set would serve to carry the department through until the new permanent one, to be printed by the new contractors, was ready for issue. Accordingly a Jubilee set was wisely decided on, designs were prepared and accepted, and the series was manufactured by the new contractors. (i.)

It not being the intention of the department to make the set in any sense a permanent one, it was thought that three months' circulation would be ample for all purposes. By the end of that time the Jubilee celebrations within the Empire would be over, and the permanent set would be in stock. A supply of the "Jubilees," presumably equal to an ordinary three months' consumption, was in due course ordered. The quantities were estimated on the actual output of the several denominations for a similar period, with the addition of the "dollar" values. (ii.) Just previous to the issue, on the matter coming up in Parliament, the Hon. the Postmaster-General made an official statement to the House of Commons, outlining his intentions in respect to this temporary stamp issue, and giving the total numbers of the stamps to be issued.

The Hansard report is as follows:—

*Extract from Canadian Hansard, May 20, 1897.*

"JUBILEE POSTAGE STAMPS.

"Mr. Gibson asked:—

"1. Is it intended by the Post Office Department to issue a set of Jubilee postage stamps on the occasion of Her Majesty's approaching Jubilee?

"2. If so, will such stamps be put into public use, and what course will be adopted whereby the public may purchase such stamps?

"3. Will there be any limit to the quantity to be issued?

"4. Of what various denominations will such issue consist?

"5. What will be the amount of each denomination to be issued?

"6. What steps will be taken to limit the number to be issued?

"The Postmaster-General (Mr. Mulock): It is the intention of the Government to issue a set of Jubilee postage stamps. Such stamps will be put into public use by being delivered to postmasters throughout Canada for sale to the public in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps are sold. There will be a limit to the quantity to be issued. The denominations of Jubilee stamps, and the total number of such Jubilee stamps to be issued, are set forth in the following schedule:—

"Schedule showing the Denominations and Total Number of Jubilee Stamps to be issued:

Number to be issued.	Denomination.
150,000 . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamps.
8,000,000 . . .	1 c. "
2,500,000 . . .	2 c. "
20,000,000 . . .	3 c. "
750,000 . . .	5 c. "
75,000 . . .	6 c. "
200,000 . . .	8 c. "
150,000 . . .	10 c. "
100,000 . . .	15 c. "
100,000 . . .	20 c. "
100,000 . . .	50 c. "
25,000 . . .	\$1 00 "
25,000 . . .	\$2 00 "
25,000 . . .	\$3 00 "
25,000 . . .	\$4 00 "
25,000 . . .	\$5 00 "
7,000,000 . . .	1 c. post cards.

"Total value of one stamp of each kind, \$16,214.

"As soon as the total number of stamps mentioned in said schedule is issued the plates from which they will have been engraved will be destroyed in the presence of the head and two officers of the department. On the 10th June the Post Office Department will proceed to supply Jubilee postage stamps to the principal post offices in Canada, and through them the minor post offices will obtain their supply until the issue is exhausted. If this Jubilee issue were to wholly displace the ordinary postage stamps it would supply the ordinary wants of the country for between two and three months, but as the use of the ordinary postage stamp will proceed concurrently with that of the Jubilee stamps, it is expected that the Jubilee stamp will last beyond the three months. Inasmuch as the department is already receiving applications for the purchase of Jubilee stamps, it may be stated that the department will adhere to the established practice of supplying them only to postmasters, and through them to the public, who may purchase them on and after the 19th June, 1897."

Possibly from this very frank explanation of the intention of the department—an explanation which is certainly characterised by straightforwardness—there may have germinated the feature of speculation which developed so rapidly in certain quarters, even before the stamps came into the public arena. The number of some values was small, as for example the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. and 6 c., but, as has been remarked, it was the normal quantity of these stamps used in Canada, covering a three months' consumption.

Had the department any intention of catering to philatelists and their peculiar wants, the quantities would undoubtedly *not* have been quite so limited. The use of these particular values for years past became restricted through the reduction of letter postage to 3 cents per ounce, and the introduction of fifth-class matter, which practically took the place of the closed local parcel post; indeed it was only the larger city post offices that carried the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent in stock at all. This fact will be more readily understood when it is known that there are only two uses to which a single  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent stamp can be put, viz., prepaying newspapers or periodicals weighing not more than 1 ounce within Canada and to the United States, and unaddressed circulars to be delivered to box holders in *city* post offices.

As regards the so-called "dollar" values, the statement that they were not necessary may be said to be hardly correct. There always has been a demand and use—not very extensive it must be admitted—for them for legitimate postal purposes in Canada, and instances in the larger post offices can, I am assured, be easily furnished of their use.

The Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps has, it is observed with regret, condemned the Jubilee set as speculative and unnecessary, on the following grounds:—"Canada Jubilee set—The objections to these stamps are that the set includes high values for which there is no postal use, and that certain of the values were not issued to the public in the regular way, and could only be purchased in complete sets and not separately."

This black-listing has evidently been done hastily and, I surmise, without proper enquiry, the Society seemingly accepting as truth too many of the undigested paragraphs on the subject that have appeared in the philatelic press, many of which it is plain enough were written by those who knew very little on the subject, and perhaps cared less. Probably, after consideration of the evidence that with your permission I shall adduce, the Society may deem it in the interests of higher philately, and but a just move towards Canada, to remove the now famous Jubilee set from the aforesaid objectionable list. The objections advanced are only two in number: First, "That the set includes high values for which there is no postal use." This is a palpable error. There is practically no limit of weight to a letter either in Canada or the countries comprising the Postal

Union, and indeed to the latter it does not need a very heavy letter (3 lb. 2 oz.) to require \$5.00 to prepay the postage thereon. At a post office with which I am somewhat familiar the posting of letters and parcels for the United Kingdom and other Postal Union countries that called for postage from \$1.00 upwards was, at certain periods, a matter of daily, often hourly, occurrence, so much so that the only comment it excited was from the clerk cancelling, who would audibly wish that there were higher values in the permanent issue than 50 c., and thus save time cancelling the entire length of a large envelope.

Within my own experience there has been more than one case where a letter has been mailed on which there was not space to place the stamps; an entire sheet (100) of 15 cents stamps was pasted on, obliterated, and then another with some odd values completed the prepayment; and the case can be recalled of a letter on which \$40.00 postage was prepaid. While the Jubilee set was in everyday use the sight of the higher values was quite common on any mail for the United Kingdom and Europe, shipping and commercial houses prepaying their mail with the "dollar" values simply as a matter of convenience.

For domestic use the low rate of postage, of course, limits their demand, but on the other hand there are uses to which the series is put that counterbalance this. It is true not many letters are mailed that require a \$5.00 stamp, that value covering a letter weighing 10 lb. 7 oz.; but, nevertheless, I have seen packages originating at and passing through the post office here that had from \$12.00 to \$15.00 postage on them, and the dollar values used, not lightly cancelled or by complaisance, but with the ordinary cancellation of the office of origin.

In Canada the large monetary institutions transmit their returns through the mail by the letter post, and it is by no means infrequently that parcels are mailed that necessitate the dollar values for prepayment. To their agencies in other colonies where no local banks exist, letter postage is necessarily used, and packages for these colonies metaphorically "cry out" for the \$5.00 value.

In Canada itself, outside of the examples given, the higher values are most in demand for the prepayment by publishers of newspaper matter at the 1 c. per pound rate. In the larger cities, like Montreal and Toronto, this would amount to over \$5.00 daily, and indeed it can be safely said that as much as \$20.00 has been paid by publishers in the Jubilee stamps for matter posted in one day. These stamps are not affixed in the ordinary way; the department provides publishers with the proper blank books, the publisher weighs his mail, affixes stamps to the amount at the 1 cent per pound rate, and sends this book to the post office, where the weight is checked and the stamps cancelled by the ordinary method. A parallel case is that of newsagents remailing periodicals received by post. This matter is liable to the same rate, and is treated in the same way. It may probably be urged that the instances mentioned are exceptional. Granting this, it must at the same time be borne in mind that the number of these high values was comparatively limited—a reasonable quantity in each case, taking into consideration all the circumstances. (iii.)

Again, it is alleged "that certain of the values were not issued to the public in the regular way, and could only be purchased in complete sets, and not separately." This statement, like the first, is at variance with the facts.

Even before the issue of the Jubilee set it became as apparent to the department as it was correctly surmised outside that an attempt was being concocted to "corner" some of the values, especially the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. and 6 c., and it was absolutely necessary that some check should be applied with the view to protect the general public. It also became

very evident that there was going to be quite a demand throughout the Dominion for sets for souvenirs, apart from the collectors' demands.

The issue of the Jubilee stamps touched the loyal heart of Canada, "and people bought a stamp who never bought before, and those who bought before now bought the more." Moreover, applications for stamps came in from foreign countries, and from nearly every colony in the empire; and while many of these were for souvenirs, yet the majority, it has been stated, were from collectors. These orders clashed against the speculative demand, and it was quite evident that if the latter was fully met there would be none for the former. The department, it is assumed, took the view that the collector should have the preference, hence prompt steps were taken looking to that end. In order to do this the initial supply sent to postmasters was accompanied by the following circular:—

"N.B.—Requisitions for *full sets* of the Jubilee stamps will be filled until the issue is exhausted.—E. P. S.

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,  
"POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH,  
"OTTAWA, June, 1897.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Postmaster-General to send you herewith a supply of the Jubilee stamps and 1 c. post card, equal to one month's ordinary requirements of your office. Should this quantity prove insufficient it will, on your requisition addressed to this branch, be supplemented; but as the Jubilee issue is limited, it would be necessary for you to apply early in order to secure further supplies of the same.

"I am also to instruct you not to sell any of the accompanying stamps or post cards before the opening of your office at the regular office hours on the 19th June instant—the eve of the anniversary they are intended to commemorate.

"These stamps and cards are, of course, like the ordinary issues, to be sold at face value.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"E. P. STANTON, *Superintendent.*

"THE POSTMASTER.

"P.S.—As there appears to be a somewhat general desire on the part of many persons to purchase, for souvenir purposes, complete sets of the Jubilee stamps, it is hoped that you will so manage the sale of such stamps that persons applying to purchase full sets may be able to get them.

"E. P. S."

This proved quite effective. Postmasters generally acted up to the letter of the instructions in selling the stamps. If some such practical step had not been taken much dissatisfaction would probably have arisen, as the values that the speculators were keenly after would have been promptly secured by one or two interested parties. In thus instructing postmasters the department, as it was in duty bound, simply stood between the *bonâ fide* collector and the speculator, and this action enabled the public to buy the complete set at face value. The demand still increasing for the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. and 6 c. values, the department issued the following circular to postmasters:—

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,  
"POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH,  
"OTTAWA, 1897.

"SIR,—With reference to the numerous demands upon this office for the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. and 6 c. Jubilee stamps, I am directed to explain that the respective quantities of Jubilee stamps ordered bear, relatively, the same proportions to the actual requirements of the Postal Service; but the tendency to exhaust the HALVES and SIXES has increased to such a degree, that it has become necessary to restrict their sale to the purchasers of full sets. Hence I am to express the Postmaster-General's regret that he is unable, having regard to the limited character of the Jubilee issue, to comply with any requests for the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. or 6 c. denomination, apart from those for full sets. These sets may be obtained as long as the series of Jubilee stamps lasts, but as the demands

upon it are unusually heavy, it would be advisable to apply for full sets at the earliest possible moment.

"When postmasters obtain such sets to fill orders actual or prospective at their respective offices, they must not, in any case, break the sets.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"E. P. STANTON, *Superintendent*.

"P.S.—Under no circumstances will there be any issue of Jubilee stamps, beyond the limits mentioned in the accompanying extract from Hansard, containing the Postmaster-General's statement on the subject."

As will be seen, it was decided to confine the sale of these values to complete sets only, but so soon as the demand for these sets was, to some extent satisfied, the department yielding to another class of enquiries and requests for partial sets up to and including the 50 cents and \$1.00 respectively, made a distribution of such sets, the numbers being apportioned upon a basis of the revenue of each money order office throughout the Dominion. Between 30,000 and 40,000 sets were thus distributed, and rapidly sold, as a very large number of requests for further supplies came in from the different offices. The following is the Circular sent to postmasters regulating the sale of these partial sets:

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,

"POSTAGE STAMP BRANCH,

"OTTAWA, 1897.

"SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying partial sets of Jubilee stamps. These sets consist of two kinds: one from a  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. to \$1.00 (value \$2.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), the other from  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. to 50c. (value \$1.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). You are instructed to sell these stamps as sets, and as sets only, representations having been made to the department that in various parts of the Dominion there is a desire to obtain such sets for souvenir purposes. You must not, under any circumstances, break a set; for, besides the disappointment that such a course would cause, you would render yourself liable to loss, the department having decided not to allow credit for any broken sets returned to it by a postmaster who, notwithstanding the instructions herein given, sells any denominations of the stamps making up a set apart from the rest.

"I am also to ask you to use your best judgment in the sale of these sets, checking, as far as possible, any attempt on the part of speculators to monopolize them, and thus securing as general a distribution of such sets in your vicinity as the circumstances may permit. To enable you to make change in connection with the sale of the enclosed sets I include a sufficient quantity of ordinary  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. postage stamps.

"I may add that the accompanying supply has been based strictly upon the annual revenue of your office, and, having regard to the total number of sets available and the extent of their distribution, represents that proportion to which you are entitled.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"E. P. STANTON, *Superintendent*.

"THE POSTMASTER."

All the centres of population, as represented by money order post offices, having had the opportunity to procure these small sets, it was represented that the smaller offices, chiefly non-accounting ones, could only procure the entire set, and from the remnant of stamps on hand a distribution was made early in December, leaving only a small reserve for complete sets on hand in the department.

The demand for the small sets was so great that the supply was exhausted almost all at once, and in reply to repeated requests for more sets the department issued the following circular:—

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA

"(Office of the Superintendent of the  
Postage Stamp Branch),

"OTTAWA (end of August\*), 1897.

"SIR,—The partial sets of Jubilee stamps already issued to your office constituted its share of these sets, having regard

to their limited number and the area of their distribution, which comprised all the money order post offices in the Dominion.

"Except a reserve for complete sets (from  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. to \$5.00 inclusive, cost \$16.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) there is not a Jubilee stamp left in the department—all having been issued to postmasters. The plates, I may add, were destroyed on the 10th September\* instant.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"—, *Superintendent*.

"THE POSTMASTER."

It will be seen that the department had, as it were, three distinct issues of sets. First, the entire series to every post office ordering them; second, the small sets up to 50 cents and \$1.00 issued to every money order office; third, the small sets issued to non-accounting post offices, the latter being the small village offices. A systematic effort was made to give everyone a chance to secure a set for souvenirs or collecting purposes. (iv.)

The treatment of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. and 6 c. values was that most criticised; but it must be understood that as regards the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. stamp it is a value—as has been already remarked—that is only carried in stock by the large city post offices, and that an artificial and speculative demand for the same from offices which ordinarily did not hitherto carry them could not be complied with. The city post offices were supplied with them in limited quantities, and they were sold apart from the sets in any manner that the judgment of the postmasters at the several offices seemed to dictate. In order to make them go as far as possible some postmasters sold only one to each applicant, some two; and in some cases it was "first come first served" with as many as you desired, in keeping with the total number for sale.

I have myself bought them on several occasions at the local post office—apart from sets, merely the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. alone; and as recently as the present month I was enabled to obtain a  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. at face at the post office.

The extraordinary demand for and popularity of this denomination arises, of course, from its low face value and scarcity of number. It would not be pretended by anybody that the stamps were demanded for legitimate use—that is, for postage—as, again to repeat what I have already more than once pointed out, the demand for this particular value is most limited, and even in a case where it was *bonâ fide* the department would not be justified in breaking sets to meet the case when the old issue of  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. stamps could be used for the purpose, and could be readily obtained, if not in stock in the post office, at all events from the department at Ottawa.

The 6 c., which is perhaps more generally in use, was disposed of on a basis of revenue; that is, on the amount of business done by a post office, and, apart from sets, was thus sent to about 500 of the large accounting post offices (that is, 500 distinct places, apart from city post offices) with the first supply. This used up nearly 50 per cent. of the total number, the balance, like that of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., being reserved for the complete and the partial sets.

This stock issued was, in most cases, disposed of for the ordinary postage calling for this special value; though, of course, when it was discovered that the offices had this value in stock for ordinary use, the stamps were bought up by collectors and speculators, and are held by them. This the department could not very well prevent, unless, as in many cases, the postmaster, using his judgment, would not sell all to one party. For the first couple of weeks of the issue they were used for postage quite freely—until, in fact, collectors, becoming aware that they were procurable in a number of offices, bought them up.

The 6 cents was, it can be claimed, sold to the public in the ordinary manner so long as the supply lasted. The

\* There appears to be a little confusion in the matter of dates here!

$\frac{1}{2}$  cent, in the offices that had them for sale, were disposed of according to the direction of the postmaster, in some offices in the ordinary manner, and in others in an extraordinary one, but wherever a stock was carried they were sold apart from sets.

On the whole, throughout the Dominion, the postmasters very creditably acted up to the spirit of their instructions, and dealt fairly with all, regardless of sex or colour.

In spite of all that has been said to the contrary—and too much stress cannot be laid on the fact—not one Jubilee stamp of any denomination was sold by the department except through postmasters, and the instructions to these officers speak for themselves, and show that no taint of speculativeness attaches to the issue.

After a careful consideration of the official documents, and of information which I here submit, all of which is absolutely correct, it appears to me that it would only be an act of common justice for the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps to remove the Jubilee set from their list. It could, I am convinced, only have been placed there through a lack of proper investigation of the facts. Now that the facts are before the Society, do not you think, Mr. Editor, that it would be advisable for the Society to revoke their decision? Surely the Jubilee stamp of Canada is entitled to that deliberate investigation into the merits of its issue that should always precede any action on the part of the Society touching speculative issues; that is, if the Society has any ambition to be considered by the philatelic world as one that will deal out even-handed justice though the heavens fall.

It is no light matter this attempt to throw discredit on England's premier colony on a question of internal policy, when it can be incontestably shown that she has acted fairly and above-board.

[NOTE.—We publish Mr. King's paper because we are always ready to give a hearing to both sides of a question, but we feel bound to add certain remarks:—

(i.) "The postage stamp has peculiar attractions for the public eye" principally, if not solely, because large numbers of people collect postage stamps, and therefore there is money in them. A set of Jubilee coins, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. to 5 dollars, would be far more appropriate, and would be equally attractive if there were as many coin collectors as there are philatelists. There was no occasion to "carry the department through"—the permanent set could have been quite as easily prepared as the Jubilee set, and would in time have been quite as profitable to the department, though not to speculators.

(ii.) To calculate the supply on the basis of the ordinary demands "for a similar period" was absolutely ridiculous; surely the department did not intend to be out of pocket to the extent of the cost of preparation of these labels.

(iii.) We stated in a previous number that we had found that we were in error in supposing that the high values could not be put to any postal use; we do not, however, understand that it is proposed to include them in the new permanent set, which is perhaps sufficient to show their nature.

(iv.) Our own humble opinion is that so-called *postage stamps*, the sale of which required all this circularizing and regulation, are self-condemned, and that the action of the S.S.S.S. is fully justified. The proper business of a Post Office Department is not to celebrate Jubilees, but to carry letters and to sell postage stamps in unlimited quantities to everyone who asks for them. The whole of the above account shows what trouble ensues when the department goes outside its legitimate business, and endeavours to add to its revenues by catering for collectors. Every case of this kind should be, and we trust, will be, promptly condemned by the S.S.S.S. The action of that Society can have no effect upon Canada or its Government. It is the action of the Canadian Post Office Department that has brought discredit upon the colony—ED. M. J.]

## STANLEY GIBBONS LTD.

### NEW COMPANY.

391, STRAND,

LONDON, W.C.,

March 31st, 1898.

DEAR SIR OR MADAM,

The objects for which the new Company was incorporated not having been entirely fulfilled, the amounts subscribed have been returned.

In response to the Prospectus a very large sum was subscribed (from many hundreds of applicants), but the Directors of the Company refused to allot unless the new feature embodied in the Prospectus was fully attained—viz., the provision of a large working Capital for the extension of the business, in addition to the discharge of all liabilities, and an adequate cash payment to the vendor.

The wide publicity given to our firm has already resulted in a great increase of business, and we take this opportunity of tendering our thanks to the large number of customers and friends who have evinced their confidence in the business of STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED, which will of course continue to be conducted as heretofore.

We are,

Yours faithfully,

STANLEY GIBBONS LTD.

## EARLY ENGLISH AND COLONIAL POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

"I shall add to the foregoing letter another which came to me by the same penny-post."

*The Spectator* (No. 28, April 2, 1711.)

THAT the Post Office as a Government institution has existed from the reign of the Stuarts is perhaps a matter of common knowledge; but the available information regarding its earlier days is of a somewhat limited character.

It is proposed to place on record some extracts from a book of general reference, published in the year 1739, wherein among "Tables of Interest," "Remarkable Fairs," "Directions on the Purchasing of Land," and other matters of no interest to Philatelists (except perhaps the last item, which may appeal to some of our older collectors who have realized their spoils), have been found "The Rates of Post Letters both Inland and Outland," and "An Account of the Penny Post."

One cannot help being struck, on perusing the names mentioned in the several lists of Post Offices, with the changes a few years bring about. Of the towns mentioned, a few have grown out of all knowledge, some have fallen into oblivion, some are non-existent, or have hidden their identity under another designation; even our American friends may have considerable difficulty in tracing some of their one-time states and cities, while specialists in the Leeward Islands will be pleased to note that their favourite colonies were attending to Postal business nearly two hundred years ago.

### The Rates of POST LETTERS

both  
Inland and Outland

Established

Anno XII Car II Regis.

I. The Carriage of every single Letter, not exceeding one Sheet, to or from any Place not exceeding Fourscore Miles	s. d.	0	3
The like Carriage of every double Letter not exceeding two Sheets		0	6
The like Carriage of every Pacquet of Letters proportionable to these Rates.			
The like Carriage of every Pacquet of Writs, Deeds, and other Things, for every Ounce		1	0
II. The Carriage of every single Letter above Fourscore Miles		0	4
The like Carriage of every double Letter		0	8
And after these Rates for all Pacquets of Letters.			
The like Carriage of every other Pacquet for every Ounce		1	4
III. The Carriage of every single Letter from London to Berwick or from Berwick to London		0	4
The like Carriage of every double Letter		0	8
And after these Rates for all Pacquets of Letters.			
The like Carriage for every other Pacquet for every Ounce		1	4
IV. The Carriage of every single Letter from Berwick unto any Place within 40 Miles Distance		0	3
The like Carriage of every double Letter		0	6
And after these Rates for every Pacquet of Letters.			
The like Carriage of every other Pacquet for every Ounce		1	0
The Carriage of every single Letter a greater Distance than 40 miles		0	6
The like Carriage of every double Letter		1	0
And after these Rates for every Pacquet of Letters.			
The like Carriage of Things of greater Bulk, by the Ounce		1	4

V. The Post of every single Letter to or from Edinburgh and to or from Dumfries or Cockburnspath and between either of those Places and Edinburgh not coming from on Shipboard	s. d.	0	6
The like Post of every double Letter		1	0
And so proportionably for every Pacquet of Letters.			
The like Post of Things of greater Bulk for every Ounce		2	0
The Post of every single Letter from Edinburgh to or from any Place within Fifty Miles Distance in Scotland		0	2
The like Post of every double Letter		0	4
And so proportionably for every Pacquet of Letters.			
The like Post of Things of greater Bulk for every Ounce		0	8
The Post of every single Letter a further Distance and not exceeding Eighty Miles within Scotland		0	3
The like Post of every double Letter		0	6
And so proportionably for every Pacquet of Letters.			
The like Post of Things of greater Bulk for every Ounce		1	0
The Post of every single Letter above Eighty Miles within Scotland		0	4
The like Post of every double Letter		0	8
And so proportionably for every Pacquet of Letters.			
The Post of Things of greater Bulk, for every Ounce		1	4
Between Donachadee in Ireland and Port Patrick in Scotland, for Post of Letters and Pacquets (over and above the Inland Rates), to be paid at the Place where delivered	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 0 0 0	2 4 6 8
VI. The Carriage of every single Letter from England to Dublin in Ireland, or from Dublin into England		0	6
The like Carriage of every double Letter		1	0
And after these Rates for every Pacquet of Letters.			
The like Carriage of every other Pacquet for every Ounce		2	0
VII. The Carriage of every single Letter from Dublin to any Place within 40 miles distance or from any Place within the like Distance to Dublin		0	2
The like Carriage of any double Letter		0	4
And after these Rates for every Pacquet of Letters.			
The like Carriage of every other Pacquet, for every Ounce		0	8
The Carriage of every Letter a farther Distance than 40 Miles		0	4
The like Carriage of every double Letter		0	8
And after these Rates for every Pacquet of Letters.			
The like Carriage of every other Pacquet for every Ounce		1	4
And for the Post of all and every the Letters and Pacquets directed or brought from on Ship-board, over and above the said Rates		0	1

The several Rates that now are and have been taken for the Carriage of Letters, Pacquets, and Parcels, to or from any of his Majesty's said Dominions, to or from any other Parts or Places beyond the Seas, are as follow; that is to say,

All Letters and Pacquets coming from any Part of France to London	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 1 2 3	10 8 6 4
All Letters and Pacquets passing from London thro' France, to any part of Spain or Portugal (Post paid to Bayonne) and from Spain and Portugal thro' France unto London	Single Double Treble Ounce	1 3 4 6	6 0 6 0

All Letters and Pacquets passing from London thro' France, to any part of Italy or Sicily, by the way of Lyons, or to any part of Turkey by the way of Marcella, and from any of those Parts thro' France unto London	Single Double Treble Ounce	5. d. 1 3 2 6 3 9 5 0	All Letters and Pacquets from Perth-Amboy and Bridlington, to any place not exceeding sixty English Miles, and thence back again	Single Double Treble Ounce	5. d. 0 4 0 8 1 0 1 4
All Letters and Pacquets coming from any Part of the Spanish Netherlands unto London	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 10 1 8 2 6 3 4	All Letters and Pacquets from Perth-Amboy and Bridlington, to any place not exceeding one hundred English Miles, and thence back again	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 6 1 0 1 6 2 0
All Letters and Pacquets passing from London thro' the Spanish Netherlands to any part of Italy or Sicily (Post paid to Antwerp) and from any part of Italy or Sicily thro' the Spanish Netherlands unto London	Single Double Treble Ounce	1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0	All Letters and Pacquets from New York to New London, the chief Town in Connecticut in New England, and to Philadelphia the chief Town in Pensilvania, and from those Places back to New York	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 9 1 6 2 3 3 0
All Letters and Pacquets passing from London thro' the Spanish Netherlands to any part of Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and all parts of the North, and from any of those parts thro' the Spanish Netherlands unto London	Single Double Treble Ounce	1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0	All Letters and Pacquets from New London and Philadelphia, to any place not exceeding sixty English Miles, and thence back again	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 4 0 8 1 0 1 4
All Letters and Pacquets passing from London thro' the Spanish Netherlands to any part of Spain or Portugal, and from any part of Spain or Portugal thro' the Spanish Netherlands unto London	Single Double Treble Ounce	1 6 3 0 4 6 6 0	All Letters and Pacquets from New York and Philadelphia, to any place not exceeding one hundred English Miles, and so back again	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 6 1 0 1 6 2 0
All Letters and Pacquets passing from any part of the United Provinces unto London	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 10 1 8 2 6 3 4	All Letters and Pacquets from New York aforesaid, to Newport, the chief Town in Rhode Island, and Providence Plantation in New England, and to Boston, the chief Town in Massachusetts Bay in New England aforesaid, and to Portsmouth, the chief Town in New Hampshire in New England aforesaid, and to Annapolis, the chief Town in Maryland, and from every of those places to New York	Single Double Treble Ounce	1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0
All Letters and Pacquets passing from London thro' the United Provinces for any part of Italy or Sicily, and from any part of Italy or Sicily, thro' the United Provinces unto London	Single Double Treble Ounce	1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0	All Letters and Pacquets from Newport, Boston, Portsmouth, and Annapolis aforesaid, to any place not exceeding sixty English Miles and thence back again	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 4 0 8 1 0 1 4
All Letters and Pacquets passing from London thro' the United Provinces to any part of Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and all parts of the North, and from any of those parts and places, thro' the United Provinces unto London	Single Double Treble Ounce	1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0	All Letters and Pacquets from Newport, Boston, Portsmouth, and Annapolis aforesaid, to any place not exceeding one hundred English Miles, and thence back again	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 6 1 0 1 6 2 0
All Letters and Pacquets passing from London thro' the United Provinces to any part of Spain or Portugal, and from any part of Spain or Portugal, thro' the United Provinces unto London	Single Double Treble Ounce	1 6 3 0 4 6 6 0	All Letters and Pacquets from New York aforesaid to the chief Offices in Salem and Ipswich, and to the chief Office in Piscataway, and to Williamsburgh, the chief Office in Virginia, and from every of those places to New York	Single Double Treble Ounce	1 3 2 6 3 9 5 0
All Letters and Pacquets passing from London thro' the Spanish Netherlands or the United Provinces to Hamburg (Post paid to Antwerp or Amsterdam) and from Hamburg thro' the Spanish Netherlands or the United Provinces unto London	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 10 1 8 2 6 3 4	All Letters and Pacquets from the chief Offices in Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh aforesaid, to any place not exceeding 60 English Miles, and thence back again	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 4 0 8 1 0 1 4
All Letters and Pacquets passing between London Spain or Portugal by Packet-Boats	Single Double Treble Ounce	1 6 3 0 4 6 6 0	All Letters and Pacquets from the chief Offices in Salem, Ipswich, Piscataway and Williamsburgh aforesaid, to any place not exceeding one hundred English Miles, and thence back again	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 6 1 0 1 6 2 0
All Letters and Pacquets passing from London to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, Monserrat, Nevis, and St. Christophers in America, and from any of those Places to London	Single Double Treble Ounce	1 6 3 0 4 6 6 0	All Letters and Pacquets from New York aforesaid to Charles Town, the chief Town in North and South Carolina, and from Charles Town aforesaid, to New York	Single Double Treble Ounce	1 6 3 0 4 6 6 0
All Letters and Pacquets from London to New-York in North America, and from thence to London	Single Double Treble Ounce	1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0	All Letters and Pacquets from Charles Town aforesaid, to any place not exceeding sixty English Miles, and thence back again	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 4 0 8 1 0 1 4
All Letters and Pacquets from any part of the West Indies, to New-York aforesaid	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 4 0 8 1 0 1 4	All Letters and Pacquets from Charles Town aforesaid, to any place not exceeding one hundred English Miles, and thence back again	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 6 1 0 1 6 2 0
All Letters and Pacquets from New-York, to any place within sixty English Miles thereof, and thence back to New-York	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 4 0 8 1 0 1 4			
All Letters and Pacquets from New-York to Perth-Amboy, the chief Town in East New Jersey, and to Bridlington, the chief Town in West New Jersey, and from each of those places back to New York, and from New York, to any place not exceeding one hundred English Miles, and from each of those places to New-York	Single Double Treble Ounce	0 6 1 0 1 6 2 0			

Post-Letters may be sent from London on Mondays,

To France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Flanders, Sweden, Denmark, Kent, and the Downs.

On Tuesdays,

To Holland, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Ireland, Scotland, all Parts of England and Wales.

N.B.—One Tuesday the Packet goes to Lisbon, and the next Tuesday to the Groyne, and so on.

On Wednesdays,  
To all Parts of *Kent* and the *Downs*, *Oxford*, and *Portsmouth*.

On Thursdays,  
To *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, all Parts of *England* and *Scotland*.

On Fridays,  
To *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Flanders*,  
*Holland*, *Kent*, and the *Downs*.

On Saturdays,  
To all Parts of *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

Letters are returned from all Parts of *England* and *Scotland* certainly, every *Monday*, *Wednesday*, and *Friday*; from *Wales* every *Monday* and *Friday*; and from *Oxford*, *Portsmouth*, *Kent*, and the *Downs* every Day: But from other Parts more uncertainly, in regard of the Sea.

#### AN ACCOUNT of the PENNY-POST.

WHEREAS by an Order from the Post-Master General, bearing Date the Eleventh of *March*, 1683, all Carriers, Stage-Coaches, Higglers, and Drivers of Pack-Horses, are forbidden to carry, or re-carry any Letter, or Paquet of Letters, (except what concerns their Pack) upon the Penalties therein expressed: Therefore for the better Accommodation of all Persons in their Correspondency, there are *Foot-Posts* settled for the Collecting and Delivering of all Letters, as well for the *General Post-Office*, as others to those Towns round *London*, branched out from the Six Offices as followeth, *viz.*

General Penny-Post Office is kept in *St. Christophers' Church-Yard* in *Thread-needle Street*, near *Stocks-Market*; which Collects, Delivers, and Conveys Letters to and from the places following and adjacent.

<b>A</b> ldersbrook	Loughton Hall
Averyhatch	Low Layton
Barking	Loxford
Bednal-Green	Mile End
Bishops Hall	Newinton Stoke & Green
Bow	Old Ford
Bromley in Middlesex	Palmer's Green
Bush-Hill	Plastow in Essex
Cambridge Heath	Riple Side
Chigwell and Row	Ruckolds
Dalston	Southgate
Edmonton	Stepney
Green-man	Stratford
Green-street	Tottenham-high Cross
Hackney	Valentines
Haggerston	Upton
Ham East and West	Walthamstow
Hoxton	Wansted
Jenkins	Winchmore-Hill
Illford	Woodford
Kingsland	Woodford Row & Bridge
Laytonstone	

St. Paul's Office is kept in *Queen's Head Alley*, in *Pater-Noster-Row*; which Collects and Delivers Letters to and from the places following and adjacent.

**B**lack Mary's Hole  
Boarded River  
Cambray House  
Cold Bath  
Copenhagen  
Frog-Lane  
Holloway Up. and Low  
Islington  
Mount Hill  
Sir John Oldcastle's  
Torrington Lane  
Wood's Close

Temple Office is kept in *Chichester Rents*, in *Chancery Lane*; which

Collects and Delivers Letters to and from the Places following and adjacent.

**B**attle Bridge  
Bone Gate  
Brill  
Cole harbour  
Coney Hatch  
East Barnet  
Finchley  
Froglane  
Hampstead  
Highgate  
Hornsey  
Kentish Town  
Mussel Hill  
Pancrass  
Pinner of Wakefield  
South Green  
Totteridge  
Whetstone  
Wood-Green

Westminster Office is kept in *Pump Court*, near *Charing Cross*; which Collects, Delivers, and Conveys Letters to and from the Places following and adjacent.

**A**bery Farm  
Acton East & West  
Acton Wells  
Barry's Walk  
Bays watering  
Blacklands  
Bloody-bridge  
Bluncot Lane  
Bollow Lane  
Boston House  
Brentford Old and New  
Brentford End  
Brook Green  
Broom Houses  
Brompton Park  
Blind Lane House  
Castlebar  
Corney House  
Chelsey Great and Little  
Chelsey Coll. and Com. and  
Fields  
Chiswick  
Crabtree House  
Daws Lane  
Ealing Great and Little  
Ealing Lane  
Earls Court  
Ford-hook  
Frog Lane  
Fryers Place  
Fulham  
Fulham Fields  
Galesworth Green  
Great and Little Holland  
House  
Gibb's Green  
Grove House  
The Green Man, Uxbridge  
Road  
Gunnnersberry  
Hammersmith  
Hanger Lane and Hill  
The Haven  
Hendon  
Holdsden Green  
Heywood Hill  
Kilborn  
Kensington and K-Gore  
Kensington Gravel Pits  
Knight's bridge  
Leasing Green  
Lime Kilns  
London Stile  
Marrowbone and Park  
Mill Hill  
Neesdon  
Neat Houses  
Normans Lands  
North End  
North Highway  
Notting Hills  
Paddington  
Paddingworth Green  
Pimlico  
Pursers Cross  
Pages Street  
Parsons Green  
Sandy End  
Shepherds Bush  
Sherrick Green  
Sion Hill  
Sion House  
Sion Lane  
Standford Brook

Strand on the Green  
Sutton Court and Little  
Tatnam Court [Sutton]  
Turnham Green  
Tyburn Road  
Walham Green  
Wemley and Green  
West burn Green  
West field  
West End  
Wildden Green  
Wind-Mill Lane

Southwark Office is kept in *Green Dragon Court*, near *St. Mary Overy's Church*; which Collects, Delivers, and Conveys Letters to and from the Places following and adjacent

**B**Alam  
Barn Elms  
Barns Town  
Battersea and  
Battersea Ryes  
Black Heath  
Briston Causey  
Brockley Upper and Lower  
Burnt Ash  
Camberwell  
Charlton  
Clapham and Common  
Cole Harbour  
Deptford Up and Low  
Dulwich and Common  
East and West Shean  
Eltham  
Gammon Mill  
Garret's Green  
Greenwich  
Grove Street  
Ireland Green  
Kennington  
Kew and Green  
Knights Hill  
Lambeth  
Lambeth Marsh  
Lee  
Lewisham  
Lime Kilns  
Long Barn  
Long Hedge  
Martin Abbey and Mills  
Marsh Gate  
Mitcham  
Mortlack  
Morden  
Mottingham  
Newington Butts  
New Cross  
Nine Elms  
Norwood  
Peckham Town and Rye  
Piggs Marsh  
Plumstead  
Putney Heath and Green  
Red House  
Ricklemark.  
Roehampton  
Rotherith  
Sidnam  
South Lambeth  
Stockwell  
Stretham  
Tooting Upper & Lower  
Vaux Hall  
Wallworth  
Wandsworth and Comm.  
Wimbleton  
Woolwich

Hermitage Office is kept in Queen-street on Little Tower Hill; which Collects, Delivers Letters to and from the Places following and adjacent.

Isle of Dogs  
King David's Fort  
Lime-House and Hole  
Poplar  
Ratcliff  
Stepney Causway

## B Lackwall

I Note, That for every Letter or Parcel, from any of the above mentioned Places to London, you are to pay one Penny each at the Receiving House; and nothing at London: But from London to the above said Places, the Messengers are allowed to take for each Letter or Parcel, not exceeding a Pound, one Penny, and no more.

II And considering divers of these Places are remote, It is desired you put in your Letters and Parcels before Six of the Clock over-Night at the Receiving Houses, from whence they will be Collected, and brought into their proper Offices; because divers of the Country Messengers go on their Walks by Six of the Clock next Morning, and thereby will gain a Day's Time in the Delivery: But for those Places that are nearer, Letters are Collected and Delivered two or three Times a Day.

III And it is further Notified, that all General Post-Letters both Foreign and Domestic, are convey'd from the abovesaid Offices directed to the Towns abovementioned, every Day at Twelve a Clock: And Answers thereunto being put into the Receiving Houses in the Country Towns, will next Night be safely put into the General Post Office.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

We noticed a question in one of our contemporaries, *The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, a few months ago, on the subject

of the proper method of looking at and describing an envelope, and whether it should be opened out flat or not. We should be inclined to say that, although it is not necessary to open out the flaps of the envelope, it should be always regarded from the side on which the stamp is impressed, and that where the flaps have to be considered they should be regarded as if they had been opened out; that is to say in dealing with the shape of the side flaps, for of course the upper and lower flaps will always be upper and lower respectively, from whichever side the envelope is looked at. Mulready envelopes, in which we are personally interested, we always open out, as it saves the trouble of constantly turning them over to look at the numbers, and when they are obtainable unfolded, and especially if in unsevered blocks, we trust no one would cut them apart or fold them. In the case of the early embossed envelopes, which have one of the side-flaps truncated, the question arises whether that flap should properly be termed the *right* or the *left*. Our publishers' Catalogue gives it as the former, looking therefore at the folded envelope from the flap side; according to our theory this is the *left* flap, and the envelope should be regarded as if it were opened out, or held up to the light and looked through from the address side. Where there is a device on the upper or lower flap this is of course seen upside down if the flaps are opened, and this would be an argument for leaving the envelope folded and looking at it first from one side and then from the other; but then we have the difficulty of two rights and two lefts. Registration envelopes present greater complications. If we look upon the impressed stamp as the important thing the flap is at the top, and the insurance regulations on the other side tell the same tale; but if we have regard to the position in which the adhesive stamp must be placed, and the address is to be written, the flap is at one side, the *right*-hand side at present.

## Silk Threads.

IN the earliest of our envelopes with embossed stamps there are some variations in the silk threads, which have not been generally catalogued, but which appear to be worthy of notice by collectors of envelopes. It should be remembered that the papers for the Mulready covers and the Mulready envelopes had the threads arranged in two distinctly different ways. Both kinds of stationery were printed in sheets of twelve, in three horizontal rows; the covers were arranged with the sides of the picture parallel with the sides of the sheet, and there were three *pink* threads above and two *blue* threads below the picture, running the long way of the sheet and through each row of covers; the envelopes have the upper right and lower left sides of the diamond-shaped frame parallel with the longer sides (the top and bottom) of the sheet, and the threads—in groups of three, one *blue* between two *pink*—run vertically, the short way of the sheet, and are placed so that a group of threads runs through each of the side flaps, at right angles to one of its edges. Some quantity of each of these papers, or of papers with the threads similarly arranged, was used for the earlier of the embossed envelopes.

We have the 2d., *light blue*, Die No. 1, surcharged with the word "SPECIMEN" and with all the flaps pointed, on paper which is identical with that of the Mulready envelopes, and we have a note of a 1d. envelope with the same coloured threads on one flap only. Unfortunately we have no note of the size of the latter envelope, but if it was on the same paper as the 2d. it must have been in the smaller size, or it would have had threads across both flaps. We also have the 2d. with threads corresponding with those of the Mulready covers, and running, as might be expected, parallel with two of the sides of the diamond-shape shown when the flaps are opened out. On this we have Die 1, in *deep blue*, with two *blue* threads along the right lower side of the diamond and two *pink* along the left upper side (*i.e.*, across the right lower and left upper corners of the envelope when folded); also Die 2, in a medium shade of *blue*, with two *blue* threads along the upper right, and two *pink* along the lower left sides of the diamond (*i.e.*, across the upper right and lower left corners). We have never found all three *pink* threads present, and sometimes there is only one; but the distance between the groups of threads corresponds with those of the threads in the covers, and there can be little doubt that the paper is the same. We have also met with the 1d. (in the two larger sizes) and the 2d. with a *pink* thread between two *blue* across one side flap only. We have before us a specimen of the 2d. with two *blue* threads across one of the side flaps, and this is probably the same paper with the *pink* thread missing—the arrangement of the groups of threads in this paper certainly did not correspond with that for either the Mulready envelopes or covers; the groups must have been considerably further apart. This we must suppose to have been a special paper, possibly used experimentally before the introduction of the ordinary paper of the embossed envelopes, with the two threads (one *pink* and one *blue*) parallel with the upper right side of the diamond, and across the stamp or the right upper corner of the envelope. Perhaps some of our readers can give us further information as to envelopes with the earlier varieties of silk threads.

\* \* \*

We wonder whether those misguided persons who cut the stamps off envelopes and post cards, and mount them in their albums, have ever considered what is the true nature of a stamp that has been cut from a Registration Envelope. It can hardly be considered a *postage* stamp, for the stamp never defrays *postage*, even when attached to its



envelope; it represents the premium on insurance to the amount of £5. Postage Stamps can be used to pay the premium, but the registration stamp cannot be used to pay postage. Of course it is equally right to say that our other envelope stamps cannot be used to defray postage when cut from the envelopes, and we confess that we consider them of very small interest in that condition; but still they are (or have been) postage stamps. 6d. embossed stamps when cut out may be considered Telegraph Stamps, so long as they are not too evidently on paper that was not part of a Telegraph Form. Registration envelopes, complete, are articles of Postal Stationery, and collectible as such; the stamps cut from them might more appropriately be collected amongst Fiscal than amongst Postage Stamps.

\* \* \*

**Railway Letter Fee Stamps.** DURING the last few months there has been a good deal of discussion as to the position occupied by these labels, and as to whether they are, or are not, admissible into a collection of Postage Stamps. This discussion appears to us to be of a strictly academic nature, even more so than the similar controversies of olden times, as to What is a Postage Stamp? For in these days of specializing no serious collector asks whether such and such a class of stamps is necessary to the completeness of his collection; if he wishes to collect those stamps he collects them, if not he leaves them alone. And the stamps in question are essentially a class by themselves, we know of no other labels of a precisely similar nature; but that they are Postage Stamps of some kind we think there can be no doubt. This is also the contention of the Editor of *Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular*, who seems to prove his case most conclusively. The theory of the other side appears to be this: The Post Office has the monopoly of the conveyance of letters. There are certain cases, however, in which letters can be conveyed direct by train more expeditiously, or at more frequent intervals, than under the ordinary postal arrangements. To allow the public to avail itself of such means the Post Office permits Railway Companies to convey these letters, upon the condition that the ordinary postage is paid upon them in addition to the railway charge. But this theory is not the correct one. The letters are, as stated upon the stamps themselves, "Post Office Letters," and the charge for their conveyance is imposed by the Post Office, not by the Railway Companies. That charge is 3d. for each letter, and it is collected by means of two different stamps, because that is the simplest method of dividing the charge between the Post Office and the Company concerned, and avoids all necessity for keeping accounts of the letters transmitted. The Postal Regulations state distinctly that—"Letters transmitted under the arrangements just described will be deemed to be in all respects Letters sent by post. The Railway Companies, in carrying such letters, will act and will be deemed to act solely as agents, and at the sole risk and responsibility of the Postmaster-General." This shows beyond all possibility of doubt that the service is a postal one; the charge is entirely regulated by the Post Office, and, we believe, the design of the stamps was prescribed to some extent by the Department. Under these circumstances it appears to us that these are certainly Post Office stamps, of a special nature (as are those impressed upon Registration Envelopes), and that, inasmuch as they frank letters, they are more entitled to be termed *Postage Stamps* than are those impressed stamps.

\* \* \*

WE have a few queries from various correspondents, some of which we can answer, whilst others can perhaps be answered by some of our readers.

P. de M. enquires whether a Cape of Good Hope id., *vermilion*, or *orange-red*, is a chemical changeling or not. He adds that "the colour is exactly the same as that of the ordinary 5s., orange." But in that case it is certainly neither *vermilion* nor *orange-red*. However, we do not know the id. in any of these colours, and should suppose it to be either a changeling or a proof. India 1866-8, 4 a., *blue*, and United States "Columbus Issue," 2 c., *grey*, may safely be put down to chemical action of some kind. Our readers may take it as a general rule that when they find a specimen in *blue* of a stamp that is ordinarily printed in *green*, such a specimen is not an *error* or even a colour *proof*, but simply a chemical changeling; many *green* stamps can be changed to *blue* with very little difficulty. The same correspondent asks for information as to a 4 c. stamp of Ceylon, surcharged "CAVE." We should suppose this to be merely a name (or part of a name) impressed upon the stamp, as is commonly done in Ceylon and in India, to prevent theft. Also as to a current 15 c. of France, with a star-shaped hole punched in the middle. This is a mystery which we cannot explain. We suppose it is some special form of obliteration for stamps used for a particular purpose—not upon letters.

C. M. C. tells us of a Turks Islands id., *carmine-red*, wmk. Crown and CC, perf. 12. We fancy this must be a proof, as we possess a specimen of the same value, in the colour of the 6d., also perf. 12. Our specimen shows only the Crown of the watermark, but we have reason to believe that proofs for colours of the other values were struck off at the same time, and probably all were perforated with the same gauge.

W. R. J. F.—Your French stamp was no doubt used at Shanghai; the ordinary French stamps were used at the French Post Office at Shanghai down to 1894, when they were issued surcharged "China." Your ½d. envelope, with a second impression without colour in the middle of the reverse side, is a fairly uncommon curiosity, but no particular value attaches to these.

E. H. W.—There are numerous varieties of type of the early Brazil "numeral" issues, many of which would probably be found to occur in the same position in each sheet, while others may be due to defective printing. We do not know of any entire sheets now in existence, and we believe that no one has yet succeeded in reconstructing sheets, so that we cannot say whether your variety is a constant or an accidental one.

G. H.—Obliterated specimens of the Penny "V. R." stamp are not very uncommon, but most of these are known to have trial obliterations. It is necessary to have the stamp on the entire cover to be certain that it has really been used for postage.

A. F.—According to Mr. L'Estrange Ewen's last catalogue "B 39" is used at Herne Bay, and "B 71" at Barrow-in-Furness. A great many of these obliterations with a letter as well as a number are used in post offices in the United Kingdom.

A. L. B.—We note your stamps in the *New Issues*, and as they are new to us it is impossible to say what their value may be. Are you sure that the British East Africa 2½ a., surcharged "INLAND REVENUE," has been postally used? Fiscal obliterations are sometimes not unlike postmarks, and even a postmark does not always prove postal use.

W. F. C.—Inverted watermarks are not uncommon, especially in stamps printed in some of the Colonies; the catalogues seldom notice them. We believe there are several shades of the current 2d. New South Wales.

G. B. P.—In regard to your question as to *market value* of new issues, our publishers can only quote prices for those of which they have received supplies. There is no market value for stamps that have not yet come into the market. The Peruvian stamp you mention is a Fiscal. We are always glad of information as to any new varieties.

W. B. S.—We have not met with the current Queensland stamps with New South Wales postmarks, but we do not consider that the latter would add anything to the value of the stamps.

## THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

BY PHILOLOGUS.

A FEW weeks ago the post sledge that travels between Alexandrowo in the Government of Stavropol and Kalinkovsk, a region lying between the Caucasus and the Don Cossacks, underwent a terrible experience. The post sledge set out one afternoon at three o'clock as usual, in charge of the postilion Dubinin and the postal official Bartemjeff, and accompanied by an armed Cossack on horseback. About thirteen versts of the journey had been covered when a tremendous snowstorm arose, and the post was driven from the road and fell into pits filled by the drifting snow. In spite of all their efforts to get out the men were compelled to pass the night in the snow. By the approach of dawn they were in the fearful position of being unable to sit or to stand. The biting wind swept everything from the sledge; Bartemjeff wrapped himself in his big fur coat, and lay upon the post bags in order to preserve them, but in vain; the fur grew stiff and the intense cold gradually robbed the man of consciousness. The same thing happened to the postilion, who fell in an unconscious heap under the sledge. The hardy Cossack and his wiry horse alone managed to keep from falling a prey to the intense cold, and from time to time attempted to escape from the snowdrift in order to get help for the benumbed men. Meanwhile, as the post had not arrived at Kalinkovsk at the usual time, the Deputy-Governor of the town set out with some Cossack soldiers with a view to affording help in case the post sledge had been overtaken by the snowstorm. The little band rode about for some time at great personal risk, but in vain, until at last quite by chance they ran up against the Cossack seated on his horse; the poor fellow had lost the power of speech and was frostdriven. A long search revealed the sledge and the bag of letters. The postilion was frozen to death, and of the three men who had set out with the mail the postal *employé*, Bartemjeff, was alone brought round to consciousness and life. He is at present in the hospital at Stavropol with his hands and feet frozen off as a result of the fearful exposure which he underwent. He is only twenty-five years of age.

\* \* \*

WE notice that many complaints have reached the *D.B.Z.* with reference to the Belgium 10 cent., brown, Exhibition stamp. It appears that this stamp, unused, stains the three or four album leaves lying both above and

below it, and it is thought that this is owing to the gum. We advise our readers to muzzle this outraging specimen by keeping it within a small transparent envelope, as it has been found that the stain does not penetrate the prepared paper.

\* \* \*

"MORE work for the *S.S.S.S.*," as the poet says, for the playful Portuguese are about to issue more specimens of "wall-paper." We are not surprised to hear that the paperhangers of Lisbon are forming a union to protest against this continual flooding of the market with decorated paper. The approaching 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope route to India, by Vasco de Gama, has furnished a pretext for issuing a commemorative series of stamps and post cards, which will be in use from April 1st until June 30th, 1898.

\* \* \*

IN spite of troublous times the Transvaal is getting along. We wish a long and happy life to the "South African Philatelic Society," which came into existence there a few weeks ago.

\* \* \*

THE Roentgen rays have been used in Paris for examining the contents of parcels sent through the post. At the second attempt ten parcels were examined in ten minutes.

\* \* \*

THIS year's "Philatelistentag" will be held at Gössnitz, in Saxony, from July 16th to July 18th. We hope to give an account of this meeting in due course.

\* \* \*

No. 157 of the *Reports of the Berlin International Society of Stamp Dealers* contains extracts from a rather long letter received from Herr A. Beddig, Hanover, exposing various "Swindle Offers and Blots on the Stamp Trade." This Society has done excellent work in exposing swindlers and forgeries; we therefore can also add our warning against the numerous enticing offers which are scattered throughout the greater part of the less important stamp journals. Advertisements offering £5 worth of stamps for 10s., and at prices which are to leave a profit of 600 per cent., are especially to be avoided. Collectors would, in the end, save themselves much chagrin and loss of time and money, if they would insist upon having a reference to a first-class and well-known dealer, in all cases of dealing with these "Swindle" firms that, strange to say, can offer collectors better terms than the respectable dealers are able to do. The pages of advertisements, if read from month to month, reveal the curious facts that these magnanimous dealers require constant change of air, for their addresses are continually being changed, and that the nationality of this class of dealers is extremely hard to fix upon. They may truly be said to form the "Eastern Question" in philately. One word more. Never send money or stamps to addresses at "Postlagernd" or "Poste Restante." Caveat Collector.

\* \* \*

It is said that only 800 copies of the one peso Unpaid Letter stamp of Chili have been issued. A rarity from birth.

\* \* \*

THE new Postal Museum in Berlin has just had a rare "find" of stamps added to its collection. A letter-box was being removed from a post office in Oldenburg in order to be replaced by a new one, and a large number of letters were found between the box and the wall. These letters date from the fifties, and on being posted had slipped in between the box and the masonry. Enquiries soon proved that the writers and their friends were now for the most part dead. The early stamps of Oldenburg are in a fair state of preservation on the envelopes.

\* \* \*

POLITICS and Philately have this much in common: they both begin with a "P." In *Der Briefmarkenhändler* of March 12th the editor, Herr Paul Lietzow, continues his very interesting notes of a trip to Egypt under the title "The Land of Sunshine." His closing remarks, in double-sized print, are so vastly different from many that appear on the Continent, that I am tempted to reproduce them:—"The English occupation of the Nile means the spread of culture and civilization, the improvement and increase in the finances, as well as in the trade and general intercourse of Egypt with the world."

\* \* \*

ONLY seven of the former German States have reprinted their stamps: they are, Baden, Bergedorf, Hamburg, Hanover, Lübeck, Prussia, and Würtemberg. The ten remaining States have never reprinted their stamps. This does not apply to envelopes and post cards.

\* \* \*

OUR esteemed colleague, the *Courrier des Timbres-Poste*, is responsible for the report that the Postal Authorities of France wish to *fête* the opening of the twentieth century by giving every one of the French colonies a new issue of stamps, all of which shall be different. The day of the specialist in novelties is at hand. *Tout vient à qui sait attendre.*

\* \* \*

MY notice of the decease of the only Polish stamp journal was too previous. The number for February has reached me, and shows no signs of weakness. My information came from a *confère* on the Continent.

\* \* \*

DR. ISZOR DEZVO, of Budapest, has lately bought the collection of Herr Hermann in Berlin.

\* \* \*

FOR the benefit of those of my readers who have friends in the country of the Batckés, I have to inform them that the Postal Union at Berne has given notice that there is no postal service with that country.

\* \* \*

*Le Philatéliste Marocain* exposes a fraud which has long been practised in Morocco. The 15 centimos of Spain, black-brown, has been frequently offered in the brown colour of the 10 centimos. The above journal has found out the secret of this "error," which consists in soaking the 15 centimos for some time in chloride of lime. The stamp comes forth in the light brown of the 10 centimos.

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## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

*If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c. We will publish also, at least once in each season, particulars of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose names may appear in our list.*

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Honorary President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., &c.

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

Vice-President—M. P. CASTLE.

THE first meeting of the season 1897-98 was held at Effingham House, on October 22nd.

The receipt of the following gifts for the Society's Library and rooms was directed to be acknowledged with thanks: A framed portrait of the late President, Earl Kingston, from Mr. Otto Pfénninger; a frame of proofs of stamps of Newfoundland, presented by Mr. Hadlow; a bound volume of the *Revista de la Sociedad Filatélica Argentina*, 1894-97; *O Coleccionador de Sellos*, two bound volumes for 1896-97, presented by Mr. Belido and Mr. Huehn; *La Posta nei Secoli* and *Le Poste nel Mezzogiorno d' Italia*, presented by Mr. E. Melillo; *Anales Sociedad Filatélica Santiago*; and *Le Questionneur Timbrophilique*, 1892-95, presented by Mr. Pierre Mahé.

The Vice-President read a letter from Dr. Diena, enquiring whether any of the Society's works could be obtained for the Postal Museum, at Rome, and it was decided to present a copy of *India and Ceylon* as the only work remaining in stock.

The Secretary reported the loss sustained by the Society through the death of Mr. Hastings Wright, and the Vice-President having referred to the service rendered to the Society and to philately by the late member, moved:—

"That the members of the Society having heard with very great regret of the death of Mr. Hastings E. Wright, desire to record their sincere sympathy with Mrs. Wright in her affliction." The resolution, seconded by Mr. Creeke, was carried unanimously.

An explanation was given by the Secretary as to the work upon which Mr. Hastings Wright was occupied in collaboration with Mr. Creeke, who will complete the book. Mr. Eliot Levy and Mr. C. P. Krauth were elected members of the Society.

The question of the meetings and the business of the season was then considered, and it was determined to hold the general meetings fortnightly during the present season, extraordinary meetings being called from time to time as occasion might require. The Secretary reported that the Council had appointed a Committee to arrange for the business of the meetings, and various suggestions were made for their guidance.

Major Evans then read a report on the work of the Expert Committee since the commencement of its duties in 1894, and on the motion of Mr. H. R. Oldfield, seconded by Mr. Robert Ehrenbach, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the members of the Committee—Mr. Castle,

Major Evans, and Mr. Bacon—and the report was directed to be entered on the minutes.

The Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps having requested the Special Committee of this Society to undertake the whole of the work of deciding as to stamps to be denounced as speculative or unnecessary, it was decided to agree to the request, and the Committee, consisting of Mr. Oldfield, Mr. Ehrenbach, and Mr. Nankivell, was increased to six members, by the addition of the names of Mr. Castle, Mr. Gordon Smith, and Major Evans.

The Secretary reported that at the recent Exhibition seventy medals had been gained by members of the Society.

#### REPORT OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE.

"This Committee, which was appointed in April, 1894, has now been in existence for three years and a half. The object of our appointment was, we believe, a two-fold one: first, to act as an Expert Committee in the ordinary sense of the term, giving an opinion to the best of our ability upon stamps submitted to us; and, secondly, to be a kind of Registration Committee, to which the owners of rarities might submit their stamps for the purpose of obtaining what might be termed a Certificate of Identity, which would accompany the particular specimen as in course of time it changed hands, and might thus furnish a history of the specimen in question in future years.

"The utility of a Committee for the first of these purposes is, we think, sufficiently proved both by the number of stamps that have been submitted to us during the last three and a half years, and by the fact that the specimens submitted each year show a considerable increase in number over those of the preceding year; and we can congratulate ourselves upon the fact that as the work of the Committee has become more widely understood, the value of its certificates has apparently become more highly appreciated.

"As regards the second of the two objects, we are unable to report that it has to our knowledge been attained to any considerable extent. We cannot say that any number of undoubted specimens of rarities have been submitted to the Committee for purposes of registration alone. At the same time our record of stamps examined and photographs of those which are pronounced genuine serve as a register and a means of identification of those copies; and the certificates which we give in those cases are in such a form as to be the Certificates of Identity which a Registration Committee might give. But it must be acknowledged that if the second of the two objects has thus been effected, it has rather been done as a result of carrying out the first than as a distinct and separate matter.

"Our first consideration when we were appointed as a Committee had reference to the form which our certificates should take when we expressed a favourable opinion upon the stamp submitted, and we decided that in order to prevent any fraudulent use of these certificates it was absolutely necessary that each should include a photograph of the stamp to which it referred. This serves at the same time to make those certificates form the Certificates of Identity required for our second purpose.

"In the case of stamps upon which our opinion was not favourable, we did not consider it so necessary to identify them, and we hesitated to make it a condition that we should be permitted to mark such specimens in any way, as we could not claim to be infallible. We fixed the fee for examination with a view to its being sufficient to cover the expenses involved, and believing that the large majority of the stamps submitted would probably be genuine, we made the fee at first 2s. 6d. for each stamp, so that, although that sum would not cover the cost of passing round and afterwards photographing one single stamp at a time, it was likely to be enough if several stamps were circulated together, and more especially if some of them were not genuine, and therefore not photographed. Later, when we found that the genuine stamps sent to us were decidedly in the minority, and believing that it was not the intention of the Society that the Committee should form a regular source of revenue, we decided to reduce the fees, and they now stand at 2s. 6d.

for one stamp submitted at a time, 2s. each for two or more sent together, reduced in each case to 1s. 6d. for each stamp not pronounced genuine and not photographed.

"On this basis there is still some profit (as is shown by the accounts), which has been handed over from time to time to the Treasurer of the Society; but we believe that the fees could not be further reduced without risk of loss, and we consider besides that a Committee of this kind, appointed by this Society, is not intended for the purpose of examining the commoner class of stamps.

"To conclude with a few statistics. We have examined in all 844 stamps down to the present date. Of these, 300 were pronounced genuine, and upon the remainder our opinion was unfavourable or undecided. It may be thought fairer to still further reduce the fee in future in the case of stamps upon which no decided opinion is given; but collectors who submit specimens (especially unused copies) of stamps which bear comparatively simple surcharges, should be aware that it is practically impossible to certify the genuineness of these overprints, and that a decided opinion is only possible where the surcharge does not agree with the genuine type.

"During the first twelve months, from the beginning of May, 1894, to the end of April, 1895, we examined 121 stamps; during the second year 213, during the third 358, and since the beginning of May, 1897, during the period which includes the summer months, 154, showing, as we stated before, a constantly-increasing amount of work.

"Finally, we would express our hearty thanks to the specialists, members of this Society, and others, who have rendered us assistance, without which it would have been impossible for us to have carried out our duties."

THE second meeting of the season was held on November 5th.

The Secretary reported the receipt from Messrs. C. E. Baker, T. A. Rance, and E. F. Hubbuck, of letters announcing their desire to resign their membership at the end of the year, owing to inability to attend the meetings of the Society, and the resignations were directed to be accepted with regret.

After a few words from the Vice-President on the subject of the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck, with whom the President, H.R.H. the Duke of York, was so closely connected, it was resolved: "That this meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, desires to record its great regret at the loss sustained by the Royal Family and the nation in the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck, and the deep sympathy of the members with the President and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York in their bereavement."

Mr. Castle then showed a forgery, sent by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for inspection, consisting of a pair of French stamps, apparently the 10 c. and 15 c., bistre on rose, *se-tenant*, but being in reality a pair of the 10 c. stamps with the figure altered on the second stamp. The alteration is very skilfully effected, and collectors should be on their guard against this dangerous forgery.

The business of the evening consisted of a display of the stamps of Great Britain. The unused collections of Mr. White, Mr. Castle, Mr. Selby, and the Rev. G. H. Raynor, and the used collection of Mr. West, were passed round, and were inspected by members with great interest.

On the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Creeke, the very cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to the several gentlemen named for their kindness in submitting their collections for inspection by members attending the meeting.

THE third meeting of the season was held on November 19th.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a communication from the President in acknowledgment of the resolution passed at the last meeting.

Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall then read a short paper on the railway stamps used on letters in pursuance of arrangement with the General Post Office, entered into in 1891, and invited the consideration of members on the status of such stamps in philately.

On the motion of Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall for his interesting paper, which will be published in the *London Philatelist*.

In the course of the discussion which ensued, the general opinion was expressed that there is not yet sufficient information afforded to decide whether the stamps in question can be considered postage stamps in the generally accepted meaning of the term.

THE fourth meeting of the season was held on December 3rd.

The Secretary read a letter from the Rev. R. T. de Cartaret, announcing his desire to resign his membership of the Society, and the resignation was directed to be accepted with regret.

Major Evans then produced for inspection his very fine collection of the stamps issued by the Confederate States Government. In passing round the stamps Major Evans gave a most interesting account of their history and use, and full particulars of the various issues and printings, and the varieties to be sought for by the collector.

THE fifth meeting was held on December 17th.

The receipt from Dr. Emilio Diena of a copy of his recently-published work on the Stamps of Romagna was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

Letters from Mr. Norman Newton and Mr. Walter R. Burrell announcing their desire to withdraw from membership of the Society were read, and their resignations were accepted with regret.

Mr. Ehrenbach then showed his collection of the stamps of Austria, and gave a description of the several issues and types of the stamps, and much valuable information in connection with their history. The Vice-President also showed his collection, and read some notes on the Newspaper Stamps of 1867.

THE sixth meeting was held on January 7th, 1898.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a communication from the Board of Inland Revenue on the subject of illustrations of stamps, and the terms on which the authorities would refrain from interfering, subject to compliance with certain regulations laid down for observance by persons proposing to issue works containing illustrations. The Secretary explained the long negotiations which had led up to the arrangements come to, and the general opinion was expressed that the decision of the Board was a very satisfactory settlement of the question, and that the thanks of the Society are due to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for the part they have taken in bringing about a solution of the difficulties involved in the question.

Miss L. Tullis, proposed by Mr. Loveridge, and seconded by Mr. Sparrow; and Mr. S. M. Castle, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the Society.

The business of the evening consisted of a display of the stamps of France by the Vice-President, who gave a very full and able description and explanation of the various issues shown.

THE seventh meeting was held on the 21st January.

A letter was read by the Secretary from Mr. Stromayer expressing his desire to retire from membership of the

Society, and the resignation was directed to be accepted with regret.

The Secretary also reported the receipt of information of the death of Lt.-Col. Joseph in July last, an announcement which was received with great regret.

Mr. William Schwabacher, proposed by the Assistant Secretary and seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. H. G. Palliser, proposed by the Vice-President and seconded by the Secretary, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. W. B. Avery then produced for inspection by members attending the meeting his very fine collection of the stamps of Mauritius, and in passing round the stamps described in detail the various issues shown. Major Evans also showed the original estimate submitted by Mr. Barnard in 1846 for the production of the first postage stamps of the colony, which has been handed to Mr. Bacon for the British Museum.

THE eighth meeting was held on the 4th February.

A letter from Mr. W. Krapp, of Vienna, announcing his desire to retire from membership of the Society, was read, and the resignation was accepted with regret.

The Secretary also reported the receipt of a circular letter from the Philatelic Society of Victoria as to the destruction of the library of that Society in the recent great fire in Melbourne. In response to the appeal contained in the circular, it was resolved to present to the Victoria Society a complete set of the *London Philatelist*, and a copy of each of the other works published by the London Society of which any stock remains on hand.

The receipt from Mr. Stewart-Wilson of a copy of Part I. of *The British Indian Adhesive Stamps Surcharged for the Native States*; from the New York Collectors' Club of their Report and Rules; and from Messrs. Harry Hilckes & Co., Ltd., of a framed copy of their illustration of the two dies of the first 1d. stamp of Great Britain, were directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

On the recommendation of the Vice-President, it was decided to procure for the library of the Society a copy of M. Marconnet's work on the stamps of France and the Colonies.

Mr. R. H. Beamish, proposed by the Rev. W. Bell and seconded by the Secretary, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. R. Ehrenbach then read some notes on the 2 rigsbank skilling stamp of Denmark. After referring to the more prominent types found in these stamps, Mr. Ehrenbach called attention to a number of smaller differences noticeable in the specimens in his possession, which had led him to the conclusion that it might be possible to "plate" each stamp on the sheet. To illustrate his remarks, Mr. Ehrenbach showed a large number of stamps from his own collection, and also an entire sheet of one of the Government reprints, and the Vice-President also placed his specimens at the disposal of the meeting for the purpose of comparison.

—From the *London Philatelist*.

## LONDON PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1897.

Cr.	BALANCE-SHEET.	Dr.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
By Donations	144 4 6	To Show Cases, Boards, Stalls and Fittings	449 9 8
" Rent of Stalls from Dealers	425 0 0	" Entertainments	41 7 8
" Exhibitors' Rent of Cases and Insur- ance, &c.	273 8 10	" Insurance	120 0 0
" Advertisements in Catalogue	187 17 5	" Cost of Catalogue	135 19 9
" Sale of Catalogues	49 5 3	" Medals	123 1 8
" Medals presented	50 17 9	" Various Incidentals	131 6 4
" Admissions and Season Tickets	208 14 6	" Printing, Stationery and Advertising	109 8 1
" Commission on Sales	9 8 0	" Rent and Lighting	124 9 9
		" Honorarium to Secretary	105 0 0
		" Accountant's Fees	6 6 3
		" Treasurer's Petty Disbursements	2 7 1
	£ 1348 16 3		£ 1348 16 3

I have compared the above Statement with the Treasurer's Accounts, and find that it correctly shows the results of the Exhibition.

(Signed) A. J. WILLIAMS, *Chartered Accountant*,

4th February, 1898.

77, COLMORE ROW, BIRMINGHAM.

## BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

*Honorary President*—W. B. AVERY, ESQ.

*President*—W. T. WILSON, ESQ.

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.

*Official Address*—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Feb. 3.—Paper, "Mexico," Mr. W. T. Wilson. W. R. Connolly, Esq., was elected a member.

Feb. 17.—Display (with notes), "Belgium," Mr. F. E. Wilson. Rev. W. N. Usher, Messrs. Crawford Capen, A. Sugg, and E. H. A. Johnson were elected members.

March 3.—Display, "Argentine and Brazil." Messrs. E. Stock and F. C. Fisher were elected members.

The following notice has been sent out by this Society, and we trust that some of our readers will respond:—

"It has been decided to hold an Exhibition of Stamps, *Postage adhesives* only—no entires or fiscals, no albums—early in May in Birmingham.

"(1) Shall you be willing to exhibit?

"(2) If so, will you give us some particulars of such exhibit, so as to enable the Committee to make the necessary selection and arrangements for space?

"No charge for space or admission."

## BLACKHEATH STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.

(Formed February, 1897.)

*Hon. Secretary*—F. C. HENDERSON,

13, Eton Grove, Lee, S.E.

(Member of the Stamp Exchange Protection Society and the Northern, Amateur, Cheam, Dorchester, Hampshire, London, South-West Lancashire, Tenby and South Wales, Western, and the West Indian and North American Specialists' Stamp Clubs.)

## THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The ninth Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Trades Hall on Wednesday, November 3. There was a moderate attendance of members, and Mr. E. Tyson occupied the chair. The annual report showed that one annual and ten ordinary meetings had been held during the year, with an average attendance of eight, the number of members on the roll being twenty-three. The Committee during the year had considered the question of the issue of jubilee and hospital stamps, and desired to emphasize the fact that these stamps had been issued with the express view of extorting money from stamp collectors, and should be strenuously opposed by philatelists all over the world. The balance-sheet showed that the receipts (including balance from last half-year of £2 19s.) was £11, and the Society had now in hand a credit balance of £5.

The following officers for the coming year were elected after a vote of thanks had been carried to the past officers:—President, Mr. E. Tyson; Vice-President, Mr. S. W. Herbert; Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. W. L. Peck; Committee-men, Messrs. W. J. Ponder (Librarian) and G. G. Shaw. It was decided that the Society, as far as meetings were concerned, should go into recess until the March meeting, and the subscription was reduced to new members joining after May 1 in each year.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—The issue last October of a provisional 1 cent stamp surcharged on the 3 cents, *slate*, has brought the latter into particular notice. Many inquiries have been directed here as to the differences in colour apparent in this stamp, and it is generally supposed that these varieties proceed from different printings. Such, however, does not seem to be the case, as I have recently inspected the balance remaining of these stamps, and found that they range in colour from a *grey-black*, through various shades of *slate*, to a pronounced *lilac*. I think that quite a dozen distinct shades can be found.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, in their 1897 Catalogue, do not notice that the 10 c., *black* (Catalogue No. 27), is found on *yellow* paper of a larger size than the 10 c. on *white* paper. The following are the exact dimensions of the two stamps measured inside the perforations:—

*Yellow* paper, 22½ × 29½ mm.

*White* paper, 20 × 26½ mm.\*

I imagine that on *yellow* paper it is an exceedingly rare stamp.

Another peculiarity not mentioned is that the 5 c., *brown* (Catalogue No. 26), is found with one side imperforate, presumably the outside edge, as the specimen I have has a portion of the printer's name on it.†

It is, I believe, contended that our 8 p., *lake* (No. 23), was never used postally.‡ You will perhaps be interested to know that a friend of mine has an indisputable specimen on original cover, and I have a half of an 8 p., cut diagonally, used as 4 p., on portion of original cover, but sufficient to prove its genuineness beyond question.

Yours truly, W. G. GOSLING.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

February 20th, 1898.

The following is a copy of an official letter kindly forwarded to us by a correspondent, who received it from Somerset House, in answer to inquiries as to certain details in the rules upon the subject of illustrations of stamps:—

INLAND REVENUE, SOMERSET HOUSE,

LONDON, W.C., 15th Feb., 1898.

SIR,—Having laid before the Board of Inland Revenue your letter of the 11th instant, I am directed to inform you, in reply to the questions contained therein, that (1) It is only necessary to state in what publications the illustrations are to appear, and to furnish an inventory of the dies to be used. This should be supplemented if, on a subsequent occasion, fresh ones are made. Information should also be given as to the printers or other persons in whose custody the blocks are, in order that it may be seen whether they are properly safeguarded.

(2) The recent concession applies to British as well as Foreign and Colonial stamps.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) T. N. CRAFER, *Secretary*.

R. P. JOHNSON, Esq.

\* These variations can only be due to irregularities of perforation; the stamps were, we believe, all printed from the same plate, and must therefore be the same distance apart on the sheet. Judging by a block of the 10 c. on *white* in our possession, in which the outside vertical row is quite 22 mm. wide, we should suppose that corner stamps were likely to be a very full size.

† The Catalogue does not profess to include varieties of this nature, of which there are infinite numbers.

‡ We do not think it is contended that the 8d., *lake*, was never used, but that it was never regularly issued, the 8d., *vermillion*, not having been exhausted.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1898. New watermark.

	Each.
	<i>s. d.</i>
30 centavos, orange . . . . .	1 6

## BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

1898. Type re-engraved. Perf. 14½, 15.

½d., grey and lilac . . . . .	0 1
1d., dull red and blue-green . . . . .	0 2
2d., grey-brown and mauve . . . . .	0 3
3d., brown-red and blue . . . . .	0 5
4d., ultramarine and dull mauve . . . . .	0 6
6d., mauve and salmon . . . . .	0 9
8d., green and purple . . . . .	1 0
Set of 7 (½d. to 8d.) . . . . .	2 9

## CHINA.

1898. New type. London manufacture. Perf. 13½.

1 c., orange-buff . . . . .	0 1
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## HAYTI.

1898. Colour changed.

7 c., sepia . . . . .	0 6
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## HUNGARY.

1898. Figures of value in *black*.

Wmk. KR in interlaced circles. Perf. 12 × 11½.

2 kr., mauve . . . . .	0 1
3 kr., green . . . . .	0 1
10 kr., blue . . . . .	0 4
20 kr., grey . . . . .	0 8

## MACAO.

1898. Provisional Post Cards, surcharged in *red* on cards for Macao and Timor.

5 r., blue (5 r. stamp, orange) . . . . .	0 6
5 + 5 r., blue ,, ,, . . . . .	1 0
20 + 20 r., blue (20 r. stamp, mauve) . . . . .	2 0

## PERSIA.

1898. New type. Perf. 12½ × 12.

	Each.
	<i>s. d.</i>
2 kran, pink . . . . .	1 6
3 ,, yellow. . . . .	2 3
4 ,, pearl-grey . . . . .	3 0
5 ,, green . . . . .	3 9

## SALVADOR.

1896.

1 c. to 100 c., set of 12 . . . . .	2 0
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## SERVIA.

1895 Issue. Post Card. *Error without Arms.*

10 p., blue . . . . .	1 6
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## SUDAN (*Soudan*).

1898. Centre in second colour. Wmk. Quatrefoil. Perf. 14. Camel Trooper.

1 mil., carmine and brown . . . . .	0 1
2 mils., brown and green . . . . .	0 1
3 ,, green and mauve . . . . .	0 2
5 ,, black and red . . . . .	0 2
1 pias., chestnut and ultramarine . . . . .	0 4
2 ,, ultramarine and grey . . . . .	0 8
5 ,, green and chestnut . . . . .	1 6
10 ,, mauve and black . . . . .	2 9

## UNITED STATES.

Periodical stamps. Revised prices.

1894. No wmk.

1 c., black . . . . .	1 6
25 c., carmine . . . . .	7 6

1895. Wmk. U.S.P.S.

1 c., black . . . . .	0 6
2 c., ,, . . . . .	0 9
5 c., ,, . . . . .	1 0
10 c., ,, . . . . .	1 6
25 c., carmine . . . . .	3 6
50 c., ,, . . . . .	5 0

1898. Regular issue. Wmk. U.S.P.S.

1 c., green . . . . .	0 1
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## SPECIAL OFFER IN SETS OF PERU.

A set of 25 stamps, all unused, and perfect from 1876 to 1895, including 50 c., with Horseshoe and Chilean Arms, 50 c., green, with head of Bermudez, and other good varieties. Catalogue price, £1 3s. 1d. Now offered at 2 6  
6 sets for 12s.; 12 sets for 22s. 6d.

A set of 41 stamps, all unused, and perfect from 1876 to 1895, including the former set and many scarcer varieties, such as 50 c., vermilion, and 1 sol, sepia, of 1886, and the 1 sol with Horseshoe and Chilean Arms, and many other rare varieties. Catalogue price, £2 4s. 4d. Now offered at 10 0  
3 sets for 25s.; 6 sets for 45s.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**ZADONSK.**

1897. Type 11. Perf. 11½.  
1 kop., brown .. ..  
Types 5 and 10. Imperf.  
1 kop., vermilion (5) .. 0 2  
5 " blue-green (10) .. 0 6  
The same. Perf. 11½.  
1 kop., vermilion .. ..  
5 " blue-green .. ..

**SALVADOR.**

1899. No. 31 surcharged with Type 10, in black.  
1 c. on 2 c., vermilion ..  
1897. Perf. 12. (June, '97.)\*  
1 c., gold, rose, blue, &c. .. 0 2  
5 c., gold, blue, rose, &c. .. 0 6  
Stamps of 1897 surcharged.  
13 c., in red, on 24 c. .. 1 0  
13 c., in black, on 30 c. .. 1 0  
13 c. " 50 c. .. 1 0  
13 c. " 100 c. .. 1 0  
1898. New type. (March.)\*  
1 c., vermilion .. ..  
2 c., rose .. ..  
3 c., light green .. ..  
5 c., dark green .. ..  
10 c., ultramarine .. ..  
12 c., purple .. ..  
13 c., brown-red .. ..  
20 c., deep blue .. ..  
24 c., slaty blue .. ..  
26 c., olive-brown .. ..  
50 c., orange .. ..  
1 p., yellow .. ..

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1898. Type 61. Perf. 12.  
1 c., mauve .. ..  
2 c. " .. ..  
5 c. " .. ..  
10 c. " .. ..  
15 c. " .. ..  
25 c. " .. ..  
50 c. " .. ..

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1897. Oval surcharge in black  
1 c., vermilion .. ..  
2 c., yellow-green .. ..  
3 c., brown .. ..  
5 c., orange .. ..  
10 c., green .. ..  
12 c., blue .. ..  
15 c., grey-black .. ..  
20 c., grey-violet .. ..  
24 c., yellow .. ..  
30 c., rose .. ..  
50 c., mauve .. ..  
100 c., brown-red .. ..  
Surcharged with Type 82, in black.  
1 c., vermilion .. ..  
2 c., yellow-green .. ..  
3 c., brown .. ..  
5 c., orange .. ..  
10 c., green .. ..  
12 c., blue .. ..  
15 c., grey-black .. ..  
20 c., grey-violet .. ..  
24 c., yellow .. ..  
30 c., rose .. ..  
50 c., mauve .. ..  
100 c., brown-red .. ..

**SAMOA.**

1897. Types 2, 3. Perf. 11.  
2d., bright yellow .. ..  
2½d., rose .. ..  
6d., marone .. ..

**SAN MARINO.**

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.  
1897. Value in brown. Perf. 14. (May, '97.)\*  
5 c., green and brown .. 0 5  
10 c. " .. .. 0 10  
30 c. " .. .. 0 30  
50 c. " .. .. 0 50  
60 c. " .. .. 0 60  
1 l., rose .. .. 1 3  
5 l. " .. .. 6 0  
10 l. " .. .. 11 6

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**SARAWAK.**

1897. Type 5. Perf. 14.  
16 c., green and orange .. 1 0  
32 c. " and black .. 1 9  
50 c. " .. .. 2 0  
\$1 " and black .. 3 6  
1896. Type 7. Perf. 11½.  
1 para, pale red .. .. 0 1

**SERVIA.**

**SIAM.**

1897. Type 9, surcharged in black.  
4 atts on 1 att, grn. (8½ mm.)  
4 " 1 " " (11 " )

**SPAIN.**

**CUBA.**

1897. Type 22.  
40 c., orange-brown .. 3 0  
80 c., deep-brown .. 6 0  
1898. New type (Dec.)\*  
1 m., orange-brown .. 0 1  
2 m. " .. 0 1  
3 m. " .. 0 1  
4 m. " .. 0 1  
5 m. " .. 0 1  
1 c., deep violet .. 0 1  
2 c., blue-green .. 0 2  
3 c., grey-brown .. 0 3  
4 c., orange .. 0 4  
5 c., rose .. 0 4  
6 c., blue .. 0 6  
8 c., chocolate .. 0 8  
10 c., vermilion .. 0 9  
15 c., olive-grey .. 1 0  
20 c., carmine .. 1 3  
40 c., lilac .. 2 6  
60 c., black .. 3 6  
80 c., chocolate .. 4 6  
1 p., pale green .. 6 6  
2 p., black-blue .. 12 6

**FERNANDO PO.**

1897. Type 4, surcharged. (July.)\*  
5 c., in blue, on 2 c., carm. ..  
5 c., in black, on ½ c., green ..  
5 c., in red, on 5 c., green ..  
5 c. " 6 c., purple ..  
5 c., in violet, on 6 c. " ..  
5 c., in red, on 1½ c., sepia ..  
Type 4.  
10 c., orange-bistre .. ..

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

1897. Type 33.  
40 c., lilac .. .. 3 0  
80 c., carmine .. .. 5 6  
Type 33, surcharged in black. (Oct.)\*  
5 c. on 5 c., yellow-green ..  
15 c. on 15 c., red-brown ..  
15 c. on 15 c., carmine ..  
20 c. on 20 c., brown ..  
20 c. on 20 c., violet-brown ..  
20 c. on 25 c., yellow-brown ..  
Surcharged in red.  
5 c. on 5 c., yellow-green .. 0 6  
Surcharged in blue.  
5 c. on 5 c., yellow-green .. 0 6  
15 c. on 15 c., red-brown .. 1 0  
20 c. on 20 c., yellow-brown .. 1 0

1898. New type. (Dec.)\*

1 m., orange-brown .. 0 1  
2 m. " .. 0 1  
3 m. " .. 0 1  
4 m. " .. 0 1  
5 m. " .. 0 1  
1 c., deep violet .. 0 1  
2 c., blue-green .. 0 2  
3 c., grey-brown .. 0 3  
4 c., orange .. 0 4  
5 c., rose .. 0 4  
6 c., blue .. 0 6  
8 c., chocolate .. 0 8  
10 c., vermilion .. 0 9  
15 c., olive-grey .. 1 0  
20 c., carmine .. 1 3  
40 c., lilac .. 2 6  
60 c., black .. 3 6  
80 c., chocolate .. 4 6  
1 p., pale green .. 6 6  
2 p., black-blue .. 12 6

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**PORTO RICO.**

1897. Type 12.  
3 c., claret-brown .. 0 3  
80 c., black .. 5 0  
1898. New type. (Dec.)\*  
1 m., orange-brown .. 0 1  
2 m. " .. 0 1  
3 m. " .. 0 1  
4 m. " .. 0 1  
5 m. " .. 0 1  
1 c., deep violet .. 0 1  
2 c., blue-green .. 0 2  
3 c., grey-brown .. 0 3  
4 c., orange .. 0 4  
5 c., rose .. 0 4  
6 c., blue .. 0 6  
8 c., deep chestnut .. 0 8  
10 c., vermilion .. 0 9  
15 c., olive-grey .. 1 0  
20 c., carmine .. 1 3  
40 c., lilac .. 2 6  
60 c., black .. 3 6  
80 c., chocolate .. 4 6  
1 p., pale green .. 6 6  
2 p., black-blue .. 12 6

**SWITZERLAND.**

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1897. Type 52. Figure in carmine.  
1 c., yellow-green .. 0 1

**TURKEY.**

STAMPS FOR PRINTED MATTER.

1897. Type 15 surcharged. (a) In red. (b) In black. (April, '97.)\*  
5 par. on 10 par., green (a) 0 1  
5 " 10 " " (b) 0 1  
Errors. With "Cinq" for "Cinq."  
5 par. on 10 par., green (a) 7 6  
5 " 10 " " (b) 7 6

**UNITED STATES.**

1898. Current types. Colours changed.  
1 c., green .. 0 1 0 1  
5 c., blue .. .. 0 1 0 1

**URUGUAY.**

1897. Commemorative stamps surcharged in carmine. (April, '97.)\*  
1 c., black and lilac .. 0 4  
5 c. " blue .. 0 6  
10 c. " carmine .. 1 0  
Types of 1895, and new type for 10 c. (Nov.)\*  
1 c., slate .. 0 1  
2 c., lilac .. 0 2  
5 c., green .. 0 3  
7 c., orange .. 0 4  
10 c., red .. 0 6  
20 c., black and lilac .. 0 6  
25 c., blue and rose .. 0 6  
50 c., brown and green .. 0 6  
1 p., blue and brown .. 0 6  
2 p., carmine and ochre .. 0 6  
3 p. " lilac .. 0 6

The same, surcharged "PAZ 1897." (Nov.)\*

1 c., slate and red .. 0 6  
2 c., lilac and blue .. 0 6  
5 c., green .. 0 6  
10 c., red .. 0 6

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Surcharged with Type 91, in black. Issue of 1894.  
7 c., green .. ..  
10 c., orange .. ..  
20 c., brown .. ..  
50 c., lilac .. ..  
1 p., sky-blue .. ..

1897. The provisional stamps, with carmine surcharge.

1 c., black and lilac ..  
5 c. " blue ..  
10 c. " carmine ..  
Issue of 1897.  
1 c., slate .. ..

\* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.



PART III.  
ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, ETC.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

SECTION I.  
**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
TELEGRAPH FORMS.  
1897. *With 8 paragraphs on back.*  
6d., violet, A<sub>1</sub> .. ..  
6d. ,, A<sub>1</sub><sup>s</sup><sub>g</sub> .. ..

**INDIA.**  
**CHARKARI.**  
ENVELOPES. 1897. (Sept.)\*  
½ anna, rose .. ..  
½ ,, purple .. ..  
1 ,, green .. ..  
½ annas, purple .. ..  
1 ,, green .. ..

**DHAR.**  
ENVELOPE. 1897. (Jan. '98.)\*  
½ anna, black .. ..

**DUTTIA.**  
ENVELOPES.  
1896 (?). *Native inscription in three lines.*  
(Sept. '97.)\*  
½ a., black .. ..  
1897. *Figure of Ganesh in centre.* (Sept.)\*  
½ a., black .. ..

*Inscription altered.*  
½ a., black .. ..

**MAURITIUS.**  
ENVELOPES.  
1897. Type 14. *Laid paper; two sizes.*  
18 c., blue .. .. 6  
36 c., red-brown .. .. 1 0

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.  
DATE ? Type 13.  
8 c., grey (F) .. ..  
8 c., ultramarine (G) .. ..

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
ENVELOPES. 1897. (Sept.)\*  
1d., carmine .. ..  
2d., blue .. ..  
WRAPPER. 1897. (Sept.)\*  
1d., carmine .. ..

**NEW ZEALAND.**  
WRAPPER. *Formula of 1895.*  
½d., rose on white .. ..

OFFICIAL ENVELOPE.  
1897 (?). Type 2, "AUDIT FREE."  
No value, black .. ..

**TASMANIA.**  
ENVELOPES.  
1898. *Type of the current adhesives.*  
*White laid paper, with views, in black.*  
2d., green .. ..  
2½d., magenta .. ..

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**TURKS ISLANDS.**  
REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.  
1897. Type 1, *in a frame, on flap.*  
2d., blue .. ..

SECTION II.  
**BRAZIL.**  
WRAPPERS.  
1897. Type 3. *Paper not surfaced.*  
20 r., deep green .. ..  
60 r., deep brown .. ..

**COLOMBIA.**  
ENVELOPES. 1896-98. Type 1.  
5 c., red on white wove .. ..  
5 c., rose on ,, laid .. ..

**EQUADOR.**  
ENVELOPES. *Issue of 1894 surcharged.*  
*With "1895-1896."*  
10 c., carmine on straw .. ..  
*With "1897-1898," in two sizes.*  
5 c., green on white .. ..  
*With "1897 y 1898."*  
5 c., green on white .. ..

**EGYPT.**  
ENVELOPES.  
1897. *Surcharged for use in the Soudan.*  
5 mil., red on azure .. .. 6  
1 piast., blue ,, .. .. 9  
ENVELOPE LETTERS.  
1897. *Same surcharge.*  
5 mil., red on salmon .. .. 6  
1 piast., blue on azure .. .. 9

**FRANCE.**  
POST OFFICES IN ZANZIBAR.  
ENVELOPE.  
1897. *Surcharged with name and value,*  
*in red.*  
½ a. on 5 c., green .. ..

**FRENCH COLONIES.**  
ENVELOPES.  
**GRAND COMORO.**  
1897. *Name "GRANDE COMORE," in red.*  
5 c., green .. ..  
15 c., blue on bluish .. ..  
25 c., black on rose .. ..

**MADAGASCAR & DEPENDENCIES.**  
1897. *Name in red.*  
15 c., blue on bluish .. ..  
25 c., black on rose .. ..

**SOMALI COAST.**  
1897. *With name "CÔTE FRANÇAISE DES SOMALIS," in red.*  
5 c., green .. ..  
15 c., blue on bluish .. ..  
25 c., black on rose .. ..

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**GERMANY.**  
**BAVARIA.**  
WRAPPER. 1897. 52 x 350 mm.  
3 pf., brown on yellow .. ..

**WURTEMBERG.**  
SERVICE ENVELOPES.  
No. 111 exists in the *large size.*  
1897. Type 3. *Buff paper, large size.*  
5 + 5 pf., green .. ..

**MEXICO.**  
WRAPPERS. 1897.  
2 c., red and red .. .. 2  
2 c., ,, green .. .. 2

**MONTENEGRO.**  
WRAPPER. 1897.  
3 nov., green on yellow .. ..

**NICARAGUA.**  
ENVELOPES.  
1898. *White wove.* (March.)\*  
5 c., olive-green .. ..  
10 c., mauve .. ..  
20 c., blue .. ..  
30 c., brown .. ..  
50 c., carmine .. ..

**PERSIA.**  
ENVELOPES. 1898. Type 5.  
5 ch., yellow (2 sizes) .. ..  
10 ,, blue .. ..  
12 ,, rose .. ..  
1 kr., violet .. ..

**PERU.**  
ENVELOPE. 1897. Type 5.  
5 c., purple .. ..

**SALVADOR.**  
ENVELOPE. 1897. Type 15 *surcharged.*  
13 c., in red, on 15 c., black.  
1898. *Azure wove paper.* (March.)\*  
1 c., red .. ..  
2 c., rose .. ..  
5 c., green .. ..  
12 c., purple .. ..  
13 c., olive-green .. ..

**SHANGHAI.**  
ENVELOPE. 1893. Type 1.  
1 c., black on buff .. ..

**SWITZERLAND.**  
WRAPPERS. 1897. Type 5 *redrawn.*  
*Yellow-buff paper.*  
2 c., black .. ..  
5 c., carmine .. ..

**URUGUAY.**  
ENVELOPE. 1897. (Nov.)\*  
5 c., pink .. ..  
WRAPPER. 1897. (Nov.)\*  
1 c., blue on buff .. ..

POST CARDS AND LETTER CARDS.

SECTION I.  
**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
POST CARDS.  
*Without the instruction.*  
½d., brown (size *h*) .. ..  
½d. ,, ( ,, *l*) .. ..  
**BRITISH EAST AFRICA.**  
POST CARD. 1897.  
½ + ½ a., green .. ..  
**BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.**  
POST CARDS.  
1897. *Headed "RHODESIA."*  
1d., blue .. .. 2  
1 + 1d., red .. .. 4  
½d., brown-yellow .. .. 3

**CANADA.**  
POST CARDS.  
1897. *Jubilee Card.*  
1 c., black on buff .. .. 6  
Type 9. *Buff card.*  
2 c., carmine-red .. .. 6

1897-98. *With new stamp.*  
1 c., blue-green on buff .. .. 1  
1 c., carmine ,, .. .. 2  
2 c., orange-red ,, .. .. 2

LETTER CARDS. 1897-98. *New type.*  
1 c., black on blue .. .. 2  
2 c., green .. .. 3  
3 c., carmine ,, .. .. 3

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**  
POST CARDS. 1897. *Surcharged in black.*  
No. 4, *with inscription added, in black,*  
*at top.*  
1d. on ½d., grey (3 bars) .. ..  
*Card of 1896, No. 9.*  
1d. on ½d., grey (3 bars) .. .. 6  
1d. on ½d. ,, (2 ,, ) .. ..

**INDIA.**  
**CHARKARI.**  
POST CARD. 1896 (?). (Sept.)\*  
½ a., rose-lilac on buff .. ..  
**DHAR.**  
POST CARD. 1897. (Jan. '98.)\*  
½ a., lilac on yellowish .. ..

\* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**DUTTIA.**  
POST CARDS. 1897 (?). (Sept. '97.)\*  
a., black (Duttia) .. .. 1 0  
a. ,, (Duttia) .. .. 1 0  
a. ,, (Duttia) .. .. 1 0

**MAURITIUS.**  
POST CARDS.  
1897. *Stamp of Type II.* Buff card.  
8 c., rose .. .. 0 3  
8+8 c. ,, .. .. 0 3

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**  
POST CARDS. 1897. *New type.*  
1d., carmine on straw .. ..  
1+1d. ,, .. ..

**NEW ZEALAND.**  
POST CARDS. 1898. *With views on back.*  
1d., brown on buff .. ..  
1+d., carmine ,, .. ..

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**  
**NEGRİ SEMBLAN.**  
POST CARDS. 1897.  
1 c., green on cream .. ..  
1+1 c. ,, .. ..

SECTION II.  
**AUSTRIA.**  
POST CARD.  
1890. *Type of No. 85.*  
5 kr., brown (error) .. ..  
1897. *Inscriptions in German, Polish, and Ruthenian.*  
2 kr., brown on buff .. ..  
*With long*  
*"f" in "Correspondenz."*  
2 kr., brown .. .. 0 2  
2 kr. ,, (Bohm.) .. .. 0 2  
2 kr. ,, (Illir.) .. .. 0 2  
2 kr. ,, (Ital.) .. .. 0 2  
2 kr. ,, (Poln.) .. .. 0 2  
2 kr. ,, (Rum.) .. .. 0 2  
2 kr. ,, (Ruth.) .. .. 0 2  
2 kr. ,, (Slov.) .. .. 0 2  
2+2 kr. ,, .. ..  
2+2 kr. ,, (Bohm.) .. ..  
2+2 kr. ,, (Poln.) .. ..

**HUNGARY.**  
1897. *Cards for notifying change of address, &c.*  
2+2 kr., blue on buff .. ..  
2+2 kr. ,, blue .. ..  
2+2 kr., brown on buff .. ..  
2+2 kr. ,, blue .. ..

**BELGIUM.**  
RETURN RECEIPT CARD.  
1897. Buff card. (Sept.)\*  
10 c., green .. ..

**CHINA.**  
POST CARD. 1897. (Dec.)\*  
1 c., carmine on straw .. .. 0 3

**EGYPT.**  
*Surcharged for use in the Soudan.*  
POST CARDS. 1897.  
3 mil., puce on buff .. .. 0 4  
5 ,, carmine on buff .. .. 0 6  
5+5 ,, ,, .. ..

**FRANCE.**  
*With heading "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE."*  
POST CARD. 1897.  
10+10 c., black on blue .. ..  
LETTER CARD. 1897.  
25 c., black on rose .. ..

**PNEUMATIC POST OF PARIS.**  
POST CARD. 1897.  
30 c., black on buff .. ..  
LETTER CARD. 1897.  
50 c., black on blue .. ..

**ZANZIBAR.**  
*Surcharged with name and value, in blue.*  
POST CARDS. 1897.  
1 a. on 10 c. of 1896 .. ..  
1+1 a. on 10+10 c. of 1883 .. ..  
LETTER CARD. 1897.  
2½ a. on 25 c. of 1897 .. ..

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**FRENCH COLONIES.**  
**DAHOMÉY.**  
POST CARD. *Name in blue.*  
10 c., black on green .. ..

**GRAND COMORO.**  
POST CARDS. 1897. *Name in blue.*  
10 c., black on green .. ..  
10+10 c. ,, blue .. ..  
LETTER CARDS. 1897. *Name in red.*  
15 c., blue on grey .. ..  
25 c., black on rose .. ..

**SOMALI COAST.**  
POST CARDS. 1897. *Name in blue.*  
10 c., black on green .. ..  
10+10 c. ,, blue .. ..  
LETTER CARDS. 1897. *Name in red.*  
15 c., blue on grey .. ..  
25 c., black on rose .. ..

**TUNIS.**  
POST CARD. 1897. *Type of 1893.*  
5 c., green on cream .. ..

**GERMANY.**  
POST CARD.  
1897. *With black surcharge. For use in the Navy. (July.)\**  
10 pf., carmine on buff .. ..  
LETTER CARDS. 1897. (Dec.)\*  
*Instruction in 2 lines on flap.*  
10 pf., carmine .. ..  
*Instruction in 7 lines on flap.*  
10 pf., carmine .. ..

**BAVARIA.**  
LETTER CARD. 1897. (Dec.)\*  
10 pf., carmine on grey .. .. 0 3

**WURTEMBERG.**  
LETTER CARD. 1897. (Jan. '98.)\*  
10 pf., carmine on white .. ..

OFFICIAL POST CARD.  
1897. *New formula.*  
5 pf., green on buff .. ..

**ITALY.**  
POST CARD. 1897. *Type 14.*  
7½+7½ c., carmine on cream .. 0 4

**ERITREA.**  
POST CARD. 1898. *Italy, No. 31.*  
10 c., rose on cream .. ..

**MEXICO.**  
POST CARDS.  
Nos. 161, 162 differ in various details from Types 15, 16.  
1897. *Types of Nos. 161, 162.*  
3 c., brown and red .. ..  
2+2 c., carmine and blue .. .. 0 4  
3+3 c., brown and green .. .. 0 6  
3+3 c. ,, carmine .. ..

**NICARAGUA.**  
POST CARDS. 1898. (March.)\*  
2 c., green on yellow .. ..  
2+2 c. ,, .. ..  
3 c., brown on rose .. ..  
3+3 ,, ,, .. ..

**NORWAY AND SWEDEN.**  
**NORWAY.**  
POST CARD. 1897. *Type of No. 54.*  
10+10 öre, carmine .. ..

**SWEDEN.**  
POST CARDS.  
1897. *Jubilee card. (Oct.)\**  
5 öre, yellow-green .. ..  
*White card. With frame of Type 5.*  
5 öre, green .. .. 0 2  
5+5 ,, ,, .. ..  
10 ,, bright carmine .. ..

**ORANGE FREE STATE.**  
POST CARDS.- 1898. (March.)\*  
½+½d., green .. ..  
1+1d., deep brown .. ..

*Un. Used.*  
*s. d. s. d.*

**PERU.**  
POST CARDS.  
1897. *New types of surcharge, in blue.*  
*Plain figure "2," 5 ornaments above it.*  
2 c. on 5 c., black .. ..

*Four ornaments above the figure.*  
2 c. on 5 c., black .. ..  
1898. *Type 1. View of Post Office added in colour in right upper corner, and value in colour on 1 c. and 2 c. (March.)\**  
1 c., in green, on 5 c. .. .. 0 2  
1 c., in red, on 5 c. .. .. 0 2  
2 c., in orange, on 5 c. .. .. 0 2  
2 c., in blue, on 5 c. .. .. 0 3  
3 c., black and lake .. .. 0 3  
4 c. ,, black .. .. 0 4  
5 c. ,, (error) .. ..  
2+2 c., in blue, on 5+5 c. .. 0 4  
3+3 c., black and lake .. .. 0 6  
4+4 c. ,, black .. .. 0 8

**PORTUGAL.**  
POST CARD. 1890.  
*Error of Type 4, "POSTAL" for "POSTAL"*  
10 r., brown on buff .. ..

**SALVADOR.**  
POST CARDS. 1898. (March.)\*  
1 c., black on grey-violet .. ..  
2 c., blue on green-blue .. ..  
2+2 c. ,, .. ..  
3 c., orange on grey-buff .. ..  
3+3 c. ,, ,, .. ..

**SARAWAK.**  
POST CARD. 1897.  
3 c., carmine on buff .. ..

**SPAIN.**  
**CUBA.**  
POST CARDS.  
1898. Buff card. (March.)\*  
5 m., carmine .. ..  
5+5 m. ,, .. ..  
1 c., green .. ..  
1+1 c. ,, .. ..  
2 c., purple .. ..  
2+2 c. ,, .. ..  
3 c., orange-brown .. ..  
3+3 c. ,, .. ..

**FERNANDO PO.**  
POST CARD. 1898. (March.)\*  
10 c., carmine on yellow .. ..

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**  
POST CARDS. 1898. (March.)\*  
5 m., carmine .. ..  
5+5 m. ,, .. ..  
1 c., green .. ..  
1+1 c. ,, .. ..  
2 c., purple .. ..  
2+2 c. ,, .. ..  
3 c., orange-brown .. ..  
3+3 c. ,, .. ..

**PORTO RICO.**  
POST CARDS. 1898. (March.)\*  
5 m., carmine .. .. 0 1  
5+5 m. ,, .. .. 0 2  
1 c., green .. .. 0 2  
1+1 c. ,, .. .. 0 3  
2 c., purple .. .. 0 3  
2+2 c. ,, .. .. 0 4  
3 c., orange-brown .. .. 0 3  
3+3 c. ,, .. .. 0 6

**UNITED STATES.**  
POST CARDS. 1898.  
*New type, 140x83 mm.*  
1 c., black .. .. 0 1  
2 c., blue .. .. 0 2

**URUGUAY.**  
POST CARDS. 1897. (Nov., Dec.)\*  
2 c., brown on buff .. ..  
2+2 c. ,, rose .. ..  
2 c., blue on blue .. ..  
2+2 c. ,, orange .. ..  
3 c., lilac on blue .. ..  
3+3 c., brown on buff .. ..  
LETTER CARDS. 1897. (Nov.)\*  
3 c., green on straw .. ..  
3+3 c., red on buff .. ..

\* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

# CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

## REVISED SERIES FOR 1898.

Special attention is drawn to the low price at which these Sets are offered—in most cases this will be found to be from 20 to 40 per cent. less than what the Stamps would cost if bought separately.

Used *.	Unused †.	Used and Unused ‡.	Post-free, Id. extra.	All Guaranteed Genuine.	No Reprints.	
<b>DENMARK.</b>						
<b>ICELAND.</b>						
		No. in Set.	s. d.		No. in Set. s. d.	
†1873, 3, 4, and 16 skilling .. .. .		3	6 6	†1859-62, 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 c. .. .. .	6	3 0
†1876-92, 3, 5, 5, 6, 20, 40, 50, and 100 öre .. .. .		8	5 6	* " used, 1, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 c. .. .. .	6	2 0
†Officials, 4 skill. and 3, 5, 10, and 20 öre .. .. .		5	1 6	*1871-77, 1, 5, 10, 10, 25, 30, and 80 c. .. .. .	7	3 0
*Used, including 40 öre and officials .. .. .		6	0 9	†1877-79, 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40 c., and 1 fr. .. .. .	8	8 6
<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.</b>						
†1879, ½, 1, and 1 real .. .. .		4	2 6	†1879, 1, 2, 4, 15, and 20 c. .. .. .	5	6 0
†1880, no net, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 25 c. .. .. .		6	4 0	†1881, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 c. .. .. .	5	1 6
†1881, with net, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 25 c. .. .. .		6	4 0	* " 25, 30, 35, 75 c., and 1 fr. .. .. .	5	6 0
†1883, provisionals on two last issues, including 1 franco .. .. .		8	7 6	* " used, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 25 c., and 1 fr. .. .. .	10	1 3
†1885-91, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c. .. .. .		5	2 3	†Unpaid, 1884-85, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, and 20 c. .. .. .	8	1 9
*1880-91, used set, including some of four issues .. .. .		10	2 0	* " used, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 30 c. .. .. .	9	2 0
<b>EASTERN ROUMELIA.</b>						
†1880, R.O., in blue, on ½ pre. and 20 p. .. .. .		2	4 0	† " 1894, 5, 10, 15, 30, 50, 60 c., and 1 fr. .. .. .	7	4 0
†1876-84, 5, 10, 10, 20, 20 para, and 1 piast. .. .. .		6	3 6	<b>ANJOUAN.</b>		
<b>ECUADOR.</b>						
†1865-72, ½, ½, 1, and 1 real .. .. .		4	1 6	†1892, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c. .. .. .	4	0 4
†1872, ½ and 1 real .. .. .		2	0 9	† " 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c., and 1 franc .. .. .	13	4 6
†1881, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos .. .. .		6	0 8	<b>ANNAM AND TONQUIN.</b>		
†1887, 1, 2, 5, and 80 centavos .. .. .		4	1 0	†1885, 1 on 2, 1 on 4, and 5 on 10 c. .. .. .	3	1 6
†1892, 1, 2, 5, 20, 50 c., and 1 and 5 sucres .. .. .		7	2 0	<b>BENIN.</b>		
†1892-97, provisional, including 5 on 50 and 5 on 1 sucre .. .. .		4	2 0	†1894, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c. .. .. .	4	0 4
†Officials, 1892, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., and 1 sucre .. .. .		7	2 0	† " complete, 1 c. to 1 franc .. .. .	13	4 6
*Used, including first issue, ½ real, and several issues .. .. .		12	1 3	<b>COCHIN CHINA.</b>		
<b>EGYPT.</b>						
†5 paras, 1 and 2 piastres .. .. .		3	6 0	†1886, all provisionals .. .. .	3	1 6
†1867, 5, 10, 10 paras, and 1 piastre .. .. .		4	3 0	<b>COMORO ISLANDS.</b>		
* " used, 5, 10, 20 paras, and 1 pi. .. .. .		4	2 0	†1897, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c. .. .. .	4	0 4
†1872-75, 5, 5, 10, 20, and 20 paras .. .. .		5	2 0	† " complete, 1 c. to 1 franc .. .. .	13	4 6
† " 1, 2, 2½, and 5 piastres .. .. .		4	4 6	<b>DIEGO SUAREZ.</b>		
* " used, provisional and 1 and 2 piast. .. .. .		10	2 0	†1892, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c. .. .. .	4	0 9
†1879-84, provisionals .. .. .		3	1 0	† " complete, 1 c. to 1 franc .. .. .	13	7 6
†1879-84, 5, 10, 10, 10, 20, 20 paras, and 1 and 1 piast. .. .. .		8	2 0	†1894, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c. .. .. .	4	0 6
* " used, including 5 piastres .. .. .		10	1 6	†1892-94, used, 1, 2, 4, 5, and 25 c. .. .. .	5	0 6
†1888-93, 1, 2, 3, 5 mils., and 2 piastres .. .. .		5	1 0	<b>FRENCH CONGO.</b>		
* " used, 1, 2, 3, 3, and 5 mils. .. .. .		5	0 4	†1892, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c. .. .. .	4	0 4
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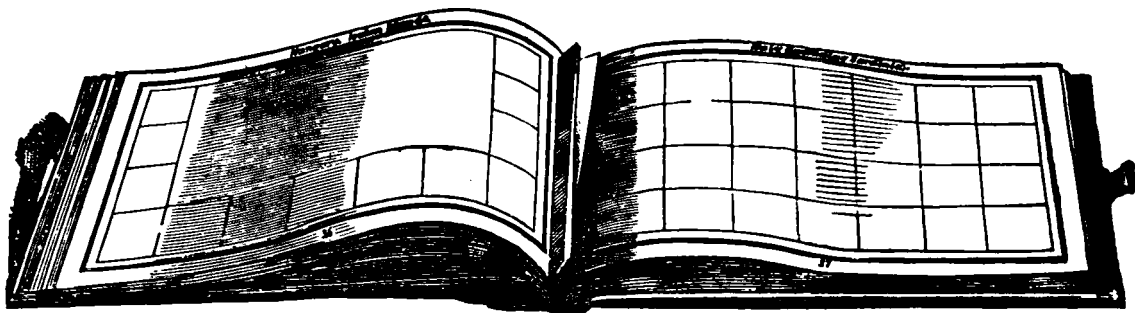
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VOL. VIII.

### CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	191
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	192
THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA . . . . .	195
By DONALD A. KING	
THE TAPLING COLLECTION . . . . .	197
By GORDON SMITH	
THE QUEEN'S HEAD . . . . .	200
NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	202
By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	
THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD . . . . .	203
By PHILOLOGUS	
A STAMP FRAUD . . . . .	203
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS . . . . .	203
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	205
CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS	

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# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VIII.

APRIL 30, 1898.

NO. 94.

## EDITORIAL.



OUR Post Office Department is a most wonderful institution, and one of which all Englishmen—indeed, we may say, all Britishers, and United Kingdomers, if we may coin such a term—are justly proud. Its rules and regula-

**Of the Nature of a Letter.** tions, too, are, in some cases, almost as wonderful as the Department itself, and far more incomprehensible. With a liberality for which one cannot be

too grateful, the term "Book Packet" is permitted to include such documents as "Invoices, orders for goods . . . receipts, statements of account, &c.," and these may be sent at  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for two ounces, open at the ends or in enclosed envelopes. There may be sensitive persons who would prefer having "statements of account," except when duly receipted, forwarded in a somewhat less open manner, but that is not the point with which we now wish to deal. We are rather concerned with receipts, which we are always glad to receive, and rather prefer to have published. It appears that a receipt pure and simple, with nothing but the date and signature of the fortunate recipient, comes under the definition of a Book Packet, and can be transmitted for a halfpenny; but if the receiver, in his joy at getting a long-standing account paid, writes "*Recd. with thanks,*" or "*with compliments,*" the document at once becomes a "communication of the nature of a letter," which will not travel for less than a penny. We gather that if the words in question are printed, so as to appear to be a kind of general thanksgiving or paying of compliments all round, they are allowed to pass as "printed matter," and that it is only manuscript compliments that are subject to the higher rate. It is something, however, to find that some attention is still paid to *manners* in one of our great Public Departments, even though it is only to the extent of making an extra charge for them!

\* \* \*

**An Act of Grace.** OUR attention is drawn to another curious anomaly in the Postal Regulations, by a friend who questions our statement that the stamp on a

Registration Envelope represents an insurance premium. His contention is that it is not to be considered an insurance premium, because it gives no legal claim to compensation for loss or damage, and that the registration fee is really an extra charge for transmission, on payment of which a little extra care is taken of the letter or packet. On the other side, however, is the fact that the stamp in question will not, under any circumstances, pay ordinary postage. But this is not the point we wish to refer to now. The anomaly is that the Postmaster-General, while graciously consenting to accept our hardly-earned twopences, does not accept any legal liability for loss or damage to our letters or packets, but, even if we comply to the full with all the rules upon the subject, will only give us compensation "voluntarily and as an act of grace." The wording is a little curious, because no one would expect a Postmaster-General to give compensation *involuntarily*—like a penny-in-the-slot machine; and the paragraph from which we quote leaves us in doubt whether the "act of grace" clause applies to all cases of registration, or whether the payment of a higher fee than twopence gives a legal claim to compensation. But surely there should be no doubt or question in the matter; the fee should be an insurance premium, and there should be a legal claim against the Postmaster-General under all such circumstances as would constitute a legal claim against an Insurance Company which accepted similar risks.

\* \* \*

WE have received from their author, Mr. Juan Mencarini, an **The Local Post of Amoy.** old correspondent, two small books, which we have much pleasure in introducing to our readers. The first of these is entitled *Descriptive Catalogue of the Postage Stamps Issued by the Amoy Local Post*, upon which Mr. Mencarini is able to speak with authority, since he has been stationed at that port for, we believe, some years past. The book gives a very interesting history and description of Amoy, together with a full account of the establishment of the Local Post and of the stamps which were the result. There can be no doubt,

from the postal statistics that are quoted, that the office did a considerable amount of legitimate business, and that the stamps were really used; but it seems to us equally clear that the establishment of this post was one of the results of the philatelic outbreak which took place in China a few years back, and that the public convenience was equally well served without it. It appears that in February, 1890, an agency of the Shanghai Municipal Post Office was established in Amoy, and carried on the business there satisfactorily enough until August, 1894. At that date, when, be it noted, the eruption to which we have just alluded was in full swing, the Amoy Municipal Council perceived that there was money in it, and decided to start a post office of their own, and to take over the Amoy agency of the Shanghai office. The business that had been carried on before continued to be performed under the new management, but the Shanghai office itself had fallen into bad odour with philatelists, and not without just cause, and collectors—we think very wisely—regarded this sudden blossoming of philatelic flower-gardens in places where stamps had apparently been quite unknown as so many fresh attacks upon their pockets. Mr. Mencarini shows, as already stated, that the Amoy Post Office did other business besides selling stamps to collectors; but when we find that out of the reference list of *fifty-one* varieties only *nine* consist of stamps without a surcharge of some kind or another, we think that the intervention of the S.S.S.S. was not altogether unjustifiable.

\* \* \*

THE second book deals with a very different subject, being a **Stamps of the Philippines.** *Catalogo Descriptivo de los Sellos de Correos y Tarjetas Postales de las Islas Filipinas.* As a Spaniard who has spent many years in the East, Mr. Mencarini has had opportunities of studying these stamps, and has, we believe, made very good use of those opportunities, both in getting together a fine collection of the stamps themselves, and in gathering information as to the various issues. His book is in the modest form of a catalogue, compiled, as he tells us, originally for his own private use, but it is a very full and (as far as we are able to judge) complete and accurate one. At the head of each issue are given valuable details as to the dimensions of the various types, which serve to distinguish some of the earlier series; and in the case of many of the surcharged stamps of later years the numbers issued are given, thus affording some indication of their relative rarity. At the end of the book are two

photographic plates of the various types, etc., and these plates, we regret to state, are not quite so clear as could be wished; some of the stamps, indeed, are almost invisible, but fortunately the surcharges in most cases come out distinctly enough. We congratulate the author upon the thoroughness with which he appears to have done his work, as far as it goes, and hope that he may some day see his way to enlarging it into a complete history of the Philippine issues.

## 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, *Glenarmon, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.*, or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

### PART I.

**Great Britain.**—We are indebted to Mr. Ewen for news of three new, or newly discovered, Railway Letter Fee stamps of Great Britain, and to Mr. Stodart for two new Irish labels of the same nature. The lists are growing apace, and obsolete varieties will probably be very difficult to get in time to come.

#### *Railway Letter Fee Stamps.*

- Great Britain.** East London, 2d., pink.  
Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint Railway, 2d., green.  
North Wales and Liverpool, 2d., green.
- Ireland.** Castlederg and Victoria Bridge Tramway Company, 2d., deep green; perf. 13.  
Tralee and Dingle Light Railway and Tramway Company, 2d., yellow-green; perf. 10.

Both of these belong to group 2 of the article in our January number. We believe that the Londonderry and Lough Swilly rd. stamp has at last been superseded by a 2d., but we have not yet seen the latter.

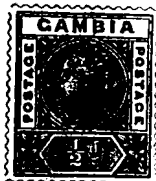
**Bahamas.**—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 2½d. stamp in *deep blue*, rather darker than the Falkland Islands 2½d., *blue*, and quite distinct from the *ultramarine*. *Adhesive.* 2½d., deep blue.

**British Bechuanaland.**—The surcharged stamps chronicled in January are not, we believe, in circulation yet. They were probably reported to the *D. B. Z.* from a "SPECIMEN" set, without that fact being stated. Another correspondent tells us of a second copy of the 4d., of the 1891-94 issue, with a small "A," and of the same value with the second "1" in "BRITISH" much smaller than the other letters. Both are, no doubt, broken types or defective impressions, hardly to be classed as *errors*.

**British Honduras.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* announces the issue of a 25 c. adhesive, of the current type, &c., and a 1 c. post card which, we suppose, has the stamp of Type 3 in the Catalogue and the inscriptions of the inland cards of other colonies. *Adhesive.* 25 c., red-brown and green.  
*Post Card.* 1 c., green on salmon.

**Canada.**—*The Post Office* describes a so-called "split provisional" of the early 3d. stamp, which is described as consisting of one and a half of the unperforated 3d. on wove, upon an entire envelope postmarked "Port Hope, July 16th, 1855, Canada, paid 10 c." Our contemporary does not appear to perceive that the postmark plainly indicates that the supposed half stamp is really only a badly cut copy; the 3d. of Canada passed for 5 cents, and as this letter is marked "paid 10 c." the stamps upon it evidently passed as two 3d., not as one and a half, which would have corresponded to no rate of postage.

**Gambia.**—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps, which are not, we believe, actually in circulation yet.



**Mauritius.**—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* reports that the Jubilee label of this colony has at last made its appearance (we do not say better late than never, because we do not think so). It is of the appropriate large oblong shape, with the Arms of the Colony in the centre. Wmk. Crown & CA sideways, perf. 14. We chronicle this, but recommend abstinence.

*Adhesive.* 36 c., yellow-brown and blue.

**Newfoundland.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes and gives an illustration of a forgery of the scarcest of the three types of surcharge "ONE CENT" on 3 cents. There is fortunately one prominent point of difference between this forgery and the genuine, the latter showing a space of only 2½ mm. between the words and the bar below them, while the former has a space of 4½ mm. Throughout the recent troubles Newfoundland has been extolled as a colony that never perpetrated a surcharge before; the 2 c. on 1 c. Post Card seems to have been forgotten as well as forgiven, but we don't collect post cards nowadays! The Colony seems, however, to be quite capable of turning its resources to account.

**New South Wales.**—*The Australian Philatelist* tells us that from the 1st July next the 1d., 2d., 2½d., and 5s. stamps issued last year will be the only representatives of those values available for postage, all the earlier issues of these being demonetized. The same journal adds that the 1d., re-engraved type, and the 2d. have been found perf. 12.

*Adhesives.* 1d., carmine (var. 2); perf. 12.  
2d., ultramarine "

**New Zealand.**—Before these lines are in print, it is not improbable that a good many of our readers will be in possession of some, at all events, of the values of the new issue for this Colony, which is supposed to surpass in beauty all that have gone before it. A very pretty series it undoubtedly is; indeed, the designs possess enough of that "fatal gift of beauty" to render them eminently suspicious to the philatelist, even if they had not been brought forth avowedly as an advertisement of New Zealand and its resources. We believe, however, that the issue is to be a permanent one—as permanent as issues of stamps generally are—and in these days of limited numbers, limited periods of issue, and limited liability on the part of the issuing Governments, this is something to be thankful for. The values are not only each of a different design, but there are numerous variations of size and perforation, even those of the ordinary rectangular shape differing in the actual size, and when we get later on local printings in varieties of shade, &c., the specialist in the 1898 Issue of New Zealand will find his work cut out for him. Mountain peaks are prominent on several of the stamps, Mount Cook (not, we believe, named after Mr. Cook, of New South Wales) figuring on the ½d. and 5s., and other mountains, whose names are not told, upon the 1d., 2½d., 5d., and 2s. Lake Wakatipu, with more snowy mountains in the distance, is shown on the 2½d. On the 3l. is a pair of birds, with very long bills, which we are informed are not tailor birds, as their bills might lead one to suppose, but the sacred Huia (or How are yer), whose notes give such a friendly tone to the New Zealand forests. The 4d. and the 9d. show the celebrated Pink and White Terraces, destroyed, alas! in the great eruption some years back—the lower of these two values being in an appropriate colour. The 5d., a very fine and large stamp, has a view of Otira Gorge—where the Missionary Feasts of old times used to take place—and, as a kind of side show, a miniature of Ruapehu, who is not a native chief, but an active volcano. For the small sum of 6d. a portrait of that wingless and featherless bird—the Apteryx can be obtained, while the 8d. bears as a device a large figure "8," with a Royal Crown in the upper portion and a native canoe in the lower—the reference being evidently to the upper and lower circles of New Zealand society. On the 1s. are a pair of the carnivorous parrots of the Colony, appropriately named Kaka birds; and the

2s. shows a beautiful view of Milford Sound, with the name thoughtfully given beneath it in large letters. The paper is unwatermarked, but this defect will no doubt be remedied in subsequent editions.

*Adhesives.* ½d., grey-black; perf. 14½×15.  
1d., blue centre, light brown frame; perf. 15×14.  
2d., lake; perf. 16×15½  
2½d., pale blue (large oblong); perf. 15.  
3d., bistre-brown; perf. 15.  
4d., rose "  
5d., deep brown (long rect.); perf. 15×14½.  
6d., yellow-green; perf. 14×13½.  
8d., deep blue "  
9d., lilac (large oblong); perf. 14.  
1s., red; perf. 15×14½.  
2s., blue-green (large oblong); perf. 15.  
5s., vermilion (long rect.) " 14½×15.

*The Ph. K.* makes some of the perforations quite different from those given above, and it is probable that there are already numerous sets to be looked for! This issue seems likely to be a joy, both to the advanced collector and to the beginner.

We have received the 5d. of 1895 with one of the new varieties of perforation.

*Adhesive.* 5d., olive-black; perf. 10×11.

**Queensland.**—*The Aust. Ph.* reports the issue of the 6d. with head on plain ground and figures in the four corners. The sheet appears to be made up, as before, from blocks of four, showing unintentional varieties in the design, one having a white spot below the ear, and another a white patch at the right of the figure in the right lower corner. It is a pity that some more satisfactory means of manufacturing the *clichés* is not adopted.

*Adhesive.* 6d., green; wmk. Crown and Q; perf. 13.

**Tonga.**—*The I. B. J.* reports that the 4d. Registration Envelope has appeared with the stamp of the type of the 6d. of 1892, having the value "4d." at each side of the arms. The envelope is stated to be of thick yellowish paper, 225×100 mm.

*Registration Envelope.* 4d., red; Type 2.

## PART II.

**Brazil.**—*Le T.-P.* tells us of two new cards that have appeared here. We gather that they have the arms of the Republic embossed in green in the left upper corner, the effigy of the Republic in red in the right upper corner, and inscriptions—in which the Republic of the United States of Brazil is not forgotten—in the centre, in black.

*Post Cards.* 100 reis, red, green, and black.  
100+100 " " " "

**Bulgaria.**—A correspondent tells us that, among a quantity of 30 st. stamps of the current issue, he has found two copies of the 15 st. printed in the same colour as the 30 st. He asks whether a 15 st., brown, is known to have been issued.

**Chili.**—We borrow from *Le T.-P.* some information as to the Unpaid Letter Stamps. It appears that two editions of the series (the second we presume) of 1895 have been printed, the first showing all the twelve values on the same sheet, and the second including only those up to 20 c. arranged in horizontal rows, two of 1 c., two of 2 c., one row each of 4 c., 6 c., and 8 c., two of 10 c., and one of 20 c. The 100 centavos stamp recently chronicled must, we presume, belong to a second printing of the setting with all the values on the sheet, unless it had a special edition all to itself.

*Le C. de T.-P.* describes a new issue, with a large numeral in a circle in the centre, the values being those mentioned above and arranged on a sheet in the same manner. The impression is on white paper this time; perf. 13½

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.* 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20 centavos, rose.

**China.**—In reference to what we stated in January, as to the presence of French stamps as well as Chinese upon letters, &c., from this country, we learn from *The L. P.* that the reason for this is that the stamps of China have at present no actual franking power outside China itself. By arrangement, however, with the foreign Post Offices in Chinese ports, stamps of those offices of the same amount as that represented by the Chinese stamps are

affixed to each letter or packet posted in one of the Chinese offices, and these foreign stamps frank the letters, &c. The Chinese stamps in such cases perform exactly the same duty as the British Consular Mail labels of Madagascar.

**Denmark.—Iceland.**—We find that there are two distinct types of the figure "3," one with a round top and the other with a flat top, used for the recent surcharges; also that the whole word "priir" is in two different sizes of letters, not the initial only. We have received a copy of an Official Notice relative to the marking of printed matter with the word "Franko" when the 3 aur stamps were exhausted. The Danish portion would perhaps interest but few of our readers, but the English translation seems to be worth quoting:—

"*Reykjavik, November 13, 1897.*

"*Dear Sir! On account of the 3 aur póstfrimerki stamps being now again quite out of stock at the postoffice, and as the postal government will not issue any more new stamps, all printed matters below a certain weight will now be sent by post without any pasted stamp, the usual yellow stamp being substituted by a black stamp with the word, Franko, placed at the post office on each letter with a back tool, used for this purpose only. I send you this letter by post, and the postal officials will have to provide it with a copy of this new black stamp, just like they do with all other printed matters that are now sent by the post.*

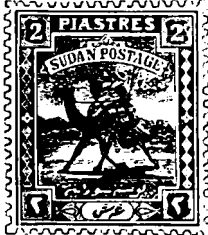
"*I am, dear Sir, yours truly,*

"*HANNES THORARENSEN.*"

**Ecuador.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports the receipt of a package franked with 10 c. fiscal stamps, differing in design from those of the same class previously admitted to postal use, and dated at the top "1897-1898."

*Fiscal used for Postage. 10 c., grey; perf. 14.*

**Egypt.—Sudan.**—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps chronicled last month.



**France.**—We gather from *Le T.-P.* that the reply-paid Pneumatic Post Letter Card has appeared with the heading "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE," and at the same time perf. I instead of F. We do not think it has been noted that this Letter Card exists with perf. F gauging 10½, as well as 13½.

*Pneumatic Post Letter Card.*

*1 fr., black on rose; new formula and perf.*

**Germany.—Bavaria.**—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the letter card has appeared without inscription on the flap.

*Letter Card. 10 pf., carmine; 2nd variety.*

**Guatemala.**—*The D. B. Z.* reports the 12 c. of last year with a surcharge in three lines, with a figure "1" at each side, in black. Is this the overprint which has been previously chronicled in violet, or something new altogether?



**Hayti.**—*Le T.-P.* states that a supply has recently been sent out from Paris, of a new issue in the accompanying design. The impression is described as upon white paper, watermarked with the letters "R. H."

*Adhesives.*

1 c., blue. | 5 c., green.  
2 c., rose. | 7 c., grey.  
3 c., lilac. | 20 c., yellow.

**Japan.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles new single and reply-paid cards for the Postal Union, of the value of 4 sen.

*Post Cards. 4 sen, violet-brown on buff.*

4+4 " " "

**Morocco.**—The following official notice shows that there is really a Courier Service in operation between Fez and Mequinez, of a private nature, and therefore perhaps liable to be somewhat prolific in the matter of varieties of

stamps, but still sufficiently regular to be recognised by the British Postal Agencies:—

"NOTICE.

"MAILS FOR MEQUINEZ.

"Correspondence for Mequinez may now be sent through the British Postal Agencies in Morocco, it having been arranged that such correspondence will be transmitted between Fez and Mequinez by a private bi-weekly Courier Service which is timed to meet the arriving and departing bi-weekly British Service between Fez and Tangier.

"It is to be clearly understood, however, that no liability is incurred by the British Post Office for the transmission of letters, etc., between Fez and Mequinez, the correspondence being forwarded and received for account and risk of senders.

"A charge of 5 centimos per half ounce letter, and simple and book packets at 5 cts. each two ounces, is made by the above private service on delivery of the correspondence at Mequinez, or on its despatch therefrom. Or the extra postage may be prepaid in the special stamps of the Fez-Mequinez Service which are obtainable at any British Postal Agency in Morocco.

"*J. M. MACLEOD, British Postal Agent.*"

"*BRITISH POSTAL AGENCY, FEZ (MOROCCO),*

"*March 17th, 1898.*"

**Portugal.**—The deluge threatened in our last number has commenced; we have seen seven sets of eight values for Portugal and other places—all produced in the highest style by Messrs. Waterlow, and rivaling the New Zealand picture gallery of the same firm. We hardly dare to hope that our denunciations of these labels will induce those of our readers who care for rubbish of this kind to abstain from purchasing them; but as all the sets are alike in designs and colours, and four of them are identical also in the values, we hope that no one will be foolish enough to buy more than one set. We shall probably give illustrations of the designs in a future number, and we therefore need not waste space in describing them here, beyond stating that they appear to represent the voyage of "V. Gama" (as he is familiarly termed upon one of them) from all possible and impossible points of view, with V. Gama, Esq. himself upon the highest value, accompanied by diverse zoological curiosities.

<i>Adhesives. 2½r., blue-green.</i>	50 r., deep blue.
5r., vermilion.	75 r., red-brown.
10r., lilac.	100 r., bistre-brown.
25r., yellow-green	150 r., yellow-brown.

There are sets of the same values inscribed Açores, "Africa" (the whole of which continent is apparently supposed to belong to Portugal, philatelically, for this occasion only), and Madeira.

"India," which is also claimed as a whole, has a similar set.

<i>Adhesives. 1½ reis, blue-green.</i>	1 tanga, deep blue.
4½ " vermilion.	2 tangas, red-brown.
6 " lilac.	4 " bistre-brown.
9 " yellow-green.	8 " yellow-brown.

The important colonies of Macao and Timor have a set each, with values in avos, as follows:—

<i>Adhesives. ½ avo, blue-green.</i>	12 avos, deep blue.
1 " vermilion.	8 " red-brown.
2 avos, lilac.	16 " bistre-brown.
4 " yellow-green.	24 " yellow-brown.

We have also received a set of Post Cards for each of these seven places, bearing a portrait of, we think, the King (but it may be Mr. V. Gama) in a fancy frame. This seems to be intended to represent the stamp, as in all but a few instances it has the value below it. There are two values in each set, the lower for local use, and the higher for the Postal Union; on the latter the inscriptions are, necessarily, comparatively plain and simple, and the address side of these shows no variation, except the name "PORTUGAL," "AÇORES," &c. There are, however, four varieties of interesting pictures on the back, the same pictures in the same colours in each set, so that one set of these should satisfy almost anyone.

On the local cards, not having the fear of the Postal Union before his eyes, the artist has allowed himself greater scope; there are eight varieties, each with a different picture upon the address side and with the formula differently arranged, and we believe that care has been taken that the

same picture shall not appear twice in the same colour in the whole set of 56 of these cards! The Post Card collector is evidently to share the expenses this time; but the whole set is very cheap, eight 3d. and four 1d. cards (or somewhere about those values) in each series, *eighty-four* cards, each more beautiful and interesting than the other, for about five or six shillings face value—one wonders how it can be done for the money!

*Portugal, Azores, Madeira.*

10 reis, rose on grey; 8 varieties of formula.  
20 " lilac " 4 varieties of pictures on the back.

The 10 reis cards for Azores and Madeira have the name added in *rose*; the 20 reis have the name changed in the heading.

*Africa.*

10 reis, rose on grey; varieties as above.  
20 " lilac " " "

The 10 reis have "Africa" added in *rose*, and the inscriptions denoting circulation in Spain omitted.

*India.*

½ tanga, rose on grey; varieties as above.  
1 " lilac " " "

Inscriptions as for Africa.

*Macao, Timor.*

2 avos, rose on grey; varieties as above.  
3 " lilac " " "

Inscriptions as for Africa, and differing from one another in the name only.

*Macao.*—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports that no 2 avos on 10 reis stamp has ever been issued, and we sincerely hope that this is the case and may remain so.

*Roumania.*—*Le T.-P.* chronicles two values of the Unpaid Letter series with the current watermark.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.* 10 bani, green; wmk. "P.R."  
30 " " "

*Russian Locals.*—*Pskov.*—We give illustrations of the two new stamps chronicled in February.



*Schadrinsk.*—Our third illustration shows the design of the new stamp for this district which we described two months ago.

*Siam.*—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* chronicles a 3 atts provisional, formed in the usual manner from the 12 atts. Surcharge in *black*. A correspondent tells us that some cards were published by the King, to commemorate his safe return from foreign parts, but that they were ordinary post cards (or plain cards?) with His Majesty's portrait added, and that they were not issued through the Post Office, but merely distributed among the high officials—who, we hope, will carefully preserve them!

*Adhesive.* 3 atts on 12 atts, purple and carmine.

*Spain.*—*Fernando Po.*—*Le T.-P.* states that the 2 c. has received the usual oval surcharge in *black*; it had been previously applied to this value in *blue*, and it seems to be inflicted upon the entire set, in all the colours that the printer has handy.

*Adhesive.*—5 c., in *black*, on 2 c., carmine.

*Switzerland.*—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports the current 10c. stamp in *red*, perf. 11½. We suppose that it is on the ordinary wove paper, as this value is known in *scarlet* on the granite paper.

*Turkey.*—We have received a card of similar type to that of 1892, but printed on *pale green*.

*Post Card.* 20 par., dull rose on green.

Mr. P. N. Efcarpides sends us the following circular, relative to a supposed issue of special stamps for Thessaly,

perhaps to celebrate the end of the Turkish occupation. It seems a little late to issue stamps for that province, and we still hope that nothing of the kind has taken place, or will do so.

"DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that the Turkish Government has decided to issue special stamps for Thessaly, octagonal in form, the set of which consists of the following five values:—

"10 and 20 paras, 1, 2, and 5 piastres.

"As they will only remain in circulation for fifteen days, their value will greatly increase. I can supply them to you at 5s. per set, non-obiterated, against cash payment or order to some firm in this city to pay on delivery.

"Kindly let me have your answer by return mail, as my offer holds good for only a fortnight.

"Yours faithfully,

"P. N. EFCARPIDES."

We have since received a set of these labels, which are of octagonal shape and large size; they are presumably of official origin, as they bear the *Thougra* in the upper centre, though without the Crescent, but as we are told that the issue is limited to 300,000, that all are to be sold whether required or not, and that no more are to be issued however much the occupation of Thessaly may be prolonged, it is quite evident that they are absolutely unnecessary and simply speculative. It is worthy of note that trouble has been taken to perforate these curiosities twice, first in squares and then across the corners. How this was done without destroying the adjoining labels is a mystery!

*Adhesives.* 10 paras, green.  
20 " rose.  
1 piast., blue.  
2 " orange.  
5 " mauve.

*United States.*—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports that the 5c. has made its appearance in the new colour, watermark and perforation as before.

*Adhesive.* 5c., blue.

## THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, WITH A REFERENCE LIST.

BY DONALD A. KING.

ON the first day of July, 1867, the Colonies of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia were constituted into the Dominion of Canada, thus doing away with the separate postal administrations.

The Postal Act of the new Dominion was passed on the 21st of December, 1867, though its provisions were not to take effect until the 1st of April, 1868. In the Act, which was known as "An Act for the Regulation of the Postal Service," there is but little of interest from a philatelic standpoint, but a few of the more interesting paragraphs are given below:—

### "Organization and General Provisions.

"7. There shall be at the Seat of Government of Canada a Post Office Department for the superintendence and management of the Postal Service of Canada under the direction of a Postmaster-General.

"8. The Postmaster-General shall be appointed by Commission under the Great Seal of Canada, and shall hold his office during pleasure.

"9. The Postmaster-General may, subject to the provisions of this Act,

"10. Cause to be prepared and distributed postage stamps necessary for the prepayment of postages under this Act, also stamped envelopes for a like purpose.

"11. Prescribe and enforce such regulations as to letters directed to be registered as to him may seem necessary, in respect to the registration of letters and other matter passing by mail, as well between places in Canada and the United Kingdom, any British possessions, the United States, or any

other foreign country, and to the charge to be made for the same, and also in respect to the registration by the officers of the Post Office of letters unquestionably containing money or other valuable enclosure when posted without registration by the senders of the same, and to imposing a rate of two cents registration charge upon such letters.

*"Rates of Postage.*

"19. On all letters transmitted by post for any distance within Canada, except in cases herein otherwise specially provided for, there shall be charged and paid one uniform rate of three cents per half ounce in weight, any fraction of an ounce being chargeable as a half ounce, provided that such three cent postage rate be prepaid by postage stamp or in current coin at the time of posting such letters; and when such letters are posted without payment being made thereon, then and in such case it shall be lawful to charge upon letters so posted unpaid a rate of five cents per half ounce.

"20. On letters not transmitted through the mails, but posted and delivered at the same Post Office, commonly known as local or drop letters, the postage shall be one cent, to be in all cases prepaid by postage stamp affixed to such letters.

"23. On all newspapers sent by post in Canada, except in the cases hereinbefore expressly provided for, there shall be payable a rate not exceeding two cents each, and when such newspapers are posted in Canada this rate shall in all cases be prepaid by postage stamps affixed to the same.

"91. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight."

This Act necessitated a new series of stamps for the Dominion, and their manufacture was entrusted to the British-American Bank Note Co. of Montreal and Ottawa. The series consisted of seven values, viz:— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 6, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 15 cents. The stamps were engraved in *taille douce*, and printed in sheets of one hundred, in ten rows of ten, on many varieties of paper, with the manufacturers' imprint ("British-American Bank Note Co.") in a frame at each of the four sides; they were issued to the public on the 1st of April, 1868. The perforation gauged 12.

This series is of a most interesting nature, having a very large number of varieties of paper, all quite distinct, and specimens of some are of considerable rarity. As in the reference list for the Province of Canada, I shall follow closely the list made by Mr. Corwin and myself, it lacking only a few varieties that have been discovered of late years.

It is impossible to give anything like dates for the different papers, as even before the end of 1868 there were several in use. The *laid* paper was an early variety, as I have seen a copy postmarked Nov. 27, 1868, and the issue did not go into general use much before the middle of that year. No care seems to have been exercised in selecting the paper, any and every kind that was available apparently being used.

Amongst this mixture of papers that with a watermark makes its appearance, being found in all values except the  $\frac{1}{2}$  c., and the 1 c., *yellow*.

Though never considered as an official variety, yet there has always been considerable interest taken in this set, and many conjectures have been made as to what the watermark was, but it was left for Mr. J. N. Luff, of New York, to reconstruct a part sheet and show the watermark complete. His paper on the subject was published in *The American Journal of Philately*. As I had been working for some little time previously on the same subject, I wrote to Mr. Luff, and he was kind enough to give me permission to use his paper, which is given in full, as it is much too good to quote from. He says:—

Most philatelic writers, when treating of the Canadian Issue of 1868-75, give small space to the series watermarked

with large letters. Most of them make a few speculative remarks as to the probable watermark, and then drop the subject. So far as I am aware, no one has taken the trouble to ascertain what the watermark actually is. The London Society, in the *North American Colonies of Great Britain*, says: "Some of the stamps on wove paper have been catalogued with a watermark, consisting of various letters. It is probable that these letters are portions of the name of the papermaker, which most likely exists in the margin of the sheets." Other writers are equally superficial. The *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* says: "Although we catalogue as varieties the stamps on watermarked paper, it is very possible that these form a separate issue. It may have happened that the printers, having run short of the regular paper, replaced it by some similar paper that they had in stock, bearing this watermark." To this is added some interesting reasoning as to the location of the watermark, marginal or central, concluding in favour of the latter.

In the "Stamps of British North America," by Messrs. C. B. Corwin and Donald A. King (*Metropolitan Philatelist*, June, 1891), this watermark is given more attention. The possibility that it is the words "Canada Postage" or "Canada Post Office Department" is discussed and rejected because the authors have found certain letters and pairs of letters which do not occur in these words.

It has seemed to me that it would be of interest, probably of value, to know exactly what this watermark is. I have therefore given the matter considerable study, and now have the pleasure of presenting the result to your readers. The extensive stock of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. being placed at my disposal, together with a quantity of stamps from private sources (for which courtesies I wish to offer my thanks), I believe I have correctly reconstructed the watermark.

As the broadest letter measures only 12 mm., and the stamps are about 23 mm. from centre to centre of perforation, there are usually parts of two or three letters on each stamp. I have found a large number of single letters, pairs, portions of three letters, and in one instance a pair and parts of two letters. Of many combinations I have found several examples. I have also found quite a number of stamps showing parts of two rows of letters, one above the other. Of the combinations given in the following list, I have not always found the whole of all the letters, but there has been sufficient to preclude any doubt, or the specimen has been rejected. The reader will please bear in mind that when the stamps are viewed from the back, the letters read from right to left (at least when the sheets were placed normally in the press) as is usual with the Crown and CC, CA, and other watermarks. I have found the following:—

"E" at left of stamp (the blank space at the right showing it to be an initial), "E. &," " & C.," "C," "C. B.," "BO," "BOT," "TH," "HW," "WE," "WEL," "ELL," "LL," and "L" at right of stamp (showing it to be a final).

"C" at left of stamp (again an initial), "CL," "LU," "UT," "UTH," "THA," "HA," "A," space, "M," "MIL," "MILL," "LL," "LLS," and "LS," at right (again a final). "E" over "C," " &" over "CL," "C" over "UT," "BO" over "THA," "THW" over "MI," and "WE" over "ILL."

Taking these in sequence, we reconstruct the watermark,

E. & C. BOTHWELL  
CLUTHA MILLS

The letters are plain double-lined capitals, except the third in the first line, "C," which is more fancy, having a decided hook at the end of the lower curve and the upper curve ending in a point, instead of being cut off squarely, as in the case of the other letters. The "E" and "C" are followed by periods 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. square. The initial capitals "E," "C," and "B" are 13 mm. high, the other letters 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The upper row is about 140 mm. long, the lower about 122 mm., and the distance between the rows 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The watermark will thus fall on twelve stamps in each sheet of one hundred. But it cannot be argued from this that the stamps with watermark are only eight times as rare as those without, as we must take into consideration the proportionately large number of sheets on ordinary unwatermarked paper. The sheets were apparently placed on the press without much care, as the letters are frequently found

reversed and inverted. I have not, however, found any placed vertically, nor have I found any other letters than the above. In the work of Messrs. Corwin & King they list eleven letters or pairs of letters. Five of these I have found and four others will agree with mine, if we consider the sheet to have been reversed. But with two pairs I must disagree and believe that, owing to incompleteness of the letters, they mistook "HI" for "TH" (reversed), and "ST" for "LS" (reversed).

As to the position of the watermark in the sheets, I believe it to be central. Its height, 37 mm., is great for a marginal watermark, and the fact that none of the letters have been found vertically, as is so frequently the case with marginal watermarks, is also in favour of a central location. We might also expect to find stamps on watermarked paper showing, as is not uncommon, the imprint of the contractors above or below, if the watermark were marginal. I, at least, have found none.

The question now arises, Are these stamps collectible? I certainly think so. Compared with the large number without watermark, they are sufficiently scarce to indicate a provisional use of the paper, and at the same time there are enough of them to show that a considerable number of sheets were printed. I think they occupy much the same position as the New Zealand stamps on blue and white unwatermarked paper. They are on an unofficial paper, used temporarily. If one is collectible and greatly to be desired, why not the other? They are certainly more interesting than the stamps which many collect, showing letters from the margins of sheets whose centres have some other watermark, and how infinitely more interesting than collecting sets of stamps whose sole difference is the variation of half a millimeter in the perforations. I am not carping at things one can see without a microscope. Reasonable differences in perforations I consider worthy of attention, but deliver me from the half millimeters. I feel sure of one thing—specialists will recognize the interesting position of these stamps and collect them. And where the specialists lead the rest of the collecting world will follow. They may protest against the excesses of specialism, but they will do their best to get the stamps, just the same.\*

In 1869 the colour of the 1 c. was changed to *yellow*, the original colour resembling too closely that of the 3 c. stamp.

The large size of the first issue appears to have been found inconvenient, as in 1870 the forerunner of a new and smaller set appeared in the shape of the 1 c., *yellow*, followed in the two succeeding years by the 2c. and 3c., and in the next two years by the 6c. and a new value, 10 cents.

In 1875, on entry into the Universal Postal Union, a new value of 5 cents was issued of a type similar to that of the 1868 issue; but this was in use for a year or so only, and was then replaced by a stamp of uniform design with the remainder of the set. The 12½c. and 15c. were the only values of the 1868 type that were now left; the former was withdrawn in 1880 as there was no further use for it, leaving the 15c. the only survivor of the original design, and this now will probably not be in use much longer.

When the Dominion joined the Postal Union the series of Registration stamps was issued, and of this the Postmaster General says:—

"Registration stamps have been issued to be used by the public in prepaying the Registration charges on letters passing within the Dominion, or to the United Kingdom or the United States, each destination being distinguished by a different colour in the stamp, as well as by a variation in the Registration charge and corresponding value of a stamp.

"There is a *red* stamp of the value of *two* cents for prepayment of the Registration charges on letters within the Dominion.

"There is a *green* stamp of the value of *five* cents for prepayment of the Registration charges on letters to the United States.

"There is a *blue* stamp of the value of *eight* cents for prepayment of the Registration charges on letters to the United Kingdom."

\* We feel bound to state that, unless the paper itself is of a different nature from the plain wove, this watermark seems to us to possess no interest whatever. It is evidently entirely unofficial, and it is quite possible that it only occurred in one sheet out of several of identically the same paper.—Ed. M.J.

(To be continued).

## THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 147.)

### SPAIN.

1 JANUARY, 1850.

Engraved by Don Bartolomé Coromina, and lithographed on white wove paper. Imperf.



(a) *Thick paper.*

6 c., black; VIII., 1.

12 c., lilac; IX., 2.

5 r., red; VII., 2 (washed).

6 r., blue; VII., 1, 1 (with *red* handstamp, probably indicating insufficient postage).

10 r., green; VI.

(b) *Thin paper.*

6 c., black; III.

12 c., lilac; I., 2.

5 r., red; II., 1.

6 r., blue; I.

10 r., green; II.

1 JANUARY, 1851.

Engraved by Don Bartolomé Coromina, and typographed on thin paper. Imperf.

6 c., black; VI.

12 c., lilac; VIII., 4.

2 r., red; V.

5 r., rose; X.

6 r., blue; VI., 2.

10 r., green; VII., 1.

*Error or proof.*

2 r., blue; I.

*Proof from defaced die.*

12 c., black; I.

1 JANUARY, 1852.

Engraved by Don Bartolomé Coromina, and typographed. Imperf.

6 c., rose; V.

12 c., lilac; XII., 4.

2 r., red; III.

5 r., green; IX., 1.

10 r., blue; V., 2.

*Thinner paper.*

6 r., rose; XII., 1.

*Defective "2" in "1852."* 6 r., rose; 1.

*Proof from defaced die.*

(Value omitted), black; I.

1 JANUARY, 1853.

Engraved by Don José Perez Varela, and typographed. Imperf.

6 c., carmine; VII., 1 (colour changed).

12 c., reddish purple; IX.

2 r., vermilion; IV.

5 r., green; VI.

6 r., blue; III., 2.

*Proof from defaced die.*

(Value omitted), black; 1.





1853.

For use in the city of Madrid.

Engraved by Don José Perez Varela, and typographed. Imperf.



- 1 c., bronze (10 April);  
V. and I. (proof).  
3 c., bronze (15 October); II.

*Prepared for use but not issued.*

2 c., gold-bronze; I.

*Reprints from the dies.*

1 c., bronze; I.

3 c., " I.

*Forgeries.*

1 c., bronze; I.

2 c., " I.

1854.

Engraved by Don José Perez Varela, and typographed. Imperf.

The 6 c., 2 r., 5 r., and 6 r. were issued on the 1st January, and the 2 c., 4 c., and 1 r. on the 1st November.



- 2 c., green; VIII.  
4 c., carmine; X., 1 (forgery).  
6 c., " VIII.  
1 r., deep blue; IV., 1.  
1 r., pale " I.  
2 r., vermilion; VII., 1 (barred).  
5 r., green; IV.  
6 r., blue; IV.

*On bluish paper.*

- 2 c., green; I.  
4 c., carmine; IV., 3, 2 (barred).

*Bluish paper, watermarked with loops.*

- 2 c., green; I. (with pen-stroke).

*Note.*—This last stamp was prepared for use in 1855, but was never issued.

1 APRIL, 1855.

Engraved by Don José Perez Varela, and typographed on bluish paper, watermarked with loops. Imperf.

2 c., green; V.

(a) *Paper strongly blued.*

- 4 c., crimson; V., 1.  
4 c., dull carmine; III., 1.  
4 c., carmine; II., 1.

(b) *Paper slightly blued.*

- 4 c., brown-red; III.  
4 c., crimson; II.  
4 c., carmine; I., 2.  
1 r., blue (shades); VIII., 8 and 1 (reading CORRFOS), and 1 (reading CORRLOS—attached to normal stamp).  
2 r., reddish purple (shades); XIII., II. (pair), 3 and 1 (reading CORRLOS) and 1 (reading CORRFOS) and I. (colour changed to green).

*Error in sheet of 1 real.*

2 r., blue; 2.

*Note.*—One of the above is No. 3 in a block of 6, consisting of 3 rows of 2, and the other No. 8 in a block of 16, consisting of 4 rows of 4.

1 JANUARY, 1856.

Same as last, but printed on white paper, watermarked with crossed lines. Imperf.

- 2 c., green; V., 4.  
4 c., rose; IX., 1, 1 (barred).  
1 r., blue; VII., and 1 (reading CORRFOS), and 1 (reading CORRLOS).  
2 r., purple; X., 1, 2 (barred, one of them reading CORRFOS).

1 APRIL, 1856.

Same as last, on white paper without watermark. Imperf.

(a) *Thick paper.*

- 2 c., green; X.  
4 c., rose (shades); XVIII., 1 (barred), 2 (reading CORRFOS—one with normal stamp attached) and 1 (barred, reading CORRECS) and 1 (percé en pointes).  
1 r., blue; VI., 2 (barred), and 1 (reading CORRLOS), and 1 (reading CORRFOS).  
2 r., purple; V., 3 (pen-cancelled).

(b) *Thinner paper.*

- 2 c., green; V.  
4 c., rose; VI., 2.  
1 r., blue; III., 1.  
2 r., purple; III., 1 (pen-cancelled).

*Proofs.*

- 4 c., blue; I.  
4 c., rose; III.  
4 c., green; I.  
1 r., slate-blue; 1 (pen-cancelled).

*Forgeries.*

4 c., rose; I and I.

Stamp prepared for use in 1859, but not issued. Imperf.  
12 c., orange; II.

1 FEBRUARY, 1860—14 SEPTEMBER, 1861.

Engraved by Don José Perez Varela, and typographed on tinted paper. Imperf.



- 2 c., green; XI.  
4 c., orange; XIV., 1.  
12 c., carmine; XVI.  
19 c., brown; IV.  
1 r., blue; XIV., 2 (pen-cancelled).  
2 r., purple; XII., 1 and 1 (on thick bluish wove).

*Forgeries.*

- 4 c., orange; IV. (2 pairs), III., 1 (pen-cancelled).  
2 r., purple; 7 and 11 (block), all pen-cancelled.

1862.

Engraved by Don José Perez Varela, and typographed on tinted paper. Imperf.

- 2 c., blue on yellow; XX.  
1 c., brown on buff; XIX., 1, 1 (perf. 15).  
12 c., blue on rose; XVIII.  
19 c., rose on lilac; XII.  
4 r., brown on yellow; XVI.  
2 r., green on rose; XVII.

*White paper.*

- 4 c., brown; II., 2 (pen-cancelled—perf. 9½, 10).  
19 c., rose; IV.

1864.

Engraved by Don José Perez Varela, and typographed on tinted papers. Dated. Imperf.



- 2 c., blue; XI.  
4 c., red; XVII., 1, 1 (forgery).  
12 c., green; IX.  
19 c., purple; XII.  
1 r., brown on green; VII.  
2 r., blue; VIII.

On white paper. 4 c., red; II.

1 JANUARY, 1865.

Engraved by Don E. Julia, and typographed on white paper. The centre of the 12 c. and 19 c. in first colour given. Imperf.



- 2 c., red; XII., 1.
- 12 c., rose and blue; VII.
- 19 c. ,, brown; V.
- 1 r., green; XII.
- 2 r., orange, rose, lilac (blending shades); XX., 1, 2 (flaw above lion in left upper corner).

Frame inverted.

12 c., rose and blue; 2 and 1 (with normal stamp attached).

1865.

Same type. Perf. 14.

- 2 c., rose, carmine; XI.
- 4 c., blue; XII.
- 12 c., rose and blue; VI.
- 19 c. ,, brown; IV.
- 1 r., green; VIII.
- 2 r., orange; V.
- 2 r., lilac; VIII.

Imperf.

4 c., blue; II. (pair), 1.

Frame inverted.

12 c., rose and blue; 1.

Proofs and essays. Imperf.

- 2 c., green; I.
- 2 c., buff; I., II. (pair).
- 2 c., purple; I.
- 2 c., carmine; I. (with impressions in blue, and in green on the reverse side).
- 4 c., green; I.
- 4 c., orange; I.
- 4 c., brown; I.
- 4 c., rose and blue; II.
- 4 c., black; II. (pair perf.—with head in red on the reverse side).
- 12 c., black and red; I., I. (frame inverted).
- 19 c., brown and purple; I.

1866.

Engraved by Don José Perez Varela, and typographed.



Perf. 14.

- 2 c., rose-carmine; VIII.
- 4 c., blue; X.
- 12 c., yellow to orange; X.
- 19 c., purple; VI.
- 10 c. de esc., green; VII.
- 20 c. ,, purple; IX.

Proof with impression of the 19 c. on the reverse side.

2 c., carmine; I. (imperf.)

1 AUGUST, 1866.

Type of 1864, with date and value altered. Perf. 14.

20 c., lilac; VII.

1 JANUARY, 1867.

Engraved by Don E. Julia, and typographed. Perf. 14.



2 c., brown; X.

4 c., blue; II. (pair).

12 c., orange; XV., 1

19 c., rose; VII., I. (showing flaw in letters U and A of CUARROS).

10 c. de esc., green; VII.

20 c. ,, lilac; X.

1867.

Engraved by Don E. Julia, and typographed. Perf. 14.



- 5 mils., green; XII.
- 10 ,, brown; XII.
- 25 ,, rose and blue; IX.
- 50 ,, brown; XIV.

Frame inverted.

25 mils., rose and blue; 1.

Stamp of 50 mils., printed on a proof for a Cuban fiscal stamp.

2 es. 50 cent., green; I.

1 OCTOBER, 1868.

Stamps surcharged "HABILITADO POR LA NACION" by the authority of the revolutionary assembly.

1. For use throughout Spain.

Surcharged in three lines, as Type 22 in current Catalogue.

- 5 mils., green; II.
- 10 ,, brown; V.
- 25 ,, rose and blue; IV.
- 50 ,, brown; VI.
- 10 c. de esc., green; VI.
- 20 ,, lilac; III.
- 12 c., orange; IV.
- 19 c., rose; III.

2. Surcharged in manuscript for use in Gijon (Oviedo) and elsewhere.

- 50 mils., brown; 1.
- 20 c. de esc., lilac; 1.

3. For use in Andalusia (Type 23).

(a) Blue surcharge.

- 5 mils., green; IV.
- 10 ,, brown; V., 1.
- 25 ,, rose and blue; IV., 1.
- 50 ,, brown; V., 2.
- 10 c. de esc., green; IV.
- 20 c. ,, lilac; VI.
- 12 c., orange; IV.
- 19 c., rose; IV.

(b) Black surcharge.

- 5 mils., green; 1.
- 10 ,, brown; 1.
- 50 ,, ,, 1.
- 20 c. de esc., lilac; 1.

4. Surcharged "HPN" in an oval for use in the province of Murcia (Type 26).

50 mils., brown; 2.

Forgeries bearing more or less resemblance to the genuine surcharge.

25 mil. (1), 50 mils. (2), 5 mils. (1), 12 c. (1).

5. *For use at Llanes in Asturias*. Surcharged "*Habilitado por—la Junta—Revolucionaria*" in three lines (Type 25).

50 mils., brown; I., 2.  
20 c. de esc., lilac; I.

6. *For use in the province of Oviedo* (Type 27).

50 mils., brown; I.

7. *For use in Zaragoza* (Type 28).

10 mils., brown; I.  
50 ,, ,, 2.

Forgeries of this surcharge:—

25 mils. (1), and 12 c. de esc. (1).

8. *For use in Salamanca* (a doubtful type).

(a) *Black surcharge.*

5 mils., green; III.  
10 ,, brown; I.  
25 ,, rose and blue; II.  
50 ,, brown; II., I.  
10 c. de esc., green; I.  
20 c. ,, lilac; III.  
12 c., orange; IV.  
19 c., rose; III.

(b) *Blue surcharge.*

50 mils., brown; I.  
10 c. de esc., green; I.  
12 c., orange; I.

9. *For use in Valladolid*; black surcharge (Type 29).

25 mils., rose and blue; I.  
50 ,, brown; I., 3.  
10 c. de esc., green; I.  
20 c. ,, lilac; I.  
12 c., orange; I., 4.  
19 c., rose; I.

10. *For use in Viscaya*; black surcharge (Type 30).

25 mils., rose and blue; I.  
50 ,, brown; I.  
10 c. de esc., green; I.  
4 c., blue; I.  
12 c., orange; I.

11. Other local varieties of surcharge are represented as follows:—

5 mils. (1), 25 mils. (3), 50 mils. (4), 10 c. de esc. (1), 20 c. de esc. (1), and 12 c. (2).

*Bogus Variety.*

Lion (?) carrying a flag, with "H" above and "P" and "N" below.

## THE QUEEN'S HEAD.

From *Household Words*, Feb. 21, 1857.

[The following article, which was published at a date when even the oldest of our philatelists cannot claim to have commenced any very close study of the subject, contains some most interesting information upon the manufacture of adhesive and embossed stamps, or "Queen's Heads" as they were then commonly termed.—ED. M. J.]

It is not of the "Queen's Head," under whose sign accommodation for man and horse is conspicuously wanted: it is not of that very red portrait of a lady, in a sky-blue pelisse, edged with spotted putty, whose pink brow is wedged into an ochre crown, whose fleshy arm is indented with a prodigious sceptre, and whose whole figure is gibbeted in most English thoroughfares, that we now intend to speak; but it is of the blushing Queen's head, whose gem-like prettiness, compact shape, beauty of linear execution, and truthfulness of likeness, are displayed upon nearly three hundred millions

of the paper missives which fly about this country every year, amongst every rank and grade of the Royal original's subjects.

This miniature Queen's head—which Mr. Rowland Hill's penny postage has called into existence—is the product of the system introduced into this country by Mr. Jacob Perkins. It is to the means by which the prodigious numbers of these pretty little miniatures are produced by his successors, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Petch, of Fleet Street, London, that we are now desirous of drawing attention.

Some years ago Mr. Perkins sought and gained great, and by no means bubble, reputation at the (steam) cannon's mouth. As an inventor, he has indeed played in his time many parts; his latest invention being a process for baking bread by steam, and in a more wholesome manner than the old plan. Mr. Perkins's special profession was that of an intaglio engraver. He was a native of Massachusetts, in America, and devoted, from his youth, a great deal of attention to the subject of engraving on steel. As a proof of his success in his own country, we may mention that the State of Massachusetts passed a law compelling all banks to use the peculiar form of bank-note which he had invented for the prevention of forgery. In 1819, acting on the advice of our Minister, Sir Charles Bagot, he determined on removing to this country, to get the bank-note engraving to do for that great fountain of notes, the Bank of England. He came, bringing with him for discoveries, the four elements of the work of his art. These were:

First. A mastery in hardening and softening steel; which enabled him

Secondly. To engrave on steel.

Thirdly. A process for transferring figures from steel to steel, and thus multiplying the number of plates to be printed from.

Fourthly. A new and elaborate style of ornamentation by means of geometrical lathe-work.

The last of these inventions is that which produces the network-looking ground on which Her Majesty's image lies in the postage stamp, and was the invention of a Mr. Spencer. It is the same, in its first principle, as that with which the backs of watches are "engine-turned," by the agency of that description of lathe called a "Rose engine." Mr. Perkins merely elaborated the machine, and applied it to engraving for printing from.

When the inventor reached England he failed in convincing the Directors of the Bank of England of the efficacy of his plans for preventing forgery; and, taking the advice of Sir Joseph Banks, set up in business on his own account. The firm of "Perkins, Fairman, and Heath" accordingly commenced as bank-note engravers; and, as the phrase goes, "threw themselves on the country." They got the printing to do for various banks—the Provincial Bank of Ireland, the Bank of Manchester, and the Scotch banks. Everybody knows the dark and complicated look which a provincial bank-note has compared with the Bank of England notes. That is the result of the Perkins's designs, which are chiefly executed by machine engraving.

In making the postage label, the hardening and softening process comes first into play. The "might of fire" is employed. A flat steel die—softened by having been put into a box surrounded with articles that have, when heated, a strong attraction for carbon, and which thus draw the carbon out of it—was the first requisite. On it, thus prepared, the square of fine network from which the profile is relieved was engraved by the aid of the improved Rose engine. A portion was then scraped out in the rude shape of a head, and over this Mr. Heath executed his exquisite vignette. The die once more went to the furnace, and being surrounded this time with articles having no affinity to carbon was hardened again—harder than it had originally been. This became the matrix: the mother of that prodigious family of Queen's heads—amounting to two billions during the last dozen years—which have passed through the post offices of the United Kingdom. This steel die is almost imperishable, and its powers of reproduction upon the plates from which the adhesive labels are actually printed is all but inexhaustible. As every subsequent impression is primarily derived from this one original, not merely uniformity is produced, but actual identity. The manner of the process of transferring the "Queen's head" from the mother to her progeny is this: A circular steel die or "roller" is softened.

The dies go into a powerful pressing machine together—the hard and soft, the flat and circular. The intense pressure transfers the figure to the “roller” in relief, which is also hardened in its turn, and is then in a condition to transfer, by indentation, the subject to the printing plates by another passage through the press. After this the flat die is seldom wanted. The roller assumes its office, and is used for the “plates.”

The plates employed for printing the postage stamps are fine oblong pieces of steel—gleaming like the steel mirrors which the Roman girls used to see themselves in—(mirrors well adapted to such a stern people). Each plate is large enough to have ranged upon it two hundred and forty penny “Queen’s heads”—one pound’s worth. The effect, therefore, is that of a beautiful mirror, in which you see Her Majesty’s countenance repeated two hundred and forty times in close lines. The security against forgery lies in the engineering on the “basis,” or ground, on which the head is done, in the great excellence of Mr. Charles Heath’s design, in the exquisite beauty of its execution, and in the perfect identity—barring, of course, the accidents of printing—of every Queen’s head one with another. But the chief advantage of the invention is the power it confers of rapid production. The number of postage labels required for the public service is, casting out Sundays, upwards of one million a day; it was nearly three hundred millions for the three hundred and sixty-five days of 1851, fifty-two of them being Sundays. Let us see, then, what labour would have been required to keep pace with this prodigious demand had Mr. Perkins’s invention not been in existence.—It took Mr. Heath a fortnight’s hard work to engrave on the original steel die the profile which is the progenitor of all the rest. Had there been no power to transfer that work to other plates for printing, of course every head must have been separately engraved by hand on the printing plates, each at an equal expenditure of time. What, therefore, occupied originally a couple of weeks, and which now occupies no more than a few minutes to manufacture plates for printing from, would have taken how many years? We shall see:—

Since the introduction of cheap postage, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Petch have transferred the matrix upon one hundred and forty-two plates, each having two hundred and forty heads upon it; in other words, the number of single impressions given off from steel to steel has been thirty-four thousand and eighty. Every one of these, but for the transferring process, must have been engraved laboriously by hand, at the expense of a fortnight’s time. If the wandering Jew were an engraver, and had that little order to execute, he could not have completed it under thirteen hundred and ten years. Had a Rowland Hill of the time of Henry VIII. set him at work in 1542, he must have been “cutting away” ever since, and could not have laid down his graver yet. The thirty-four thousand and eighty heads which Mr. Perkins’s plan has produced on steel, since 1840, would have occupied the miniature bayonets of an army of hand-engravers one hundred and ten strong! Had it not been, therefore, for the transferring process, the Government must have employed the less elegant and coarser appliances of stereotype plates and letter-press printing to produce postage labels at the inordinate rate *per diem* at which they are demanded by an eminently epistolary public.

Then comes the question of cost, to be computed from the data of upwards of a hundred engravers at work for a dozen years. Even they must have had different degrees of skill; and the likeness of Her Majesty could not have been equally preserved, as it now is, in the billions of miniatures which the best hundred in the profession could have engraved.

We will now “walk up” to another section of this curious show—to the printing-room behind Fleet Street, and see the printing going forward. Twelve presses are generally at work, at each of which presides its own proper mechanic, who turns out, on an average, four hundred sheets of two hundred and forty stamps each—equal to eleven hundred and fifty thousand stamps per day. His work is not different from ordinary copper or steel plate printing. The workman’s plate is kept warm by a gas-light, and he lays it on the “bed” of the press before him. He then grasps a bunch of hard blanketing duly charged with red ink, and transfers the ink to the plate with a “wriggling” motion, which fills up the engraved lines with the pigment. Next, he carefully and delicately smooths the polished

surface, leaving the ink only in the lines into which it has been forced. Now he seizes a sheet of paper, supplied by Government—which bears a Crown and a border, composed of the words “Penny Postage,” as watermark—and lays it on the plate. Now, he turns the wheel, which pulls it in between two cylinders, and they squeeze out the ink from the lines indented on the steel upon the paper, and it comes back to its master radiant with crimson heads. This back-movement is the pride of the press; it is caused by the form of the cylinder (a form which its name of D suggests), and saves the trouble of the mechanic drawing the plate back himself. Mr. Perkins claims this invention also.

The printed sheets are now taken upstairs, where, by a process like whitewashing, their backs are made adhesive with a peculiar gum. When gummed, they are placed in trays, where they become duly ventilated and dried. A great alarm was got up a few years ago, in consequence of a report that the adhesive glaze used for the backs of postage labels was manufactured of a poisonous material. A prognosis was extensively circulated of a variety of diseases said to be engendered in the systems of rash letter-writers who used their tongues to moisten the labels. Even the cholera was traced to that pernicious practice. The dreadful ingredients of the diabolical manufacture were said to be a mystery. That dark secret we have succeeded in penetrating, and now reveal it, for the benefit of our readers, in two words—Potato Starch!

Here let us anticipate a very natural question—perhaps suggested to the reader’s fancy ere this: Why are the stamps coloured red? For this reason—red is a “fugitive” colour, and would shrink and change under the influence of an acid; whereas black is not fugitive, and were the stamps printed black, ingenious swindlers would apply acids to the obliterating ink used by the Post Office authorities to cancel stamps, and so obliterate it.

Were we to take our readers to other parts of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Petch’s establishments, where their ordinary bank-note engraving goes on, we might be present at the spectacle of the creation of Spanish bonds; but we “close our eyes in holy dread,” as Coleridge says, and proceed from the Fleet Street factory to Somerset House, to notice the manufacture of the Embossed Stamps—those “Queen’s heads,” embossed on a pink ground, which appear on the postage envelopes. This process belongs to the department of Mr. Edwin Hill, brother of the great originator of penny postage. Mr. Edwin Hill’s ingenuity has invented the very elegant “embossing press” used for the purpose.

Four of these embossing presses, each served by two boys, work away under a superintendent in one of the lower rooms facing the river Thames. Each belongs to the class known as “fly and screw” presses. The screw descends, with its regular perpendicular motion, to stamp with the die the envelope below, and to print the head on it, by the agency of the head in relief, in leather, on which the envelope rests. At every blow a “punch” strikes in with a horizontal motion to meet the envelope, and thus trebles the number of blows by shortening the distance of the fall. Another horizontal motion of the “inking apparatus” brings a row of elastic rollers, charged with red ink, from the “doctor” to the inking plate, to find the die, and cover it with a blushing pink.

Two boys, as we said, attend each press, and supply the falling die with the envelopes—one to place them under the fall, the other to remove them. The envelopes are sent in batches from the contractor, and each parcel is first “fanned out,” and then given to the first boy. He places them one by one (the “fanning out” being an arrangement to enable him to draw them nimbly, *singulatim*) in the “guiding apparatus,” under the fall of the die. This “guiding apparatus” is a neat form, suited to the shape of the envelope, so that no interruption—nothing approaching to a ruffle—ever takes place. The envelope glides in from the left, receives the stamp, which makes it worth a penny, and passes on with dazzling rapidity and neatness to the right. The beauty of the machine is in the harmony with which the various and contrary motions work together.

The daily issue of these envelopes averages sixty thousand—a number which, if laid together row by row, would extend from four to five miles. They first came into use in 1841. The profile is the work of the late Mr. William

Wyon, the engraver to the Mint. The "compound printing," or art of tinting the ground from which the Queen's Head is relieved by machinery, was the invention of Sir William Congreve.

Everybody must have found it more or less troublesome to cut the postage labels one from another for useful purposes. It causes delay. Reflecting on this, a Mr. Archer invented a machine to "notch" or "puncture" them in their natal hour, which would enable people to tear them away at once, without the application of knife or scissors. A correspondence with the "Stamps and Taxes" was then opened on this matter, and Mr. Archer's proposal—particularly as he wanted no pay till the plan was successful—was favourably listened to.

A "return" containing the correspondence on this matter, and occupying thirty-two pages, measuring some sixteen inches long by twelve broad of type, lies on our table. The most ardent admirer of blue-book literature will hardly wade through the mass of dullness it contains. Such, however, is the astonishing power of human industry, that the actual essence even of a Parliamentary paper is come-at-able by its agency; and we have been able to boil down the crude mass to the following sentences:—Mr. Archer was offered by the Treasury four hundred pounds for the purchase of his perforating machine, and two hundred pounds as a remuneration for the invention. Dissatisfied with the sum proposed, Mr. Archer offered to furnish the stamps *en masse*, at a cost which would save the country one thousand five hundred pounds per annum. Of course this proposal made the authorities prick up their ears—a piece of economy that would cut down no official being just the thing—but instead of giving the inventor the benefit of his device, they wrote off to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Petch, and made Mr. Archer's proposal a lever to screw down those gentlemen in their charges—in which the "Stamps and Taxes" succeeded; and, satisfied with this noble achievement, "their Honours" left Mr. Archer to his fate.

Up to the present moment Mr. Archer's machinery—good, bad, or indifferent—remains unused, somewhere in limbo. Either "the authorities" desire to throw away six hundred pounds of the public money upon Mr. Archer uselessly, or the public is deprived of the great advantages which that gentleman has offered to them in respect of the Queen's Head.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

### Imperial Album, Vol. II.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the long-desired Volume II. of the Imperial Album is at length printed, and is in the hands of the binders. This volume, containing the postage stamps of all foreign countries, has been a much larger work than we anticipated, the book running to 656 pages, and entailing an immense amount of composition and editorial work.

The cheaper qualities will be ready on or about May 7th next, the dearer ones from the 16th to the 23rd. Prepaid orders can now be booked, and will be executed in strict rotation as the books are bound. Full particulars and prices will be found on the back page of the cover of this *Journal*.

\* \* \*

**New Stock Books.** SINCE the publication, in our February *Journal*, of the list of new books that have been priced for the coming season, the following have been finished, and are now

ready to be sent out, on application, to collectors residing in Great Britain. We need hardly again draw the attention of philatelists to the great advantage of having these books. Each one is carefully arranged by gentlemen well versed in the various countries that they undertake; each book is a philatelic study in itself, and is arranged not only to show the ordinary varieties given in trade catalogues, but all minor details of perforation, shade, wmk., etc., and all types and plates, where such exist, as far as our stock allows. In unused stamps blocks of four and pairs are given in the ordinary stamps, and in the used ones all varieties of postmark are sorted out and put into these books as far as possible. Any book is sent on approval—in Great

Britain only—for a period not exceeding seven days. Most countries are now arranged in these books, but the lists we publish here from time to time are those of the newly-arranged countries, which are classified after our latest Catalogue.

The following is the newest series finished to date:—

	VALUE.
Turkey . . . . .	£168
Persia . . . . .	232
Tasmania, unused only . . . . .	1048
Ceylon . . . . .	639
The Surcharged Stamps of the Indian States . . . . .	307
Finland . . . . .	430
Russia . . . . .	238
Dominican Republic . . . . .	325
Costa Rica . . . . .	97
Hayti and La Guaira . . . . .	120
Paraguay and Nicaragua . . . . .	147
Bechuanaland and Zululand . . . . .	276
Greece . . . . .	293

\* \* \*

### Another Philatelic Exhibition for India.

OWING to the great success of its first Stamp Exhibition, which was held in Calcutta last Christmas, the Philatelic Society of India has announced its intention to hold another next Christmas. The *locale* of the Exhibition has not yet been decided upon, but since Professor O. V. Muller and Mr. G. A. Anderson are to represent Bombay in the Committee of Management, it is to be hoped these gentlemen may be able to induce the Committee to select Bombay for that purpose.

\* \* \*

### Venezuela Variety.

WE have just been shown a very interesting half sheet of Venezuela stamps, namely, the issue of 1874 with the surcharge in larger letters, 1 real, red, No. 67 in our current Catalogue. The half sheet is composed of 3 panes arranged horizontally, each pane consisting of 50 stamps arranged 5×10, and being inscribed at the bottom "300 Estampillas de 1 real. G. J. Araomburn, Lito. Caracas 1875." The entire sheet would therefore consist of 6 panes, making up the 300 stamps mentioned in the inscription. The left-hand pane has the 5 bottom stamps printed upside down, thus forming 5  *tête-bêche*  pairs in the half sheet. We are not able to say if these varieties would be repeated on the upper half sheet.

\* \* \*

### A Statue of the Queen made from Post Cards.

WE clip the following from *Pearson's Weekly*. "Zone writes: As you appear to be the apostle of the post card for binding together Great and Greater Britain, you will be pleased to hear of a new development of the idea. An International Exhibition is to be held at Glasgow in 1901, and ex-Bailie John Shearer, who is the leader of the movement, has under consideration the erection of a colossal statue of Her Majesty the Queen, to be moulded from post cards (when reduced to pulp), which will be forwarded to the Exhibition Commissioners as a spontaneous token of loyalty by Her Majesty's subjects from far and near. The name and address of the sender should be written on the back of the card. There is nothing to hinder this quaint and original idea from being carried out, so that Paris is not going to have it all its own way in the shape of novelties. When erected it will be the most remarkable statue of the age."

\* \* \*

### Deccan so-called "Errors."

HERR FELIX VIDEKI, or Weiss, of Buda-Pest, under date of March 7, offers us on sale some of the stamps of the Deccan (Hyderabad), 1871 issue, 2 annas, green, chemically changed into a bright blue, almost the colour of the 12 annas. The price asked for these precious inventions of this notorious Hungarian is about 10 marks apiece. We would warn our readers against these stamps, as it is possible that they will be put on the London market in the near future.

We at once pointed out to Herr Videki that the stamps were false colours, and on March 14th he wrote us on a card:— "I acknowledge with thanks the return of the Hyderabad, and learn thereby that the stamps are false. I must tell you that I received them from B. Shavakshaid, Hyderabad.

"Respectfully, FELIX VIDEKI."

## A STAMP FRAUD.

THE following cutting from *The Argosy*, Demerara, March 5, 1898, has been sent us by Mr. Scheindling, who desires us to warn our readers against Mr. Samuel W. Carter, of Georgetown. The warning is the more necessary as this person's advertisement still appears in some of the European magazines:—

"A barefaced swindle, perpetrated by a youngster of this city, has just been brought to our notice, the victim being Mr. Albert Scheindling of Libau, Russia. Seeing the scamp's advertisements in some European paper, offering rare British Guiana stamps for sale, Mr. Scheindling addressed him, and, learning from him among other things that he was a Director of the British Guiana Bank, readily forwarded a consignment of £85 in stamps in exchange for some Guianese rarities. This was in September last. Since then the 'Director of the B. G. Bank' has abstained from communicating with his Libau correspondent, nor has he sent him either money or stamps. Early this year, however, Mr. S., who had been repeatedly writing to the person to whom the stamps had been sent, received a letter from Messrs. Cyril Brewster and Sons, 'successors to Samuel W. Carter & Co., importers and exporters, Manufacturers' Agents, Georgetown, British Guiana,' who, it appears from the letter-head of their letter, were 'established 1882, exporters of sugar, coffee, cocoa, hides, gold, &c., importers of every variety of gold and silver jewelry, electroplate, ladies' and gents' dress materials, boots, books, music, machinery, tools, patent medicines, perfumery, soaps, &c.' They informed him that 'Samuel W. Carter is no more in our employment, and we are not responsible for any dealings you have had with him; he was a junior clerk of ours.' 'We have taken over the business of his deceased father; we don't see why you should of (*sic*) had any dealings with him as he is a youth of 16.' And they requested him not to 'address his correspondence to our establishment.'

"Upon receipt of this, Mr. S. addressed a letter to the Chief Magistrate of Georgetown (for a perusal of which and of the other correspondence we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. P. H. R. Hill), in which he tells how he has been fleeced, expressing the opinion that Messrs. Cyril Brewster and Sons are responsible for the debts of their predecessors, and requesting Mr. Hill to arrest Carter and to recommend some local solicitor to recover the value of the stamps.

"This is a copy, *verb. et lit.*, of the letter from Carter, which seems to have induced Mr. Scheindling to part with his stamps:—

'Georgetown B. G.

'September 1 1897.

'Mr. Albert Schiendling

'Dear Sir I am in receipt of yours of July 12. I can supply you with stamps of British Guiana from 1851 downwards, I regret I cannot send you stamps unless a remittance of at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the amount accompanies your order I can sell you £1000 of s of £ if you wants used or unused or on entire envelope, I can also supply you with pairs and strips I should be glad to receive sheets of stamps from Europe, especially Russia, Germany, Turkey, France, Norway etc South and Central America French Colonies, Martinique &c English, Dutch and Portuguese Colonies India and States Portuguese India Peru Transvaal Philipinen etc any issue except very common ones, enclosed find a list of British Guiana stamps and prices I can sell them to you at, the 1850 issue I cant get that as much as to send away enclosed find a cutting of the advertisement of a collector of this city offering \$750 or £156. 5s, and if you wants to get one you would have to advertise to pay £170 to get one if you send me £10 £20 £50 £100 I will send you a superior selection of stamps value £40, £100, £200 £500 on approval the balance must be paid in 4 months in 4 equal instalments, cash must be sent by draft or Bill of Exchange bought in London or English gold or silver coins. The bill of exchange must be bought on The Bank of England or the Colonial Bank or any of the principal London Bankers, foreign coins or notes not accepted, Awaiting yours reply

'I Remains

'Yours truly

'SAMUEL W. CARTER

'Director of The British Guiana Bank from whom reference can be obtained.'

"The distinguished Mr. Samuel W. Carter, 'Director of the British Guiana Bank,' was lately an office-boy in the employ of Mr. Gonsalves, solicitor. In an interview with Mr. Hill, who had sent for him, he confessed to having received the stamps from Mr. Scheindling, but says the 'successors to Samuel Carter and Co.,' whose tool he evidently is, robbed him of them. Of course no proceedings can be taken against Carter under the present circumstances—except at very great expense on the part of the gentleman who has been so easily swindled. We have a suspicion that 'Cyril Brewster and Sons' is a firm composed of some sharp lads—office-boys in High Street."

## THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

By PHILOLOGUS.

THE trial of Hermann Decker, Hanover, has been postponed until May 9th. \* \* \*

A SPECIAL order was issued in Belgium on February 26th that the 35 centimes stamps of the old issue, without the "Sunday label," are to be withdrawn from circulation. All the stamps of this value in the hands of the Post Office officials are to be returned to the head office within eight days. \* \* \*

AN Italian, Albert Borgognini, has been condemned in Brussels to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 52 francs for forging stamps. \* \* \*

IT is announced that M. Victor Robert, of Paris, has bought the famous collection of Baron de Letino Carbonelli, formerly a Minister of the King of Naples. The price was £3000. \* \* \*

A "POST OFFICE" MAURITIUS has been found among some old papers in that island, and is under offer to our publishers at the modest (!) price of £1500. \* \* \*

WE regret to have to announce the death in the prime of life of Herr Robert Hulita, founder of the "South Hungary Stamp Collectors' Society," and Editor of the *South Hungary Stamp Journal*. Herr Hulita died at Karansebes on March 31st. \* \* \*

THE *Ill. B. J.* says that if the Belgium 10 cent., red-brown, is dipped into a solution made of 25 grammes of shellac dissolved in 100 grammes of pure alcohol, the aniline dye of the stamp will not affect other stamps that happen to be near it in an album. \* \* \*

THE Post Office Money Order celebrates its jubilee this year. \* \* \*

A SOCIETY of Collectors of Postmarks and Obliterations has been founded at Frankfort-on-Main, with sections for Baden, Bavaria, Alsace, and Lorraine.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. B. P.—We are much obliged for your letter. We forgot to correct the colours of the 1897 Bolivians in the Addenda, but will try to remember to do so next time. Your number 54 in *light red* may be a fresh edition of the 1894 issue, like the 20 c. and 50 c. chronicled in February.

R. S.—Your variety of the Hong Kong Jubilee stamp was described by us in January, 1895. We do not catalogue it.

F. C. H.—We took the heading of a copy of rules which reached us last month, or a little earlier, and it is really not our fault if it was not a correct one. We trust that the other societies will get over it.

# .. WAR ..

## BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN

HAS ALREADY CAUSED A GREAT DEMAND FOR

### *The Stamps of Spain and her Colonies.*

If she loses the latter the Stamps will increase enormously in value.

WE HAVE MADE UP THE FOLLOWING CHEAP SETS

Which are on Sale until our Stock of each is exhausted.

The Prices are 20% to 50% under those of our Catalogue.

## A MAIN CHANCE

FOR THOSE WHO SEEK GOOD VALUE:

SPAIN.				No. in Set. s. d.				No. in Set. s. d.					
*1850-53, including two 12 c. and two 5 reales	..	8	15	0	†Newspaper stamps (Impresos), 1888, 1 to 8 mils.	..	6	0	6	..	6	0	6
*1854-56, including wmk. loops and lozenges	..	8	2	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1855, 1 real; 1856, 1 and 2 reales	..	3	10	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1860-61, 2 c., and 1 and 2 reales	..	3	5	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
* " used, 2 and 4 c., and 1 and 2 reales	..	4	0	10	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1862, 2, 4, 12, and 19 cu., and 1 and 2 reales	..	6	10	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
* " used, 2, 4, and 12 c., 1 and 2 r.	..	5	1	6	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1864-66, including 1 rl., green, and 19 c., brown	..	6	12	6	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
* " used, including 12 cu., blue and red	..	7	4	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1867-77, including several issues and high values	..	12	1	6	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
* " used, including 200 and 400 m., and 12 c.	..	18	2	3	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1872-73, including 6, 10, brown, and 1 and 4 pesetas	..	9	6	6	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1873-74, including 20 and 40 c., and 1 and 4 pes.	..	9	6	6	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1874-75, 2, 5, 10, 10, 10, 25, and 50	..	7	1	6	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1876, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 50 c., 1, 4, and 10 pes.	..	9	5	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1878-82, 2, 2, 10, 15, 25, 30, and 75 c.	..	7	2	3	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
*1878-82, including scarce 40 c. and 1 and 4 pes.	..	16	1	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1889, 2, 2, 5, 5, 15, 20, 25, and 30 c.	..	8	1	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
* " used, 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, and 50 c., and 1, 4, and 10 pes.	..	9	2	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†Carlist issues, 16 m., 50 c., and two 1 rls.	..	4	2	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†War Tax, including all issues and rare imperf., and 5 pesetas	..	9	4	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
* " used, including 25 c., black	..	5	2	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†Officials, 1854, 1, 1, and 4 onza, and 1 libra	..	4	0	9	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
† " 1855, 1, 1, 1, and 4 onza, and 1 libra	..	5	0	6	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
* " used, 1, 1, 1, 1, 4 onzas, and 1 and 1 libra	..	7	2	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†Congress, 15 c., yellow; 15 c., rose	..	2	0	6	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
CUBA.													
†1855-57, 1, 1, 1, and 2 rls.	..	4	3	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
* " used, wmk. loops and lozenges, and no wmk.	..	8	1	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1862-66, 1, 1, 1, 1, and 2 rls., and "66" on 1 r.	..	6	3	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1866, 5, 10, 20, and 40 c.	..	4	2	6	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1867, 5, 10, 20, and 40 c.	..	4	3	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
*1864-70, used, including five issues	..	7	1	3	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1868, 5, 10, 20, and 40 cents.	..	4	2	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
* " used, 5, 10, 20, and 40 c.	..	4	4	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1869, 5, 10, 20, and 40 cents.	..	4	3	6	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1870, 5, 10, and 20 c.; 1871, 12, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	..	6	2	9	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1874, 12, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	..	4	4	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1875, 12, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	..	4	1	3	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1876, 12, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	..	4	2	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1877, 12, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	..	4	1	9	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1878, 5, 10, 12, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	..	6	4	6	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1879, 5, 10, 12, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	..	6	0	6	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
*1871-79, used, including three issues	..	5	0	6	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1880, 5, 12, 25, 50 c., and 1 peseta	..	5	0	9	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1881, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c. de peso	..	5	0	6	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1882, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c. de peso	..	6	4	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1884-88, 2, 2, 10, 10, 10, and 20 c. de peso	..	6	1	0	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
*1880-88, used, including high values	..	9	2	6	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
†1890-96, Young King's Head, including scarce values	..	10	1	6	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
* " " used, scarce	..	10	1	3	..	..	6	10	8	..	6	10	8
USED.*		UNUSED.†			USED AND UNUSED.†								

Los sellos en curso en España y de sus Colonias son admitidos en pago para remesas que no excedan de diez pesetas y siendo de los valores bajos; pasado de esto importe, libranzas del Giro mutuo ó letras de fácil cobro son aceptadas.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1898. Provisional Issue.

Only in use a few weeks, and but few issued.

"ONE PENNY" on 3/-, black, carmine and green . . . . . Each. 4 0

## ICELAND.

1898. Provisionals.

5 aur, green, surcharged "prir," small type . . . . . 2 0  
 5 " " " " " " " used . . . . . 2 0  
 5 " " " " " " " large type . . . . . 4 0  
 5 " " " " " " " " used . . . . . 2 6

Surcharged "3," in red, in two types, in addition.

3 on 5 aur, green, &c. . . . . "prir" small . . . . . 4 0  
 3 on 5 " " " " " " " " " used . . . . . 4 0  
 3 on 5 " " " " " " " " " large . . . . . 7 6  
 3 on 5 " " " " " " " " " " used . . . . . 4 0

## NATAL.

1898. Colours slightly changed.

4d., pale brown . . . . . 0 6  
 6d., deep mauve . . . . . 0 9

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

1897. Reissue of Type of 1860. Wmk. Type 10.

Perf. 11.

5s., purple . . . . . 7 0

## NEW ZEALAND.

The following beautiful set of stamps has just been produced by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Limited, by the steel process.

The object of the Government in issuing this set has been to make known the characteristic scenery, birds, and vegetation of the islands.

½d., slate-purple, Mount Cook . . . . . 0 1  
 1d., brown and blue, View on Lake Taupo and volcanic mountains . . . . . 0 2  
 2d., lake, A Sound on the S.W. coast, New Zealand . . . . . 0 3  
 2½d., pale blue, Lake Wakatipu and Mount Earnshaw . . . . . 0 4  
 3d., bistre, Sacred Huia birds . . . . . 0 4  
 4d., rose, Pink and White Terraces . . . . . 0 5  
 5d., red-brown, Otira Gorge, and Volcano Ruapehu . . . . . 0 6  
 6d., green, The Apteryx bird . . . . . 0 8  
 8d., deep blue, Maori war canoe . . . . . 0 10  
 9d., purple, The Pink and White Terraces . . . . . 1 0  
 1s., deep orange, Kakas, or wild parrots . . . . . 1 3  
 2s., blue-green, Entrance to Milford Sound . . . . . 2 6  
 5s., vermilion, Mount Cook . . . . . 5 9

In sets as follows:—

½d. to 6d. inclusive, 8 stamps . . . . . 2 6  
 8d. to 5s. " 5 " " " . . . . . 10 6  
 Complete, ½d. to 5s. inclusive, 13 stamps . . . . . 12 6

## PARAGUAY.

Owing to exchange being low, we are enabled to quote the following stamps considerably lower than Catalogue rates:—

1892.

10 c., lilac-blue . . . . . used 0 4  
 14 c., brown . . . . . unused or used 0 4  
 20 c., red . . . . . " " 0 5  
 40 c., slate-blue . . . . . " " 0 9  
 60 c., orange . . . . . " " 1 0  
 80 c., pale blue . . . . . " " 1 3  
 1 peso, sage-green . . . . . " " 1 6

## PARAGUAY—continued.

1892. Official Stamps.

		Each.
1 c., green . . . . .	used	0 2
2 c., rose-red . . . . .	unused or used	0 2
5 c., blue . . . . .	" "	0 3
7 c., brown . . . . .	" used	0 5
10 c., lilac . . . . .	unused or used	0 6
15 c., orange . . . . .	" "	0 9
20 c., pale rose . . . . .	" "	0 10
50 c., grey . . . . .	" "	1 8

## PAHANG.

1898. Tiger's Head.

5 c., lilac and ochre . . . . . 0 3

## PERU.

1897. Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Surcharged "DÉFICIT," in black.

5 c., red . . . . . 0 9  
 10 c., orange . . . . . 1 3  
 20 c., blue . . . . . 2 0

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1898. "Boy" King.

1, 2, 3, and 5 mils., and 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 centavos.  
 Set of 10 at the reduced price of . . . . . 1 9  
 For prices of the higher values see Addenda to Catalogue in last month's list.

## PORTO RICO.

1898. "Boy" King.

4 mils., orange-brown, price raised to . . . . . 0 6  
 4 c., orange, price raised to . . . . . 1 6  
 1, 2, 3, and 5 mils., and 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 centavos.  
 Set of 10 at the reduced price of . . . . . 1 9  
 10, 15, 20, 40, 60, and 80 centavos.  
 Set of 6 at the reduced price of . . . . . 12 0  
 Complete set, from 1 mil. to 2 pesos (including the rare 4 mils. and 4 centavos)—20 stamps . . . . . 29 0

## PORTUGAL.

1898. Magnificent sea views on each stamp.

2½ reis, blue-green; 5 reis, vermilion; 10 reis, lilac; 25 reis, green; 50 reis, blue; 75 reis, marone; 100 reis, brown; 150 reis, yellow-brown. Set of 8 stamps . . . . . 2 0

Similar sets for the Portuguese Colonies, as under:—

Azores. Set of 8 stamps . . . . . 2 0  
 Africa " " " " . . . . . 2 0  
 India " " " " . . . . . 2 0  
 Macao " " " " . . . . . 2 0  
 Madeira " " " " . . . . . 2 0  
 Timor " " " " . . . . . 2 0  
 The seven sets complete . . . . . 13 0

## URUGUAY.

1897. Magnificent designs in two colours.

20 c., black and lilac (Steamship) . . . . . 1 6  
 25 c., blue and rose (Minerva) . . . . . 1 9  
 50 c., brown and green (Winged Mercury) . . . . . 3 3  
 1 peso, blue and brown (Arms) . . . . . 6 0  
 2 pesos, carmine and ochre (Harbour and Fort) . . . . . 12 0  
 3 " carmine and lilac (Public Buildings) . . . . . 18 0



# CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

## REVISED SERIES FOR 1898.

Special attention is drawn to the low price at which these Sets are offered—in most cases this will be found to be from 20 to 40 per cent. less than what the Stamps would cost if bought separately.

Used *.	Unused †.	Used and Unused ‡.	Post-free, Id. extra.	All Guaranteed Genuine.	No Reprints.
<b>FRENCH COLONIES—contd.</b>					
<b>IVORY COAST.</b>					
†1892, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	..	..	No. in Set. s. d.		
† " complete, 1 c. to 1 fr.	..	..	4 0 4		
			13 4 6		
<b>MADAGASCAR.</b>					
*1889-91, provisionals	..	..	3 6 0		
*1891, type-set, 5, 10, 15, and 25 c.	..	..	4 3 6		
<b>MADAGASCAR AND DEPENDENCIES.</b>					
†1896, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	..	..	4 0 4		
† " 1 c. to 1 franc, complete	..	..	13 4 6		
† Unpaid, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 c., and 1 fr.	..	..	7 3 3		
<b>MARTINIQUE.</b>					
†1886-90, provisionals, including scarce varieties	..	..	6 2 0		
†1891 ditto	..	..	5 1 6		
†1892, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	..	..	4 0 4		
† " complete, 1 c. to 1 fr.	..	..	13 4 6		
* " used, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 c.	..	..	8 1 0		
† Unpaid, 1887, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 centimes	..	..	5 3 6		
† " " 20, 30, and 40 c.	..	..	3 5 6		
<b>MAYOTTE.</b>					
†1892, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	..	..	4 0 6		
† " 1 c. to 1 fr., complete	..	..	13 7 6		
<b>NEW CALEDONIA.</b>					
†1881-84, narrow, wide, and inverted surcharges	..	..	5 4 0		
†1885-92, 5 on 1 fr., 10 on 30, 10 on 40 c.	..	..	7 4 0		
†1892-93, 5 on 20, 5 on 75, and 10 on 1 fr.	..	..	5 3 0		
†1892, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	..	..	4 0 4		
† " complete, 1 c. to 1 fr.	..	..	13 4 6		
<b>NOSSI-BÉ.</b>					
†1894, 1 c., 2, 4, and 5 c.	..	..	4 0 6		
† " complete, 1 c. to 1 fr.	..	..	13 7 6		
<b>OBOCK.</b>					
†1892, curved, 1, 2, and 5 c.	..	..	3 2 0		
† " straight, 4 and 10, and provisionals	..	..	6 2 6		
†1893-94, 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10 c.	..	..	5 0 5		
† " complete, 1 c. to 1 franc	..	..	13 4 6		
<b>OCEANIC ESTABLISHMENTS.</b>					
†1892, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	..	..	4 0 4		
† " complete, 1 c. to 1 franc	..	..	13 4 6		
<b>REUNION.</b>					
†1885, provisionals, including rare varieties	..	..	6 5 0		
†1885-91, used, including Parcel Post Receipt	..	..	7 2 0		
†1891, 1, 2, 4, and 10 c.	..	..	4 0 6		
†1891-93, 2 c. and 15 c., provisionals	..	..	8 1 6		
†1892, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	..	..	4 0 4		
† " complete, 1 c. to 1 franc	..	..	13 4 6		
<b>STE. MARIE DE MADAGASCAR.</b>					
†1894, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	..	..	4 0 6		
<b>ST. PIERRE ET MIQUELON.</b>					
†1885, 10 and 15 c., provisionals	..	..	3 3 0		
* " 05 and 15 c., used provisionals	..	..	5 5 0		
†1891-92, 1, 2, and 4 c., surcharged, including 4 on 40 c.	..	..	8 2 6		
†1892, 1, 2, and 4 c. on 5 c. and 25 c.	..	..	6 0 9		
† " in red on Unpaid, 20, 30, and 40 c.	..	..	3 5 0		
†1892, tablet, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	..	..	4 0 4		
† " complete, 1 c. to 1 fr.	..	..	13 4 6		
*1891-92, used, including provisional	..	..	7 1 3		
† Unpaid, 20, 30, and 40 c.	..	..	3 5 0		
<b>SENEGAL.</b>					
*1887, 10 c. on 4 c., used	..	..	4 10 0		
* " 15 c. on 20 c., used	..	..	6 12 6		
†1892, 1, 2, 4, and 5 c.	..	..	4 0 4		
† " complete, 1 c. to 1 franc	..	..	13 4 6		
<b>TAHITI.</b>					
†1893, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 75 c.	..	..	5 6 0		
† " with date, 15, 20, and 75 c.	..	..	3 3 0		
<b>TUNIS.</b>					
†1888 (Oct.), 1, 2, 5, 10, and 15 c.	..	..	5 0 6		
† " 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 15, 25, and 75 c., and 1 franc	..	..	10 3 0		
* " used, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 40 c.	..	..	7 0 8		
<b>GERMANY.</b>					
<b>THURN AND TAXIS (NORTH).</b>					
†1850-65, 5 and 10 sgr., imperf., and 1, 1, 2, and 3 sgr., roul.	..	..	6 0 1		
†1867, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, and 3 sgr.	..	..	6 0 9		
<b>THURN AND TAXIS (SOUTH).</b>					
*1852-58, used, 1, 3, 3, 6, and 9 kr.	..	..	5 1 0		
*1859-62, used, 1, 3, 9, 9, and 15 kr.	..	..	5 2 0		
†1859, imperf., 15 and 30; 1865-7, roul., 1, 3, 6, 6, 9, 9 kr.	..	..	8 1 3		
<b>NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION.</b>					
*1868-70, used, including first issue and Official	..	..	10 0 9		
†1869, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, and 5 groschen	..	..	6 1 3		
† " 1, 2, 3, 7, and 18 kreuzer	..	..	5 4 0		
† Official, 1870, 1, 1, 1, and 2 gr.	..	..	3 2 0		
† " 1, 1, 3, and 7 kr.	..	..	5 2 0		
† Local, 1868-69, 1/2 sch., including the rare rouletted	..	..	3 4 6		
<b>ALSACE AND LORRAINE.</b>					
†1870, originals, 1, 5, 10, 20, and 25 c.	..	..	5 5 0		
<b>GERMAN EMPIRE.</b>					
*1872, used, small shield, 1, 2, and 5 gr., 18 kr., and 10 gr.	..	..	5 1 6		
* " large shield, including 1, 1, 1, and 9 gr.	..	..	8 1 3		
† " 1, 1, 5, 10, and 30 gr.; 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, and 18 kr.	..	..	11 3 0		
*1875-89, including two 50 pf. and stamps for Levant	..	..	18 1 0		
†1889, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pf.	..	..	6 1 6		
† Levant Post Office, 10, 10, and 20 para, 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 piastre	..	..	5 3 6		
<b>GERMAN EAST AFRICA.</b>					
†1893, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 25 pesa	..	..	5 6 0		
†1896, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 25 "	..	..	5 2 6		
<b>CAMEROONS.</b>					
†1897, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pf.	..	..	6 2 0		
<b>BADEN.</b>					
*1851-58, 1, 1, 3, 3, 6, 6, and 9 kr.	..	..	6 1 0		
†1860-64, 1, 6, 9, and 30 kr.	..	..	4 2 0		
†1866, 1, 3, 7, and 7 kr.	..	..	4 1 0		
*1862-68, used, 3, 3, 6, and 9 kr.	..	..	4 0 6		
† Land Post, 1, 3, and 12 kr.	..	..	3 0 6		
<b>BAVARIA.</b>					
*1849-58, 3, 3, 6, 6, 9, and 9 kr.	..	..	6 0 6		
*1867-68, with thread, 1, 3, 6, and 7 kr.	..	..	4 0 9		
†1870, wmk. Lozenge, 1, 6, 7, 9, and 10 kr.	..	..	5 2 0		
† " used, 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 18 kr.	..	..	7 1 0		
†1875, horizontal lines, 1, 1, 3, 7, 10, and 18 kr.	..	..	6 0 8		
*1876-81, large perf., including 1 and 2 marks	..	..	6 0 8		
†1888-91, small perf., 3, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 pf.	..	..	6 1 6		
† " used, including Unpaid	..	..	7 0 6		
† Unpaid, 1870, 1 and 3 kr.	..	..	2 0 4		
† " 1876, large perf., 3, 5, and 10 pf.	..	..	3 3 0		
†1888-95, small perf., 2, 3, 5, and 10 pf.	..	..	4 0 6		
† Return Letters, 1865-84, including both types	..	..	10 0 6		
† Telegraphs, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 80 pf., and 1, 2, and 4 marks	..	..	8 0 6		
<b>BERGEDORF.</b>					
†1861, 1 1/2, 3, and 4 sch. (originals)	..	..	3 2 0		
<b>BRUNSWICK.</b>					
†1857-65, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, and 3 gr.	..	..	6 2 0		
<b>HAMBURG.</b>					
†1859, imperf., 1, 1, 2, 4, and 7 sch.	..	..	5 21 0		
†1864-67, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 4, 7, and 9 sch.	..	..	9 6 0		
* " used, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, and 7 sch.	..	..	8 12 0		
<b>HANOVER.</b>					
*1856-64, 3/8 thaler, 3 pfennige, 1 and 3 groschen	..	..	4 5 0		
<b>LUBECK.</b>					
†1859-62, 1, 2, 2, 4, and 4 sch.	..	..	5 4 6		
†1863, 1, 1, 2, and 4 sch.	..	..	4 6 6		

We should like to ask our clients who order a number of sets to always send a small supplementary list. Anyone who has attempted it will know what a difficult thing it is to constantly keep every set in stock that is advertised. We never make a set unless we have a certain number, but very often we get an unexpected run on a particular set, which clears us out in a few days, and we then have considerable difficulty in replacing same, and occasionally cannot do so at any price. Therefore it is quite advisable that a supplementary list should be sent with every order, from which the amount can be made up if it cannot be supplied from the sets most wanted.

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—AND TO THE

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8th EDITION,  
1898.

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8th EDITION,  
1898.

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# IMPERIAL ALBUM.

8th EDITION, 1898.

## Vol. II.—Postage Stamps of Foreign Countries.

656 PAGES, measuring 8½ by 11½ inches.

IN this Volume—the Second of the present series—are included the Postage Stamps (as well as “Official,” “Unpaid,” and other stamps authorized for postage) of all Foreign countries; but Local Stamps, formerly provided for at the end of the countries to which they belonged, are excluded. To this rule, however, exception has been made in favour of those stamps of a local nature issued directly by the Government, or by Government officials under implied sanction of the authorities.

Amongst the former may be noted the stamps issued for Madrid, Stockholm, Hamburg (North German Confederation), and the regular issues surcharged for use in Constantinople and Mount Athos, while amongst the latter are included the “Postmasters’” stamps of the United States, which preceded the regular issues, and the Local Stamps, created by various Postmasters in the Confederate States to supply the deficiency of regular stamps.

These stamps are so closely associated with the general public issues (of which they formed part) that they cannot be considered in the same light as those stamps which were issued by private individuals, or even by permission of the Government (as in the case of the Russian locals).

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An important alteration has been made in the arrangement of many countries, by dividing them into groups, instead of placing them alphabetically, as heretofore. For instance, after Denmark we give Danish West Indies and Iceland; after Germany we place all the old German States; after France all the Consular stamps and those of the French Colonies; after Italy all her States, and so on, following out in all cases the order and arrangement of the last Edition of our priced Catalogue.

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# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

Vol. VIII.

### CONTENTS:

	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	207
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	208
THE LATER ISSUES OF MEXICO FROM 1884 . . . . .	214
THE U.S. NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL CASE . . . . .	216
NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	218
By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	
THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD . . . . .	219
By PHILOLOGUS	
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS . . . . .	220
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	221
CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS	

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A 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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240 pages.

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# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. VIII.

MAY 31, 1898.

No. 95.

## EDITORIAL.

**WE** give on another page a report of the action brought by the Government of the United States against the W. S. Scott Stamp Company in particular; but practically against the stamp collectors of the United States in general, with a view to proving that the possession of copies of the "Newspaper and Stamp Periodical" Stamps by anyone outside the Post Office Department was illegal, and that any such

stamps found in the possession of private persons should be confiscated. To anyone who knows the history of these stamps, the facts of their original issue, of the subsequent sale of "specimen" copies to collectors, and of the distribution of hundreds of sets to foreign Post Offices, it must seem extraordinary that the legal advisers of the United States Government ever allowed the case to go into Court. They have now had the benefit of the opinion of one of their own judges, who, in giving judgment, has detailed the facts so fully and completely that it is unnecessary for us to repeat the story here. This does not necessarily end the case, as the authorities have an opportunity of appealing to a higher Court; but we should hardly think that under the circumstances they would press the matter. The U.S. Treasury has actually received face value for the great majority of these stamps, sold and duly accounted for by their own officers; the rest have been given away by the Department responsible for them. There seems to be no evidence that a single copy has been stolen or fraudulently disposed of. But in any case the Department can suffer no appreciable loss, because the stamps cannot be made use of in payment of postage. To demand their return, or to attempt to make possession of them an offence, seems to be about as gross a piece of dishonesty as can well be imagined.

\* \* \*

**A Postal Utopia.** THE iniquities of Foreign Postal Departments naturally remind us of similar wickednesses nearer home, and reflection on these turns our

thoughts in the direction of Mr. Henniker-Heaton, who ever keeps a watchful eye upon the Postmaster-General and his supposed subordinates. Under the appropriate title, "A Postal Utopia," Mr. Heaton explains his views as to what should or should not be done to the length of seventeen pages of the current number of *The Nineteenth Century*. The text of the sermon (Mr. Heaton claims to have been "Preacher-in-Ordinary to the Post Office" for twelve years past) is that the Department makes a profit of £4,000,000 per annum, which the preacher thinks it ought not to make, and that there are fifty things that are done or left undone, which the preacher thinks should be otherwise. Now we are bound to confess that in principle we fully agree with Mr. Heaton upon the first portion of his text; in principle it is quite wrong, almost unconstitutional, that a great Public Department should carry on business in such a way as to make a profit; no other Department would think of doing such a thing. Think what an outcry there would be if we built ships for the Mail Packet Companies or for Foreign Powers in the Admiralty Dockyards, or supplied prism powder and 100-ton guns to sportsmen for snipe-shooting, and made a large profit out of it. Profitable businesses should be left to private persons or business firms, and the Post Office should take example by the Works Department of the London County Council. But, seriously speaking, there is no doubt that a time has come—indeed, had come some years back—when all further profits should be devoted to affording greater facilities to the general public, and should be set aside to cover possible losses of revenue from reductions of rates, etc. No Chancellor of the Exchequer in his senses can be expected to abandon four millions of revenue, especially when that revenue is raised in such a way that it is practically unfelt, while it could only be replaced by fresh taxation, say 2d. or 3d. added to the Income Tax. Let any Postal Reformer offer this alternative, and see whether the general public would not consider the remedy worse than the disease. At the same time, at least one million of the profit might well be risked in carrying out some of the improvements suggested;

it might not all be lost—indeed, any judicious reform is bound in the long run to produce increased profits. With one of Mr. Heaton's suggestions we disagree entirely. It bears the unlucky number "13," and runs as follows: "All periodicals, whatever their size, weight, contents, arrangement of matter, or intervals of publication, shall be forwarded at the halfpenny, or 'registered,' rate of postage." This is one of the millstones that have hung round the neck of postal reform for the last sixty years. In Rowland Hill's time the quantity of newspaper matter carried free was one of the great difficulties that stood in the way of reducing the letter rates; but in those days newspapers were heavily taxed, and were, therefore, entitled to some privileges, though not at the expense of the Post Office. Ever since then so-called "newspapers" have been carried at unremunerative rates, although they have been relieved from all taxation, until now a regulation is proposed under which three-volume novels (if published at more or less regular intervals), bound volumes of *The Times*, or a complete set of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, would be carried from one extremity of the United Kingdom to the other for a halfpenny. We have before us as we write a number of a weekly "newspaper," registered as such, the weight of which is exactly two pounds and a quarter; including the cover, it consists of one hundred and fifty-two large pages, of which eighty-four are paged as advertisements, four are cover (filled with advertisements), and sixty-four contain news (!) and pictures, for the most part also of an advertising nature. Why should the publishers of a mass of matter of this kind, almost the whole of which is presumably paid for at high rates by advertisers, be subsidized at the expense of other classes of the community? The conveyance of a couple of pounds of advertisements, with perhaps four ounces of "news," for a halfpenny is surely a *reductio ad absurdum* of the newspaper-rate system. If it is pleaded that this is good for trade, we might as well plead that to carry four volumes of the *Imperial Album* for a halfpenny would be equally good for trade, and for a trade that adds greatly to postal revenues. If printed matter is to enjoy special postal rates, and this seems to be a principle universally accepted, there is no reason whatever at the present day why all classes of printed matter should not receive the same treatment. Except for newspapers and for printed matter under two ounces in weight, our Post Office has abolished book-post rates within the United Kingdom. Between two ounces and twelve ounces the letter rate is the same as the former rate for printed matter; above twelve ounces the parcel-post rate is

cheaper still. We would suggest that the privileges of printed matter be restored, and that all classes of it (newspapers included) be carried at a penny per pound, with a farthing rate for every four ounces. We believe this would pay its way. At any rate, the loss would be very small, while the boon to the business public would be immense. It would also do away with the anomaly of charging the same rate for a circular to be delivered in the next parish as for a two-ounce book-packet to be carried to the other side of the globe! Circulars should be handed in in bundles, and charged eight or ten a penny.

Mr. Henniker-Heaton further proposes: "19. Parcels shall be conveyed at the rate of one penny per pound, with a minimum charge of one penny." But, in that case, why not do away with the Parcel Post altogether, and let everything travel at a penny per pound, with farthing rates (or less) for printed matter, as above? It would simplify matters greatly. Except for packets too big to be put into the letter-boxes, the officers would be saved the trouble of taking parcels over the counter. Small boys could be sent to or from school in hampers, provided that the rule against the transmission of obnoxious creatures was rescinded!

## 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.

### PART I.

Great Britain.—On May 1st a new tariff for compensation for loss or damage of Inland Registered Packets came into force, the change being denoted at present by means of a gummed label, with the list of fees, etc., shown below, to be attached to the Registration envelopes now in stock:—

FEES.	LIMIT OF COMPENSATION.
2d.	£5
3d.	£10
4d.	£20
5d.	£30
6d.	£40
7d.	£50
8d.	£60
9d.	£70
10d.	£80
11d.	£90
1s.	£100
1s. 1d.	£110
1s. 2d.	£120

We have seen two sizes of this label, the settings on which are of about the same width—49 mm. at top, 50 mm. at bottom; but the columns are 64 mm. long in the larger, and only 58 mm. in the smaller. Envelopes with the new tariff printed upon them will doubtless be issued shortly.

British Bechuanaland.—We have received the ½d., 1d., 2d., and 4d. of the stamps described in January, and the 6d. is very probably in use by this time. These stamps are not, we believe, employed in what used to be

termed British Bechuanaland, but in territory which is as yet not actually added to the Cape Colony; it seems unnecessary, however, to put them under a separate heading.

**Canada.**—Mr. D. A. King kindly sends us a copy of the new 3c. envelope, the stamp upon which is of a frankly hideous design, though far better executed than the last envelope stamp. The head, which is shown in profile to left, is too large (as in the case of the adhesives), the neck is conspicuous principally by its absence, and a tiny Imperial Crown is perched like a knob on the top; this is embossed in white on a solid ground of colour, within an oval frame of an engine-turned pattern, broken above and below by labels inscribed "POSTAGE" and "THREE CENTS," respectively. The addition of the name seems to have been an afterthought, as it is stuck at the top, the outer line of the oval being cut away to receive it.

*Envelope.* 3c., vermilion on white wove; 148×88 mm.

We gather that there was a "Victorian Era Exposition" (not *Exhibition*) at Toronto last year, in honour of which some very beautiful pictorial cards were published, one of which has only now reached us. They were of a private nature, but our specimen travelled from Toronto to London (Eng.) with the aid of a 2c. stamp only.

**Ceylon.**—A correspondent in this colony draws our attention to the numerous varieties of shade of some of the current issues. Of the 2c. wrapper he says there are some half dozen varieties, and we should gather from copies we have seen that these are printed on the spot, and probably a small supply only at a time; but we believe that there is not the same reason for variations in the tints of the adhesives. Are these due to difficulties in mixing the ink at home, or are some of them to be put down to the climate of Ceylon?

**Fiji.**—Just five years ago we described a wrapper, with a kind of an official frank impressed upon it, used by the Government printing office in this colony. Mr. Manghirmalani has kindly sent us an official-sized envelope bearing the same frank. We have never catalogued the wrapper, and we feel that to be consistent we must exercise the same forbearance in regard to the envelope.

A correspondent tells us that he has the current 6d., rose, perf. 11.

**Hong Kong.**—We have received the new 1 dollar stamp, formed by printing the 96c. in black, and overprinting it with the required value in English at foot and Chinese at the left side. It seems time that a permanent dollar plate was made. In consequence of the use of Hong Kong stamps (as well as French and others) in the Chinese Imperial Post Office, as described last month, the stock of 10c. stamps became exhausted towards the end of March, and a provisional was made by surcharging the 30c. "10 CENTS," in two lines, in thin sans-serif type; 270 sheets of 240 were thus overprinted, and this number was expected to last until a fresh supply of stamps arrived from England.

*Adhesives.* 10c. on 30c., green; black surcharge.  
\$1 on 96c., black " "

**India.**—We learn from *The L. P.* that the tale of the forged 1 rupee stamps was, as we surmised, only a fresh edition of an old story. The bicoloured stamp has not been forged yet, as far as the Indian authorities are aware, and there is no question at present of any change in the design.

We hear that a misprinted sheet of 2 annas stamps of the current issue escaped from the waste-paper basket and got into circulation recently. It is described as showing a double impression of the head upon each stamp, the top and bottom rows being further and differently variegated. Philatelists are expected to pay dearly for this little mistake.

**Bundi.**—We give an illustration of the design of the new 4 a. stamp, with the value in the upper part of the oval, as described in March.



**Mauritius.**—The *D. B. Z.* reports the receipt of a "specimen" copy of the very fine and large label, of which we append a picture, and by means of which this colony proposes to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of last year. "The Star and Key of the Indian Sea" is a little backward in coming

forward on this occasion, and if it had abstained altogether (as we trust our readers will do from purchasing these curiosities) it would have been better still. We understand that the paper has the large Crown and CA watermark sideways, and that the perforation is 14.

*Adhesive.* 36c., brown-yellow and carmine.



There is said to be a 72c. Jubilation also, but of this we have not yet heard particulars.

The 2c. post cards ran out in the course of March last, and the current 6c. (single and double) were converted into the lower value by surcharging them "2 CENTS" in heavy type, across the stamp, with a bar cancelling the original value and another covering the words "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE." The copy sent us is the first half of the double card, with the lower portion cut away to remove the inscription in the left lower corner. Varieties may be looked for!

*Post Card.* 2c., in black, on 6c., purple on buff.

The number surcharged is said to have been 25,000; there was a great run upon them of course!

**New South Wales.**—Our publishers have recently received supplies of the current 1d., 2d., 2½d., 9d., and 10d., the first three of which are perf. 12 all round, while the other two are perf. 11×12. The 10d. was chronicled with this perforation twelve months ago, but the 9d. was then received perf. 12. We have also some varieties of the 2d. of the wood-engraved type of last year, which we note again here, as we do not seem to have given all particulars,

*Adhesive.* 9d. on 10d., red-brown (1897); perf. 11×12.  
2d., dull blue (1897) " "  
2d. " " " " " "  
2d., very deep blue (1897) " "  
1d., rose-red (1898) " "  
2d., pale ultramarine (1898) " "  
2½d., mauve (1897) " "

**New Zealand.**—We append the Picture Gallery of which we gave a descriptive catalogue last month. *Le T.-P.* states that the perforation is 15 all round, but that is only one set!







In addition to all this high art, the interests of scientific philately appear to have been thoughtfully provided for by the issue of an *Error*, or *Essay*. Two dies were engraved for the 2½d. value, differing in various particulars, as described in Mr. Phillips' notes, one of them having the name of the lake spelt "WAKITIPU," instead of "WAKATIPU." In spite of this serious difference between the "kat" and the "kit," a plate was constructed from the *error* die, and a large supply printed from it, the whole of which was sent out to New Zealand. Thus, while London was fully furnished with *kats*, New Zealand was principally supplied with *kits*, which were eagerly bought up by local enthusiasts, and will doubtless come upon the English market in due course. Then, instead of a catastrophe, the collector will have a "kit" as trophy!

**Queensland.**—*The Australian Ph.* notes a variety of the 2d. of 1882 lettered "QUEENSLAND," the first stroke of the "u" being so defective as to produce a letter "j." No doubt this is not one of a group of four types, but an accidental variety, due to filling up of a line. The same journal tells us that the ½d. wrapper has appeared with the instruction in six lines.

*Wrapper.* ½d., green on manilla; 6-line instruction.

**South Australia.**—*The Australian Ph.* announces the 2½d. in a new shade.

*Adhesive.* 2½d., deep blue; *perf.* 13.

**Straits Settlements.**—*Johore.*—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles three new values of the type, etc., of 1896.

*Adhesives.* 10 c., green and black.  
25 c., " violet.  
50 c., " carmine.

**Pahang.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* announces the receipt of three values of the current issue of Perak, surcharged "Pahang," in what colour is not stated. If the issues of these States are to be mixed up in this way, we might as well go back to the old days of innumerable varieties.

*Adhesives.* 10 c., lilac and orange; *same surcharged.*  
25 c., green and carmine  
50 c., " black

**Tasmania.**—A correspondent very kindly sends us specimens of two of the illustrated envelopes (one 2d. and one 2½d.) which we noted in January. The pictures appear to be lithographed, and the ink has rather a tendency to

smudge and come off. There is nothing to be added to the description previously given, except that the space left for the address is inconveniently small.

**Turks Islands.**—We have received size G (the only one issued at present) of the Registration envelope with stamp on the flap. The words "REGISTRATION FEE" are in *sans-serif* capitals, in a straight line 29½ mm. long, above the stamp; the place for the address is in the old position, not on the flap side.

**Western Australia.**—Mr. Manghirmalani kindly sends us an official envelope hand-stamped with a device inscribed "COLONIAL SECRETARY, WESTERN AUSTRALIA," in a circular band, with something undecipherable in the centre. It is no doubt a so-called "Frank" stamp, similar to those employed elsewhere, some of which are catalogued, while others, equally worthy of consideration, are not. They are not *Postage* stamps, but simply marks indicating official correspondence, which, because it is official, is transmitted free.

A correspondent in this colony assures us that both issues of the Coolgardie Cycle Express Stamps were really in use for prepaying letters, &c., to various places north of Coolgardie, with which at that time there was no postal communication. The 1s. and 2s. 6d., *blue*, were issued in 1894, and the Camel Series in 1896. A camel was employed on this route for the conveyance of the heavy packages of newspapers, &c., and a photograph of the animal itself formed the design for the centre of the stamps. The Lake Lefroy post was in work for a very short time only, and the stamp was suppressed by the Government on account of its bearing the word "POSTAGE."

## PART II.

**Argentine Republic.**—A correspondent in Monte Video has shown our publishers a copy of the 5 c., current type, printed in the exact shade of the 2 c. This is stated to be an error of impression, but whether it was actually put in circulation or not we do not know.

*Adhesive.* 5 c., green; *error.*

**Austria.**—We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the new 2 kr. card for Bohemia differs considerably in the formula from the previous issues, and is inscribed "Deutsch-Bohm.," instead of "Bohm." only.

**Belgium.**—*Le T.-P.* gives us various pieces of information in reference to the stamps of this country. The 35 c. without the coupon below (the last of the unsabbatarian stamps left in stock) is withdrawn from circulation, the conscience of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs no longer permitting him to sanction its use. To balance this, some of further reprinting of early issues has taken place, the 1 c. of 1861 in *yellow-green*, the 10 c. of the same type in *lilac-brown*, the 10 c. of 1865 in *iron-grey*, and the 1 c. of 1866 in the same tint; all upon thin wove paper, and, we suppose, imperforate. Some of these have never been demonetized; surely they should not be let loose without the coupon! Finally, we are told that the 2 c., *yellow*, of current type, exists on the watermarked paper used for the railway stamps. There seems to be some mystery about this variety, it does not appear that any one has seen it; but Count d'Assche (no relation to Lord —, we presume) states that "a person worthy of all confidence" said that he had a block of twelve specimens in 1895, and the same fortunate nobleman has heard of three other copies, all of which are reported to have come from the Post Office at Tournai.

**Congo State.**—*Le Timbrophile Belge* announces the issue (in Brussels?), on the 9th inst., of two new stamps of the familiar oblong shape, each with a pretty picture in the centre in *black*. A 3 fr. 50 c. value, to take the place of those surcharged for Parcel Post, and a 10 fr. to replace that of 1891, the stock of which is stated to be exhausted. *Perf.* 14½.

*Adhesives.* 3 fr. 50 c., black and vermilion.  
10 francs " green.

**Chili.**—We give an illustration of the design of the new Unpaid Letter stamps, which we chronicled last month. We have seen some of the values, and our correspondent mentions sheets (of 100?) of the 1 c. and 2 c., from which

we gather that the values are not all on one sheet, as described last month.

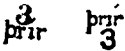


**China.**—Our next illustration shows the type of the 1 cent stamp described in March.

**Denmark.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* tells us that the 50 øre has appeared with the current perforation.

*Adhesive.* 50 øre, purple and brown; *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Iceland.**—We made a mistake last month in describing the two types of the figure "3" in the recent surcharges. They are, as shown in the accompanying illustrations (which also show the two types of the word "þrir"), an ordinary figure and a block figure. We are shown a used specimen with the second type of this surcharge (both figure and word) upside down; it seems curious that both should be inverted, and it raises hopes of endless permutations and combinations!



**Egypt.**—We have received copies of the 2 piastres Unpaid Letter stamps converted into 3 millîmes, as previously announced. The surcharge is printed diagonally, in black, "3 Millîmes," followed by a line of Arabic characters which doubtless express the same meaning. A correspondent tells us that he has also seen a letter bearing one and a half of the 2 mil. stamp, which was ordered to be thus employed provisionally.

*Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 3 mil. on 2 piast., orange.

**France.**—We are informed that the 1 a. on 10c., brown, Unpaid Letter stamp, for use in Zanzibar, exists with the surcharge inverted; our informant gives the colour of the overprint as blue.

**Hayti.**—*Le T.-P.* informs us that the stock of 2 c. stamps ran short recently in this Republic, and that in consequence the remainders of the 20 c. of 1893 were converted into the lower value, and, when these were exhausted, the 20 c. stamps of 1896 were similarly served. No description of the overprint is given.

*Adhesives.* 2 c. on 20 c., brown.  
2 c. on 20 c., orange.

We have since been shown the second of the two by Mr. Zissler, and find that the surcharge is in red, and of the type employed in 1890 and 1892.

**Japan.**—We have received the 4 + 4 sen card chronicled last month; the colour of the impression is difficult to describe, but there is very little violet in it, and the card is of a very pale tint; we should be rather inclined to call it *dull chocolate on cream*. It seems a suitable combination.

**Madagascar.**—*British Inland Mail.*—Messrs. H. Croxton & Co. send us some of the type-set labels described under this head a few years ago, together with a copy of a letter regarding them, which they tell us they received from Mr. S. P. Porter, the Acting British Vice-Consul at Antananarivo. Mr. Porter's letter, which is dated March 24, 1898, states:—

"In reply to your letter of February 23rd, I have the honour to inform you that the postage stamps enclosed, which I now return herewith, were authorized by the Malagasy Government, and were used for outgoing letters posted in Antananarivo during the late war."

Now an Acting British Vice-Consul is an official for whom we entertain the highest possible amount of respect, so long as he sticks to Vice-Consular business, but as a general rule when Consular officers begin to tell us about postal matters we feel somewhat sceptical. Still, this information may be all right as far as it goes; the Malagasy Government was probably willing at that period to authorize any kind of letter and parcel-carrying service, if indeed any authorization was necessary under the circumstances. The service that

made use of these labels was evidently a private one; it may have done some letter-carrying business, but its "stamps" are at best only private locals. The copies before us are all printed in black, the 4d. on laid, the other values on wove paper: 1d., grey-blue, 4d., white, 6d., yellow, 8d., salmon, 1s., brown, 2s., rose, 4s., grey. All are neatly cancelled with a circular date stamp, which we should suppose has been applied to them in sheets; sheets exist at any rate, as we are informed that some of them show the watermark, "Superior Tinted Paper 1888." We cannot recommend these to any but specialists in dubious locals ("do buy us" is what all articles of this nature seem to say). We have since seen some small sheets of these labels, all duly obliterated.

**Morocco.**—We have received a letter from a correspondent in Tangiers explaining that the Unpaid Letter stamps, issued by one of the local courier services, are required for use on letters and packets handed by one office (consular or local) to another for transmission, where a part of the charge at all events has to be collected from the receiver. This is quite intelligible, and we do not doubt that Postage Due stamps are quite as necessary as those to denote Postage Paid. All the labels are on the same footing as the Chinese, German, and other private local issues; their issue is under no Government control, and the power to multiply varieties is very liable to abuse for the purpose of drawing revenue from collectors.

*Fez-Mesquinez.*—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* chronicles a series of these Unpaid Letter labels for this post.

*Unpaid Letter Stamps.* 5 c., blue value in green.  
10 c., green " carmine.  
20 c., carmine " grey-brown.  
30 c., brown " violet.  
40 c., violet " brown.  
50 c., brown " blue.  
60 c., lilac " vermilion.  
1 fr., red-brown " blue.

*The A. J. of Ph.* tells us of a series of oblong stamps, bearing a picture of a hermitage or a summer-house, or it may even be a Morocco-bound Post Office, for a three-cornered service between Mazagan, Azemour, and Morocco. There are said to be seven values, from 5 c. to 1 peseta, but only the lowest, in green, had reached New York.

**Orange Free State.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes a new variety of the 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. card, with the 2d. adhesive surcharged "1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.," in black. The type of the numerals differs from that previously employed, and there is no period after the letter "d."

*Post Card.* (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d on 2d., mauve) black on white.

**Persia.**—*Le T.-P.* announces the issue of three new wrappers with stamp of the type of 1894, on yellowish paper, 82 x 300 mm.

*Wrappers.* 2 (ch.), brown.  
3 " lilac.  
6 " yellow.

*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles some new post cards, the design of which differs from that of the issue of 1894 in having the portrait of the present Shah, Muzaffer-ed-Din, on the stamp.

*Post Cards.* 2 ch., brown on buff.  
2+2 ch. " "  
5 ch., rose " "  
5+5 ch. " "

**Portugal.**—We give illustrations of all the beautiful things so lavishly provided by this country for the benefit of collectors in all parts of the globe, and we feel that it is unnecessary for us to add anything to the description and recommendation of them which we gave last month. We would only remind our readers that each of these works of art (with the exception of one to be noticed presently) exists with the name of each of the seven places where they are supposed to be used, the name (and in the case of India, Macao, and Timor, the value) alone being altered.



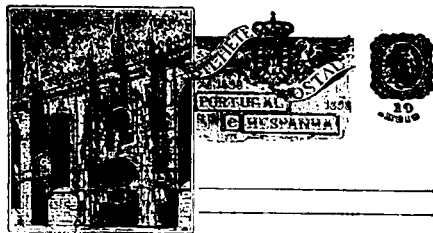


Our next illustration gives the design of the Unpaid Letter labels, issued on the 1st of May; the use of these interesting curiosities being confined to Portugal itself, there is only one set. Value in black upon all; perf. 12.

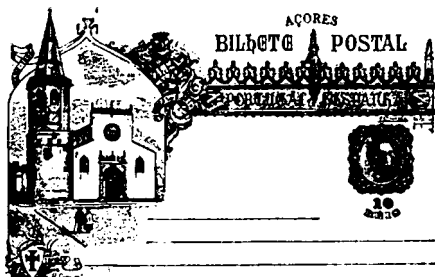


- Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 r., black.  
 10 r., lilac.  
 20 r., flesh.  
 50 r., grey.  
 100 r., carmine on rose.  
 200 r., brown on buff.

Finally we have the cards, which are even more beautiful than the stamps; each of the seven (a lucky number, seven) places has a full set of the eight varieties of 10 reis, 1/2 tanga or 2 avos cards, and four varieties of the higher value—the latter varieties are, unfortunately, only shown on the backs of the cards, and we therefore do not give illustrations of them.



Do lado de trás do cartão a seguinte.



Do lado de trás do cartão a seguinte.



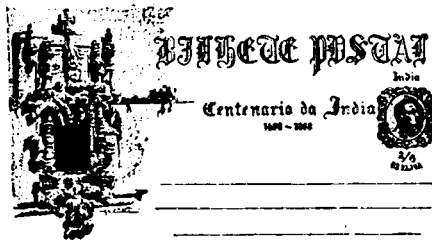
Do lado de trás do cartão a seguinte.



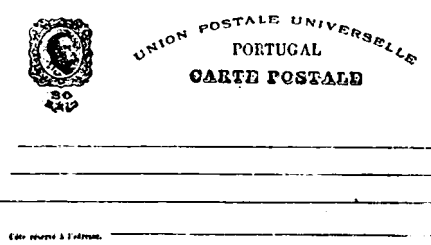
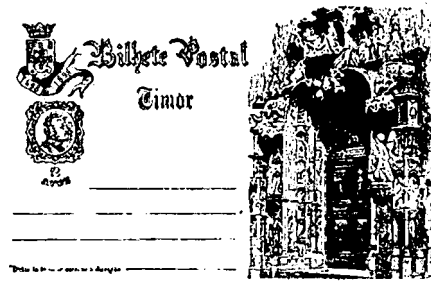
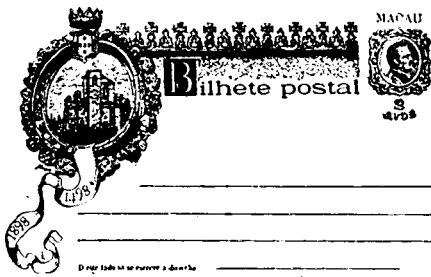
Do lado de trás do cartão a seguinte.



Do lado de trás do cartão a seguinte.



Do lado de trás do cartão a seguinte.



We do not recommend these pretty things to all our readers, but it is fair to say that they are quite straightforward and honest; there is no question of "tiding over," or anything of that kind, it is simply a matter of raising the wind—on the good old Ortonian principle of "Some people got plenty brains, no money; other people got plenty money, no brains." They are very cheap too, there's a lot of high art for the money, especially in the cards, which would make a very artistic and inexpensive wall paper for the sanctum of any enthusiastic philatelist; in short, we may say that, for the sort of people that like this sort of thing, these are just the sort of thing that they would like!

**Horta.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes a curious error of one of the current post cards, showing the name and value (which value is not stated) printed across the face of the stamp, instead of in the places provided for them; showing that the cards are produced at two impressions, although all in the same colour.

**Roumania.**—*The L. P.* reports the 1 leu stamp perf. 11½, and adds that all except the highest three values of the current series exist perf. 11½ × 13½ (or 13).

*Adhesive.* 1 leu, brown and rose; *perf.* 11½.

**Russian Levant.**—We are reminded that our publishers' Catalogue does not include the cards of this post. We chronicled them in November, 1895, and we make this note to assist us in remembering them for the next edition of Part. III.

**Russian Locals.**—*Our Journ.*—We give an illustration of the stamp which we chronicled in February. Our readers may note that the ugly duckling, which figured on previous issues, has grown into a goose, and may be confidently expected to become a swan in time.



**Soumy.**—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that this district, which abandoned the use of stamps so long ago as 1872, has taken to them again, and issued a label of the accompanying design, with a ground of blue dots.

*Adhesive.*  
5 kop., carmine and blue; *perf.* 13.

**Servia.**—A correspondent at Belgrade very kindly sends us a copy of a new 10 paras post card, which was issued about May 1st.

It is of the type of the cards of 1895, but printed in rose, like the lower value.

*Post Card.* 10 par., rose on buff; 138 × 90 mm.

**Siam.**—A correspondent at Hong Kong tells us that he has received information from the Post Office at Bangkok, to the effect that no 4 atts on 1 att stamp was ever made there, thus confirming the report we published in February. We have received copies of the "3 Atts." on 12 atts, chronicled last month; the word has a capital "A" and is followed by a stop, the value being repeated in Siamese below. We have not seen any varieties of type at present.

**South African Republic.**—We have received the 5s., *slate*, chronicled some time back, but we believe only recently issued; it is all in one colour, and with the word of value in the singular.

**Spain.**—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the stamp for members of the Chamber of Deputies, the use of which was stated to have been abolished, has reappeared in a new colour.

*Official Stamp.* No value, blue; *perf.* 14.

**Turkey.**—We give an illustration of the design of the Thessalian articles chronicled last month. It seems to have been a "happy thought" on the part of the Turks to provide the Greeks with a little memento of a pleasant visit and a still more pleasing departure. There is money in it too! The beauty of the design, combined with the historical interest of the occasion, is said to be likely to cause these labels to be in great demand; but we believe that the supply will be quite equal thereto.



**United States.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* alludes to an issue of "Franked envelopes" (of a similar nature to those of Wells, Fargo & Co.) by the Alaska Pacific Express Company, for letters to the various ports in Alaska, to which the Government service is irregular and infrequent. The envelopes, which bear the Company's frank in addition to the U.S. 2 c. embossed stamp, are sold at 10 c. each; our contemporary does not, however, give any description of the design or colour of the "Frank," or state whether it has any indication of value.

**Uruguay.**—Our publishers send us a copy of the 5 c. of 1883 (Type 19), imperforate, and surcharged "OFFICIAL" (Type 91), also the current 2 c. and 5 c. with the same overprint, in each case in black.

*Official Stamps.* 5 c., blue (of 1883); *imperf.*  
2 c., red-lilac (of 1897).  
5 c., green ( " )

We are told also of the 5 c., green, with the "Paz" surcharge inverted. This is more the sort of peace that they are accustomed to in those parts.

# THE LATER ISSUES OF MEXICO FROM 1884.

With the Prices at which they can be supplied by our Publishers.

TAKING advantage of the presence in London of two philatelists from the other side of the Atlantic who are well-known experts in the stamps of Mexico, we have, with their assistance, made a thorough examination of our stock of the stamps of that country, with the result that we have entirely remodelled our lists from the year 1884 down to to-day. This has naturally necessitated a great many alterations in prices, and we therefore publish the following revised list, which is intended to supersede the corresponding one in our current Catalogue.

We think that both the general collector and the specialist will discover that the present list, although including many hitherto unchronicled varieties of perforation, errors of colour, etc., has been very much simplified, and nothing has now been catalogued that cannot be easily identified.

One of the most important alterations we have made is to abolish the distinction between the so-called "wove" and "laid" papers, the fact being that the difference is more apparent than real; none of the sheets ever show "laid" lines throughout, nor is the nature of these lines identical with that of the lines in papers universally accepted by philatelists as *laid*.

These remarks apply to all the papers employed from 1884 up to the present time—whether without or with watermark—with the exception of the paper ruled with blue lines which was used for the issue of 1887.



16\*

1884.

NO WATERMARK.

Cat. No.	Type No.		(a) Perf. 12.	
			Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
281	16	1 cent., green	0 2	0 1
282	2	" "	0 3	0 3
283	3	" "	0 4	0 2
284	4	" "	0 6	0 3
285	5	" "	0 6	0 2
286	6	" "	0 6	0 3
287	10	" "	1 6	0 1
288	12	" "	1 6	0 4
289	20	" "	2 0	0 4
290	25	" "	—	0 4
291	50	" "	0 9	—
292	1	peso, blue	1 0	1 0
293	2	pesos, blue	2 0	2 0
294	5	" "	—	20 0
295	10	" "	—	35 0

ERROR OF COLOUR.

296	16	1 cent., blue	30 0	—
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(b) Perf. 11.

297	16	1 cent., green	—	2 6
298	2	" "	—	—
299	6	" "	—	—
300	10	" "	—	—

\* The numbers of the types are the same as those in the current Catalogue.

Cat. No.	Type No.		(c) Imperf.	
			Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
301	16	1 cent., green	1 0	—
302	4	" "	3 0	—
303	10	" "	1 6	—
304	50	" "	—	2 6

NOTE.—All the green stamps of this issue may be divided into blue-greens and yellow-greens, and intermediate shades.

With regard to the stamps perf. 11, no doubt other values besides those given above exist with this perforation.

1885.

NO WATERMARK.

(a) Perf. 12.

305	16	1 cent., pale green	0 6	—
306	2	" carmine	0 6	0 3
307	3	" red-brown	0 9	0 3
308	4	" red	3 6	—
309	5	" blue	0 9	0 3
310	6	" brown	1 6	0 6
311	10	" orange	2 6	0 3
312	12	" olive-brown	4 0	2 0
313	25	" pale blue	20 0	10 0

(b) Perf. 11.

314	16	10 cent., orange	15 0	2 6
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NOTE.—Other values no doubt exist with this perforation. No. 305, the 1 cent., pale green, of this issue need not be confounded with any of the numerous shades of the 1 cent., No. 281—all these are much darker than No. 305.



17

1886.

NO WATERMARK.

(a) Perf. 12.

315	17	1 cent., yellow-green	0 4	0 2
316	2	" carmine	0 4	0 2
317	3	" lilac	1 0	0 3
318	4	" "	1 0	—
319	5	" ultramarine	0 8	0 1
320	6	" lilac	1 6	0 6
321	10	" "	1 0	0 1
322	12	" "	2 0	2 0
323	20	" "	—	15 0
324	25	" "	20 0	7 6

(b) Perf. 11.

325	17	10 cent., lilac	—	—
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NOTE.—Other values probably exist perforated 11.

1887.

NO WATERMARK.

(a) Perf. 12.

326	17	1 cent., blue-green	0 6	0 2
327	3	" scarlet	0 4	0 2
328	4	" "	1 0	0 3
329	6	" "	1 6	0 4
330	10	" "	0 8	0 1
331	20	" "	6 0	1 0
332	25	" "	1 6	1 6

(b) Perf. 6.

333	17	1 cent., green	—	0 8
334	2	" carmine	4 0	1 3
335	5	" ultramarine	2 0	0 9
336	10	" lilac	3 0	0 3
337	10	" scarlet	—	3 0

(c) Perf. compound of 12 and 6.

Cat. No.	Type No.		Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
338	17	1 cent., green	20 0	...
339	5	ultramarine	—	—
340	10	lilac	—	—

NOTE.—During the course of the year 1887 paper ruled with blue lines (law paper) was provisionally used; this paper was of inferior quality, and the postal authorities found that the sheets perforated by the machines then in use had a tendency to fall to pieces when handled. In order to remedy this defect, they altered certain machines by shortening every alternate pin. Stamps perforated by these altered machines gauge 6 instead of the ordinary 12, and these machines were used not only for the stamps printed on the ruled paper, but also for those printed on the regular paper. Besides stamps perforated 12 or 6, many varieties of compounds of these two are occasionally found. These varieties arose in this way. It was the practice to perforate a number of sheets at one stroke of the machine, the consequence being that the shortened pins reached down to and pierced the upper sheets, while the lower sheets were only operated upon by the longer pins. It appears that the shortened pins were not of uniform length, and in consequence the following curious result ensued: the upper sheets were perforated 12 and the lower ones 6, but one or more of the intermediate sheets were perforated partly 12 and partly 6, the two perforations following one another in the same line of holes. We are indebted for this information to one of the gentlemen above mentioned, who saw the machines actually at work.

1887.

PAPER RULED WITH BLUE LINES ON THE FACE OR BACK.

(a) Perf. 12.

341	17	1 cent., green	—	4 0
342	2	carmine	15 0	2 6
343	5	ultramarine	15 0	2 0
344	10	scarlet	—	1 6

(b) Perf. 6.

345	17	1 cent., green	—	0 8
346	2	carmine	—	1 3
347	5	ultramarine	2 0	0 9
348	10	lilac	3 0	0 3
349	10	scarlet	—	4 0

(c) Perf. compound of 12 and 6.

350	17	1 cent., green	—	—
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1890.

WMK. "CORREOSEUM" ON EACH ROW OF 10 STAMPS.

(a) Perf. 12.

351	17	1 cent., yellow-green	0 3	0 2
352	2	carmine	0 3	0 2
353	3	vermilion	0 6	0 3
354	4	"	1 6	0 5
355	5	ultramarine	1 0	0 2
356	6	vermilion	1 0	0 4
357	10	"	2 0	0 2
358	20	"	2 0	1 0
359	25	"	2 0	—

(b) Perf. 11.

360	17	1 cent., yellow-green	10 0	—
361	2	carmine	2 0	2 0
362	3	vermilion	12 6	—
363	4	"	—	—
364	5	ultramarine	—	5 0
365	6	vermilion	—	10 0
366	10	"	10 0	4 0
367	20	"	15 0	—
368	25	"	—	—

NOTE.—The watermark was so arranged that when the sheets were printed in register each stamp showed one letter of the watermark. But owing to the large margins, when the sheet is out of register, the marginal stamps from any side of it may be found without watermark.

1892.

THE SAME. COLOURS CHANGED.

Cat. No.	Type No.		Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
369	17	1 cent., blue-green	0 4	0 2
370	2	rose-lake	5 0	2 0
371	3	orange	0 5	0 2
372	4	"	0 8	0 6
373	6	"	0 8	0 6
374	10	"	2 6	0 2
375	20	"	4 0	—
376	25	"	1 6	0 5

(b) Perf. 11.

377	17	1 cent., blue-green	5 0	—
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1892.

THE SAME WATERMARK.

Perf. 12.

378	16	5 pesos, blue-green	—	50 0
379	10	"	—	70 0
380	17	5 " crimson	45 0	45 0
381	10	"	65 0	65 0

1893-5.

THIN, HARD PAPER. SAME WATERMARK.

(a) Perf. 12.

382	17	1 cent., green	0 1	0 2
383	2	carmine	0 2	0 2
384	2	dull red	0 3	0 3
385	3	scarlet	0 6	0 6
386	4	"	1 6	0 6
387	5	light blue (shades)	0 5	0 1
388	5	ultramarine	0 1	—
389	6	scarlet	0 6	0 4
390	10	"	0 2	0 2
391	12	"	2 0	6 0
392	20	"	0 5	0 3
393	25	"	0 5	0 3

(b) Perf. 11.

394	17	1 cent., green	1 6	0 6
395	2	carmine	2 0	2 0
396	3	scarlet	0 6	—
397	4	"	25 0	—
398	5	ultramarine	3 0	0 4
399	6	scarlet	6 0	2 6
400	10	"	8 0	0 3
401	20	"	4 0	3 6
402	25	"	4 0	—

(c) Perf. 5½.

403	17	1 cent., green	8 0	3 6
404	3	scarlet	0 6	—
405	4	"	20 0	—
406	5	blue	5 0	0 6
407	10	scarlet	8 0	0 3
408	25	"	20 0	—

(d) Perf. compound of 11 and 5½.

409	17	1 cent., green	8 0	4 0
410	5	blue	10 0	5 0
411	10	scarlet	8 0	0 6
412	25	"	15 0	—

NOTE.—The perforation 5½, as well as the compounds of 11 and 5½, arise from a similar cause to the corresponding varieties of the 1887 issue, as explained in a previous note.





1895.

SAME PAPER AND WATERMARK.

Cat. No.	Type No.	Perf. 12.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
413	18	1 cent., green	0 2	0 1
414	"	2 " carmine	0 3	0 2
415	"	3 " chestnut	0 4	0 2
416	19	4 " orange-red	0 6	0 6
417	"	4 " orange	0 4	0 3
418	20	5 " ultramarine	0 4	0 2
419	21	10 " rose-lilac	0 9	0 2
420	19	12 " olive-brown	1 0	—
421	"	12 " chestnut (error)	15 0	—
422	21	15 " greenish blue	1 3	—
423	"	20 " lake	1 6	0 6
424	"	50 " violet	2 6	—
425	22	1 peso, brown	5 0	—
426	"	5 pesos, rose-red	22 6	—
427	"	10 " blue	40 0	—

1896-97.

WATERMARK "R.M." IN A MONOGRAM.

Cat. No.	Type No.	Perf. 12.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
428	18	1 cent., green	0 2	0 2
429	"	2 " carmine	0 3	0 2
430	"	3 " chestnut	0 6	0 4
431	19	4 " orange	0 8	0 6
432	20	5 " ultramarine	0 9	0 4
433	21	10 " rose-lilac	—	—
434	19	12 " olive-brown	1 6	—
435	21	15 " blue-green	—	—
436	"	20 " dull rose	—	—
437	"	50 " violet	4 0	—
438	22	1 peso, brown	—	4 0
439	"	5 pesos, rose-red	—	—
440	"	10 " blue	45 0	25 0

1897.

WATERMARK EAGLE AND "R.M." IN ROMAN CAPITALS.

Cat. No.	Type No.	Perf. 12.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
441	18	1 cent.	—	—
442	"	2 " "	—	—
443	"	3 " "	—	—
444	19	4 " orange-red	—	—
445	20	5 " ultramarine	—	—
446	21	10 " "	—	—
447	19	12 " olive-brown	0 9	0 3
448	21	15 " "	—	—
449	"	20 " dull rose	1 0	—
450	"	50 " violet	2 6	—
451	22	1 peso, brown	—	—

NOTE.—Some of the values in the last set are not yet to hand.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



1884-93.

NO WATERMARK.

Cat. No.	Type No.	Perf. 12.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
700	71	Scarlet (1884)	0 6	0 6
701	"	Olive-brown (1887)	0 6	0 2
702	"	Orange (1888)	0 6	0 2
702a	"	" perf. 11	—	—
703	"	Blue-green (1893)	0 3	0 3

1894.

WMK. "CORROSEUM"

Cat. No.	Type No.	Perf. 12.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
704	71	Ultramarine, perf. 12	0 3	—
705	"	" " 11	0 6	—
706	"	" " 5½	0 6	0 6
707	"	" " 11 × 5½	2 0	0 8
708	"	Carmine " 11	—	—

1895.

SAME WATERMARK.

Perf. 12.

(a) Surcharged "OFICIAL" in black.

709	18	1 cent., green	0 2	—
710	"	2 " carmine	0 3	—
711	"	3 " chestnut	0 4	—
712	19	4 " orange-red	0 9	—
713	"	4 " orange	—	—
714	20	5 " ultramarine	0 6	—
715	21	10 " rose-lilac	1 0	—
716	19	12 " olive-brown	1 6	—
717	21	15 " greenish blue	1 6	—
718	"	20 " dull rose	2 0	—
719	"	50 " violet	—	—
720	22	1 peso, brown	7 6	—
721	"	5 pesos, rose-red	—	—
722	"	10 " blue	—	—

(b) Surcharged in red.

723	18	1 cent., green	—	Set of 10, unused, 15s.
724	"	2 " carmine	—	
725	"	3 " chestnut	—	
726	19	4 " orange-red	—	
727	20	5 " ultramarine	—	
728	21	10 " rose-lilac	—	
729	19	12 " olive-brown	—	
730	21	15 " greenish blue	—	
731	"	20 " dull rose	—	
732	"	50 " violet	—	

THE U.S. NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL CASE.

THE case of the United States v. The Walter S. Scott Stamp Co. came to trial before Judge Lacombe and a jury on April 14th and 15th. The facts of the case having all been conceded by stipulation, all that remained was for the learned Judge to decide on the law.

The case for the United States was presented by the District Attorney, Frank Lloyd, while the defendant was represented by L. G. Rosenblatt and Chas. Fred Adams.

April 14th, 1898.

Mr. Lloyd opened for the plaintiff.

Mr. Rosenblatt opened for the defence, and read in evidence extracts from *Tiffany's History of U.S. Postage Stamps*, tending to show that the postage stamp system was adopted for the convenience of the public and to enable all applicants to purchase the same at wholesale or retail for prepayment of postage.

April 15th, 1898.

The three stipulations were offered in evidence and are marked respectively Exhibit 1, Exhibit 2, and Exhibit 3.

Mr. Rosenblatt: I ask the Court to direct a verdict for the defendant.

The Court: I am prepared now to dispose of this somewhat extraordinary case. It is an action for replevin in which the plaintiff, the Government of the United States, through the Post Office Department, claims title to a lot of postage stamps, that is, newspaper and periodical postage stamps, and the Marshal has levied upon them. They are divided into three classes. The first comprises newspaper and periodical stamps under the Act of 1865, or prior to 1865, as to which it is now conceded by the plaintiff that the facts do not warrant a finding in the plaintiff's favour except as to the one-cent stamps, as to which contention is still made. The second class contains certain stamps which are referred to as "specimen stamps." With regard to these the situation is this: In 1875, over the signature of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who is one that, in the organization of the Department, has special charge of stamps, etc., there was a circular issued from the Post Office Department, Washington, D.C., stating that "the Department is prepared to furnish upon application at face value specimens of adhesive postage stamps issued under its auspices, as follows." Then follows a list of various stamps running back as far as 1847, and including the various issues and denominations now in suit. This circular was sent broadcast throughout the community, and was never cancelled or repudiated by the Postmaster-General. Upon the strength of this circular the confiding citizen applies to the Post Office Department, receives the stamps, pays the money, the Post Office Department covers the money into the Treasury of the United States and, having done so, turns round and insists that the same stamps were stolen, embezzled, and purloined from the United States and are still its property, not because any Act of Congress has prohibited the sale, but because some years after the circular was issued the Postmaster-General made regulations forbidding postmasters to sell this particular kind of stamp. Comment on such a performance as that would seem to be wholly superfluous. If it were a transaction between private parties a well-known phrase of the police court would most properly describe it.

There remains, however, a third class covering other stamps, which are not specimen stamps, and are not within the terms of this circular offering them for sale, and we must look into the situation with regard to those. Except for one lot of six stamps, described as newspaper stamps, 1895, etc., being lot No. 141, all of these stamps are issued in or prior to 1875, except two lots, 132 and 134, which seem to have been issued in 1879. The newspaper stamps, so-called, are postage stamps undoubtedly—so conceded—the description of them in the Regulation, indeed in this circular, is such that it is plain that they are, as one would infer that they were without any evidence, postage stamps. From the time that the Government began to print and circulate postage stamps to facilitate the prepayment of postage on letters, the Postmaster-General or Post Office Department, or whoever has had them in charge has been authorized to sell them or have them distributed at places where persons who needed to use them could purchase them, and in some Acts he has been required so to do. I do not find, and I am not referred to, any Act of Congress prohibiting the sale of this particular kind of stamp. On the contrary, the Act of 1874, Section 6, which authorizes the issue of such stamps within the years which we have last referred to, provides that the parcels containing the newspapers and periodicals "shall be weighed in bulk, and postage paid thereon by a special adhesive stamp, to be devised and furnished by the Postmaster-General, which shall be affixed to such matter or to the sack containing the same or upon a memorandum of such mailing, (or) otherwise, as the Postmaster may from time to time provide by regulations." That is to say the Postmaster-General is to provide regulations as to how the stamps shall be affixed; but there is nothing at all in the Act prohibiting his selling such stamps to an individual who wants to use them to pay his postage with. It is claimed, however, that under the general powers of the Postmaster-General to make regulations for the government of the service, regulations have been made prohibiting the sale of this kind of stamp. Upon examination of the quotations from the Regulations of the Post Office Department, which form a part of the stipulation, I am unable to find any regulation prohibiting the sale of these stamps to the public prior to that contained in the Postal Guide of 1881. On the contrary, immediately after

the passage of the Act of 1874, it seems to have been the practice of the Post Office Department to sell these very stamps to the public. In the report of the Postmaster-General for the year 1875, referring to the new stamps which were issued under the Act of 1874, he says that the new system is working very well, and describing the method employed, states that the papers to be mailed are made up in bulk at the publication office, carried to the Post Office and there weighed. The postage is computed on the whole issue, the proper amount in "stamps handed to the Postmaster," etc. etc., which plainly indicates that the stamps must have been in the possession of the citizen who wanted to use them to prepay upon his package. He could not very well "hand them to the Postmaster" unless he had them to hand. It seems clear upon the evidence that the practice under the Act of 1874 immediately after its passage was to sell and deliver these stamps to the public, who, when they wanted their package forwarded, gave stamps for the amount of the proper postage to the Postmaster at the office where they turned it in. Now the record contains no prohibition, prior to that one in the Postal Guide of 1881, against the sale of any of these stamps by Postmasters, and inasmuch as, with the exception of lot 141, they are prior to that date (1881), I reach the conclusion that at the time of the issuance of those stamps there was no statute law of the United States and no regulation adopted under authority of statute prohibiting the sale of such stamps to the public, either by the Post Office Department itself or by such subordinates, Postmasters or others, as might have the stamps in charge.

There remains the single lot of six stamps—one, two, five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents respectively—of the issue of 1895. It appears that under the terms of the so-called Postal Union over seven hundred complete sets of stamps have been issued by the Government without reserving any further right or title or control of their disposition, whether to foreign Governments, or to delegates of those Governments, to the Postal Congress, or to the secretary of the Congress, or where not, is immaterial. The stamps so issued passed wholly out of the power and control of the Federal Government, which no longer held any title to them, and the persons to whom they went could have sold them or done anything else that they pleased with them.

Under those circumstances, in view of the fact that part of those stamps are of the same kind as those which were sold by the Post Office Department under the circular issued in 1875, and the money paid to the Department and covered into the Treasury of the United States; that part of them are of issues which were not prohibited from sale by Act of Congress, but which, on the contrary, were, when they were first issued, sold by Postmasters to the public, and the sale of which has never been prohibited by postal regulations until some years after their issue; and that as to all of them there are 700 sets free to the world which the Post Office Department has issued,—I am unable, such being the only evidence in the case, to sustain the averment of the complaint that the stamps in question here were "stolen, embezzled, and purloined" from the plaintiff, and that they are now the "property of the Government of the United States." For these reasons I shall direct a verdict in favour of the defendant.

Mr. Lloyd: I except to that part of your Honour's charge in which you state that there is no regulation or prohibition of any kind issued by the Government prior to 1881.

The Court: There is nothing other than what you call my attention to here, which is inferential. On that date the language is specific. Prior to that it is inferential, because it says they must put them on the stub.

Mr. Lloyd: That is what I contend—that it is inferential. I ask your Honour to charge that in the absence of any evidence to the contrary the jury are bound to presume that the 700 sets of stamps delivered to the Postal Union under the treaty were issued by the Government for the purpose for which they were intended.

The Court: I decline.

A verdict is found as directed.

Mr. Rosenblatt: I move for judgment on the verdict, and that the Marshal be directed to return the stamps to the defendant.

Motion granted.



## NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

OUR Mr. Stanley Gibbons, who has been wintering in Egypt, was up the Nile some time ago, both at Wady Halfa and at action at Tewfika. At the former place Mr. Gibbons acquired for us the whole stock of the first issues of the Soudanese stamps surcharged on the Egyptian. When he was buying these we are quite sure that Mr. Gibbons had no notion that a simple transaction of this kind would result in questions being asked in the House of Commons, yet such has been the case, as will be seen from the following extract from the London *Daily Chronicle* of May 19th: "A week or two ago we published a letter addressed, on behalf of the Postmaster-General, to Lord Charles Beresford, stating that the Egyptian Post Office was at a loss to account for the sale of Egyptian, instead of Soudanese, stamps to the public at Wady Halfa, a result of which was that the recipients of letters so stamped were charged excess postage, as if the letters had not been prepaid. The explanation appears to be a very simple one. It transpires that the representative of a firm of London stamp importers chanced to be at Wady Halfa, and, there being a large demand for these new Soudan stamps, he bought up the lot. Consequently the officials had to fall back on the Egyptian stamps, which the Post Office authorities here refused to accept."

\* \* \*

THE Crown Agents for the Colonies have asked if we will tender for 240 sheets, each containing 240 stamps of the recently obsolete \$1 Hong Kong stamp. Forty sheets are surcharged in Chinese characters, and 200 sheets are without this surcharge. The Crown Agents state that these stamps have been declared obsolete on account of recent cases of forgery in Hong Kong. They at first stated that no tender under face value would be accepted. Since then they have written to us to know what, in our opinion, is the market value of the stamps, the face value represented being about 57,600 dollars.

We replied to this that we did not want to purchase such a vast quantity of one kind of stamp unless at the price of waste paper, and that we did not think any firm would be found to take them up unless at a quite nominal price. It is as well, however, to put on record the number of stamps that are in the remainders.

\* \* \*

Once a Collector always a Collector. We have had much pleasure in receiving recently from the South of Europe a letter from Colonel J. Speranza, whose name will be well known to the older school of philatelists as one of the first members of the Philatelic Society of London.

Colonel Speranza informs us that he was a member in 1869, at the time when Sir Daniel Cooper was president. He has recently started collecting again in conjunction with his daughters, and we welcome back with much pleasure such an old philatelist into our ranks.

\* \* \*

WE do not think that it has been noticed in English journals that our old friend and Co. sometime agent for the United States of America, Mr. R. F. Albrecht, has recently sold out his entire stock of stamps to the American Collectors' Co., but it is stated that he will still continue to sell stamps at auction and by special catalogue as heretofore. We learn that, following up this move, Mr. Albrecht went into the business of producing souvenir cards in America, for this purpose joining the American Souvenir Card Co. From the *Metropolitan Philatelist* of May 7th we hear that this company, with its capital of 20,000 dollars, has just made an assignment to its creditors. The question we hear asked now is what business Mr. Albrecht will go into next. By the way, the United States boasts three weekly stamp papers now, the *Metropolitan Philatelist*

being the latest and certainly one of the best. It is sold at the low price of one cent per copy, or 25 cents per annum, post free, a remarkable piece of enterprise which we trust will earn the success it so well merits. So far the weekly issues have been very interesting, and we trust their high character will be kept up.

\* \* \*

Hoffman, of Paris. SOME of our readers will no doubt remember the name of this man, who for a considerable time posed as a large dealer, but whose name became much disliked in England

through slurs he tried to cast upon old established firms of stamp auctioneers, who simply carried out his instructions in selling stamps to the highest bidder. We learn now that this Mr. Hoffman has turned out a fraud of the first water. He appears to have bolted from Paris with a large stock of other people's stamps, and it is with much regret we hear that many large dealers of Paris will be heavy sufferers through this man. The balance of the stamps found in his office have been seized by order of the judge, and have been sold at auction for the benefit of his creditors, the last sale having taken place during our stay in Paris on May 3rd last. This sale was the fourth one of the series, but the stamps were all of a very common nature, and prices were very small, nothing worthy to note.

\* \* \*

British Central Africa.

WE have received the following notice from the Acting Postmaster-General of this Protectorate. If large quantities of the stamps in question should be offered to anyone in the trade, it would be as well for them to communicate immediately with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing Street, London, as directed in Mr. Gosling's circular:—

"No. 168/98.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, ZOMBA,  
"BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE,  
"March 23rd, 1898.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to transmit the following information with reference to a case of stamps of this Protectorate that has disappeared whilst *en route* from London to this place. The case was last seen at Chinde on or about the 25th of January, when it was stowed on board a barge in the river Zambesi. It afterwards disappeared, and although it is stated to have been lost overboard, there is no satisfactory evidence that this was so.

"The stamps enclosed were of the 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. issues.

"I shall feel obliged if, in the event of your learning of suspiciously large transactions in B.C.A. stamps of these values, you will kindly communicate with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing Street, London, and also with me direct.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"J. T. GOSLING,

"Acting Postmaster-General.

"Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, London."

\* \* \*

The Booksellers' Dinner.

ON Saturday, May 14th, the annual dinner of the booksellers and publishers of London was held at the King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, under the chairmanship of the Right Hon. Professor James Bryce, M.P. The publishers were represented by all the leading London firms, and there were present many well-known visitors. The philatelic section of the publishing trade was only represented, as far as we can see, by Messrs. William and Edgar Lincoln and C. J. Phillips. The speeches were very interesting. Amongst others, that of the Chairman, in proposing Literature, drew the attention of all publishers to the importance of using better paper in their publications. Mr. Bryce was afraid that 100 years hence many of the commoner classes of newspapers and magazines would be illegible through the wearing away of the paper upon which they were printed. Mr. I. Zangwill made one of the most amusing speeches of the evening. Amongst other things he stated that one lady, thinking to compliment him,

told him that she read one of his books six times over. He replied immediately, "I would far sooner that you had bought six copies," a sentiment that we very often echo in relation to this journal, when we find one number used by quite a number of collectors.

\* \* \*

In order to clear out from our shelves and stock-rooms a quantity of books and albums, to make room for the new edition Imperial British Em-Album, in which some forty tons of paper pipe Postage Stamp Album. have been used, we have decided to materially reduce the price of the British Empire Postage Stamp Album. In future this Album will be sold unbound at 12s. 6d., in place of 21s., and bound at 30s., in place of 42s., as charged formerly. An advertisement of this reduction will be found on the cover of this *Journal*. This is an opportunity that is seldom offered to collectors of securing a thoroughly good and reliable Album for the collection of stamps of Great Britain and her colonies at an extremely low price—in fact, at practically cost price.

\* \* \*

We should also like to draw the attention of collectors to the four different sizes of transparent envelopes we have just had prepared, and which we are now supplying from 5d. to 1s. 2d. per hundred. Particulars will be found at the bottom of the second page of the cover.

\* \* \*

We have received various cuttings from friends and others in New Zealand in reference to the new issue of stamps in that colony. First and foremost in point of interest to stamp collectors will be the information that Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, the printers of the stamps, made an error in the first printing of the 2½d. stamps, the whole of which were apparently sent to New Zealand. We illustrate in the actual size the two stamps, namely, the New Zealand issue and the London issue, side by side. The points of difference are as follows:—



THE NEW ZEALAND ISSUE.

*Error.*

The name of the lake spelt "Wakītipu." On the bottom left-hand corner of the stamp the words appear "Mt. Earnslaw." Under the words "New Zealand," and close up to it, are the words "Postage and Revenue" in small blue letters.

THE LONDON ISSUE.

*The correct and current type.*

The name of the lake is here corrected to "Wakītipu." The words "Mt. Earnslaw" on the bottom left-hand corner of the stamp are entirely removed, and the words "Postage and Revenue" in a frame are substituted in their place. No inscription now appears under the words "New Zealand."

We should advise collectors not to pay a high price for the so-called error, because it cannot be rare. As far as we can gather from our correspondents, the whole of the first shipment to New Zealand, which was a very large one, consisted of these errors, and as they would be on sale at every Post Office throughout the country, they will, of necessity, in a short time find their way to this country, at any rate in a used condition. We have been fortunate enough to secure a limited quantity, and are therefore able to supply to our clients at a moderate price. (See Special Bargains and New Issues.)

### New Wholesale List.

WE have very great pleasure in reintroducing to stamp dealers, stationers, and publishers our new and greatly enlarged Wholesale List, which has not been issued since 1895, as owing to the great increase in our retail trade it was found impossible to devote sufficient time to prepare this list. Now, however, with recent increases in the staff we have been enabled to make arrangements by which the Wholesale List will be issued every few months as heretofore, and will be posted to all dealers on our books. The list is the most important one issued in the trade. It has been entirely reconstructed and rewritten throughout, and contains a large number of stamps very seldom offered by the dozen or hundred, and a vast quantity that would never be found in any other list.

The prices have been most carefully revised, and in every case will be found very moderate, special attention having been paid to this. The motto by which we shall work this Wholesale List in future will be "*Small profits and quick returns.*" In the first page of the list will be found a very important notice to the trade stating *increased discounts* that will be allowed on our albums, publications, stamps, sets, and packets. We shall be pleased to send this Wholesale List post-free and gratis, on application to any stamp dealer known to us, or to any stationer or publisher. In the case of anyone not having an account with us it will be necessary to send the business card or letter heading, as the list will not be supplied to collectors, the prices being entirely and solely trade prices.

## THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

BY PHILOLOGOS.

THE Belgian Postal Authorities have taken steps to ensure the express delivery in the Brussels district of letters, cards, and postal parcels on payment of a fee of 15 centimes. Bicycles will be used for this special delivery. Moreover, Brussels is the only city in Europe in which letters can be posted in the street tramway cars; the letters are collected at the nearest Post Office and again despatched, so far as it is possible, by the tram cars.

\* \* \*

*La Patrie* gives an illustration of a letter sheet bearing an adhesive postage stamp\* under date of "8 Brumaire, year 12," and addressed to "E. Bruix, Councillor of State, Admiral of the National Fleet." The stamp is above the address, and its centre bears a Minerva head, while at the corners are an owl, a cock, a balance, and a mirror encircled by a snake. The stamp was engraved by the engraver Adrieu, who died in 1819. The date of the letter is according to the French Republican calendar, introduced on November 22nd, 1793, and remaining in force until January 1st, 1806; "Brumaire" was the "foggy" month from October 23rd to November 22nd.

\* \* \*

A BERLIN schoolboy, a keen stamp collector, wished to obtain the Kiao-Chau postmark; as he had no young friend there, he was at a loss how to set to work. At last it occurred to him to send a post card addressed to "Mr. Sableman, Merchant in Kiao-Chau, China." The card bore the sender's address also. After due lapse of time the card was returned to Berlin covered with various Kiao-Chau obliterations and remarks, some of them in Chinese ink, as the merchant did not exist, and it could not be delivered. This card is now a highly prized object in that boy's collection.

\* \* \*

THE New York "Pneumatic Post" seems to have fallen upon troublous times. At the end of February 500 letters were greatly damaged at station "P," of which 260 have been restored. Then 50 letters were destroyed in the pipe "H," and, lastly, a box filled with letters reached the Head Post Office soaked through with water. Such misfortunes have so far not been heard of in the Berlin Pneumatic Post. It would be better perhaps if the New York Post Office employed air instead of water in the "blow-post."

\* There appears to be nothing about this label to indicate that it was a postage, or any other kind of stamp. It seems merely to have been a little engraving stuck on the outside of a letter.—Ed. M. J.

## Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

If the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies will forward us short notes of their proceedings, we shall be happy to publish those of them for which we can find space, and to insert notices of newly-formed associations, of which we receive particulars, accompanied by evidence of the genuine nature of such Societies, &c. We will publish also, at least once in each season, particulars of all Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs in the United Kingdom, but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose names may appear in our list.

### THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Honorary President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., &C.  
President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.  
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

THE ninth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on the 18th February.

A letter from Mr. W. Block announcing his desire to resign his membership of the Society was read, and the resignation was directed to be accepted with regret.

The Secretary reported the receipt of information of the death of Mr. T. Notthafft; and Mr. Castle, after reading a letter from Mr. Breitfuss on the subject, bearing testimony to the universal esteem in which the deceased member was held, added a few words deploring the loss sustained by the Society and Philately through Mr. Notthafft's death. On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Bacon, it was resolved, "That the members of the Society have heard with very great regret of the death of Mr. T. Notthafft, and desire to express their sincere sympathy with Mrs. Notthafft in her bereavement."

Mr. Castle also referred to the death of Mons. Donatis, the President of the *Société Française de Timbrologie*; and, after referring to the services rendered by M. Donatis to Philately, moved, "That an expression of sympathy with the *Société Française de Timbrologie* in the loss of its President be sent to the French Society." The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith, was duly carried.

Mr. G. L. Edwards, proposed by Mr. G. Fraser-Melbourne and seconded by the Secretary, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. S. M. Castle then read a paper, entitled "Notes on Minor Varieties of the Stamps of the United States of America," in which he called attention to a number of varieties not usually known, which exist in several of the issues.

THE tenth meeting of the season was held on the 4th March.

The Secretary reported that he had been informed of the death of Mr. Geldard, an announcement that was received with much regret.

The receipt from Mr. E. D. Bacon of a copy of the work of Mr. Hardy and himself, entitled *The Stamp Collector*, was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

Mr. E. S. Davidson, proposed by the Secretary, and seconded by the Assistant Secretary, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. T. Wickham Jones then produced for inspection by the members attending the meeting his collection of stamps of Japan, and in passing round the sheets for examination gave an interesting and careful description of the various issues and all points of interest in connection with the stamps.—From the *London Philatelist*.

### BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting was held at Messrs. Gordon & Co's offices on April 5. Mr. Herbert Atkinson read a paper on the stamps of Cuba and Porto Rico; his remarks were illustrated by his own collection, by a fine collection kindly lent by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and another by Messrs. Harry Hilckes & Co., Limited.

5, MANOR TERRACE, MANNINGHAM.

W. E. WHITE.

### BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—W. B. AVERY, ESQ.  
President—W. T. WILSON, ESQ.  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.  
Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

March 17.—Paper, "Queensland," Mr. W. Pimm. Miss Smallwood was elected a member.

Mr. Pimm read his paper on the stamps of Queensland, illustrating it by means of his own collection, which contained a fair number of almost every variety.

April 21.—Display, "Roumania." Dr. Hill Norris and Mr. R. Kost were elected members. Hearty votes of thanks were given to the following for their donations to the library: Messrs. H. L'Esrange Ewen (*édition de luxe* of his *Standard Priced Catalogue of British Stamps and Postmarks*), J. A. Margoschis (bound volume of the *Junior Stamp Collector*), D. J. Mencarini (*Descriptive Catalogue of the Stamps of the Philippine Islands*).

Owing to the only suitable room for the Exhibition being engaged till somewhat too late for holding same, it has been decided to postpone it till the autumn, when the Committee hope that all those who have so kindly offered exhibits will be able to renew those offers. Date and particulars will be announced in due course.

Messrs. Wilson, Pimm, Cooke, and Johnson then showed the stamps of Roumania.

### MADRID PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THIS Society was formed last year, and holds its meetings at No. 10, Calle de la Victoria, Madrid. Under the present rules both dealers and collectors are admitted to membership. The Society proposes to publish a monthly *Boletín*, to include advertisements of wants and offers. The subscription for foreign members is 6 francs a year, for which they receive the *Boletín*. Further information can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, JORGE SOTO, Zurbano, 20, Madrid.

### MIDLAND COUNTIES STAMP EXCHANGE.

(Established 1886)

Hon. Secretary: W. G. WALTON,  
Feantham Road, Birmingham.

MEMBERS who wish to propose friends are requested to send in names, and all good collectors are invited to join. By the rules there is no subscription due until July, and any lady or gentleman joining now has this time in which to judge the suitability of the club. Good references are indispensable. The subscription is 2/- per annum, but as the *Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* is sent free to all members whose subscriptions are not in arrear, it is practically reduced to 6d. per annum. There are vacancies for one or two good sellers. Prompt monthly settlements both sides. Rules, &c., from the Secretary.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. H. S.—Many thanks for your letter. Anjouan is one of the Comoro Islands. The English name is Johanna.

R. S.—We note the 6d. Fiji, perf. 11. The 1s. Natal, red and orange, on blue, must have had the paper coloured unofficially, perhaps accidentally. All varieties are varieties more or less; some are interesting, some are uninteresting, some are fictitious.

ENQUIRER.—Your calculation is on rather too comprehensive a basis. It is not claimed that every stamp in the Catalogue has doubled in value during the last five years. The practical test to apply would be to offer your collection for sale.

Y. C. A.—We are much obliged for the information as to "CAVE," which confirms our suggestion as to the meaning of the surcharge in the answer to P. de M., in March. We do not know an 8 annas Soruth, and doubt its existence. Varieties of the type-set stamps keep turning up, and we feel confident that some of them are bad, though it is impossible to prove it.

# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## AUSTRIA.

1891-96. Type 9. Perf. 13½.	Each.
2 kr., brown . . . . .	7 6
3 kr., green . . . . .	6 0
5 kr., rose . . . . .	6 0
15 kr., lake . . . . .	5 0

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

1898. Stamps of Great Britain, surcharged in black.	
½d., vermilion . . . . .	0 1
1d., lilac . . . . .	0 2
2d., green and red . . . . .	0 3
4d., green and brown . . . . .	0 6

## CANADA.

1898. Envelope. New Type.	
3 cents, vermilion on white, wove . . . . .	0 3

## CHILI.

1895. Officially sealed.	
Lilac-brown (Santiago) . . . . .	0 9
Black and orange (Valparaiso) . . . . .	1 6
Blue on pale green . . . . .	1 6
Blue on emerald . . . . .	1 6
Brown on buff . . . . .	1 6

## 1898. Unpaid. New Type.

1 centavos, red . . . . .	0 1
2 " " . . . . .	0 2
4 " " . . . . .	0 4
10 " " . . . . .	0 9

## CHINA.

### 1897. Provisionals.

(a) Small numerals.	
10 c. on 6 c., brown . . . . .	3 0
10 c. on 9 c., green . . . . .	2 0
1 c. on 1 c. " . . . . .	0 6
1 c. on 1 c. " . . . . .	used 0 9

### (b) Large numerals.

5 c. on 5 c., yellow . . . . .	0 9
5 c. on 5 c., orange . . . . .	1 0
8 c. on 6 c., brown . . . . .	1 0
8 c. on 6 c., red-brown . . . . .	1 0
10 c. on 12 c., yellow . . . . .	0 9
10 c. on 12 c. " . . . . .	used 1 3
10 c. on 12 c., orange . . . . .	2 0

### 1897. Imperial Post.

4 c., brown . . . . .	used 0 4
5 c., rose . . . . .	0 6
10 c., dark green . . . . .	0 10

## CHINA (GERMAN).

### 1898. Current German Stamps, surcharged in black.

5 pf., green . . . . .	0 1
10 pf., rose-carmine . . . . .	0 3
20 pf., ultramarine . . . . .	0 4
25 pf., orange-yellow . . . . .	0 6

## EGYPT.

### 1893. Provisional.

Surcharged in English and Arabic in black.

3 mils. on 2 piastres. (unpaid), orange . . . . .	0 4
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## HAYTI.

### 1898.

1 cent, light blue . . . . .	0 1
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## HONGKONG.

### 1898. Provisionals.

Surcharged in black.

10 cents on 30 cents, green . . . . .	unused or used 1 0
1 dollar on 96 cents, black . . . . .	3 6

## LEEWARD ISLANDS.

### 1897. Sexagenary surcharge.

½d., lilac and green . . . . .	0 6
1d., " rose . . . . .	0 9
2½d., " blue . . . . .	1 0
4d., " orange . . . . .	1 9
6d., " brown . . . . .	4 0
7d., " slate . . . . .	4 6
1s., green and rose . . . . .	7 6
5s., " blue . . . . .	25 0

## MAURITIUS.

### 1897. Diamond Jubilee.

36 cents, orange, value in blue . . . . .	0 10
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### Provisional Post Card.

2 cents, in black, on 6 cents, purple . . . . .	5 0
On half of 6+6 c. Reply Card (showing perf. at top).	
2 cents, in black, on 6 cents, purple . . . . .	0 9

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

### 1898. New Types and Perforations.

1d., carmine, perf. 12 . . . . .	0 2
2d., ultramarine, perf. 12 . . . . .	0 3
2½d., purple " . . . . .	0 4
9d. on 10d., brown on black, perf. 11 x 12 . . . . .	1 3

### Envelopes.

1d., carmine, on white laid . . . . .	0 2
2d., ultramarine " . . . . .	0 4

### Wrapper. Wmk. ONE PENNY.

1d., carmine, on straw laid <i>bâtonné</i> . . . . .	0 2
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### Post Cards.

1d., carmine, on buff . . . . .	0 2
1d. + 1d. " " . . . . .	0 4

## NEW ZEALAND. 1898. Error. "Wakitiipu."

2½d., blue . . . . .	0 9
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## PORTUGAL. 1898. Commemoration Unpaid.

5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 reis. Set of 6, unused . . . . .	2 0
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## PORTUGAL AND COLONIES.

### 1898. Commemorative Post Cards.

Portugal. 10 r. (set of 8 different views) . . . . .	1 0
20 r. " 4 " . . . . .	1 0
Africa. 10 r. " 8 " . . . . .	1 0
20 r. " 4 " . . . . .	1 0
Macao. 2 avos " 8 " . . . . .	1 0
3 avos " 4 " . . . . .	1 0
Madeira. 10 r. " 8 " . . . . .	1 0
20 r. " 4 " . . . . .	1 0
Azores. 10 r. " 8 " . . . . .	1 0
20 r. " 4 " . . . . .	1 0
Timor. 2 avos " 8 " . . . . .	1 0
3 avos " 4 " . . . . .	1 0
India. ½ tanga " 8 " . . . . .	1 0
1 tanga " 4 " . . . . .	1 0

## SALVADOR. 1896. Official surcharge in oval, in black.

1 cent to 100 c. Set of 12 . . . . .	2 0
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## THESSALY.

For use in the part of Thessaly occupied by Turkey until payment of the war indemnity by Greece. Perf. 13½ horizontally and vertically, and also across the corners to the octagonal shape of the stamp.

10 and 20 paras, 1, 2 and 5 piastres. Set of 5 . . . . .	2 6
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## TURKEY. 1898. Post Cards. New Inscription.

20 paras, brown on green . . . . .	0 4
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## UNITED STATES. 1898. Change of Colour.

1 cent, green . . . . .	0 1
5 cents, blue . . . . .	0 4

### Post Cards. 1898. New Inscription, &c.

1 cent, black . . . . .	0 1
2 cents, blue . . . . .	0 2

# CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

## REVISED SERIES FOR 1898.

Special attention is drawn to the low price at which these Sets are offered—in most cases this will be found to be from 20 to 40 per cent. less than what the Stamps would cost if bought separately.

Used *.	Unused †.	Used and Unused ‡.	Post-free, Id. extra.	All Guaranteed Genuine.	No Reprints.
<b>GERMANY—contd.</b>					
<b>MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.</b>					
†1864, ½, 1, and 3 silbergroschen		No. in Set. s. d.			
		3 .. 6 0			
<b>OLDENBURG.</b>					
*1852-59, ½, 1, and 1½ thaler, and 1 groschen		4 .. 9 0			
†1867, ½, 1, 2, and 3 gr.		5 .. 8 6			
<b>PRUSSIA.</b>					
*1850-60, wmk. and no wmk., used.		5 .. 0 10			
†1850-56, wmk. Wreath, 6 pf., and 1 r, 2, and 3 sgr.		4 .. 50 0			
†1861-65, 3, 4, and 6 pfennig		3 .. 1 9			
† .. 1, 2, and 3 sgr.		3 .. 0 9			
†1866, on gold-beater's skin, 10 and 30 sgr.		2 .. 3 6			
†1867, 1, 3, 6, and 9 kr.		4 .. 4 0			
*1861-67, used, 4 and 6 pf., 1, 2, and 3 sgr.		5 .. 0 6			
<b>SAXONY.</b>					
*1851, 3 pf., and ½, 1, and 3 ngr.		4 .. 3 6			
*1856-63, ½, 1, 3, and 5 ngr.		5 .. 1 6			
†1863, 3 pf., ½, 1, 2, 3, and 3 ngr.		6 .. 1 0			
<b>SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.</b>					
†1865, ½, 1, 1½, and 4 sch.		4 .. 12 6			
†1864-67, ½, 1, 2, 4, rose; and 4 brown		5 .. 13 6			
†1864 (Holstein), 1½ in square, 1½ in circle		2 .. 7 0			
*1865-67, used, including three issues		4 .. 1 9			
<b>WURTEMBERG.</b>					
*1851-52, 1, 3, 6, and 9 kr.		4 .. 1 0			
*1857, with thread, 1, 3, 6, and 9 kr.		4 .. 4 0			
*1858, no thread, 1, 3, 6, and 9 kr.		4 .. 3 0			
*1859-64, perf., 1, 3, 3, 3, and 9 kr.		5 .. 1 6			
*1866-68, roul., 1, 3, and 6 kr.		3 .. 1 0			
†1866-73, 1, 1, 3, and 9 kr.		4 .. 6 0			
*1869-74, roul., 1, 3, 7, and 9 kr.; and, perf., 1 kr.		5 .. 1 3			
†1875-79, 3, 10, 20, and 50 pf.		4 .. 3 6			
*1875-81, used, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 pf., and 2 marks		7 .. 1 3			
†1890-93, 2, 3, 5, 25, and 50 pf., and Return Letter		6 .. 1 6			
* .. used, 2, 3, 5, 25, and 50 pf.		5 .. 0 4			
*Officials, 1875-90, including two 25 pf.		9 .. 1 3			
<b>GREECE.</b>					
†1861-75, including Paris 2 and 40 l., and Athens 40, 40, and 80		6 .. 30 0			
†1862-76, Athens, including scarce varieties		6 .. 1 6			
* .. used, including high values		8 .. 1 0			
†1886, Belgium, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 40, and 50 lepta		7 .. 6 6			
* .. used, 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 50 l., and 1 drachma		8 .. 2 3			
†1889, Athens, imperf., 1, 1, 5, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 40 l.		9 .. 3 0			
* .. used, 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 40 l., and 1 drachma		7 .. 2 0			
†1889-96, including old type, Belgium, and Athens, all perforated		11 .. 4 6			
* .. used, including 1 drachma and Unpaid		8 .. 1 3			
†1895, Olympian Games, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 60 lepta		8 .. 2 0			
† .. 1, 2, 5, and 10 drachmai		4 .. 15 0			
* .. used, 1, 2, 5, and 10 lepta		4 .. 0 3			
* .. 20, 25, 40, and 60 lepta, and 1 drachma		5 .. 1 6			
† Unpaid, small type, including 60, 70, 80, and 90 l., and 1 dr.		10 .. 7 6			
† .. large type, 1, 20, 40, and 100 lepta		4 .. 2 9			
<b>GUATEMALA.</b>					
†1871, 1, 5, 10, and 20 centavos		4 .. 2 0			
†1875, ½, 1, and 2 reales		4 .. 0 9			
†1877, ½, 2, and 4 reales, and 1 peso		4 .. 1 9			
†1881, provisionals, 1, 5, 10, and 20 c.		4 .. 4 6			
†1881, Parrot, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.		5 .. 0 9			
* .. used, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 c.		5 .. 0 9			
†1886, on Railway, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150 c.		5 .. 1 9			
* .. all errors of surcharge		8 .. 12 6			
†1886, litho., 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 cent.		7 .. 7 0			
* .. used, 1 c. to 200 c., complete		11 .. 8 0			
†1886-91, 1, 2, 5, 10, and two provisionals		7 .. 2 6			
* .. used, 1, 2, 5		4 .. 0 6			
†1894, rare provisionals, 1, 2, 6, 10, and 10 c.		5 .. 6 0			
†1894-95, large provisionals, and 6 c., engraved		4 .. 1 0			
†1897, rare oblong, 1, 2, 6, 10, 12, and 18 c.		6 .. 3 0			
<b>HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.</b>					
†1862-71, including old issue S. and C.		8 .. 4 6			
†1882-85, 1, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, and 10 c.		7 .. 4 6			
*1871-85, used, including 6 c., green, 10 c., chestnut		8 .. 2 0			
†1893, Prov. Gov. in red, 1, 1, 2, 5, and 6 c.		7 .. 4 0			
† .. " " 5, dark blue; 10 c., 12 c., blk.; 12 c., puce		4 .. 10 0			
† .. " " used, 1, 2, and 5 c.		3 .. 0 6			
† .. " " in black, 2, 10, 15, and 18 c.		5 .. 6 0			
† .. " " 2 c., vermilion, 50 c., and 1 dollar		3 .. 18 6			
†1894, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, and 25 c.		6 .. 3 0			
* .. used, 1, 2, and 5 c.		3 .. 0 3			
<b>HAYTI.</b>					
†1881, imperf., 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 20 cents		6 .. 12 0			
†1882-86, perf., 1, 7, and 20 cents		3 .. 4 6			
†1887, 1, 2, 3, 5 c., and 2, in red, on 3 c.		5 .. 1 9			
†1891, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 c., and 2 on 3 c.		6 .. 2 6			
†1893, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 20 c.		6 .. 3 0			
†1887-96, used, including three issues		7 .. 1 0			
<b>HOLLAND.</b>					
*1852, imperf., 5 and 10 c.; perf., 5, 10, and 15 c.		5 .. 2 0			
*1867-68, 5, 10, 15, and 50 c., gold.		4 .. 2 6			
†1869-77, including 5, 10, and 15 c., King's Head		10 .. 4 0			
† .. old 2 guld. 50 cent		10 .. 2 6			
†1891-95, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 7½, 10, 12½, and 15 c.		9 .. 2 0			
† .. 20, 22½, 25, 50 cents, and 1 guld., slate-blue		5 .. 6 6			
* .. used, including obsolete shades		13 .. 1 0			
† Unpaid, 1870, 5 and 10 cents		2 .. 1 6			
* .. used, 5 and 10 c.		2 .. 0 6			
* .. 1881-87, 1, 1½, 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, and 25 c., and 1 gulden		10 .. 7 6			
* .. used, 1 c. to 25 cents		9 .. 2 6			
† .. 1894-95, 1, 1½, 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 15, 20, and 25 cents		9 .. 2 9			
<b>CURAÇAO.</b>					
†1873, bluish paper, 2½, 5, 25, and 50 cents		4 .. 10 0			
†1874-89, white paper, 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 30, and 50 cents		6 .. 5 6			
†1880, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, and 25 cents		6 .. 2 9			
†1892-95, 10, 12½, 15, 25, and 30 c.		5 .. 2 6			
*1874-91, King's Head and figure type, used		7 .. 2 6			
† Unpaid, 1880, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 50 cents		9 .. 7 6			
† .. 1892-95, 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 15, and 25 c.		6 .. 1 9			
<b>DUTCH INDIES.</b>					
†1874-90, 1, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10, and 12½ c.		8 .. 5 0			
*1864-76, used, including first issue, imperf., and 2 guld. 50 c.		9 .. 3 6			
†1883-90, figure type, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, and 5 c.		7 .. 1 6			
* .. used, including 12½ and 30 cents		7 .. 1 3			
†1892-95, Queen's Head, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 cents		5 .. 2 6			
* .. used, 10, 20, 25, 30, and 50 cents		5 .. 0 6			
† Unpaid, 1882-88, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, and 50 c.		7 .. 5 0			
† .. 1874-92, including 10 and 20 c., first issue		6 .. 4 0			
<b>SURINAM.</b>					
†1873-89, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 10, 12½, 15, and 20 c.		8 .. 5 6			
†1891-93, 1, 2, 2½, 2½, 3, and 5 c.		6 .. 0 8			
*1873-93, used, 2½, 3, 10, 12½, and 25 cents		5 .. 1 6			
† Unpaid, 1885, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 50 c.		7 .. 10 0			
<b>HONDURAS.</b>					
†1865, 2 reales, green and rose		2 .. 0 4			
†1878-89, 1 and 2 cents, ½, 1, 2, and 4 reales, and 1 peso		7 .. 2 0			
†1890, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c., and 1 peso		11 .. 2 0			
†1891, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c., and 1 p.		11 .. 2 0			
† .. 2, 5, and 10 pesos, large blue bicoloured		3 .. 2 0			
†1892, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c., and 1 peso		11 .. 2 0			
†1893, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75 c., and 1 peso		11 .. 2 0			
†1895, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 c., and 1 peso		8 .. 2 0			
*1865-96, including stamps of seven issues, scarce, used		13 .. 1 6			
† Officials, 1890, 1 c. to 1 peso, complete		11 .. 2 0			
† .. 1891, 1 c. to 1 peso		11 .. 2 0			

We should like to ask our clients who order a number of sets to always send a small supplementary list. Anyone who has attempted it will know what a difficult thing it is to constantly keep every set in stock that is advertised. We never make a set unless we have a certain number, but very often we get an unexpected run on a particular set, which clears us out in a few days, and we then have considerable difficulty in replacing same, and occasionally cannot do so at any price. Therefore it is quite advisable that a supplementary list should be sent with every order, from which the amount can be made up if it cannot be supplied from the sets wanted.

# IMPERIAL ALBUM. 8th EDITION, 1898.

VOL. I.—NOW READY.

## Great Britain and Colonies.

431 PAGES. Size of Pages, 8½ by 11½ inches.

ADHERING to the principle laid down by Mr. E. STANLEY GIBBONS, that "Philately made Easy" should be the chief aim of the compiler, we have endeavoured in the pages of this Edition to omit all those minor varieties, etc., with which the collector need not concern himself, and insert only those which are what may be called standard varieties and are universally recognised. The collector will therefore find that, on the whole (putting aside new issues), there are scarcely any more stamps to be considered now than were included in the Edition of three years ago. The old system of numbering of illustrations, lists, and spaces, has been adhered to; but the numbers, of course, do not necessarily correspond (for the reasons previously stated) with those in the Catalogue.

This fine new and up-to-date Album is issued in five qualities of binding, paper, &c.

- No. 5.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, plain edges, marone-colour covers. (Same binding as last edition, No. 5.) Price without postage, 7/6. Post-free in Great Britain, 8/3
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- No. 9.—Medium 4to, on extra fine superior heavy paper, magnificently bound, on hard boards, in best Russian leather, rounded corners, with single gold line, round bevelled gilt edges, and one patent expanding lock. *Indigo blue covers.* (Same binding as last edition, No. 10.) Price without postage, 50/-. Post-free in Great Britain, 51/-

These Albums are too heavy for Book Post abroad, but can be sent by Parcel Post where same is in operation; the weight is about 6 lbs., and cost can be calculated for each country.

VOL. II.—NOW READY.

## Postage Stamps of Foreign Countries.

656 PAGES, measuring 8½ by 11½ inches.

IN this Volume—the Second of the present series—are included the Postage Stamps (as well as "Official," "Unpaid," and other stamps authorized for postage) of all Foreign Countries; but Local Stamps, formerly provided for at the end of the countries to which they belonged, are excluded. To this rule, however, exception has been made in favour of those stamps of a local nature issued directly by the Government, or by Government officials under implied sanction of the authorities.

An important alteration has been made in the arrangement of many countries, by dividing them into groups, instead of placing them alphabetically, as heretofore. For instance, after Denmark we give Danish West Indies and Iceland; after Germany we place all the old German States; after France all the Consular stamps and those of the French Colonies; after Italy all her States, and so on, following out in all cases the order and arrangement of the last Edition of our priced Catalogue.

- No. 65.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, plain edges, marone-colour covers. (Same binding as last edition, No. 5.) Price without postage, 10/6. Post-free in Great Britain, 11/6
- No. 66.—Medium 4to, on superior stout paper, handsomely bound, with gilt lettering and ornaments, bevelled boards, burnished edges. *Dark green covers.* (Same binding as last edition, No. 7.) Price without postage, 12/6. Post-free in Great Britain, 13/6
- No. 67.—Medium 4to, on superior quality paper, handsomely bound, extra gilt, bevelled boards, gilt edges, and patent expanding clasp. *Dark green covers.* (Same binding as last edition, No. 8.) Price without postage, 17/6. Post-free in Great Britain, 18/6
- No. 68.—Medium 4to, on extra fine heavy paper, *extra strongly bound* in half morocco, lettered on back, but sides *plain*, gilt edges, no locks or clasps. (Same binding as last edition, No. 11.) Price without postage, 32/6. Post-free in Great Britain, 33/6
- No. 69.—Medium 4to, on extra fine superior heavy paper, magnificently bound, on hard boards, in best Russian leather, rounded corners, with single gold line, round bevelled gilt edges, and one patent expanding lock. *Indigo-blue covers.* (Same binding as last edition, No. 10.) Price without postage, 70/-. Post-free in Great Britain, 71/-

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, Stamp Importers, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

**NEW SPECIALITY.**

**Special Pocket Books, Purses, & Card Cases  
FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.**

*EACH of the following New and Useful Specialities have separate compartments provided for Postage Stamps, consisting of strips of thin celluloid protecting the stamps, and enabling them to be seen at once, and arranged so that the stamps can be put in or withdrawn in an instant without damage.*

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# STANLEY GIBBONS

## MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

VOL. VIII.

### CONTENTS:



	PAGE
EDITORIAL . . . . .	223
NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES . . . . .	224
STAMPS IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT . . . . .	227
By DONALD A. KING.	
THE 10 CENTS, 1863, OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES. By the EDITOR . . . . .	231
NOTES AND NEWS . . . . .	234
By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS	
THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA. By DONALD A. KING . . . . .	235
<i>(Continued from page 197.)</i>	
NOTES AND QUERIES . . . . .	238
CORRESPONDENCE . . . . .	240
SPECIAL BARGAINS AND NEW ISSUES . . . . .	241
CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS . . . . .	242
INDEX TO VOL. VIII. . . . .	243

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ARMY OFFICIAL STAMPS.		
1896. Errors. With "OFFICIAL" for "OFFICIAL."		
½d., vermilion .. .. .	12	6
1d., lilac .. .. .	12	6 3 0
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1d., lilac .. .. .	0	6
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1896. Black surcharge.		
4 pias. on rod., purple and scarlet .. .. .	1	3 1 6
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2d., green.		
Castlederg & Victoria Bridge Glasgow, Barrhead, &c .. North Wales and Liverpool Tralee and Dingle .. ..		
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ARMY TELEGRAPHS.		
M. 34 should be 6d. .. .. .		
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	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
1897. Jubilee Issue. (Jan. '98.)*		
½d., grey and carmine .. .. .	0	1
½d., dull green .. .. .	0	1
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2½d., ultramarine .. .. .	0	4
5d., olive-brown .. .. .	0	9
6d., mauve and carmine .. .. .	1	0
8d., orange and ultramarine .. .. .	1	3
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### BRIT. BECHUANALAND.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
1897. Stamp of Cape of Good Hope surcharged in black. (June.)*		
½d., green (var. 1) .. .. .	0	2
½d., ,, (,, 2) .. .. .	0	2

Stamps of Great Britain, surcharged BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, in black.

½d., vermilion .. .. .	0	1
1d., lilac .. .. .	0	2
2d., green and red .. .. .	0	3
4d., ,, brown .. .. .	0	6
6d., purple on red .. .. .		

### BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
1897. Type 4. Wmk. Crown CA.		
1d., black .. .. .	0	4 0 6
2d., black and green .. .. .	0	8 1 6
4d., ,, orange-brown .. .. .	1	3 2 3
6d., ,, ultramarine .. .. .	2	0 2 6
1s., ,, rose .. .. .	3	6 4 0
Type 5. Wmk. Crown CC.		
2s. 6d., black and lilac .. .. .	7	6 8 6
3s., black and yellow .. .. .	9	0
5s., ,, olive .. .. .	15	0 15 0
£1 ,, blue .. .. .	75	0 50 0
New types. (Sept.)*		
Wmk. Crown CA.		
1d., black and ultramarine .. .. .	0	2 0 2
2d., ,, yellow .. .. .	0	4 0 3
4d., ,, carmine .. .. .	0	7 0 4
6d., ,, sea-green .. .. .	0	9 0 6
1s., ,, lilac .. .. .	1	6 1 0

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
Wmk. Crown CC.		
2s. 6d., black and ultram. .. .. .	3	6 2 6
3s., black and sea-green .. .. .	4	6 3 0
4s., ,, carmine .. .. .	6	0 4 0
£1 ,, lilac .. .. .	26	6 4 0
£10 ,, yellow .. .. .		

Surcharged "ONE PENNY," in red.

1d. on 3s., black and green .. .. .	2	0 2 6
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### BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
1897. The new stamps of Zanzibar, surcharged with Type 6, in black.		
½ a., green and red .. .. .	25	0 15 0
1 a., blue and red .. .. .	30	0
2 a., red-brown and red .. .. .	8	0 12 0
4½ a., orange and red .. .. .	10	0
5 a., bistre and red .. .. .	10	0
7½ a., purple and red .. .. .	10	0

The same, surcharged "2½," in red, in addition.

2½ on 1 a., blue and red .. .. .	15	0 15 0
2½ on 3 a., grey and red .. .. .	15	0 15 0
2½ on 4 a., green and red .. .. .		

There are three varieties of the "2½."

Design of 1896 in larger size. Wmk. Crown CC. Perf. 14.

1 r., ultramarine .. .. .		
2 r., orange .. .. .		
3 r., dark violet .. .. .		
4 r., carmine .. .. .		
5 r., black-brown .. .. .		
10 r., yellow-brown .. .. .		
20 r., yellow-green .. .. .		
50 r., lilac .. .. .		

### BRITISH HONDURAS.

1898. Type 9.		
2s. c., red-brown and green .. .. .		

### BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

1891(?). Type 1. Thicker paper, no wmk. Perf. 14.

½d., blue and red .. .. .	0	3 0 3
2d., green and red .. .. .	2	0 1 0
3d., grey and green .. .. .		
4d., chestnut and black .. .. .		
6d., blue .. .. .		
8d., lake and blue .. .. .	2	0
3s., brown and green .. .. .	5	0

1897. Type 5, colours changed.

4d., blue and deep lilac .. .. .	0	6 0 6
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Type 5, re-engraved.

½d., olive-black and violet .. .. .	0	1
1d., scarlet and emerald .. .. .	0	2
2d., grey-brown and mauve .. .. .	0	3
3d., brown-red & ultramarine .. .. .	0	3
4d., ultramarine and mauve .. .. .	0	6
6d., purple and pink .. .. .	0	9
8d., olive and violet on buff .. .. .	1	0
£1, black and red-brown on green .. .. .	24	0

### CANADA.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
1897. Jubilee Issue. (June.)*		
½ c., black .. .. .	2	0
1 c., orange .. .. .	2	0 2
2 c., green .. .. .	0	3
3 c., rose .. .. .	0	4 0 2
5 c., deep blue .. .. .	0	5
6 c., brown .. .. .	5	0
8 c., dull violet .. .. .	1	6
10 c., reddish purple .. .. .	1	0
15 c., grey-black .. .. .	1	3
20 c., vermilion .. .. .	1	6
50 c., bright blue .. .. .	3	0
\$1, carmine .. .. .		
\$2, mauve .. .. .		
\$3, yellow-brown .. .. .		
\$4, pale mauve .. .. .		
\$5, moss-green .. .. .		

Set of 5-dollar values, 78/-.

Set of 16, complete, price 85/-, unused.

\* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
Type 16. Colour changed.		
8 c., deep purple .. .. .	1	3 0 4
1897-98. New type. (Jan. '98.)*		
½ c., black .. .. .	0	1 0 1
1 c., blue-green .. .. .	0	1 0 1
2 c., purple .. .. .	0	2 0 1
3 c., rose-red .. .. .	0	2 0 1
5 c., deep blue .. .. .	0	4 0 1
6 c., brown .. .. .	0	5 0 3
8 c., orange .. .. .	0	6 0 3
10 c., purple .. .. .	0	8 0 4

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
1897. Type 3. Wmk. Cabled Anchor.		
½d., green .. .. .	0	1 0 1
2d., brown .. .. .	0	4

### CEYLON.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
1897. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.		
4 c., bright pink .. .. .	0	2
OFFICIAL STAMP.		
1896. Type 22, surcharged with Type 36, in black.		
1 r. 12 c., red-brown .. .. .	5	0 7 6

### FIJI ISLANDS.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
1896. Current types. Perf. 11.		
1d., lilac-rose .. .. .	0	2
2d., light green .. .. .	0	4
2½d., brown .. .. .	0	5
6d., rose .. .. .		
Perf. 11 x 10.		
4d., lilac .. .. .	0	8
5d., blue .. .. .	0	9
6d., rose .. .. .	1	0

1897. Perf. (7).

2d., bright emerald .. .. .		
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### GAMBIA.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
1898. Wmk. Crown and CA. Perf. 14. (April.)*		
½d., grey-green .. .. .		
1d., carmine .. .. .		
2d., orange-brown and lilac .. .. .		
2½d., ultramarine .. .. .		
3d., red-lilac .. .. .		
4d., brown .. .. .		
6d., olive and carmine .. .. .		
1s., lilac and green .. .. .		

### HONGKONG.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
1897. Fiscal stamp surcharged, in black, for Postal use. (Nov.)*		
\$1 on \$2, sage-green .. .. .	7	6
\$1 on \$2, pale green .. .. .	4	0
1898. Type 1. Surcharged in black.		
10 c. on 30 c., green .. .. .	1	0 1 0
\$1 on 96 c., black .. .. .	3	6

### INDIA.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
1897. Current type, &c.		
1 a., bright marone .. .. .	0	2 0 1
NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.		
BHOPAL.		
1896. Wave paper. Imperf.		
Type 8, redraun.		
½ a., green .. .. .	0	2
½ a., black .. .. .	0	3
Type 7, redraun.		
a., black .. .. .		

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**BUNDI.**

1896. *Wove paper.* (May, '97.)\*  
 ½ a., grey-blue .. .. .  
 1896-97. *Laid paper.* (April, Sept.)\*  
 ½ a., grey .. .. . 0 4  
 1 a., red .. .. . 0 9  
 2 a., green .. .. . 1 6  
 2 a., .. .. . 3 0  
 8 a., red .. .. .  
 1 r., yellow on blue .. .. . 8 6

1898. *Design redrawn, value in upper part of oval. Laid paper.* (May.)\*  
 4 a., emerald-green .. .. .

**CHARKARI.**

1896-97. (Sept.)\*  
 ½ anna, magenta .. .. . 0 2  
 ½ " purple .. .. . 0 2  
 ½ " .. .. . 0 3  
 1 " green .. .. . 0 5  
 2 " .. .. . 0 9  
 4 " .. .. . 1 6  
 1 annas .. .. .  
 2 " .. .. .  
 4 " .. .. .

**COCHIN.**

1896. *Design of Type 1, but larger size.*  
 1 puttan, mauve .. .. . 0 2  
 1897. Type 1. *Wmk. Umbrella.*  
 ½ p., orange .. .. .  
 2 p., purple .. .. .

**DECCAN.**

1896. Type 3. *Perf. 12½.*  
 ½ a., vermilion .. .. . 0 1

**DHAR.**

1897. *Type-set. Imperf.* (Jan. '98.)\*  
 ½ pice, black on red .. .. .  
 ½ anna " magenta .. .. .  
 1 " " green .. .. .

**DUTTIA.**

*DATE (?) No English inscriptions.* (Sept.)\*  
 ½ a., black on orange .. .. .  
 ½ a., " blue-green .. .. .  
 2 a., " yellow .. .. .  
 4 a., " rose .. .. .  
*Name in English.* (Sept.)\*  
 1 a., red .. .. .  
 1897(?) *Name in English.* (Sept.)\*  
 ½ a., black on green .. .. . 1 0  
 1 a., " white .. .. .  
 2 a., " yellow .. .. .  
 4 a., " rose .. .. . 1 3  
*Name spelt "DATIA."*  
 ½ a., black on green .. .. . 0 6  
 1 a., " white .. .. . 0 6  
 2 a., " yellow .. .. . 0 9  
 4 a., " rose .. .. . 1 3

**FARIDKOT.**

1897. *Indian stamp surcharged.*  
 1 a., bright marone .. .. . 0 4

**GWALIOR.**

*SERVICE STAMPS.*  
 1896. *Surcharged with Type 3, in black.*  
 1 r., carmine and green .. .. .  
*Errors. With two characters in the surcharge transposed, so that it reads "sersiv."*  
 ½ a., green .. .. . 3 0 3 0  
 1 a., plum .. .. . 5 0  
 2 a., blue .. .. . 7 6  
 3 a., orange .. .. .  
 4 a., olive .. .. .  
 8 a., purple .. .. .  
 1 r., carmine and green .. .. .

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**HOLKAR.**

1897. Type 3.  
 2 a., green .. .. .  
 4 a., violet .. .. .  
 8 a., blue .. .. .

**JHIND.**

1897(?) *With Type 10 inverted.*  
 ½ a., green .. .. . 20 0

**LAB BELA.**

1897. (July.)\*  
 ½ a., black .. .. .

**PUTTIALLA.**

*SERVICE STAMPS.*  
*Error. "AUTTIALLA."*  
 1 a., plum .. .. .  
 1896(?) *Surcharged with Type 5, and the word "SERVICE" upside down.*  
 ½ a., green .. .. . 40 0  
 1 a., plum .. .. . 40 0  
 2 a., blue .. .. . 50 0

**SIRMOOR.**

*SERVICE STAMPS.*  
 1897. Type 2; *large black surcharge.*  
 3 pies, orange .. .. . 0 1  
 6 " green .. .. . 0 1  
 1 a., dull blue .. .. . 0 2  
 2 a., rose .. .. . 0 4

**JAMAICA.**

1897. Types 4, 7, 8. *Wmk. Crown CA.*  
 1s., brown .. .. . 1 6  
 2s., red-brown .. .. . 3 0  
 5s., mauve .. .. . 6 6

**LABUAN.**

1893. *With inverted surcharge.*  
 2 c. on 40 c., amber .. .. .  
 1896. *Types of North Borneo, surcharged with Type 12, in black.*  
 25 c., green .. .. . 1 3  
 50 c., claret .. .. . 2 0  
 \$1, blue .. .. . 4 0  
 1897. *Designs of Nos. 60-68, with native inscriptions added, same colours as before.* (May, '97.)\*  
 1 c., lilac and black .. .. . 0 1  
 2 c., blue .. .. . 0 2  
 3 c., ochre .. .. . 0 3  
 5 c., green .. .. . 0 5  
 6 c., brick-red and black .. .. . 0 5  
 8 c., rose .. .. . 0 6  
 12 c., vermilion .. .. . 0 8  
 18 c., olive-brown .. .. . 2 0  
 24 c., lilac and blue .. .. . 2 0

*With corrected inscriptions.* (Nov.)\*

18 c., olive-brown and black 0 10  
 24 c., lilac and blue .. .. . 1 3

**MAURITIUS.**

1897. Type 36.  
 1 c., lilac and blue .. .. . 0 1 0 1  
 2 c., " orange .. .. . 0 2 0 1  
 4 c., " green .. .. . 0 2 0 1  
 18 c., green and blue .. .. . 0 8 0 4

**1898. Jubilee stamp.**

(May.)\*  
 36 c., orange-brown and blue 0 10 0 10

**NATAL.**

1897.  
 Type 14. *Crown CA. Perf. 14.*  
 6d., magenta .. .. .

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

1897. (Sept.)\*  
 1 c., green .. .. . 0 6  
 2 c., carmine .. .. . 0 2  
 3 c., ultramarine .. .. . 0 3  
 4 c., olive-green .. .. . 0 4  
 5 c., mauve .. .. . 0 5  
 6 c., red-brown .. .. .  
 8 c., orange .. .. .  
 10 c., deep brown .. .. .  
 12 c., deep blue .. .. .  
 15 c., vermilion .. .. .  
 24 c., violet .. .. .  
 30 c., grey-black .. .. .  
 35 c., brick-red .. .. .  
 60 c., sepia .. .. .

Type 18. *Surcharged in black.* (Dec.)\*  
 1 c. on 3 c., slate (var. 1) .. 2 6  
 1 c. on 3 c. " ( " 2) .. 7 6  
 1 c. on 3 c. " ( " 3) ..

*New types.* (Jan. '98.)\*  
 1 c., carmine .. .. . 0 1 0 1  
 2 c., orange .. .. . 0 2 0 2

**NEW HEBRIDES.**

1897. (July.)\*  
 1d., black and magenta .. .. . 0 2  
 2d., blue and brown .. .. . 0 4

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

*Varieties of perforation.*  
 3d., green (perf. 12) .. .. .  
 3d., " ( " 11) .. .. . 2 0  
 3d., " ( " 11x12) .. .. .  
 5d., " ( " 11x12) .. .. . 0 8  
 9d. on 10d. ( " 11) .. .. . 2 6

1897. *Wmk. Crown and NSW. The surcharge on the od. reset.*  
 9d. on 10d., red-brown (p. 12) 1 3  
 10d., mauve (perf. 11x12) .. 1 6

*New types.* (Sept.)\*

1d., carmine .. .. . 0 6  
 2d., dull blue .. .. . 0 6  
 2½d., mauve .. .. . 0 3  
 2d., ultramarine .. .. . 0 3

*Type and wmk. of 1860. Perf. 11.*

5s., purple .. .. . 7 0  
 1898. *Types of 1897, re-engraved.*  
 1d., carmine .. .. . 0 1 0 1  
 2½d., mauve .. .. . 0 4

**NEW ZEALAND.**

*Varieties of perforation.*  
 1d., rose (perf. 11) .. .. . 0 4  
 2d., lilac ( " 11) .. .. . 0 9  
 6d., brown ( " 11) .. .. . 4 0  
 8d., blue ( " 10) .. .. . 1 6

*Perf. 10x11.*

½d., black .. .. . 0 1 0 1  
 1d., rose .. .. . 0 2  
 2d., lilac .. .. . 0 4  
 2½d., blue .. .. . 0 4  
 3d., orange .. .. . 0 5  
 4d., green .. .. .  
 5d., olive-black .. .. . 0 9  
 6d., brown .. .. . 0 9  
 1s., brown-red .. .. . 1 6

**1898. New types.** (May.)\*

½d., grey-black .. .. . 0 1  
 1d., blue and light brown .. 0 2  
 2d., lake .. .. . 0 3  
 2½d., pale blue .. .. . 0 4  
 3d., bistre-brown .. .. . 0 4  
 4d., rose .. .. . 0 5  
 5d., deep brown .. .. . 0 6  
 6d., yellow-green .. .. . 0 8  
 8d., deep blue .. .. . 0 10  
 9d., lilac .. .. . 1 0  
 1s., red .. .. . 1 3  
 2s., blue-green .. .. . 2 6  
 5s., vermilion .. .. . 5 9  
 Set of 13 complete, 12/6.

*Error. "WAKITIPU" for "WAKATIPU."*  
 2½d., pale blue .. .. . 0 9

Set of 7, 2/9, 15/-  
 " " 14/-

\* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.</b>		
Type 29. <i>Perf.</i> 10.		
½d., purple .. .. .	0	8
1d., blue .. .. .	—	0 6
2d., red-brown .. .. .	1	0 4
½d., purple (perf. 11 × 10) ..	—	1 0
1d., blue ( " 10 × 11) ..	—	1 0

<b>NIGER</b>		
<b>COAST PROTECTORATE.</b>		
1897. <i>Wmk. Crown CA.</i>		
½d., green .. .. .	0	1
1d., vermilion .. .. .	0	2
2d., lake .. .. .	0	4
2½d., blue .. .. .	0	5
5d., lilac .. .. .	—	—
1s., black .. .. .	—	—

<b>NORTH BORNEO.</b>		
1896. <i>The \$1 stamp surcharged in black.</i>		
4 c. on \$1, red .. .. .	0	3 0 6
10 c. " " .. .. .	0	8 1 0
20 c. " " .. .. .	1	0 1 6
30 c. " " .. .. .	1	3
40 c. " " .. .. .	1	6

1897. <i>Designs of 1894, with native inscriptions.</i>		
1 c., ochre and black .. .. .	0	1
2 c., lake " " .. .. .	0	2
3 c., lilac and olive-green ..	0	3
5 c., vermilion and black ..	0	5
6 c., olive-brown " " .. .. .	0	5
8 c., dull lilac " " .. .. .	0	6
12 c., blue " " .. .. .	0	9
18 c., deep green " " .. .. .	2	0
24 c., dull lake and blue ..	2	0

<i>With corrected inscriptions.</i>		
18 c., deep green and black ..	0	10
24 c., dull lake and blue ..	1	3

<b>UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.</b>		
1898. <i>Stamps of 1897 with Type 31, in black.</i>		
1 c., ochre and black .. .. .	—	—
2 c., lake " " .. .. .	—	—
3 c., lilac and olive-green ..	—	—
5 c., vermilion and black ..	—	—
6 c., olive-brown " " .. .. .	—	—
8 c., dull lilac " " .. .. .	—	—
12 c., blue " " .. .. .	—	—

<b>QUEENSLAND.</b>		
1897-98. <i>Numerals in the four corners.</i> (Sept.)*		
1d., vermilion .. .. .	0	2 0 1
2d., blue .. .. .	0	4 0 2
6d., green .. .. .	—	—

<b>ST. HELENA.</b>		
1897. Type 6.		
½d., green .. .. .	0	1 0 1

<b>ST. VINCENT.</b>		
1897. Type 1. <i>Crown CA.</i> <i>Perf.</i> 14.		
2½d., milky blue .. .. .	0	4
5d., grey-brown .. .. .	0	9

*Surcharged as Type 11, in black.*

3d. on 1d., lilac .. .. .	0	9
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<b>SEYCHELLES.</b>		
No. 21 should be "36 c. on 45 c." 1897. Type 1.		
2 c., yellow and green .. .. .	—	—
4 c., pale green .. .. .	—	—
8 c., carmine and green .. ..	—	—
10 c., blue and black .. .. .	—	—
16 c., red-brown and blue .. ..	—	—
18 c., ultramarine .. .. .	0	6 0 4
36 c., brown and carmine .. ..	1	0
1 r., mauve and deep red ..	2	6 1 9

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>SIERRA LEONE.</b>		
1897. Types 4, 5.		
½d., lilac and green .. .. .	0	1
½d., " black .. .. .	0	3
4d., " carmine .. .. .	0	6
5d., " black .. .. .	0	8 0 3
½d., " lilac .. .. .	0	9

*Fiscal stamps, surcharged in black.*  
(May, '97.)\*

1d., lilac and green .. .. .	0	9
2½d. on 3d., " " .. .. .	2	6
2½d. on 6d., " " .. .. .	3	0
2½d. on 1s., " " .. .. .	6	0
2½d. on 2s., " " .. .. .	—	—

<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA.</b>		
1897-98. <i>Perf.</i> 13.		
½d., Venetian red .. .. .	0	1
2½d., deep blue .. .. .	—	0 2
3d., grey-green .. .. .	—	—

**OFFICIAL STAMPS.**

1896-97. *With surcharge Type 24.*

½d., brown (perf. 10) .. .. .	—	0 1
2½d., blue-lilac .. .. .	—	—
2s., crimson (perf. 10 × 11½) ..	—	—

<b>STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.</b>		
<b>JOHORE.</b>		
1898. Type of 1896. (Nov. '96.)*		
10 c., green and black .. .. .	—	—
25 c., " violet .. .. .	—	—
50 c., " carmine .. .. .	—	—

**NEGRI SEMBILAN.**

1897. Type 5.

5 c., lilac and ochre .. .. .	0	3
10 c., " orange .. .. .	0	6
20 c., green and olive .. .. .	0	10

<b>PAHANG.</b>		
Type 7.		
5 c., lilac and ochre .. .. .	—	—

1898. *Stamps of Perak surcharged with name.*

10 c., lilac and orange .. .. .	—	—
25 c., green and carmine .. ..	—	—
50 c., " black .. .. .	—	—

<b>PERAK.</b>		
1897. Types 5 and 8.		
25 c., green and carmine .. ..	—	—
\$1, green and emerald .. .. .	4	0

**SERVICE STAMPS.**

1897.

Type 5, *surcharged "Service," in black.*

5 c., lilac and ochre .. .. .	—	—
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<b>SELANGOR.</b>		
1897. Type 12. <i>Wmk. Cr. CC.</i>		
\$2, green and carmine .. .. .	8	0
\$3, " mustard .. .. .	12	0

<b>TASMANIA.</b>		
1897. Type 12.		
5s., lilac and red .. .. .	7	6
£1, green and yellow .. .. .	26	0

<b>TOBAGO.</b>		
1896. <i>Fiscal stamp surcharged in black.</i> (Feb. '97.)*		
½d. on 4d., lilac and pink ..	10	0 10 0

<b>TONGA.</b>		
1897-92. Nos. 5 to 9 are <i>perf.</i> 12 × 11½. Add to this issue:—		
1s., green (perf. 12 × 11½) ..	7	6

1896. No. 35 *surcharged with* Type 13.

½d. on 1½d. on 2d. .. .. .	—	—
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1897. *New types.* (Sept.)\*

½d., dark blue .. .. .	0	1
1d., red and black .. .. .	0	2
2d., bistre and black .. .. .	0	4
2½d., blue and black .. .. .	0	5
3d., emerald and black .. .. .	0	6

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
4d., lilac and green .. .. .	0	8
5d., orange and black .. .. .	0	9
6d., vermilion .. .. .	0	10
7½d., green and black .. .. .	1	0
10d., carmine and black .. ..	1	3
1s., brown and black .. .. .	1	6
2s., blue and black .. .. .	3	0
2s. 6d., purple .. .. .	3	6
5s., orange-red and black ..	7	6

<b>UGANDA.</b>		
1895. <i>Letters "U. G." and numerals.</i>		
5 (cowries), black .. .. .	—	—
10 " " " .. .. .	—	—
15 " " " .. .. .	—	—
20 " " " .. .. .	—	—
25 " " " .. .. .	—	—
30 " " " .. .. .	—	—
35 " " " .. .. .	—	—
40 " " " .. .. .	—	—
50 " " " .. .. .	—	—
60 " " " .. .. .	—	—
5 " violet .. .. .	—	—
10 " " " .. .. .	—	—
15 " " " .. .. .	—	—
20 " " " .. .. .	—	—
25 " " " .. .. .	—	—
50 " " " .. .. .	—	—
100 " " " .. .. .	—	—

1896. <i>With "V 96 R" and name.</i>		
5 (cowries), violet .. .. .	—	—
10 " " " .. .. .	—	—
15 " " " .. .. .	—	—
20 " " " .. .. .	—	—
25 " " " .. .. .	—	—
30 " " " .. .. .	—	—
40 " " " .. .. .	—	—
50 " " " .. .. .	—	—
60 " " " .. .. .	—	—
100 " " " .. .. .	—	—

1897. *Inscribed "UGANDA PROTECTORATE." (May, '97.)\**

*Impression in black.*

1 anna, on white wove .. .. .	0	6
2 annas " " " .. .. .	0	9
3 " " " .. .. .	1	0
4 " " " .. .. .	1	3
8 " on yellowish .. .. .	2	6
1 rupee " " " .. .. .	5	0
5 rupees " " " .. .. .	25	0

<b>VICTORIA.</b>		
1862(?). Type 6. <i>Wmk. "6." Perf.</i> 12.		
2d., pale lilac .. .. .	—	—

1897. *Wmk. V and Crown. Perf.* 12. (Dec.)\*

1½d., green .. .. .	0	3
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*Postal fiscals.* (July.)\*

£5, pale blue and lake .. .. .	—	—
£8, yellow and pale blue .. ..	—	—
£7, rose and black .. .. .	—	—
£8, purple and orange .. .. .	—	—
£9, green and rose .. .. .	—	—
£10, mauve .. .. .	—	—
£25, green .. .. .	—	—
£50, purple .. .. .	—	—
£100, carmine .. .. .	—	—

<b>ZANZIBAR.</b>		
1897. <i>With head of Sultan.</i> (Feb. '97.)*		
½ a., yellow-green and red ..	0	1 0 2
1 a., dark blue .. .. .	0	2 0 3
2 a., red-brown .. .. .	0	4 0 6
2½ a., ultramarine .. .. .	0	5 0 5
3 a., grey .. .. .	0	9 1 0
4 a., green-black .. .. .	0	8 1 0
4½ a., orange .. .. .	0	9 1 0
5 a., bistre .. .. .	0	10 0 10
7½ a., purple .. .. .	1	3 1 3
8 a., bronze .. .. .	1	4 1 6
1 r., ultramarine .. .. .	2	6 2 6
2 r., deep green .. .. .	5	0 5 0
3 r., lilac .. .. .	7	6 7 6
4 r., purple-brown .. .. .	10	0 10 0
5 r., dark brown .. .. .	12	6 12 6

*Surcharged "2½" in red; three varieties.*

2½ on 1 a., deep blue and red	—	—
2½ on 4 a., green-black .. .. .	15	0 15 0

\* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

PART II.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1897-98. Types 64, 65.  
30 c., orange .. .. 1 6 0 5  
1 p. 20 c., black .. .. 7 6  
*Error of colour.* Type 63.  
5 c., green .. ..

AUSTRIA.

1897. Type 9. *Bluish paper.*  
5 kr., red .. ..

HUNGARY.

1898. Type 3. *Numerals in black.*  
2 (kr.), mauve .. .. 0 1  
3 " green .. .. 0 2  
10 " blue .. .. 0 4  
20 " grey .. .. 0 8

BELGIUM.

1897. Type 32.  
50 c., grey .. ..

CONGO STATE.

1898. *New types.* (June.)  
3½ fr., black and vermilion ..  
10 " " green .. ..

BOLIVIA.

1897. *New types.* (June-Oct.)  
1 c., yellow-green .. ..  
2 c., red .. ..  
5 c., green .. ..  
10 c., lilac .. ..  
20 c., black and maroon .. ..  
50 c., orange-yellow .. ..  
1 b., violet on bluish .. ..  
2 b., blk., red, yell., & grn.

1898 (?). Type 6. *Perf.* 13.

20 c., dull blue .. .. 0 9  
50 c., lilac .. .. 1 0

BRAZIL.

1897. *With "REIS-REIS" at foot.*  
10 r., carmine and blue .. 0 1  
100 r., rose and black .. ..  
1000 r., green and mauve ..

CHILI.

RETURN RECEIPT STAMP.

1897. Type 10. *Inscription altered.*  
5 c., black .. ..

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1897. Type 14.  
100 c., red on yellow .. ..

1898. *New type.* (May.)  
1 c., rose .. .. 0 1  
2 c. " .. .. 0 2  
4 c. " .. .. 0 4  
6 c. " .. ..  
8 c. " .. ..  
10 c. " .. .. 0 9  
20 c. " .. ..

CHINA.

1897. *Types of 1886 and 1895 surcharged in black, with values in cents.* (April, '97.)  
(a) *Small figures.*

½ c. on 3 c., yellow .. .. 0 2 0 2  
1 c. on 1 c., green .. .. 0 6 0 9  
1 c. on 1 c., red .. .. 4 6 1 0  
2 c. on 3 c., lilac .. .. 1 0 1 0  
2 c. on 2 c., green .. .. 5 0 0 6  
4 c. on 4 c., rose .. .. 0 4 1 0  
5 c. on 5 c., olive .. .. 0 6  
5 c. on 5 c., orange .. .. 0 6 0 6  
8 c. on 6 c., brown .. .. 0 8 1 0  
10 c. on 6 c. " .. .. 3 0  
10 c. on 9 c., green .. .. 2 0  
10 c. on 12 c., orange .. .. 0 10  
30 c. on 24 c., rose .. .. 2 0

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

(b) *Larger figures.*

½ c. on 3 c., yellow .. .. 0 3  
1 c. on 1 c., green .. .. 3 6  
1 c. on 1 c., red .. .. 0 3 0 3  
2 c. on 3 c., lilac .. .. 3 6  
2 c. on 2 c., green .. .. 3 0 4  
4 c. on 4 c., rose .. .. 0 6  
5 c. on 5 c., olive .. .. 3 6  
5 c. on 5 c., orange .. .. 0 9  
8 c. on 6 c., brown .. .. 1 0  
10 c. on 9 c., green .. .. 0 9 1 3  
10 c. on 12 c., orange .. .. 0 9 1 3  
30 c. on 24 c., rose .. .. 2 0 3 0

Revenue stamps surcharged for Postage.

1 c. on 3 c., red .. .. 0 2 0 6  
2 c. on 3 c. " (a) .. .. 0 3  
2 c. on 3 c. " (b) .. .. 0 3 0 6  
4 c. on 3 c. " (a) .. ..  
4 c. on 3 c. " (b) .. .. 0 4 1 6  
\$1 on 3 c. " .. .. 4 0

*New types.* (Nov., Dec.)  
½ c., lake .. .. 0 1 0 1  
1 c., yellow .. .. 0 1 0 1  
2 c., orange .. .. 0 2 0 2  
4 c., brown .. .. 0 4 0 4  
5 c., rose .. .. 0 5 0 6  
10 c., dark green .. .. 0 8 0 10  
20 c., purple-brown .. .. 1 0  
30 c., carmine-red .. .. 1 6  
50 c., green .. .. 2 6  
50 c., dark green (error) .. ..  
\$1, carmine and rose .. .. 4 0  
\$2, orange and yellow .. .. 7 6  
\$5, green and rose .. .. 17 6

1898. *Type re-engraved.* (May.)  
1 c., brown-yellow .. .. 0 1 0 1

COLOMBIA.

1897. *Current types.*

2 c., blue-green (p. 12) .. ..  
2 c., yell.-green (p. 12 X 13½) ..  
5 c., brown on deep buff .. 0 4  
10 c., brn. on rose (p. 12 X 13½) ..  
20 c. " pale blue .. .. 1 3

ANTIOQUIA.

1875. Type 18. *Laid paper.*  
1 c., black .. ..

PANAMA.

REGISTRATION STAMPS.

1897. Type 4, *surcharged "AR COLON COLUMBIA," in black.*

10 c., orange .. ..  
*Surcharged "R COLON," in a circle, in black.*  
10 c., orange .. ..

TOLIMA.

1884. Type 12. *Thin laid paper.*  
1 p., rose-lilac .. ..

DENMARK.

1897-98. Type 7. *Perf.* 12½.  
3 öre, grey and blue .. .. 0 1  
50 " purple and brown .. .. 0 9  
100 " yellow and grey .. .. 1 6

ICELAND.

1897. Type 2. *Surcharged "prir," in black, and "3," in red.* (Feb. '98.)  
1898. PROVISIONALS.

5 aur, green, surch. "prir," small type .. .. 2 0 2 0  
5 aur, green, surch. "prir," large type .. .. 4 0 2 6

*Surcharged "3," in red, in two types, in addition.*  
30n 5 aur, green, &c., "prir" small .. .. 4 0 4 0  
30n 5 aur, green, &c., "prir" large .. .. 7 6 4 0

Type 2. *Perf.* 12½.  
5 aur, green .. ..

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

ECUADOR.

1897. *Stamps of 1894, 1895, and 1896, surcharged "1897-1898," in two sizes, in black.* (April, '97.)  
*Issue of 1894.*

1 c., blue .. .. 0 3 0 3  
2 c., yellow-brown .. .. 0 3 0 3  
5 c., green .. .. 0 3  
10 c., vermilion .. .. 0 6  
20 c., black .. .. 1 0  
50 c., orange .. .. 1 3  
1 s., carmine .. ..  
5 s., dark blue .. ..

*Issue of 1895.*

1 c., blue .. ..  
2 c., yellow-brown .. .. 0 3 0 3  
5 c., green .. ..  
10 c., vermilion .. ..  
20 c., black .. .. 1 0  
50 c., orange .. .. 1 6  
1 s., carmine .. .. 5 0  
5 s., dark blue .. .. 15 0

*Issue of 1896.*

2 c., vermilion .. ..  
*Surcharged "1897 y 1898," in black.*  
5 s., dark blue (of 1895) ..

*Commemorative stamps surcharged in black.*

*With date "1897-1898." (June.)*  
1 c., carmine .. .. 0 3 0 3  
2 c., blue .. ..  
5 c., green .. ..  
10 c., yellow .. ..

*With Arnis in a circle.* (Sept.)

1 c., carmine .. ..  
2 c., blue .. ..  
10 c., yellow .. ..

*New type.* (Sept.)

1 c., green .. ..  
2 c., orange .. ..  
5 c., lake .. ..  
10 c., brown .. ..  
20 c., yellow .. ..  
50 c., ultramarine .. ..  
1 s., bistre .. ..  
5 s., lilac .. ..

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1895. Type 17, *dated "1895," Surcharged with Type 0.2, in red.*

1 c., grey .. ..  
2 c. " .. ..  
5 c. " .. ..  
10 c. " .. ..  
20 c. " .. ..  
50 c. " .. ..  
1 s. " .. ..

1897. *The same, surcharged 1897-1898, in two sizes, in black.*

*Issue of 1894. Large surcharge.*  
20 c., grey .. ..  
50 c. " .. ..  
*Issue of 1895.*  
1 c., grey (small) .. .. 0 6  
10 c. " (large) .. ..

*Issue of 1895, with "1897 y 1898."*

2 c., grey .. ..  
5 c. " .. ..

EGYPT.

1897. *Current stamps surcharged, in black, for use in the Sudan.* (May, '97.)

1 mil., brown .. .. 0 3 0 3  
2 " green .. .. 0 3 0 3  
3 " orange .. .. 0 4 0 4  
5 " carmine .. .. 0 5 0 5  
1 piast., ultramarine .. .. 0 8 0 8  
2 " orange-brown .. .. 1 6 1 6  
5 " grey .. .. 3 0 3 0  
10 " mauve .. .. 5 6 5 6

\* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

	<i>Un.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<b>UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.</b>		
1897. Type 53. <i>Surcharged as above.</i>		
2 mil., green .. .. .	0	3 0 3
4 " marone .. .. .	0	4 0 4
1 piass., ultramarine .. .. .	0	8 0 8
2 " dull orange .. .. .	1	6 1 6

1898. <i>Value surcharged in black.</i>		
3 mil. on p., orange .. .. .	0	4

<b>SUDAN.</b>		
1898. <i>New type. Centre in first colour. Wink. Rosette. Perf. 14.</i>		
1 mil., brown and carmine .. .. .	0	1 0 1
2 " green and brown .. .. .	0	1 0 1
3 " mauve and green .. .. .	0	2 0 2
5 " carmine and black .. .. .	0	2 0 2
1 piass., blue and brown .. .. .	0	4 0 4
2 " black and blue .. .. .	0	8
5 " brown and green .. .. .	1	6
10 " black and mauve .. .. .	2	9

<b>FRANCE.</b>		
FOR POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO.		
1896-97. <i>Surcharged in vermilion.</i>		
5 c. on 5 c., green .. .. .		
10 c. on 10 c., black on lilac .. .. .		
25 c. on 25 c., black on rose .. .. .		
<i>Surcharged in black.</i>		
50c. on 50c., pale rose on white .. .. .		

<b>FOR POST OFFICES IN ZANZIBAR.</b>		
1897. <i>Surcharged with name and value.</i>		
<i>In red.</i>		
1/2 a. on 5 c., green .. .. .	0	6
1 1/2 a. on 15 c., blue .. .. .	0	9
10 a. on 1 fr., olive-green .. .. .	2	6
<i>In blue.</i>		
1 a. on 10 c., black on lilac .. .. .	0	6
2 1/2 a. on 25 c., " rose .. .. .	1	0
5 a. on 50 c., carmine .. .. .	1	6

<i>In black.</i>		
2 a. on 20 c., red on green .. .. .	1	0
3 a. on 30 c., brown .. .. .	1	3
4 a. on 40 c., red .. .. .	1	6
7 1/2 a. on 75 c., blk. on orange .. .. .		
50 a. on 5 fr., lilac .. .. .		
<i>Stamps of 1894 surcharged with name and a second value, in black. (Oct.)*</i>		
2 1/2 a. on 1/2 a. (5 c.) .. .. .		
2 1/2 a. on 1 a. (10 c.) .. .. .		
2 1/2 a. on 1 1/2 a. (15 c.) .. .. .		
5 a. on 3 a. (30 c.) .. .. .		
5 a. on 4 a. (40 c.) .. .. .		

<i>Type-set design, printed on margins of sheets.</i>		
2 1/2 a., black on green .. .. .		
2 1/2 a. " lilac .. .. .		
2 1/2 a. " quadrillé .. .. .		
5 a. " buff .. .. .		
5 a. " straw .. .. .		

<b>UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.</b>		
Type 53 of France, <i>surcharged with name and value. (Dec.)*</i>		
<i>In carmine.</i>		
1/2 a. on 5 c., blue .. .. .		
1 a. on 10 c., brown .. .. .		
1 1/2 a. on 15 c., green .. .. .		
<i>In black.</i>		
3 a. on 30 c., carmine .. .. .		
5 a. on 50 c., violet .. .. .		

<b>FRENCH COLONIES.</b>		
<b>GRAND COMORO.</b>		
1897. <i>Colonial type, inscribed "GRANDE COMORE."</i>		
<i>(a) Name in red.</i>		
1 c., black on azure .. .. .	0	1
5 c., green on pale green .. .. .		
15 c., blue .. .. .		
25 c., black on rose .. .. .		
75 c., " orange .. .. .		
1 fr., olive-green on toned .. .. .		
<i>(b) Name in blue.</i>		
2 c., brown on buff .. .. .	0	1
4 c., purple-brown on grey .. .. .	0	1
10 c., black on lilac .. .. .		
20 c., red on green .. .. .		
30 c., cinnamon on drab .. .. .		
40 c., red on yellow .. .. .		
50 c., carmine on rose .. .. .		

Set of 13, unused, 4/6.

**MADAGASCAR & DEPENDENCIES.**

1897. Type 1, *name in red.*

1 fr., olive-green .. .. .	
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**UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.**

1897. Type "U," <i>imperf., surcharged. (May, '97)*</i>	
<i>Red surcharge.</i>	
5 c., blue .. .. .	0 1
10 c., brown .. .. .	0 2
40 c., lilac .. .. .	0 8
1 fr., green .. .. .	1 6

<i>Blue surcharge.</i>	
20 c., yellow .. .. .	0 4
30 c., rose .. .. .	0 6
50 c., mauve .. .. .	0 9

**SOMALI COAST.**

1897. *Colonial type, inscribed "CÔTE FRANÇAISE DES SOMALIS."*

<i>(a) Name in red.</i>	
1 c., black on azure .. .. .	
5 c., green on pale green .. .. .	
15 c., blue .. .. .	
25 c., black on rose .. .. .	
75 c., " orange .. .. .	
1 fr., olive-green on toned .. .. .	

<i>(b) Name in blue.</i>	
2 c., brown on buff .. .. .	
4 c., purple-brown on grey .. .. .	
10 c., black on lilac .. .. .	
20 c., red on green .. .. .	
30 c., cinnamon on drab .. .. .	
40 c., red on yellow .. .. .	
50 c., carmine on rose .. .. .	

**GERMAN EMPIRE.**

Stamps of German Empire *surcharged in black, for use in Foreign Possessions. (April, '97)\**

<b>CAMEROONS.</b>		
1897. <i>Surcharged "Kamerun."</i>		
3 pf., brown .. .. .	0	2
5 " green .. .. .	0	2
10 " carmine .. .. .	0	3
20 " ultramarine .. .. .	0	6
25 " orange .. .. .	0	9
50 " red-brown .. .. .	2	3

Set of 6, 9/3.

<b>CHINA.</b>		
1897. <i>Surcharged "China."</i>		
3 pf., brown .. .. .		
5 " green .. .. .	0	1
10 " carmine .. .. .	0	3
20 " ultramarine .. .. .	0	6
25 " orange .. .. .	0	6
50 " red-brown .. .. .		

<b>MARSHALL ISLANDS.</b>		
1897. <i>Surcharged "Marschall-Inseln."</i>		
3 pf., brown .. .. .		
5 " green .. .. .		
10 " carmine .. .. .		
20 " ultramarine .. .. .		
25 " orange .. .. .		
50 " red-brown .. .. .		

<b>NEW GUINEA.</b>		
1897. <i>Surcharged "Deutsch Neu-Guinea."</i>		
3 pf., brown .. .. .		
5 " green .. .. .		
10 " carmine .. .. .		
20 " ultramarine .. .. .		
25 " orange .. .. .		
50 " red-brown .. .. .		

<b>SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.</b>		
1897. <i>Surcharged "Deutsch Sudwest-Africa."</i>		
3 pf., brown .. .. .		
5 " green .. .. .		
10 " carmine .. .. .		
20 " ultramarine .. .. .		
25 " orange .. .. .		
50 " red-brown .. .. .		

Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

<b>TOGO.</b>		
1897. <i>Surcharged "Togo."</i>		
3 pf., brown .. .. .	0	4
5 " green .. .. .	0	4
10 " carmine .. .. .	0	5
20 " ultramarine .. .. .	0	5
25 " orange .. .. .	0	5
50 " red-brown .. .. .	0	5

Set of 15, 3/-

<b>GREECE.</b>		
1896. <i>Olympic Games issue.</i>		
1 lept., ochre .. .. .	0	1 0 1
2 " rose .. .. .	0	1 0 1
5 " lilac .. .. .	0	1 0 1
10 " slate .. .. .	0	2 0 1
20 " brown .. .. .	0	4 0 1
25 " red .. .. .	0	4 0 2
40 " purple .. .. .	0	6 0 3
60 " black .. .. .	0	8 0 4
1 drach., blue .. .. .	1	0 4 4
2 " bistre .. .. .	1	9 1 6
5 " green .. .. .	4	0
10 " brown .. .. .	7	6

<b>GUATEMALA.</b>		
1897. <i>Black on surface-coloured paper. Perf. 12. (May, '97)*</i>		
1 c., on lilac-grey .. .. .	0	1
2 c., on greenish grey .. .. .	0	2
6 c., on orange .. .. .	0	5
10 c., on deep blue .. .. .	0	8
12 c., on carmine .. .. .	0	9
18 c., on white .. .. .	1	0
20 c., on vermilion .. .. .	1	0
25 c., on brown .. .. .	1	6
50 c., on rosy brown .. .. .	2	6
75 c., on azure .. .. .	3	9
100 c., on blue-green .. .. .	5	0
150 c., on flesh .. .. .	7	0
200 c., on magenta .. .. .	9	0
500 c., on green .. .. .	22	6

<i>Variety. Paper coloured on both sides.</i>		
12 c., on carmine .. .. .	0	6
<i>Same type, surcharged in black. (March, '98.)*</i>		
1 c. on 2 c., grey .. .. .	0	6
<i>Surcharged in violet, in three lines.</i>		
1 c. on 12 c., on carmine .. .. .	0	2

<b>HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.</b>		
FOREIGN OFFICE STAMPS.		
1897. (April, '97.)*		
2 c., yellow-green .. .. .	0	2 5/8
5 c., deep brown .. .. .		
6 c., deep ultramarine .. .. .		
10 c., rose .. .. .		
12 c., orange .. .. .		
25 c., deep violet .. .. .		

Set of 6, 5/8.

<b>HAYTI.</b>		
1898. Type 5. <i>Perf. 13 1/2.</i>		
7 c., brown .. .. .	0	6
20 c., orange-red .. .. .	1	3
Type 5, <i>with surcharge of 1890, in red.</i>		
2 c. on 20 c., brown .. .. .	0	4
2 c. on 20 c., orange .. .. .	0	4
1898. <i>New type. (April.)*</i>		
1 c., blue .. .. .		
2 c., rose .. .. .		
3 c., lilac .. .. .		
5 c., green .. .. .		
7 c., grey .. .. .		
20 c., yellow .. .. .		

<b>HOLLAND.</b>		
<b>CURACAO.</b>		
UNPAID LETTER STAMP.		
1897. Type 52.		
40 c., black and green .. .. .		

<b>DUTCH INDIES.</b>		
UNPAID LETTER STAMP.		
1897. Type 53.		
15 c., black and carmine .. .. .		
30 c., " " .. .. .		



# Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

Vol. VIII.

JUNE 30, 1898.

No. 96.

## EDITORIAL.

**T**HE present number completes Volume VIII. of the *Monthly Journal*, and if that volume does not contain anything very remarkable or exciting, we venture to hope that there is a considerable amount of solid, useful information in the **Our 8th Volume.** twelve numbers, that will be found to be not merely of passing interest, but of some little value for future reference. As time goes on, it naturally becomes more and more difficult to find philatelic subjects that are at the same time of general interest and worthy of scientific study. The old fields (we intend no personal reference) are gradually becoming exhausted, though every fresh worker in them may dig up something that is new, or may present the old facts in a new and clearer light. The modern philatelist must, of necessity, go deeper and more closely into his subject than any of his predecessors, and he treats of it with an amount of microscopic detail that is worthy of all praise; but, for this very reason, the number of those who are able and willing to follow him becomes smaller and smaller, until one begins to feel that the writing of these scientific papers—always a pleasure to the enthusiastic student—affords almost more pleasure than the reading of them, and that those articles over which the greatest amount of “midnight oil” has been expended are those that are most diligently skipped by the “constant reader.” At the other extremity we have the “beginner,” who, like the poor and the Commemorative Issue, is always with us, and although we are only too glad to answer his enquiries to the best of our ability, for a healthy thirst for information is a most favourable symptom, we cannot but feel that to the great majority of our readers the frequent repetition of the same answers to similar questions must be as monotonous as it is to ourselves. To steer a middle course, between the too elementary and the unduly advanced, is no easy task, and in default of more suitable subjects we have generally to devote our energies to the safe, and certainly

useful drudgery of chronicling New Issues—again at the risk of producing pages of unread, perhaps of unreadable, matter. But this is Pessimism!

\* \* \*

WE are indebted to Mr. D. A. **Philately** King for some extracts, which we **in** publish elsewhere, from the **Canada.** Canadian Parliamentary Reports, by which it appears that the inhabitants of the Colony generally are not altogether satisfied either with the handling of the magnificent series brought out to celebrate Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee last year, or with the appearance of the new issue which succeeded it. We are not greatly surprised. The complaints as to the unbusinesslike and discreditable manner in which the so-called *issue* of the Jubilee labels was manipulated have not yet died away, and now we gather that the tiding over of the Department, which that issue was supposed to accomplish, did not even give time for a proper consideration of the design of the permanent (?) issue, and that the new stamps are so unsatisfactory that they will probably be superseded before the whole series has had time to make its appearance. The absence of any indication of the value, except in English, and of numerals which would be comprehensible to both the English and the French speaking inhabitants, is a serious objection; the too close resemblance of the top and bottom of the design, which causes the stamps to be frequently affixed upside down, is not of such great practical importance, and the changing of the colours employed for certain values is a matter that the public would get used to in due course. But the fact remains that there appears to be sufficient reason in the complaints to cause another change in the design; we would recommend the Hamilton Bank Note Company to the favourable consideration of the Canadian Post Office Department, as there seems to be a prejudice against giving the contract to native manufacturers. Canada will in future rank philatelically with the Great Centro-American Republic; or, if it brings out something very artistic, it may be promoted to the class of which Tonga is a representative!

\* \* \*



WE regret that the demands upon our available space this month do not admit of our giving a full report of the Philatelic Exhibition recently held at Turin, and we are only able to congratulate its promoters, as we do most heartily, upon the success which we learn attended their efforts. The show appears to have been a most interesting one, and to have included such a gathering of the stamps of the old Italian States, unused, used on the entire envelope, etc. etc., as had probably never been brought together before. This class was, and we think very properly, intended to be the leading feature of the Exhibition. There are some very fine collections of the Italian stamps outside Italy, no doubt. Even in this country there are some fine old Italians to be found—in the neighbourhood of Brighton and elsewhere. But it is in their native land that we should expect to find them in the greatest profusion, and they are naturally of exceptional interest to Italian collectors. Other classes were, however, fairly represented, and we are sure that Dr. Diena, and those who worked so heartily with him, have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result.

\* \* \*

WE cannot conclude our volume without expressing our thanks to those of our readers who have so kindly assisted us in adding to our collection of Mulready covers and envelopes. Of fresh die numbers, to be added to the lists which we published a few years back, we have seen or heard of very few indeed, but those lists are certainly not complete, and we shall be extremely grateful for further help in adding to them. The arrangement of the numbers, in the order in which they appeared on the entire sheets, is another matter, and a more difficult task; without having copies of almost every number before us, we cannot hope to make an attempt at plating them, and we shall be very glad to see any specimens which their owners are willing to part with. Unsevered pairs or blocks are, of course, of the greatest interest, also single copies with large margins, either sufficient to indicate the edge of a sheet, or showing any trace, however small, of the outlines of an adjoining cover or envelope. It is the One Penny value only that we are studying, as the arrangement of the 2d. is already known, and copies should be sent to the *Editor*, who will take every care of specimens entrusted to him for examination.

\* \* \*

## 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, 39, Strand, London, W.C.

Great Britain.—Mr. Firth has kindly sent us a third size of the Registration Fee label for use on the largest envelopes, with the setting about 84 mm. wide at top and 93 mm. at bottom, and 98 mm. in total height. He has also met with an *albino* copy of this, with the lettering faintly impressed without any colour!

Mr. Stodart kindly sends us the following note as to some of the Scotch Railway Letter Fee Stamps:—

"It may interest collectors of Railway Letter Fee Stamps to know that *no* stamp was made for the 'City of Glasgow Union' Railway. Glasgow and South-Western, and Caledonian stamps were used on the line, which was only about a mile long. In March, 1891, 2004 stamps were made for the 'Ayrshire and Wigtownshire' Railway. A few months afterwards the line was absorbed in the Glasgow and South-Western system. Only a few of the stamps had been used, and no trace can be found of the remainders, which the old officials believe were destroyed. The stamps were in *deep green*, rouletted, and printed in sheets of 12. After great trouble, I succeeded in getting the imperf. copy submitted for approval to the manager of the Ayrshire and Wigtownshire line."

British Central Africa.—We give an illustration showing the surcharged stamp which we chronicled in March. We have since received specimens of another provisional 1d. stamp, produced by means of an embossing die of the narrow oval shape of the stamp impressed upon cheques, and struck in the same colour. In the centre is the Tree, which forms the Crest of the Territory, with the words "BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE" round the upper part of the oval, and "ONE PENNY" in two lines below. This is embossed in *red* on white wove paper, previously marked out in rectangles, with "INTERNAL" at top and "POSTAGE" below, in *blue*. Some of these labels have the postmaster's initials on the back, and we understand that none of them were to be sold to the public, but that they were to be affixed to letters on which the postage was paid in cash. We have before us impressions in *vermillion* (one of them doubly printed) with frame in *dull blue*, and in *rosy red* with frame in *bright ultramarine*.

Adhesive. 1d., red and blue; imperf.

British East Africa.—We give an illustration of the design of the stamps of the value of 1 rupee and upwards chronicled in January. Our readers will perceive that it is simply an enlargement of the type of the lower values, without further embellishment.



British South Africa.—We give an illustration of one of the "Rhodesia" cards described in February. The stamp is not of the re-engraved type, as we have seen stated, but of the type of 1896.



**Canada.**—We give an illustration showing the stamp upon the new 3 c. envelope. We learn from some of our contemporaries that there are to be 1 c. and 2 c. values of the same ugly type.

**Cape of Good Hope.**—We have seen the new 2d. stamp, and find that the colour is distinctly different from that of the previous printings; it is almost a *chocolate-brown*.

*The A. J. of Ph.* states that the colour of the new stamp is almost exactly like that of the older issue. Our contemporary has perhaps not seen the new issue yet.

**Ceylon.**—We noted last month the fact that new tints are being employed for various values of this Colony. We have before us the 8 c. in a brighter shade than before, with a little more inclination to *orange*, and very white, clean gum, which perhaps has not yet had time to turn *brown* and discolour the paper.

**Fiji.**—We have the current ½d. stamp, perf. 10, 11, and 11 × 10. The last is, we understand, No. 70 in the Catalogue; the first we chronicled in January, the second appears to be new.

**Gibraltar.**—We learn from various correspondents that owing to the depreciation in the Spanish currency it is probable that there may be another issue of Gibraltar stamps shortly, with values in English money, as in the case of the earlier issues. In the meantime the Gibraltar stamps for use in the British post offices in Morocco were issued, on June 1st, surcharged "Morocco Agencies," in two lines in *black*, to distinguish them from those sold at Gibraltar itself. The 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., and 25 c. have been issued in this condition, and we believe the whole series exists.

*Adhesives.*

5 c., green.
10 c., carmine.
20 c., olive and brown.
25 c., ultramarine.
40 c., orange-brown.
50 c., lilac.
75 c., olive-green.
1 p., bistre and ultramarine.
2 p., black and carmine.
5 p., grey-blue.

**Grenada.**—A correspondent has very kindly sent us a copy of correspondence which has passed between the Governor of this Colony and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of a proposed Columbus Commemoration Label for Grenada. Why are philatelists to be fleeced because Columbus was foolish enough to go on voyages of discovery?

"GOVERNOR TO SECRETARY OF STATE.  
"GRENADA, 12th March, 1898.

"No. 34.

"SIR,—On the 15th August next the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Grenada will take place, for on that day of 1498 Columbus, after passing through the Strait of Boca del Dragon, which separates Trinidad from the mainland of South America, sighted the islands of Tobago and Grenada, and called them respectively Ascension and Conception.

"2.—It is my desire, which is shared by my Executive Council, to mark an anniversary of such interest and importance in the Colony's history by the issue of a special 2½d. postage stamp of the design enclosed (subject to the discretion of the Crown agents as to its size and colour) commemorative of the discovery, and I accordingly submit the proposal for your approval.

"3.—For sale to the public I recommend an issue of 500,000 of the stamps, after which the plate can be destroyed; and should you approve of the proposal, I would ask that the Crown agents may be authorized to take the necessary steps to give it effect in time to admit of the issue reaching the Colony about July next.

"4.—I append a requisition in duplicate on the Crown agents for the supply desired.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "ALFRED MALONEY, Governor.

"The Right Honorable JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., &c. &c."

"SECRETARY OF STATE TO GOVERNOR.

"DOWNING STREET, 16th April, 1898.

"No. 48.

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 34 of the 12th of March, submitting a proposal for the issue of a special postage stamp to com-

memorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Grenada by Columbus, and to inform you that I am prepared to approve of such an issue, and have accordingly caused the Crown agents to be instructed to proceed with its preparation, adopting the design marked B enclosed in your despatch.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "J. CHAMBERLAIN.

"Governor Sir C. A. MALONEY, K.C.M.G., &c. &c."

**Hong Kong.**—Our illustration shows the 10 c. on 30 c. stamp, chronicled last month, when we omitted to state that the surcharged value is expressed in Chinese as well as in English. On the specimen shown us the Chinese character was barely visible.



**India.**—A correspondent tells us that he has met with the current ½ anna stamp bearing a double surcharge of "On H.M.S."; the first impression having fallen partly on one stamp and partly on the next, a second was printed in the correct position. Another instance of economy on the part of the printers. Has the waste-paper basket been lost? The 2 rupees stamp reaches us with the frame in *deep brown*, instead of *chestnut*—possibly the result of some chemical change. It does not appear to have been noticed that the spandrels of these stamps are filled in with the words "INDIA POSTAGE" in minute capitals.

**Charkari.**—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles a double card, similar to the single card of this State.

*Post Card.* ½ + ½ a., lilac on buff.

**Labuan.**—We have received the North Borneo 12 c. label, with the highly necessary surcharge transferred from the upper part of the design, where it covered the value, to the lower, where it covers the original name. It is now in a straight line also, instead of an arch.

*Adhesive.* 12 c., black and red; *new edition.*

**Mauritius.**—It seems to be fated that we should refer to the Jubilee label as often as if it were a stamp of the most desirable nature. We have received copies and find that the value is in *blue*, as we gave it in April, not in *carmine* as stated last month. The colour of the rest of the impression we should term *brown-orange*, rather than either *brown-yellow*, or *yellow-brown*. The provisional cards exist in three varieties:—

a. On the 6 c. single cards, with the top line of the inscription barred and all the edges plain. b. On the first half of the double card, similar to a, but showing perforations along the top. c. On the second half of the double card, similar to b and with the word "REPLY" barred. All have the lower part of the card cut away, reducing the size to 140 × 75 mm.

A correspondent informs us that the supply of 4 c. stamps has run short, and that the following numbers of other values are to be surcharged:—

<i>Adhesives.</i> 16 c. . . . .	50,000
18 c. . . . .	300,000
25 c. . . . .	80,000
50 c. . . . .	50,000
<i>Envelopes.</i> 18 c. . . . .	80,000
36 c. . . . .	80,000

Which, said Mr. Barlow, reminds me of the tale of "The Sagacious Speculator and the Patient Philatelist." But we have heard that story before!

**New South Wales.**—We have received the 6d. of the 1888 type (quite an old inhabitant) printed in a new colour to distinguish it from the current 1d.

*Adhesive.* 6d., blue-green; *perf.* 12.

**New Zealand.**—It seems worth while to quote the following *official* description of the pictorial posters—we mean postage stamps—recently issued, especially as it even goes so far into philatelic detail as to tell us the gauge of the perforation! A *vertical oblong* is a shape that is quite new to us, but we suppose it is all right.

Extract from the *Post and Telegraph Official Circular*, 1st April, 1898:—

"*New Issue of Postage and Revenue Stamps.*

"It is notified, for the information of all officers, that a new issue of postage and revenue stamps of the values of ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 9d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. will be made on the 5th proximo. For the present

the supply of these stamps is limited, and they are to be sold side by side with the stamps of the present issue until a sufficient stock is on hand to enable the present issue to be superseded. The following is a detailed description of the new stamps:—

'*One Halfpenny (lilac-brown).*—View of Mount Cook, in oval frame on shaded background, surmounted by curved inscription in white letters, 'POSTAGE AND REVENUE,' and at top by label with ornamental border containing 'NEW ZEALAND' in coloured letters on white ground. Central design is flanked by sprays of ranunculus and celmisia, below which on each side are small oval labels surrounded by scrolls, and bearing figures of value on white ground, the value in words being in straight label at foot.

'*One Penny (light brown, with blue centre).*—View of Lake Taupo, with Ruapehu in background, and cabbage-palm in left foreground, surrounded by semi-circular labels containing 'NEW ZEALAND' in white letters on colour above, and 'POSTAGE AND REVENUE' in coloured letters below. Value in words in straight label at foot, broken at each lower corner by square containing figure of value. Ornamented spandrels.

'*Twopence (wine-red or claret).*—View of Pembroke Peak, Milford Sound, surrounded by oval band with inscription in white, 'NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE AND REVENUE.' Figure of value at base of design, with ornaments on each side. Value in words at foot, in straight label, full width of stamp. Sides and top of stamp are enclosed by dotted border of Greek design, and ornamented spandrels.

'*Twopence-halfpenny (Antwerp blue).*—Oblong (horizontal), view of Mount Earnslaw and head of Lake Wakatipu, with *phormium tenax*, toitoi, and cabbage-palms in foreground. Inscription, 'NEW ZEALAND' in white, 'POSTAGE AND REVENUE' in colour, at top of stamp. Value in figures only, enclosed in scroll ornament springing from lower right-hand corner, and bearing name of locality (misspelt Wakitipu). Name, 'MT. EARNSLAW' in left-hand lower corner.

'*Threepence (light brown).*—Central design, a pair of huia on branch, surrounded by a circular border, inscribed 'NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE AND REVENUE' in white letters on colour, and broken at lower corners by Egyptian ornamentation. Value in words at bottom, divided in centre by shield of solid colour, with figure '3' in white. Upper spandrels are filled in with similar labels, bearing figures of value, placed obliquely.

'*Fourpence (rose-lake).*—View of White Terrace, Rotomahana, in oval dotted border, flanked by sprays of tataramoia, and broken at base on each side by bands containing inscription, 'POSTAGE,' 'REVENUE.' Name of colony at top of stamp, and value in words at foot, in straight labels.

'*Fivepence (brown-lake).*—Oblong (vertical), view of Otira Gorge, with snow-peak in background. Name in lower right-hand corner; also small circular view of Mount Ruapehu superimposed upon left foreground. Inscription, 'NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE AND REVENUE' at top of stamp, and value in words at base, in straight label.

'*Sixpence (sap-green).*—Representation of kiwi *regardant*, surmounted by semi-circular band of solid colour, bearing words 'NEW ZEALAND' in white letters, and supported by oblique labels, 'POSTAGE,' 'REVENUE,' on left and right respectively. Value in words only at base of stamp, in straight label. The corners of the design, which has a distinctive appearance resembling a horse-shoe, are filled in with ornamental scroll-work on shaded ground.

'*Eightpence (steel-blue).*—Large outline figure '8,' supported by fern-trees and cabbage-palms on shaded background. Within the upper portion of the figure is an Imperial crown, and in the lower portion a view with native war-canoe over the word 'PENNY' at base of figure. The lower corners of stamp contain circles with figures of value in white, the upper corners being bevelled and filled with scallop ornaments. The words 'NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE AND REVENUE' are inscribed upon the curves of the large figure which forms the central device.

'*Ninepence (lilac).*—Oblong (horizontal), view of Pink Terrace, Rotomahana, with tree-fern and dikau-palm at sides. The legend 'POSTAGE AND REVENUE' at base of picture. Value in white figures in coloured circles at each

corner. 'NEW ZEALAND' in arched inscription above, and value in words below, in straight label; both white letters on colour.

'*One Shilling (orange-red).*—Representation of pair of kakas on branch, in colour on white background within fancy frame, having arched label 'POSTAGE' above 'AND REVENUE' below. Name of colony at top of stamp, and value in words at bottom, in straight labels. Value in figures in circles at lower corners, above the bottom label.

'*Two Shillings (blue-green).*—Oblong (horizontal), view of Milford Sound in fancy frame, with title below in label, and clump of cabbage-palms on left-hand side above scrolled circle enclosing value in figures. The words 'NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE AND REVENUE' in white letters at top of stamp.

'*Five Shillings (vermilion).*—Oblong (vertical), view of Mount Cook, with name in white label below. Inscription, 'NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE AND REVENUE' above, and value in words at foot, white letters on coloured ground.

"All the above stamps are printed on white-wove un-watermarked paper and perforate 14 to 15. The rectangular stamps measure about 18 mm. by 22 mm., and the oblong stamps 33 mm. by 20 mm., or, say,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. by  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. W. GRAY, Secretary.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, WELLINGTON, 24th March, 1898."

**Queensland.**—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a companion to the 2d. of 1882 with the letter "u" transformed into "j," in the shape of a copy of the 6d. of the same issue, showing the same peculiarity.

**St. Lucia.**—From a letter received from this Colony we learn that the Postal Union rate from St. Lucia has been reduced to 2d. Our correspondent very kindly sends us a copy of a 2d. stamp of the current type (Die II.), which was issued on the 9th May. Watermark and perforation as usual, name and value in the second colour.

*Adhesive.* 2d., ultramarine and orange.

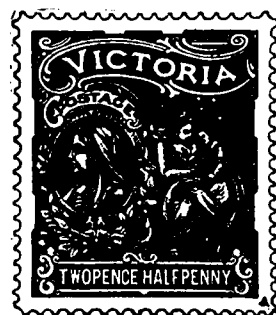
**Straits Settlements.**—*Negri Sembilan.*—We have received copies of the stamps chronicled in January, and find that the name and value on the 5 c. and 20 c. are in identically the same colour, which we think should be termed *olive-yellow*.

**Uganda.**—The following extract from a letter published in *The Pioneer of India* for March 11th is of interest, as describing the postal arrangements in Uganda:—

"I am sorry I cannot send you any B. E. A. stamps. They are not in circulation here, and those you find on our letters have been put on at Mombasa. Our postal regulations are complicated, and are as follows: From Mengo we put on the local stamp which carries the letter to Kikuya, 400 miles from here, and the limit of our postal union. This is paid for us by the C.M.S. From Kikuya to the coast there is a charge of 3 rs. per pound on each person's mail, payable at the coast from our private account, and at the coast the officials put on the B. E. A. stamp to complete the journey. The local stamps have been designed and printed on the C.M.S. press at Busoga by Mr. Rowling by special request of the Government."

**Victoria.**—We give illustrations, merely by way of warning, of the two hospital labels issued last year.

Our readers will perceive that they are very large and very ugly, equally uninteresting either from the philatelic or the artistic point of view.



PART II.

**Austria.**—We have received quite a pile of the new cards, among which are some complicated varieties that require a little description. It would appear that two distinct modifications of the inscriptions have taken place, but whether a full set of either exists we cannot say, though we find that some of the bi-lingual and tri-lingual varieties exist in both.

First, with "Correspondenz-Karte" in the same type as before, but with the long "f" and the lettering slightly compressed, so that the words measure about 51 mm., instead of 54 mm. The second line of the heading—where there is more than one—is also in similar type to that previously used for it, and in each case that we have seen there are only two lines to the heading, though in one instance the second line is in two languages. The abbreviated name of the province is given at right below as before, except in the one instance alluded to above, where there are two names given preceded by "Deutsch." We quote in the list below the abbreviated names as given upon the cards. Of this series we have the following:—

- Post Cards* 2 kr., German.  
 " "(Böhm.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.)"  
 " "(Slov.)"  
 2+2 " German.  
 " "(Rum.)"

Second, with "Correspondenz-Karte" (still with long "f") in much smaller type, with ordinary German capital initials, the words measuring 40 mm. in length. The heading in the other languages is, on the other hand, given in larger type, and where there are two other languages the heading is in three lines; the abbreviated name (or names) is now always preceded by "Deutsch."

Of this series we have:—

- Post Cards* 2 kr. "(Deutsch-Böhm.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Ital.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Rum.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Slov.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Slov.)"  
 2+2 " "(Deutsch-Böhm.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Illir.-Ital.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Ital.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Ruth.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Slov.)"

We have also letter cards, with the German heading in smaller type (28 mm. long instead of 42 mm.), and the other languages in larger type and in two lines where there are two of them:—

- Letter Cards* 3 kr. "(Deutsch-Böhm.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Ital.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Rum.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Slov.)"  
 5 " "(Deutsch-Böhm.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Ital.-Illir.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.)"  
 " "(Deutsch-Slov.)"

**Belgium.**—*Congo State.*—We give illustrations of the designs of the two new stamps which we chronicled last month. Civilization may be seen proceeding up the Congo in a steamboat, but the price to be paid for it is a little high.



**Brazil.**—We give an illustration of the design of the new cards chronicled last month. *Le T.-P.* tells us that the 100 reis Unpaid Letter stamp of the latest type made its appearance on April 5th.

*Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 100 r., brick-red.



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE  
 RÉPUBLIQUE des ÉTATS-UNIS du BRÉSIL  
 CARTE POSTALE  
 Adéc réponse payée  
 (Carta resposta é tratada.)



A note in the *Revue Ph. F.* states that the 60 reis of 1850 has been found *ête-bêche*. The discovery has been rather long in coming.

**China.**—We have received a copy of the 2 c. on the 3 c. Revenue stamp with the surcharge upside down.

**Ecuador.**—The provisional is still the only thing that is emanator here. *The Ph. Monthly and World* has met with some more of the current Revenue stamps used postally, with surcharged values also as usual.

- Fiscals used Postally.* 1 c., in black, on 5 c., pale blue.  
 2 c., carmine.  
 4 c., in red, on 20 c., dark blue.

**Egypt.**—*Le T.-P.* informs us that some copies of the 1, 2, and 3 millèmes and the 2 piastres Egyptian stamps received the *Soudan* surcharge in red, instead of in black; but we are not told whether this was a trial printing or whether any of the stamps thus surcharged were put in circulation. *Le C. de T.-P.* has been informed that no genuine *Soudan* surcharges exist in red. Let us hope so.

We have received specimens of the 1 millième with the *Soudan* surcharge inverted. We understand that one sheet of 60 was found thus among a large quantity with overprint correctly placed.

*Adhesive.* 1 mil., brown; surcharge inverted.

Mr. Aphonides kindly sends us a copy of the 3 mil. on 2 piastres Unpaid Letter stamp, in which there is a minute error, altering the meaning of one of the Arabic words of the surcharge. Over the third character from the left there should be two dots, and the inscription then commences "el ghirsh" = *the piastre*; in the error there is only one dot, making it read "el farsh" = *the bed*. The difference is evidently a more serious one than would appear at first sight.

**France.**—*Le T.-P.* announces the issue of the 10+10 c. card, with heading "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" surcharged "10 CENTIMOS," in carmine, for use in the French offices in Morocco.

*Post Card.* 10+10 centimos on 10+10 c., current type.

**Guatemala.**—*The A. J. of Ph.* states that some of the sheets of the 1 c. on 5 c. of 1895 contained a row of stamps bearing the date "1894" in error. If any were issued in this condition it is curious that they have not been recognized before now. There is also, we gather, a second type of the 1894 surcharge, the date measuring 14 mm. in width instead of 12 mm.

**Hayti.**—We give an illustration showing the customary surcharge as it appears upon the stamps chronicled last month. It is reported to be struck in red in each case.

We have received some of the new stamps, and find that the 1 c. is *ultra-marine* and the 2 c. *lake-red*.

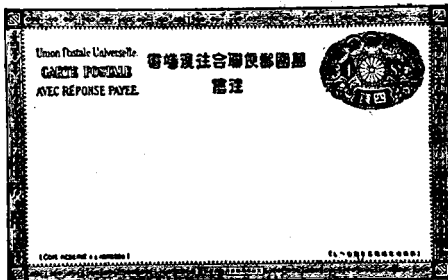
**Holland.**—Mr. Gordon Smith tells us that he has seen the 12½ c., grey, of 1872-88, perf. 12½ all round. This is an addition to Issue V., Section d, of the Reference List given in our February number.

**Dutch Indies.**—We gather from *Le T.-P.* that the current envelopes 12½ c., 15 c., 20 c., and 25 c. have been overprinted in some way for the purpose of facilitating the *doublement*, to use a classical expression. The nature of



the surcharge is not stated, and even its colour seems doubtful. There is some fearful mystery here! We have learned since from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the surcharge alters the value to 10 c. all round.

**Japan.**—We give an illustration of one of the new 4 sen cards already chronicled.



**Liberia.**—According to the *L. B. J.* the Registration Envelope, size H<sup>2</sup>, exists with stamp Type VII, in red, and large "R" in an oval.

Reg. Env. 10 c., red; size H<sup>2</sup>.

**Mexico.**—We have received the 1 c., 2 c., and 15 c. with the Eagle and "R. M." watermark, and the usual ineffective perforation, gauging 12. The *Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 5 c. with the same watermark, perf. 6. We understand that this eccentricity is due to alternate pins of the machine being shorter than the others, so that when several sheets are perforated together the top ones come out perf. 12 and the bottom ones perf. 6.

Adhesives. 1 c., deep green; new wmk; perf. 12.  
2 c., carmine-red " " 12.  
15 c., greenish blue " " 12.  
5 c., ultramarine " " 6.

**Montenegro.**—*La R. Ph. Belge* reports that a new issue has appeared in this Principality, with the colours of the various values re-shuffled. The perforation is not described.

Adhesives. 2 nov., blue-green. 7 nov., grey-violet.  
3 " red. 10 " red-liciac.  
5 " ochre. 15 " claret.  
25 nov., blue.

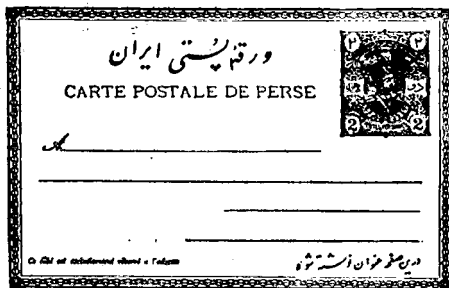
**Morocco.**—*Fex-Mesquines.*—The first illustration below shows the design of the Unpaid Letter labels chronicled last month; they are stated to be perf. 11½.



**Tangier-Morocco-Lavaiche.**—The second illustration represents one of a series of six values for this service, chronicled by *Le T.-P.* These also are perf. 11½.

Adhesives. 5 c., lilac. 25 c., green.  
10 c., pale blue. 50 c., grey-black.  
20 c., olive. 1 p., blue.

**Persia.**—We give an illustration of the 2 ch. card chronicled last month. The higher value has, we believe, the same stamp, but the formula of Type 5 in the Catalogue.



**Portugal.**—The *Porto Philatelo* describes some copies of the 50 r. and 100 r. of 1853, obliterated with a mark formed of 11 bars; also specimens of the stamps of 1862-66-68-69, with a square obliteration formed of 10 bars with a figure "1" in the centre. The latter are stated to be reprints with an obliteration employed in Lisbon after 1871; the former are said to bear a fraudulent obliteration, not used until after 1855—but in that case what are the stamps themselves? Surely no one has been fraudulently oblitterating unused originals!

**Russian Local.**—*Morschansk.*—*Le T.-P.* chronicles a new stamp, of the annexed design, for this district. The impression is in divers colours and the perforation 11½.



Adhesive. 5 kop., black, lilac, gold, and salmon.

**Samoa.**—The Editor of *The Australian Ph.* tells us that he possesses the whole current set, including the 1½d. and 3d. on 2d., perf. 11. We have therefore to add to the values previously chronicled with this perforation:—

Adhesives. 1½d., in blue, on ad., orange.  
3d., in black, on ad. "  
4d., blue. "  
5d., vermilion.  
1s., rose.  
2s. 6d., mauve.

**Servia.**—We have been shown two curiosities, consisting of the backs of old letters bearing, one the half of a 40 paras of 1866, and the other the half of a 40 paras of 1869, each of which is divided vertically down the centre, and has apparently passed for 20 paras postage.

**Spain.**—*Cuba.*—The editor of *Le T.-P.* has found four varieties of the rather scarce card of 1879, differing principally in the breaks in the thick line of the frame, and in the presence or absence of accents in the instruction. Those of our readers who collect cards will find these worth looking for. Efforts are apparently being made to prove some legitimate use for the labels issued—in the United States—by the representatives of the supposed Cuban Republic. *Le T.-P.* publishes an illustration showing a would-be provisional, producing an unheard-of rate of 4½ centavos—sufficient in itself to reveal the nature of other obliterated copies. We gather from the newspapers that the Government of the United States has already discovered what the Spaniards could have told them before, that there is no Cuban Republican authority to do postal or other business with outside the United States.

**Philippine Islands.**—We have received a set of the new cards for this Spanish colony, identical with that already described for Porto Rico (except that the 3 c. single card has not reached us). We have not yet seen the Cuban series. We have seen some of the surcharged stamps of last year, including a 5 c. on 5 c., green (apparently on the stamp of 1895 according to the Catalogue); the colour is certainly not yellow-green, but perhaps there is a yellow-green stamp that has been similarly overprinted. The colour of the 25 c. also is not yellow-brown, we should term it brown, without any qualification, and call the 20 c. of 1892 pale brown. Oh, for a colour chart that would settle all these things for us out of hand!

**Porto Rico.**—We are informed that the 2 c. and 5 c. of the "Baby Head" type have been converted into War Tax stamps, by means of a surcharge, the 2 c. being intended for the collection of an extra charge upon each letter, and the 5 c. for a similar charge upon telegrams. Our information was, however, contained in a letter, the postage on which was represented by a 1 c. stamp of the new issue, with a 2 c., red-brown, a 2 c., lilac, and a 5 c., green, of the previous type, surcharged "IMPUESTO—DE GUERRA," in violet, in two lines of tall capitals; so that there was apparently only 1 c. postage and 9 c. tax!

**Turkey.**—An extract from *The Levant Herald*, quoted in *Le T.-P.*, gives the numbers printed of the various values of the Thessalian rubbish as follows:—

10 paras, 413,400.	1 piastre, 313,400.
20 " 413,400.	2 " 313,400.
	5 piastres, 300,000.

After which the dies, plates, etc., were solemnly destroyed and defaced, as certified by six officials, ranging from a *Directeur de l'Hotel des Monnaies* down to a *Damgha Nasir*.

**United States.**—The following is the latest official description of the forthcoming Omaha labels:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT-POSTMASTER-GENERAL,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1898.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing having found it impracticable to furnish satisfactorily or in the time desired supplies of the several denominations of Trans-Mississippi stamps in two colours, or with black centres and coloured borders, as was at first intended, and as is announced in the current—May—number of the Postal Guide, the Department is constrained to issue each of the denominations of these stamps in a single colour. This change has necessitated several other changes; so that the description of the stamps as given in the May Guide must be ignored. The following description is now the correct one:—

The Trans-Mississippi stamps differ materially in size from the ordinary series, the engraved space being about seven-eighths of an inch wide by about one and three-eighths long. The designs are also radically unlike those of the ordinary stamps—consisting of a border (substantially the same in all the denominations, except that the figures and letters representing values are different) and a central scene, indicative in some way of the development of the great region beyond the Mississippi River. The scenes and the borders are all printed from lined engravings on steel, executed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department.

The border, which forms in its inner line an irregular oval framework to each of the scenes represented, consists of a fluted figure on either side, with interior cross-bars, beginning in a single line near the bottom of the stamp, and enlarging until it reaches a shield in each of the upper corners, wherein is engraved in white the Arabic numeral of denomination—the dollar mark being also included in the case of the one and two dollar stamps. At the top, connecting the two shields, and united to the fluted framework on the two sides, is a curved tablet, on which are engraved in small white capitals the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA." Above this, on either side, are heads of wheat, and between these a small scroll. Immediately below the central scene is the title of the picture in diminutive white Gothic letters on a curved tablet, and below this on either side, in scrolls, are the words of value, "one," "two," and so on, in white capitals, except in the case of the two highest denominations, when "\$1.00" and "\$2.00" are substituted for letters. Above each of these is a projecting ear of corn, and at the bottom of all on a straight black tablet are the words "POSTAGE ONE CENT," "POSTAGE TWO CENTS," and so on, in white capitals.

The scenes represented on the stamps, together with the colours of the several denominations, are these:—

**ONE CENT.**—"Marquette on the Mississippi," from a painting by Lamprecht, now in possession of the Marquette College of Milwaukee, Wis., representing Father Marquette in a boat on the Upper Mississippi preaching to the Indians. Colour, dark green.

**TWO CENT.**—"Farming in the West," from a photograph representing a western grainfield with a long row of ploughs at work. Colour, copper-red.

**FOUR CENT.**—"Indian Hunting Buffalo," reproduction of an engraving in Schoolcraft's *History of the Indian Tribes*. Colour, orange.

**FIVE CENT.**—"Fremont on Rocky Mountains," modified from a wood engraving, representing the Pathfinder planting the U.S. flag on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. Colour, dark blue.

**EIGHT CENT.**—"Troops Guarding Train," representing a detachment of U.S. soldiers conveying an emigrant train across the prairies, from a drawing by Frederic Remington, permission to use which was kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Russell, of New York. Colour, dark lilac.

**TEN CENT.**—"Hardships of Emigration," from a painting kindly loaned by the artist, A. G. Heaton, representing an emigrant and his family on the plains in a "prairie schooner," one of the horses having fallen from exhaustion. Colour, slate.

**FIFTY CENT.**—"Western Mining Prospector," from a drawing by Frederic Remington (permission to use which has been kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Russell, of New York), representing a prospector with his pack-mules in the mountains searching for gold. Colour, olive.

**ONE DOLLAR.**—"Western Cattle in Storm," representing a herd of cattle, preceded by the leader, seeking safety from a gathering storm; reproduced from a large steel engraving after a picture by J. Mac-Whirter—the engraving having been kindly loaned by Mrs. C. B. Johnson. Colour, light brown.

**TWO DOLLAR.**—"Mississippi River Bridge," from an engraving—a representation of the great bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis. Colour, sapphire-blue.

No Trans-Mississippi postal cards or stamped envelopes will be issued.

Although this series of stamps will be discontinued on the 31st of December, 1898, they will be good for postage at any time afterwards.

JOHN A. MERRITT,

Third Assistant-Postmaster-General.

## STAMPS IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

BY DONALD A. KING.

It is rather an uncommon circumstance to have a philatelic or semi-philatelic debate in Parliament, but that was about what occurred when the Hon. the Postmaster-General of Canada was having his estimates for the ensuing year passed in the House of Commons. The Jubilee issue, and the manner in which it was handled by the department, and the unsatisfactory nature of the present issue, were the subjects under discussion. The first part was due more to the want of knowledge on the part of members of the methods of distribution employed by the department than to any real cause of complaint,\* and the chief point criticized was the disposition of the half cent value, that being the only one mentioned, the other point being an excess of eight cent stamps over the number given to Parliament as the quantity to be issued. In both cases the Hon. the Postmaster-General was quite able to give perfectly satisfactory explanations. In the matter of the current issue objections were raised to the absence of figures indicating the denominations, and to the colours employed. These imperfections were practically admitted, and a statement was made to the effect that a new issue was now in course of manufacture, in which the sins of omission and commission in the current series would be atoned for.

This means that some of the values of the current issue will be scarce, as the quantity used must necessarily be a limited one.

The following is an extract from the report of the debate:—

*Mr. Sproule.* I would like an explanation why it was that the post offices in the rural districts of the country could not get certain denominations of these stamps. When the explanation was made here, before the issue was to take place, it was stated that they would be sent all over the country in proportionate numbers of the various denominations, according to the quantity of stamps issued in the post offices. My information is that the rural post offices could not get certain denominations at all, for instance the half cent stamp. I know there were many enquiries made about them for a length of time. There were some few distributed through offices here and there, but the denominations that were in great demand were not supplied, they were taken up somewhere before they reached these post offices. The

\* Query. *Ed. M. J.*

denominations that were not saleable were supplied in larger numbers in some cases than they could be sold or distributed in the locality.

*The Postmaster-General.* The stamps were issued in the ordinary course, without regard to their being Jubilee stamps. And half cent stamps, to which the hon. gentleman refers, are only used on papers weighing less than half an ounce or perhaps less than an ounce.

It is a rare thing for rural offices to use such stamps, and officer Stanton simply distributed them in the ordinary course to offices that had been in the habit of purchasing half cent stamps. The practice as a business connected with the Post Office Department was strictly adhered to, so far as I know, and my instructions were carried out. An office that never bought a half cent stamp for the ordinary purposes of business would not therefore receive them without application, at least the half cent stamp, it being assumed they would not have any use for them.

*Mr. Sproule.* My information is that they made application more than once from the same office, and could not get them.

*The Postmaster-General.* A great many people applied for them, everybody wanted to get half cent stamps, and in a few days one person would have been able to buy them all up and make a corner in them.

*Mr. Sproule.* The information given in this house was that they were to be distributed to the various post offices throughout the country in proportion to the amount of business which they did, and the various denominations in proportion. That was not the case.

*The Postmaster-General.* They were distributed strictly according to the pledge given upon the floor of Parliament.

*Mr. McDougall.* I sent to the department here the day before leaving for British Columbia, as I wanted to take some with me, and I could not get them.

*The Postmaster-General.* Of course not; you are not a postmaster.

*Mr. Sproule.* I applied personally, and could not get them unless I took the full set, and I paid for the full set in order to get two or three half cent stamps.

*The Minister of Finance.* As to getting them from the Post Office Department, the hon. member for Cape Breton (Mr. McDougall) may have my sympathy. I tried to get some from the Post Office Department, and I was refused. I was told they could only be supplied by the postmaster, and I failed to get a stamp.

*The Postmaster-General.* I wish to read to the Committee what I stated in Parliament last year on the point:—

"On 10th June the Post Office Department will proceed to supply Jubilee stamps to the principal offices in Canada, and through them the minor Post Offices will obtain their supply until the issue is exhausted.

"Inasmuch as the department is already receiving applications for the purchase of Jubilee stamps, it may be stated that the department will adhere to the established practice of supplying them only to postmasters, and through them to the public, who may purchase them on and after June 19th, 1897."

It will be remembered that shortly after the Jubilee stamps were issued the eight cents stamps were recalled from a number of offices, thus giving rise to much speculation in this value, as the reason for such action was unknown.

The report of the Postmaster-General for the year ending June 30th, 1897, in its statement of the Jubilee issue, accounts for 280,000 eight cents stamps, being 80,000 in excess of the quantity called for. Of this excess 40,000 were accounted for as stamps destroyed as unfit for use, leaving still 40,000 stamps on hand or in circulation in excess of the original quantity. It was in order to remedy this error that the eight cents stamps were recalled, the Postmaster-General giving the explanation.

*Mr. Ingram.* I notice that 40,000 eight cent stamps were returned by the postmasters as unfit for use, and that 40,000 were destroyed as unfit for use.

\* All the trouble was the natural result of pretending to treat a commemorative and limited issue as if it had been an ordinary and permanent one. Ordinary common sense should have suggested the issue of large supplies of the lowest value, and a certain number of all values to every office.—Ed. M. J.

*The Postmaster-General.* The explanation of that is this: The total number issued was limited to the schedule mentioned in the answer that I gave to Parliament. By a mistake a larger quantity was delivered to the department, and before it was discovered the department had distributed a larger quantity than was mentioned in the schedule. They discovered it when the mail had gone out, and at once recalled the over-issue. Of course they were at once destroyed, so as to keep the amount within the figure named by Parliament.

*Mr. Ingram.* Then it was not through the stamps being unfit?

*The Postmaster-General.* I do not know how it is worded there; "Unfit for use" is not a proper description. There was not one stamp in excess of the limit stated in Parliament that got into the hands of the public. There was that little error I speak of, but it was detected at once and corrected, and of course the extra amount was at once destroyed—I suppose by the Auditor-General and by Mr. Stanton of the stamp department.

The current issue is not at all a popular one, the objections being that there are no figures of value to denote the several denominations, and the sameness of the design, by which, unless one is careful, a stamp is put on upside-down. The colours are very good, but the design and engraving are such that the stamps have a heavy, dull, indistinct appearance.

The two cents stamp is found in a number of shades, some of the earlier printings approaching very closely to the colour of the ten cents value, especially at night. This was so much the case that I know of a branch postmaster who, in stamping some local letters, used a number of the ten cents stamps instead of the two cents before he discovered his error. In certain lights the six cents assumes a somewhat violet tint that at first glance is confusing.

The previous issue having been the only one in use for the present generation, it would naturally take some little time before the public would become accustomed to the new issue, as with most persons the colours of the stamps (certainly in the lower values) determined their value, and when these were interchanged, as in the one cent, and a new one used, as in the two cents, it would inevitably make some confusion even amongst business people. To remedy these causes of complaint further changes are being made. On this subject the following enquiries were made:

*Mr. Montague.* Does the Postmaster-General intend to make any change in the colour of the stamps he has issued recently? From a number of business men I have heard that the stamps are very unsatisfactory, as the denominations are not properly marked and the colours are not good, and thus many errors arise.

*Mr. Clarke.* The hon. member for Haldimaid (Mr. Montague) has drawn attention to the quality of the new stamps. It has been my experience, and I presume it has been the experience of many hon. gentlemen in the House, that owing to the colour of the paper that is used for the stamps, the image of Her Majesty is very indistinct, and that half the time, unless we are very careful, we put the stamps on upside-down; we cannot see whether the stamp is right side up or not. I may say also that I think the mucilage used on the new stamps is far superior to that used on the old, but there is an indistinctness about the figure on the stamp which is a cause of inconvenience.

*The Postmaster-General.* I think the observation of the hon. member is well founded. But I may say that arrangements have already been made to correct that, and I think he will be perfectly satisfied when he sees the next issue. The two lower corners will in all future issues contain the denominations themselves in good plain figures. In regard to the remarks of the hon. member for Haldimaid as to the colour, I fancy his reference is particularly to the two cents stamp. It is a very beautiful colour, although I admit it is open to the objection that it is indistinct. That has been got over, as you will see when the next issue takes place. The parallel lines running across give a light colour, whereas

in the first instance they were too close together, giving a more solid appearance to the ink. That has been remedied, and the colour will appear very much brighter on those that are printed from the new die.

*Mr. Deputy-Speaker.* I would remind the hon. gentlemen that while this discussion is very interesting, it would come up more appropriately on the item respecting stamps, postal cards, &c.

When the House went into Supply again, the Postmaster-General, in answer to Mr. Clarke, of Toronto, made a statement as to the proposed introduction of the "immediate delivery" into the Post-Office service. A letter bearing an immediate delivery stamp (which will be issued at an increased cost) will be delivered at once upon receipt, and the delivery will continue until a late hour in the night. The system will go into effect about July 1st, and will be applied to every place where there is a mail delivery. Immediate delivery stamps will be available for drop letters as well as others.

The new series of stamps will probably not be issued for some little time, as the quantity in stock of the current set is sufficient for all demands, and, following the usual practice of the department, there will be none of the new issue supplied to postmasters until the corresponding value of the present series is exhausted.

## THE 10 CENTS, 1863, OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

By THE EDITOR.

As the readers of the earlier volumes of the *Monthly Journal* are perhaps aware, I have for some years past taken great interest in the Government Postage Stamps of the Confederate States, of which the 10 cents, 1863, is at the same time the commonest and the most interesting. When I learnt, therefore, that my friend Mons. Moens was preparing a paper upon the varieties of this very stamp, I had great pleasure in placing at his disposal such materials as I happened to possess in my collection, and I have been rewarded not only by the perusal of a very interesting article in the last number of *Le Timbre-Poste*, but also by the addition to my collection of no less than eight entire sheets of the stamps—sheets that were either entirely unrepresented there before, or of which I only possessed fragments—of which Mons. Moens very kindly gave me the refusal. The article in question is confined almost entirely to the consideration of the one stamp, the engraved type with the value expressed thus, "10 CENTS"; the only other stamp which has any bearing upon the doubtful points of the case being that with the value in words, "TEN CENTS." It is known that the latter was printed by the same firm that produced the former, and that the "TEN CENTS" immediately preceded the "10 CENTS"; thus the tints of the ink used for the impression of the two stamps might afford some guide to the earlier impressions of the second of the two.

Of the "10 CENTS" we know of five different plates, and it is in relation to the order in which these plates were constructed and used that questions have been raised which I think have not yet been satisfactorily or finally answered. The stamps themselves show two distinct varieties of type, one of which we may call Die A and the other Die B; these do not occur together on any of the plates, but each plate was formed entirely of reproductions either of the one or of the other. Of the five plates (we know that there must have been at least that number) three were from what

I term Die A, and two from Die B; of those same five plates four were numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively, whilst of the fifth no entire impressions or portions of sheets with margins are known, to show whether it was ever numbered or not. I have always termed the type on the plates numbered 1 and 2 "Die A," and that on the plates numbered 3 and 4 "Die B," and although it may be open to question which of the plates was first brought into use, I think it is unreasonable to suppose that plates 1 and 2 were made after plates 3 and 4, and I am still of opinion that the fifth plate, about which we know very little, was the first of all both in manufacture and use—and this in spite of the fact that both Mr. Corwin, who studied these stamps very closely a few years back, and Mons. Moens agree in calling my Die B their Type I., and my Die A their Type II. Mons. Moens, however, appears to acknowledge that my Die A was the first engraved, and seems also to think that the fifth plate was the first that was made, but that it was laid aside for a certain reason, and was not made use of until after one of the plates constructed from Die B.

The question as to the order in which impressions from the various plates were actually brought into use does not appear to me to be one of supreme importance, and I believe also it is one that it is impossible now to solve. We do not know at what date impressions of the type with the value in figures were first put in circulation; it may not have been until after both the Dies had been engraved and supplies of both varieties printed off. The only evidence as to the date of use is that afforded by copies with fully dated postmarks, but these are so scarce, as compared with copies bearing only the date of the month and not the year, that I consider their evidence as to the order in which the varieties appeared quite unreliable. Indeed, one of Mons. Moens' strongest pieces of evidence is a copy of Die B, in my own collection, dated "13 Jan.," which he concludes from the colour of the impression was used in January, 1863, and not in January, 1864. Mr. Corwin's opinion as to the priority of issue of my Die B was similarly founded upon a single copy of that variety used in February, 1863, whilst he had not found a copy of Die A with an earlier complete date than May in that year.

Mons. Moens, it is true, bases his opinion also upon the fact that my used copy of Die B resembles very closely one of the shades of the "TEN CENTS," and upon the fact that he cannot find Die A in any of the shades of the earlier stamp. But then we must remember that the "TEN" shows several varieties of shade, indicating that the ink employed must have varied in tint almost from day to day, and that it is more than probable that the printing of the "TEN CENTS" stamps ceased very shortly after a plate of the "10 CENTS" was ready, if indeed the two were ever at press at the same time (Mr. Corwin states that they were, but I do not know upon what authority).

However, if one variety of the "10 CENTS" was in circulation at all before the other, it can have been for but a very short time, and both continued in use together until the end of the war, and formed but one issue. I therefore think it more convenient for reference to call the type of Plates 1 and 2 Die A, and that of Plates 3 and 4 Die B, and I propose to continue to do so. A more interesting question to my mind is that of the reasons for the engraving of two dies at all, and for the construction of the plate to which I have hitherto referred as the fifth plate. This plate is the one that produced the variety (a variety of Die A) which is usually described as having a "rectangular frame." It is not quite a correct description, because there was not a separate rectangular frame to each stamp, but only a dividing line between the vertical and horizontal rows—still, that is the effect produced in single copies, which of



course. very seldom show the frame complete all round, the lines having been probably intended as a guide for cutting the stamps apart, and been generally more or less cut away on some of the sides. Mons. Moens tells us that in the collection of Mons. La Renotière (Herr von Ferrary) there is a horizontal strip of seven of these stamps, with the vertical lines between the stamps not extending beyond the horizontal line below. This is no doubt part of the bottom row, and the entire sheets must have contained a certain number of rows of stamps with dividing lines running up and down and across the sheet. Unfortunately, there is not sufficient margin below this strip to show whether the sheet bore a number or inscription of any kind. Whatever the arrangement and object of these lines may have been, the fact remains that impressions showing them are decidedly scarce, pairs or blocks are of great rarity. Mons. Moens is of opinion, from the varieties of shade in which this stamp exists, and from the fact that some impressions show signs of wear, that this plate was at press for some length of time and until it was almost worn out. But from their rarity it is evident that the plate cannot have produced a very great number of stamps, and it must therefore either have worn out very quickly or have contained a very small number of impressions. I think it possible that this plate may have been an experimental one, and that some of the impressions upon it may not have been quite so deep in all parts as they ought to have been; this would account for weak prints after a small amount of use, and for the plate being laid aside when the others were ready.

The theories as to priority may be summed up as follows: My own idea (I give this first as it was published first) was that my Die A was the original die as first engraved; that from it a matrix or roller impression was taken, and this one matrix (I will explain why *one* only presently) produced first the "rectangular frame" plate, and then the ordinary plates 1 and 2. That when this matrix had been made, Die A, or a reproduction of it, was further engraved, additional shading given to the profile, the vertical lines of the background deepened, and additions made to the outer scroll-work, thus forming Die B, from which in turn one or more matrix impressions were taken for producing plates 3 and 4.

Mr. Corwin followed next, and, guided by dated copies, he inverted the order of my dies, and apparently took them to be separate and distinct engravings, one made in imitation of the other; in spite of the fact that his Die A (my B) is certainly the more finished of the two, and that when that die was completed it was quite unnecessary to engrave another.

Last, but certainly not least, comes Mons. Moens, who agrees with me in thinking that my Die A was the first engraved, and that Die B was formed from it; he also agrees with me in thinking that the "rectangular frame" plate was the first that was produced, but, again guided by dated copies and also by the colour of some of them, he considers that the impressions of Die B were the first printed and issued, and concludes that the plate that had been made from Die A was put aside until after those from Die B had been put in use. He is also of opinion that the whole of the central oval of the design was entirely new in my Die B, the frame of Die A only being taken and some additions made to it; and this, I think, may have been the case. But I am not prepared to endorse the whole of Mons. Moens' theories, because I fail to see why any plates should have been made from Die A after Die B was engraved, or why plates previously made from Die A should be brought into use, and largely used later, if they had been rejected at first.

In considering this question of the two dies it is necessary to remember how these dies and plates are made. The

original die is engraved upon a block of soft steel, the lines which appear in colour in the impressions being cut into the block. The steel is then hardened, and I believe that after that no more engraving can be done to it. The two dies must therefore have been two distinct blocks of steel, unless it was possible to soften the steel again, and then convert Die A into Die B (I believe, however, that this was not possible). From the hardened die an impression is taken upon a roller of soft steel; this roller is hardened and as many impressions as may be required are made from it upon a plate (or upon plates) of soft steel, from which, after being hardened in turn, the stamps themselves are printed. The original die, therefore, would produce as many of these roller impressions, or matrices, as each of the latter would produce impressions upon a plate; and we have evidence, as I propose to show, that one matrix produced not only the "rectangular frame" plate, but also the whole of the 400 impressions upon plates 1 and 2, so that when one satisfactory original die had been engraved and hardened there could be no reason for engraving another. This, I think, must dispose of the theory that Die B, the better of the two, was engraved first. On the other hand, if Die A was not considered quite satisfactory, and it was thought necessary to put more work into it, as shown in Die B, the reason for making plates from Die A—instead of waiting for its completion—must have been that those plates were urgently required; and it is only reasonable to suppose that they would have been at once put to press. After Die B was completed there could be no object in constructing plates from Die A, because, if machinery was available for making more than one plate at a time, no appreciable delay would have been caused by making a second matrix from Die B. I therefore adhere to the opinion that the three plates from my Die A were all made before the two from Die B, and were, in all probability, used first also.

Now as to the question of the one matrix producing the three plates. There is a tradition that some damage occurred to a die or plate in course of construction or use; it seems uncertain whether this tradition is correct or not, and still more uncertain what the damage was and to what die or plate it occurred. If any damage worth mentioning happened to a die, in the course of engraving or hardening, it would probably be rendered quite unfit for use, and we should find no impressions from it—and, indeed, we do find no trace of anything of the kind. If a matrix or a plate were injured in course of transfer or of use, a fresh matrix or plate could be made without any necessity for re-engraving. Mr. Corwin says that the original die of the "TEN CENTS" was split in the process of transfer, and thus the career of that stamp ended. But we know that at least one matrix had been taken from it and a plate made, and splitting of the *die* would not interfere with the further use of the matrix and the plate, the latter showing no sign of wear. But if the plate of this type split, which was a more likely thing to happen, that would account for the bringing into use of the "10 CENTS" type before the engraving of the die was finally completed, and for the fact that copies of the "10 CENTS" in the exact tint of the "TEN CENTS" are so much scarcer than they would be if the two types were at press together for any length of time. The "TEN CENTS" design had already been rejected as unsuitable, and that would be a reason for not constructing a fresh plate of that type.

In my Die A there is a flaw, which can be traced in every specimen that I have ever seen of that type; it consists in a break in two of the horizontal lines, and extending into one of the curved lines, below the bust and just above the left-hand side of the "N" of "CENTS." It is a *white* flaw, showing that the lines which should be cut into the plate are

interrupted there. Mons. Moens thinks that the traditional injury was to the original die of Die A, that it produced this flaw and that for this reason Die B was produced and the plate (or plates) first made from Die A put aside for a time. He also supposes that it occurred in the course of the manufacture of the "rectangular frame" plate, but here I do not agree with him, because the only impressions that I have seen from that plate which do not show the flaw, appear to me to show signs of the flaw having been corrected on the plate itself. But Mons. Moens' theory as a whole is self-destructive. If the injury occurred in the construction of a plate (some of the impressions, as he supposes, showing the flaw and others not), it was not an injury to the original die but to the roller die or matrix, and would not have necessitated the engraving of another die. He has also overlooked the fact that an injury to the original die would not produce a flaw of this nature; such injury might take the form of a split or cut, joining two lines together, but could not possibly fill them up. What did occur, no doubt, was a slight injury to the matrix, by which two of the fine lines, which were in *relief* in that case, were broken and thus failed properly to reproduce those lines of the original engraving in every impression on the three plates, thus identifying those plates as the productions of that one matrix.

If it were not for the fact that in some of the impressions upon the "rectangular frame" plate attempts were made to correct this flaw (which it was quite simple to do before the plate was hardened), I should have supposed that it passed entirely unnoticed. In any case, it cannot have been considered of any special importance, as two working plates, with 200 impressions on each, were made from this matrix and were printed from quite as largely as the plates without a flaw made from Die B—and, according to Mr. Corwin and Mons. Moens, the two large plates were made from the damaged die when there was another die in existence from which as many perfect matrices could have been obtained as were required!

It seems more reasonable to suppose that the authorities were anxious to replace the "TEN CENTS" plate as early as possible, either because it had been damaged or simply because that type was not satisfactory; that accordingly the new die, in the state which I term Die A, was hardened and a matrix die taken from it, this matrix, in spite of its having a slight flaw, being used first for the construction of the "rectangular frame" plate, and afterwards for the two plates numbered 1 and 2 which came into regular use. We must assume that the "rectangular frame" plate was unsatisfactory in some way; possibly it was an experimental plate and of small size, probably (from what we have said above) some of the impressions on it were not sufficiently deeply rolled in, perhaps this was the plate that split, being weakened by the dividing lines, which were not employed again; at any rate, it cannot have been much used. In the meantime, either the original die was further engraved (if that was possible) or, as is more probable, a second matrix impression had been taken from it; some of the shading of the profile and perhaps the background of the central oval removed from this matrix before it was hardened; then, after hardening, an impression from this matrix was taken upon a block of soft steel, on which the engraving was then finished as it appears in Die B. That the foundation of the frame is the same in both dies I feel positive, if only for this reason:—Across the left top corner of the "x" of "POSTAGE" there is a line of colour, cutting off the *serif*; this is evidently due to a slip of the graving tool, and it exists in both the dies, which manifestly could not be the case unless one was in part at least a mechanical reproduction of the other. It is equally manifest that it

was not Die A that was produced from Die B, for the latter is the more finished piece of engraving, but that Die B was produced from Die A.

The most interesting points, to my mind, about the four ordinary plates, 1 and 2 of Die A, 3 and 4 of Die B, are the marginal inscriptions and numbers, and in connection with these Mons. Moens has made a discovery upon which hardly sufficient stress is laid in his paper. Each of the four plates contained 200 impressions, arranged in two panes (of 10 x 10 each) side by side. All these plates were manufactured by Messrs. Archer & Daly, of Richmond, the first contractors for the supply of the engraved stamps. Impressions may be found both with the name of that firm engraved at the foot of each pane, and with the name of Messrs. Keatinge & Ball, of Columbia, substituted for that of the Richmond firm. Mons. Moens has discovered that plates 2 and 4 at all events were put to press with "No. 2" and "No. 4" only below each pane, and without any marginal inscription; and examination of entire sheets from plates 1 and 3 shows that on these also the numbers were engraved separately from the inscription; these plates were no doubt employed in the same unlettered condition as the others, but impressions showing the entire margin with numbers only have not yet been found. The specialist has therefore the following *states* of these plates to look for:—

I. With numbers only in the lower margin. Of this I possess plates 2 and 4, also fragments of plate 3 which may be of either State I. or State IV.

II. With the number preceded or followed (the position varies in different plates) by the inscription "*Archer & Daly, Bank Note Engravers, Richmond, Va.*" Of this I possess plate 2 only, and I have never seen an impression of any other plate with the names of both members of the firm, though they were evidently both engraved on each.

III. With "*& Daly*" removed, showing a space, with sometimes part of the "*&*," between "*Archer*" and "*Bank.*" Of this I possess plates 1 and 3.

IV. With "*Archer & Daly*" and the "*s*" of "*Engravers*" removed, leaving only "*Bank Note Engraver Richmond, Va.*" Of this I possess plate 4, which Mons. Moens thinks never had the names "*Archer & Daly*," or either of them, engraved upon it, but I hardly think that the rest of the inscription would have been put in without any names. It is easy to see that the "*s*" has been taken out, the letter "*r*" was partially scraped away at the same time; this may have been done when Daly's name was erased, and if the contract was then about to be given up Archer may have had his name removed also while the plate was being altered. It is curious that so far impressions are not known of plate 2 with the one name only, or of plate 4 with either of these names.

I have also fragments of plate 3, showing a small space after the number (which preceded the inscription on this plate), but not sufficient to show whether there was no inscription or whether these belong to State IV.

V. When the plates were handed over to Messrs. Keatinge & Ball, that firm was instructed to put those names upon them, and the marginal inscription then read—"KEATINGE & BALL, Bank Note Engravers, COLUMBIA S. C."—the alteration being made by erasing "*Richmond, Va.*" and whatever was left of "*Archer & Daly*," and inserting the new names in their places. The words "*Bank Note Engravers*" were not touched, except to restore the letters "*rs*" in plate 4. In this *state* I possess an entire sheet from each of the four plates; this was the last printing, and naturally the most commonly to be met with among the remainders.

If any of my readers possess any entire sheets, or frag-

ments showing the lower margins, different from those which I have mentioned above as being in my own collection, I shall be very grateful if they will allow me to see them. Complete sets of States I., II., and III. ought to exist, and there may be other plates in State IV.

There is only one other little point in Mons. Moens' paper to which I need refer. Alluding to my series of papers on the Confederate Stamps, in vols. ii. and iii. of this Magazine, he says: "The *Monthly Journal* tells us that Messrs. Archer & Daly did not fulfil the terms of their contract, and this was the reason for which another contract was made with Messrs. Keatinge and Ball of Columbia. . . . We do not know whether this information was obtained by our contemporary from an official source, but it appears to us that the reason must have been other than that given." He then goes on to point out that Richmond had by that time become somewhat unsafe as a centre for the supply of stamps to other places, and it was probably thought desirable to transfer the manufacture elsewhere. I quite agree with him in this, and the words I used on page 335 of vol. ii., "The engravers, Messrs. Archer and Daly, failed to comply with the terms of their contract," are, as there stated, quoted from a letter of Col. H. St. George Offutt in one of the early volumes of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*. I have little doubt that it would have been more strictly correct to say that Messrs. Archer & Daly were *no longer able* to carry out their contract satisfactorily.

## NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

### New South Wales with forged watermarks.

We have recently received from Australia, and also from a London dealer who received a similar supply from Australia, some stamps of New South Wales, which, on a close examination, we find to bear fraudulent watermarks. The stamps in question are what are known as the Diadem Issue, imperf., of 1854, the 2d., blue, apparently watermark double-line "S," and the 3d., green, apparently watermark double-line "2." First, as regards the 2d., the stamps are perfectly genuine stamps, properly postmarked, but our theory is that they are specimens that have escaped watermark from the sheets watermarked double line "S." It is quite a common thing to find pairs or blocks of this stamp with the "S" wmk., in which one or more stamps hardly show any trace of the watermark in question. On boiling one of these 2d. stamps for some five minutes almost the whole of the watermark disappeared; before boiling, the watermark could be seen very clearly, especially under benzine. In the case of the proper watermark "8" the alternate sides of the "8" should be a thick double line and a thin single line. In the case of the impressed forged watermark, the "8" appears to be double all the way round.

In regard to the 3d. stamp, wmk. double-line "2," these stamps appear to be from a late printing of the perforated stamps, as the colour of the specimens we have seen is not found in the unperforated stamps so far as we are aware; the colour is not the *yellow-green*, which is known in imperf. pairs, but is a kind of *bright pale green*, quite different from the well-known shades of the unperforated stamps.

We consider these two fakedems as exceedingly dangerous, and warn collectors to have nothing whatever to do with the two errors in question unless coming from undoubted sources.

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OUR readers will remember that in the last issue of this journal we had a note on the Hong Kong \$1 stamps, for which the Crown Agents for the Colonies asked if we would tender at first a sum of not less than the face

value of \$57,600, to which we replied that we did not think that any firm in the world would tender such a price. The Crown Agents wrote us again, and asked what in our opinion was the market value of the stamps which represented a face value of about \$57,600, if they were offered for sale to the trade in England. To this letter we replied as follows:—

"We venture to suggest that we think it would be more in keeping with the dignity of this country and her colonies if all such remainders of postage stamps that were thrown on the hands of the Crown Agents through any cause, should be burned. We certainly do not think it dignified or proper for advertisements to be appearing in the stamp journals by the Government of England asking for tenders for obsolete stamps. This is a sort of device for raising small sums of money which is usually reserved for such Governments as those of Central America (which we believe are generally in a chronic state of bankruptcy), but for Great Britain to do this sort of thing is, in our opinion, a decided 'come-down,' and we shall be very glad to see the authorities decide that such practices shall not take place in future. We might say that this opinion is not an individual one of our own, but is also on the whole the general view of stamp collectors and dealers."

We are very glad to see that our letter must have had considerable influence upon the officials in the department of the Crown Agents, for, under date May 14th last, we are informed from Hong Kong that the whole of the remainders of the \$1, red, have, under instructions from the Secretary of State, *been burned*. Therefore, we need not anticipate any upset to the trade through these things coming on the market.

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Guatemala Reminders for Sale. FROM the Republic of Guatemala, of April 30th last, we quote the following advertisement, asking for tenders for the large recently-issued stamps of Guatemala:

### STAMPS.

The Minister of the Interior has ordered that the following Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Postal Cards, etc., commemorative of the "Exposición Centro-Americana," be sold at public auction:

#### POSTAGE STAMPS.

Quantity.	Denomination.
82,376	1 c.
112,870	1 c.
215,942	2 c.
237,106	6 c.
630,070	10 c.
69,046	12 c.
1,339	18 c.
69,423	20 c.
78,359	25 c.
81,083	50 c.
92,573	100 c.
97,145	200 c.
97,519	500 c.

#### ENVELOPES.

Quantity.	Denomination.
72,162	2 c.
44,098	6 c.
87,066	10 c.
93,561	12 c.

#### POSTAL CARDS.

66,689	1 c.
88,923	3 c.
85,436	3 c.
93,585	6 c.
92,386	6 c.
95,743	12 c.

#### WRAPPERS.

94,470	6 c.
95,385	10 c.

Proposals for the above may be sent to the Postmaster-General until July 31st next, and must be sealed and bear the following inscription:

"LICITACION DE SIGNOS Y SELLOS,  
"Secretaria de Fomento.

"GUATEMALA, April 25th, 1898."

\* \* \*

OUR readers will remember that some months ago we referred in these columns "Another Post Office" to a 1d. "Post Office" Mauritius that had been found in that island, and for which the owner asked us the modest little sum of £1500. We have now the pleasure of announcing that the stamp has been secured by our friend Mr. W. H. Peckitt, and at a price which is stated by *Le Timbre-Poste* to be 15,000 francs, or £600, but Mr. Peckitt informs us that he has paid considerably more than that sum, although for some reason the exact price is not to be published. We have had the pleasure of seeing the stamp, which is in very fine condition, and lightly postmarked, on original envelope, being an exact duplicate of the one in the Tapling collection in the British Museum. The envelope is a small-sized one such as would be used in those days to send out invitation

cards to balls or garden parties, and goes towards proving the theory that many of these "Post Office" Mauritius were used in 1847 by the Governor of the island on invitations to an official ball. This makes the third "Post Office" Mauritius that is now on sale, M. Bernichon, in Paris, still having on hand the 1d. and 2d. of the Legrand collection, for which he is reported to have paid the enormous price of £1920 for the two—one of them, however, being unused.

On looking at these figures we regret having parted with the two "Post Office" that we acquired some years ago for the sum of £680, both superb copies, unused. These very quickly passed into the hands of England's foremost collector, Mr. W. B. Avery. We have offered Mr. Avery £500 profit on the sum he paid us for the two stamps, but of course without any result. This goes very far to prove what an extremely lucrative investment is the judicious acquisition of the greatest rarities in the stamp world. Undoubtedly, £5000 put into such stamps as early British Guiana, old Mauritius, woodblocks of the Cape of Good Hope, and the better classes of unused Australians, should, and will, prove a far better investment than nine-tenths of the shares of the companies that are floated on the London market.

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**The Utrecht Exhibition.** WE have very great pleasure in announcing that two of the chief prizes in this exhibition have been gained by English collectors, Mr. R. Ehrenbach taking a silver-gilt medal for his display of Buenos Ayres, and Mr. H. R. Oldfield a silver medal for Bolivia. We annex herewith a list of the awards, which has been kindly supplied to us by Mr. J. C. Taylor, of Utrecht.

**CLASS A. COLLECTORS ONLY.**

A. *The largest and most important collection of postage stamps and unpaid letter stamps of Holland and colonies, UNUSED.*

1st prize, gold medal . G. F. LELIMAN.  
2nd ,, silver-gilt medal, JONKH. C. PH. L. V. KINSCHOT.  
3rd ,, bronze medal . . . . .  
for his display of unpaid letter stamps (Prix du Jury).

B. *The same, USED.*

1st prize, silver-gilt medal, G. F. LELIMAN.  
2nd ,, silver medal . JONKH. C. PH. L. V. KINSCHOT.

C. *The most important collection of essays of Holland and Colonies.*

1st prize, silver medal . JONKH. C. PH. L. V. KINSCHOT.  
2nd ,, bronze medal . G. F. LELIMAN.

D. *The most complete collection of postage and unpaid letter stamps of Europe.*

1st prize, silver-gilt medal . . . Mr. J. E. W. TWISS.  
2nd ,, silver medal . . . . . ANTH. BEGER.

E. *The most complete collection of one part of the world.*

1st prize, silver medal . . . F. W. ORWEL (with Asia).  
2nd ,, bronze medal . . . Not awarded.

F. *The most important collection of one country.*

1st prize, silver-gilt medal, R. EHRENBACH (with Buenos Ayres).  
2nd ,, silver medal . H. R. OLDFIELD (with Bolivia).  
3rd ,, bronze medal . R. WEIDENHAGEN (with Greece),  
Prix du Jury.

G. *The most important collection of rare stamps (on envelopes or not).*

1st prize, silver-gilt medal, C. A. V. D. AHEELEN.  
2nd ,, silver medal . D. M. DE HEER.  
3rd ,, bronze medal . E. J. V. D. BERG (Prix du Jury).

II. *The most important collection made by a lady.*

1st prize, silver medal } No exhibit.  
2nd ,, bronze medal }

I. *The most important collection of envelopes, cards, etc., of Holland and colonies.*

1st prize, silver medal . JONKH. C. PH. L. V. KINSCHOT.  
2nd ,, bronze medal . Not awarded.

Besides these, the following prizes were given:—

A silver-gilt medal, by the committee, to M. SCHÄFFER, Esq., for his collection of Dutch stamps, used and unused. This collection was "hors du concours," as the owner was a member of the jury.

A silver-gilt medal, by the committee, to L. A. BEAUSAR, Esq., for his stamps of the United States of America. This collection was "hors du concours," as L. A. Beusar was a member of the jury.

A silver-gilt medal, by the jury, to A. W. POLMAN, Esq., for his collection of stamps on envelopes.

**CLASS B. DEALERS.**

A. *The largest and most important collection of postage and unpaid letter stamps of Holland and colonies.*

1st prize, silver-gilt medal . Not awarded.  
2nd ,, silver medal . . . Not awarded.  
3rd ,, bronze medal . . TH. LEMAIRE (Prix du Jury)  
for his fine collection of the essays of Holland.

B. *The most important collection of postage and unpaid letter stamps of one part of the world.*

1st prize, silver medal } Not awarded.  
2nd ,, bronze medal }

C. *The most important collection of one country.*

1st prize, silver-gilt medal . TH. LEMAIRE, with Ceylon, unused.  
2nd ,, silver medal . . A. M. V. HOCH, with Spain, unused.

A silver medal to TH. LEMAIRE, for envelopes (Prix du Jury).

**CLASS C.**

A. *The best stamp album.*

Bronze medal . . . . . PAUL KOHL, Chemnitz.  
" " " " " TH. LEMAIRE, Paris.

B. *Ornaments made of stamps.*

Bronze medal . . . . . M. J. V. D. WATER.  
" " " " " J. ED. ALLEBÉ.

\* \* \*

**Theft of Stamps.** Mr. H. J. HARMAN, of 8, Montpellier Walk, Cheltenham, informs us that he has had two approval books of stamps stolen, including a nice lot of Ceylon, Straits,

Cape triangulars, Transvaal, Japan, Mexico, &c., catalogue value about £150. If such a lot as this should be offered to anyone, will they be good enough to communicate with Mr. Harman, at the address given above?

**THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, WITH A REFERENCE LIST.**

BY DONALD A. KING.

(Continued from page 197.)

DURING 1878 the registration fee for Postal Union countries was reduced to 5 cents, thus doing away with the 8 cents value, the stock of which was called in. The registration charges remained the same for a number of years until 1889, when the domestic rate was raised to 5c., other changes taking place at the same time. The "Notice to the Public" was as follows:—

"Changes in Postage Rates under authority of Post Office Act of 1889.

"The rate of postage upon letters posted in Canada, addressed to places within the Dominion or the United States, will be three cents per ounce instead of three cents per half ounce as heretofore.

"Upon drop letters, posted at an office from which letters are delivered by a letter carrier, the postage rate will be two cents per ounce, instead of one cent per half ounce. The rate of postage upon drop letters, except in cities where free delivery by letter carrier has been established, will be one cent per ounce.

"The fee for the registration of a letter or other article of mail matter will be five cents upon all classes of correspondence passing within the Dominion. For the present, and until further instructed, the registration fee may be prepaid by using the 2 cent Registration stamps and postage stamps to make up the amount.

"(Signed) JOHN G. HAGGART,  
"Postmaster General.

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
"OTTAWA, May 8th, 1889."

In this same year the colours of the 2 cents registration and the 3 cents postage stamps were changed for a short time to a scarlet-vermilion, varying much in shade from very light to dark. This lasted only a short time, when printing was resumed in the old colours.

The Registration stamps had been originally printed in sheets of fifty—ten rows of five stamps—with imprint of the manufacturers at top and bottom, and the words "Two Cents," "Five Cents," and "Eight Cents," according to value. From this date the surviving value, 5 cents, was printed in sheets of one hundred—ten rows of ten stamps—the imprint remaining as before, and they continued so until 1893, when they were superseded by a new value. This was the 8 cents, which was intended to prepay the postage and registration fee by one stamp. This new value was accompanied by two others, the 20 and 50 cents, high values that were much needed. These stamps were made by the same manufacturers as before, and were printed in the same manner and in same size of sheet—one hundred stamps, ten rows of ten—and with the same imprint.

A reference list of the 1870-93 series can only be approximately made, as from the length of time they were in use a large number of varieties of paper have been used. This, with the endless shades of colour of most of the values, makes it an almost impossible task to arrange anything like a complete list.

REFERENCE LIST.

1868-75.

Series I. *Thick, soft, horizontally laid paper.*



- 1 cent, red-brown.
- 3 cents, red, brown-red.
- 15 ,, violet.

Series II. *Thin, soft, horizontally laid yellowish paper.*

- 3 cents, red, brownish red.

Series III. *Thin, soft, yellowish wove paper, watermarked with letters.*

- 1 cent, red-brown (shades).
- 2 cents, yellow-green, blue-green.
- 3 ,, red, dull red (shades).
- 6 ,, brown, yellow-brown (shades).
- 12½ ,, dull blue.
- 15 ,, violet (shades).



Series IIIa. *Thin, soft, white wove paper, watermarked with a narrow burdè pattern.\**

- 12½ cents, blue.

Series IV. *Thin, crisp, yellowish wove paper.*

- 1 cent, red-brown (shades).
- 2 cents, yellow-green, blue-green (shades).
- 3 ,, dull red.

Series V. *Thick, crisp, yellowish wove paper.*

- 1 cent, red-brown.
- 2 cents, yellow-green (shades).
- 3 ,, dull red, brown-red (shades).

Series VI. *Very thin, soft, yellowish paper, very slightly ribbed.*

- 1 cent, red-brown.
- 2 cents, yellow-green.
- 3 ,, brown-red.
- 12½ ,, dull blue.

Series VII. *Thin, soft, yellowish wove paper, slightly ribbed.*



- ½ cent, black.
- 1 ,, red-brown, orange-yellow, dark orange (shades).
- 2 cents, light yellow-green.
- 3 ,, dull red, brown-red, lake-red.
- 6 ,, chestnut, rich brown (very light to very dark).
- 12½ ,, bright light blue, dull blue.
- 15 ,, violet (shades).

Series VIII. *Thick, soft, yellowish wove paper, slightly ribbed.*

- ½ cent, grey to black.
- 1 ,, red-brown, orange-yellow (very light to very dark), orange.
- 2 cents, yellow-green, blue-green (shades).
- 3 ,, dull red, brown-red, lake-red, light orange-red.
- 5 ,, olive.
- 6 ,, chestnut, rich brown (shades).
- 12½ ,, bright blue, dull blue (shades), greenish blue.
- 15 ,, violet, brown-violet, reddish purple (shades).

Series IX. *Very thick, hard, yellowish wove paper.*

- 3 cents, brown-red.

Series X. *Thick, plain, smooth, yellowish paper.*

- 1 cent, red-brown, orange-yellow.
- 2 cents, yellow-green (shades).
- 3 ,, dull red.
- 6 ,, deep brown.
- 12½ ,, dull blue (shades).
- 15 ,, violet.

Series XI. *Pelure greyish paper, slightly ribbed.*

- ½ cent, black (horizontally ribbed).
- 1 ,, bright red-brown (vertically ribbed).

Series XIa. *Pelure greyish paper.*

- ½ cent, black.

Series XII. *Thin, soft, greyish wove paper, slightly ribbed.*

- ½ cent, black.
- 1 ,, red-brown.
- 3 cents, dull red.
- 12½ ,, dull blue.

\* We suppose that this is a paper with a kind of "grain" in it.—Ed. M. J.

Series XIII. *Thin, soft, grayish paper, slightly ribbed.*



- ½ cent, black.
- 1 ,, red-brown, orange-yellow (shades).
- 2 cents, yellow-green (shades).
- 3 ,, dull red, brown-red, lake-red.
- 5 ,, olive (shades).
- 6 ,, chestnut, rich brown (shades).
- 12½ ,, bright blue, dull blue (shades).
- 15 ,, violet, brown-violet (shades).

Series XIV. *Thick, soft, greyish wove paper, slightly ribbed.*

- ½ cent, black.
- 1 ,, brown-red, orange-yellow, orange, yellow (shades).
- 2 cents, yellow-green, blue-green, green (shades).
- 3 ,, red, dull red, brown-red, lake-red.
- 5 ,, olive (shades).
- 6 ,, deep rich brown, black-brown.
- 12½ ,, bright blue, dull blue (shades), greenish blue.
- 15 ,, violet, brown-violet (shades).

Series XV. *Thick, plain, smooth, greyish paper.*

- 1 cent, dark red-brown, orange-yellow, deep orange.
- 3 cents, brown-red.
- 6 ,, deep rich brown.
- 12½ ,, deep blue (shades).
- 15 ,, purplish slate.

Series XVI. *Very thick, plain, smooth, greyish paper.*  
15 cents, deep rich purple.

Series XVII. *Thick, coarse, wove, very white paper.*

½ cent, black.  
1870-93.

Series I. *Thick, smooth, white wove paper.*



- 1 cent, orange, orange-yellow.
- 2 cents, green.
- 3 ,, rose-pink.

Series II. *Medium, smooth, white wove paper.*

- 1 cent, yellow.
- 2 cents, green, yellow-green.
- 3 ,, red (shades).

Series III. *Very thick, smooth, white wove paper.*

- 3 cents, red.
- 10 ,, pale pink, very deep pink.

Series IV. *Medium, white wove paper.*



- 1 cent, orange-yellow to yellow.
- 2 cents, green, blue-green.
- 3 ,, red (shades).
- 5 ,, slate-green (shades).
- 6 ,, brown ,,
- 10 ,, pink ,,

Series V. *Thick, soft, greyish wove paper.*



- ½ cent, grey-black to black.
- 1 ,, yellow.
- 2 cents, green (shades).
- 3 ,, red (shades).
- 5 ,, slate-green, bronze-green.
- 6 ,, brown (shades).
- 10 ,, deep pink.

Series VI. *Thin, very coarse, white wove paper.*

- ½ cent, black.
- 1 ,, pale yellow.
- 2 cents, pale green.
- 3 ,, red (shades).
- 5 ,, grey-green.
- 6 ,, brown.
- 10 ,, carmine.

Series VII. *Medium, white wove (apparently ribbed).*

- ½ cent, black.
- 1 ,, yellow.
- 2 cents, green (shades).
- 3 ,, red (shades).
- 5 ,, slate-green.
- 6 ,, brown.
- 10 ,, carmine.

Series VIII. *Medium, very coarse, white wove paper.*

- 1 cent, pale yellow.
- 2 cents, blue-green.
- 3 ,, lake-carmine.
- 5 ,, grey (shades).
- 6 ,, chestnut-brown.
- 10 ,, carmine-red (shades).

1893.

Series I. *Thick yellowish wove paper.*



8 cents, slate, greenish slate.

Series II. *Medium white wove paper.*

- 8 cents, slate, grey, greenish slate, bluish slate, violet.
- 20 ,, vermilion.
- 50 ,, blue.

[We confess that we are unable to follow our friend Mr. King through all the intricacies of these varieties of paper. In the 1868 issue, Series xi., xii., and xiii. appear to us to be upon practically the same paper, but the differences are, perhaps, more real than is indicated in the descriptions. Variations in thickness frequently occur in papers of the same make and quality, but it seems evident that little care was taken in the matter of uniformity. The *ribbed* papers we should fancy were identical, before printing, with some of the others, and probably owe their *ribbing* to the action of the printing press.—ED. M. J.]

## REGISTRATION STAMPS.



Series I. *Medium smooth white paper.*

- 2 cents, orange (shades).
- 5 " green (shades).
- 8 " blue (shades).

Series II. *Thick, coarse, white wove paper.*

- 2 cents, orange, orange-red (shades).

Series III. *Thin, very coarse, white wove paper.*

- 2 cents, orange-red, vermilion.
- 5 " blue-green.

Series IV. *Very thin, coarse, white wove paper.*

- 5 cents, blue-green.

Series V. *Thick, yellowish, wove paper.*

- 2 cents, orange-red.
- 5 " yellow-green.

Series VI. *Medium, coarse, white wove paper.*

- 2 cents, carmine-red, lake, vermilion.
- 5 " blue-green.

Series VII. *Medium, smooth, white wove paper.*  
*Imperforate.\**

- 5 cents, green.

\* It seems a question whether this should not be considered a variety of Series I.—ED. M.J.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

A  
Split Stamp. In the New Issues column of our number for April, we called in question the character of a supposed "split" three pence stamp of Canada, which had been chronicled in *The Post Office*, New York. In reply to our criticism, Messrs. Morgenthau & Co., the publishers of that magazine, have most kindly forwarded to us the letter bearing the divided stamp, and have requested our opinion upon it. The specimen is such a curious one and presents, we think, such a puzzle for philatelists, that we have taken

the liberty—which we hope its owner will pardon—of having a photographic block made from it, and we give a full size illustration, showing both the stamps and the postmarks, herewith. As our readers may perceive, we were quite wrong in suggesting that the "split" stamp was merely a badly cut copy, as it appears to have been carefully bisected diagonally and to have been intended to pass as a half stamp, making up, with the entire stamp to which it is attached, a rate of 4½d. If this were all, though the specimen would be a great rarity—indeed we believe it to be unique—it would not be necessarily a great puzzle to us. It is true that we do not know of any 4½d. rate in Canada, and there never was a 4½d. stamp in use there; but still such a rate might have existed, although there was no possible means of making it up except by the use of at least three ½d. stamps; but the puzzling part about this letter is that it is addressed from Port Hope in Canada to New York, the single rate from Canada to the United States was 10 cents; the letter is marked "CANADA—PAID 10 Cts." by the side of the stamps, and that rate was *sixpence* in Canadian currency. The whole document appears to us to be perfectly genuine and *bonâ-fide*; we have examined it with a sceptical mind and a powerful magnifying-glass, and we can only say that if it is a "fake" it is wonderfully well done. On the other hand, if it is genuine, the half stamp must have done duty as a whole one, because it certainly took two 3d. stamps to make up the 10 cents rate. The puzzle remains a puzzle to us, but we are grateful to Messrs. Morgenthau for their courteous reply to what may have appeared a captious criticism.

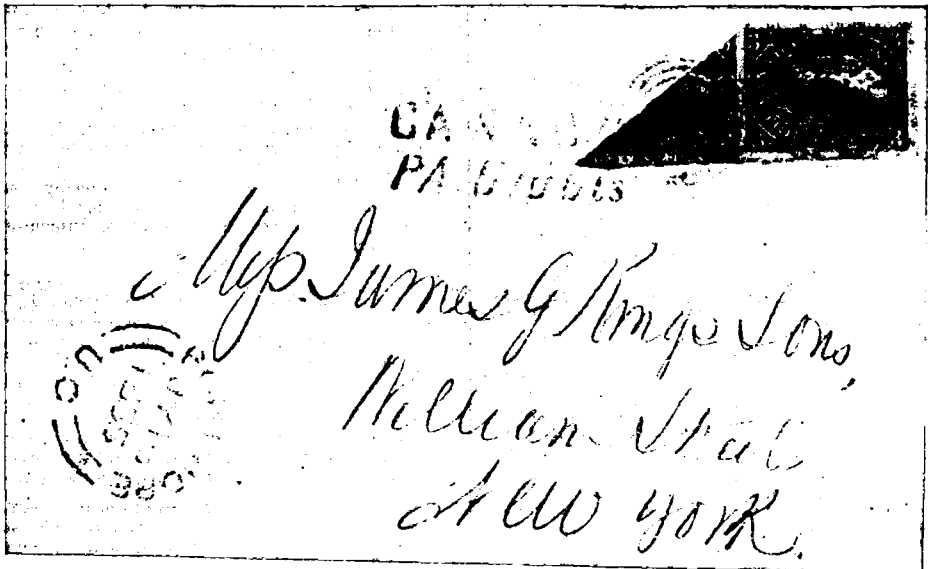
\* \* \*

Cathedral  
Stamps.

THE following copy of a letter that appeared in the *Western Daily Press*, which has been sent us by a correspondent, shows the latest development of the Collecting Stamp, as we may call it, as a substitute for Bazaars, Missionary Boxes, etc.:

"BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

"SIR,—The Dean having signified his approval of my proposal for assisting the Cathedral Restoration Fund by the issue of a commemorative stamp similar to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund stamp, will you kindly permit me, through your columns, to state that I am now placing the stamp in hand, and intend that it shall be a really artistic and interesting production, and a memento worthy of the good and great object which it is intended to assist? I wish to express that it is in no way my desire to interfere with or supplant the general and larger donations, which, in answer to the Dean's earnest appeal, will no doubt be forthcoming; but my hope is, upon purely public grounds, to afford by



this means an opportunity for everyone to subscribe the sum of one shilling upwards, and to be able to avail themselves of some lasting token of the successful restoration of our time-honoured Cathedral at the close of the nineteenth century, so energetically promoted by our respected Dean and his committee.

"Allow me further to state that it will be a matter of great encouragement if, during the interim which must elapse in the preparation of the stamps, any of your generous readers who may like to avail themselves of early impressions, either of a single copy or quantities, would kindly send in their names and addresses without delay, enclosed in an envelope addressed 'Cathedral Restoration Fund,' to the Dean of Bristol, at the Deanery; it will be exceedingly helpful to the cause in hand. I shall be glad also to receive names of any business houses who would kindly receive the stamps on sale; it is proposed in this case to allow the same commission upon sales as was allowed upon the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund stamp, viz., ten per cent.

#### "AN OLD BRISTOLIAN."

This use of special stamps—for we suppose that all labels with a device printed upon them are stamps of some kind—as a means of collecting money for charitable and other worthy purposes, is not a bad idea, and we have no objection whatever to raise against the practice, so long as it is understood that the appeal is made to the general public, and not to a certain class of it. In fact, as long as the labels in question are simply Hospital Stamps, Cathedral Stamps, etc. etc., we have nothing to do with them, they have nothing to do with us. They form a convenient, and we think a perfectly unobjectionable, means of collecting small sums of money, and when we start our Fund for Decayed Editors of Philatelic Periodicals, a special stamp of appropriate design will probably be a prominent feature of the scheme. But when these labels are brought out as partial postage stamps, with a fictitious value added for other purposes, they at once become a species of tax upon a special class that collects postage stamps, and a most unfair tax. We know that, in any case, it is the popularity of stamp collecting that has led to the issue of these and other labels for money-raising purposes; it is for stamp collectors to say what notice they will take of them. For our own part we can only recommend the attitude of the Jubjub Bird, as described in that beautiful poem, *The Hunting of the Snark*—our readers will remember the passage:—

"It collects—but it does not subscribe."

\* \* \*

#### Colonial Heraldry.

A VERY amusing cutting, an extract from which we give below, from *The Daily Gleaner* of Jamaica, has been sent us by a correspondent at Port Royal. It appears that the representation of the Arms of Jamaica, as given in the Imperial Album, is not only somewhat incomplete but lamentably incorrect in some of the important details. Whether such a misrepresentation (for such we fear it must be considered) can strictly speaking be called "a gross literary libel" is, we think, open to question; but inasmuch as this illustration was employed in the Album long before the present writer had any connection therewith, we can, personally, follow a classical example and deny the allegation and defy the Alligator, which we are told should figure as the Crest.

"Here is a unique specimen of what poor Jamaica suffers at the hands of the foreigner. In this case our pity goes out at this lamentable exhibition of ignorance and twaddle. Stamp collectors in Jamaica are familiar with *The Imperial Postage Stamp Album*. In Volume II. of the sixth edition compiled by E. S. GIBBONS, revised by Major E. B. EVANS, and printed by STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., London (for which we believe one has to pay something like 30s.), there is a gross literary libel on Jamaica, not only a misfortune to the country in which it is printed, but a disgrace to heraldry. There are very few things in this world which do not bring some good, and anyone requiring a hearty laugh by way of tonic has only to consult this book. At p. 228 will be found the Jamaica coat-of-arms; and according to the engraving it would read thus: *arg., on a cross gu. four fishes urinant*. Now, if ever a blunder was committed here is one. For the benefit of the compilers, the following is the blazon of

the arms, and since the whole engraving is incomplete in many respects, it is best to give 'achievement' as laid down by the best authorities. *Arms*: arg., on a cross gu. five pine-apples or. *Crest*: Above an esquire's helmet, an alligator. Motto: *Indus uterque serviet uni*. SUPPORTERS: Dexter, a female Blackamoor, holding in her dexter hand a basket of fruit ppr. Sinister, an Indian warrior, holding a bow, plumed ppr.

"Where on earth do the compilers of the *Imperial Stamp Album* get the 'four fishes urinant'? What kind of fish are they meant to represent, and why four? They are most un-heraldic fish. Admitting that we do consume a large proportion of codfish (bear witness the proverbial 'salt-fish and akee'), this *fishy* blazoning of the *Imperial Stamp Album* is most unfishlike. Since the compilers are the discoverers of this fabulous creature, disfiguring our beautiful coat-of-arms, we must ask them to leave heraldry awhile, and turn to their other profession—ichthyology (*sic*)—and classify, and, above all, name their fishes. It might be as well too if the compilers would tell us whether their fishes, like our luscious pine-apples, are tintured or (?), or are we to take it for granted—since these fabulous monsters are a revelation—that devoid of name, unknown *genus*, their tincture is to be left blank? Of course, ordinarily speaking, we might describe them 'proper'—but that would be an *improper* license! We await enlightenment on these points, and if the compilers can prove their case we promise to pay the cost of a new 'grant of arms' under the sign-manual or EARL MARSHALL.—L. A."

\* \* \*

#### Silk Threads.

REFERRING to the varieties of the silk threads in our early embossed envelopes, which we noticed in a previous number, a correspondent kindly informs us that he has found a copy of the 2d., Die 1, with three red threads in the envelope, parallel to the left edge of the upper flap. This tends to confirm our opinion that this paper was the same as that employed for the Mulready covers; if the three red threads appear in the envelope, both of the blue ones would in almost all cases be cut away.

Another correspondent sends us some interesting notes upon varieties of the ordinary silk threads (as we may term them) found in the embossed envelopes. These appear originally to have been one red and one blue across the stamp, or the right upper corner of the envelope. In many cases, however, the threads vary in colour, or are almost colourless. Our correspondent has found the following:—

(a) Top thread of yellowish silk, lower thread variegated, blue and white twisted, the blue varying also from indigo to pale blue; (b) Both threads yellowish; (c) Top thread pale blue, lower thread pink and white twisted. It is of course easy to understand that the relative positions of the threads might vary, the upper thread being sometimes the blue and sometimes the red; the question is whether these yellowish and variegated threads may not owe their colour to fading or bleaching, entirely or partially, of threads that were originally pink or blue. The bleaching agent employed in the pulp might very likely produce this effect, and the thread might thus become either entirely yellowish, or one of its strands might retain its colour and another be bleached. It would be interesting to find out, if possible, whether variegated threads were ever intentionally employed—colourless, we should suppose, would not be used for this purpose, as the object was to provide a distinguishing mark in the paper.

\* \* \*

F. M.—Your North German Confederation  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr., brown, is no doubt an oxidized copy of the ordinary stamp. All orange and vermilion stamps are liable to discolouration of this nature, turning them brown or almost black. The New South Wales 5d., with watermark "ALE" has part of the word "WALES" forming a portion of the watermark of the margin of the sheet. This may often be found in cases where the plate does not properly fit the arrangement of the watermarks in the paper, or where the sheet has not been placed quite in the centre in putting it in the press.

R. K.—Your  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Natal, overprinted "POSTAGE" in black, probably has a forged surcharge. The stamp has the word "POSTAGE" engraved upon it, so there was no



reason for surcharging it. The Ecuador 20 c. Telegraph stamp, surcharged "1897-1898—DIEZ—Centavos," was described in our number for last November, but it does not seem certain that it has been used for postage, though it is quite possible that such is the case.

A. W. P.—Your 20 c., *lilac*, perf. 14, of 1866, is no doubt No. 182 of Spain, not a variety of Cuba No. 29.

C. J. I. C.—We are very much obliged for both of your letters, of which we have made use.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I have seen a list of the subjects to be portrayed upon the beautiful series of stamps about to be issued by the U.S. Postal Department to worthily celebrate the Trans-Mississippi Exposition of 1898, and my artistic imagination has enabled me to form ideas as to the illustration of those subjects, which I feel sure will turn out to be correct, or approximately so. Had I but seen this list a few months back I could have furnished the U.S. Government with some drawings which would have been eminently suitable for their purpose; as it is I can only hope that the ideas have been equally well carried out by other hands.

"Market on the Mississippi." (The list has it "Marquette," but this, no doubt, is the Trans-Mississippian spelling.) A stamp auction at St. Louis, an animated scene and most appropriate, giving portraits of the leading philatelists in the Western States; philately should be both the beginning and end of the series.

"Poultry Farming in the Far West." The Cochon China Fowl, as raised out San Francisco way; magnificent bird, a cross between the Gallic cock and the American eagle.

"The Indian-hunting Buffalo." I can scarcely believe, sir, that in these days of advanced civilization and Aborigines' Protection Societies a special breed of buffaloes, trained to hunt the poor Indians, is still kept up, even in the Far West. I trust that this picture represents an animal that has become extinct. I am assured that the variety is not known at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, but that may be because there are no Indians there to hunt.

"Free Mount on the Rocky Mountains." This rather puzzles me. I cannot understand why the old story of Mazeppa (for that is evidently the foundation of it) should have been revived for this occasion; but it will doubtless be given a local setting.

"Troops Guarding Train." I cannot, at the present moment, call to mind the particular occasion on which Mr. Train (G. W., I think) had to be guarded by troops, and the suitability of the subject is probably more apparent to the people of Omaha than to those on this side of the Mississippi and the Atlantic.

"Hardships of Emigration." Splendid opportunity for a seascape painter—my own favourite class of subject too. The emigrant ship (very hard ships these as a rule) crossing the Mississippi on a rough day; there is a bridge now, shown in the companion picture on the two dollars stamp.

"Western Mining Prospectus." We have all seen these, "Klondyke, Limited," and that sort of thing. Marvellous specimen of microscopic engraving, a glowing prospectus, with full reports of mining experts—some of the most striking products of the Far West—reduced to the size of a Commemorative Postage Stamp.

"Western Cattle in a Storm." This does not call for much remark. I am no judge of cattle myself, and I am not sure that I should know a western cow from an eastern cow, though I was brought up in the Eastern Counties. Still, if the cow happened to be a bull and came at me I should know enough to go in the opposite direction, whichever it was. The points of the compass should be marked on this picture.

"Mississippi River Bridge." This is the subject to which I referred as the companion picture to the ship. But am I to understand that the title means Bridge over the Mississippi River, or River Bridge over the Mississippi? If the former, the word "river" seems unnecessary; if the latter, what is a "river bridge" as distinguished from a railway bridge, for instance? But this is the most appropriate subject of all; here is *Trans-Mississippi* pictorially represented!

I shall have to have a set, even though you, sir, disapprove. Yours Cis-Mississippiantly,

R. A.

[We publish your letter, but we fear that you will be dissatisfied when you get the stamps.—Ed. *M. J.*]

## POSTAL RATES.

SIR,—The question of rates of postage, I know, is not stamp collecting, but it is akin to philately, and may be studied in connection with the necessity or otherwise of certain values of stamps, as in the 1, 2, 3, and 4 c. of France, &c., and the dollars issue of Canada. As you have referred to Mr. Henniker Heaton's proposal, I venture to send you an old idea of mine for the simplification of our English postal rates, apart from Imperial Revenue. It seems to me the recent increase of weight for penny letters is unwise—a needless throwing away of some revenue to save very little trouble in weighing and sorting—and was uncalled for by the public. Letters ought to be the first consideration of the Post Office, seeing that it has the monopoly of their carriage and delivery; and to load the poorly-paid, overworked postmen with these extra weights is cruel. There ought to be two distinct rates for books and letters, and as special privileges have been granted to *bona fide* newspapers they must be continued. Parcel carrying should not be postal business, any more than the carriage of goods or passengers. My suggestions are:—

Letters.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce, commencing, if necessary, for revenue at 2 ozs. for one penny.

Books, &c.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 ozs., as at present.

Newspapers or periodicals.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 6 ozs. (to cover *Times*, &c.), 1d. for 12 ozs., and 2d. for 1½ lbs. as the maximum in this class. All weekly and monthly magazines to be included in this classification, from *Tit-Bits* to *Nineteenth Century*, &c. Special supplements to go at book rates or as parcels. Small daily papers to be carried at  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 2 ozs.

Circulars.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. under 1 oz., in open covers, delivered to Post Offices in bundles of 120.

Colonial letters to be carried at a penny rate, and 2d. for rest of the world. Parcels as at present.

Post cards to be sold at face value in thin buff size. Larger size and better quality at 6d. for ten, &c.

Letters should be collected and delivered as quickly and often as possible, books and papers less frequently, and parcels twice a day only as a rule in London and large cities, and once daily elsewhere. Your obedient servant,

B. W. WARHURST.

CHELSEA, June 18th, 1898.



# SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

## BHOPAL.

1896. Wove paper; imperf. Type 8; re-drawn. Each.  

¼ anna, green . . . . .	0 2
¼ ,, black . . . . .	0 3

## BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

Provisional issue; not sold to the public, but affixed to letters at the Post Offices.

Embossed centre in vermilion (similar to Cheque Stamps), in slate-blue frame.

Id., vermilion and slate-blue . . . . . used 5 0

## BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

1897. Type 5; re-engraved.

£1, black and red-brown on green . . . . . 24 0

## CONGO.

1898. Parcel Post Stamps.

3 francs 50 c., vermilion and black (native village) . . . . . 4 0  
 10 ,, green and black (stern paddle-wheel steamer) 10 6

## CUBA.

1898. Current Type.

The current issue being unobtainable now in full sets, the price has been advanced as under—

Complete set of 20 stamps—1 mil. to 2 pesos—including the very rare 4 mil. and 4 centavos, price £2.

The 1, 2, 3, and 5 mil. can still be supplied at 1d. each; all other values only in full sets as above.

## DUTTIA.

1897. Name spelt "DATIA."

¼ anna, black on green . . . . .	0 6
1 ,, ,, white . . . . .	0 6
2 ,, ,, yellow . . . . .	0 9
4 ,, ,, rose . . . . .	1 3

## HAYTI.

Type 5, with surcharge as in 1890, in red.

2 c. on 20 c., brown . . . . .	0 4
2 c. ,, orange . . . . .	0 4

## LABUAN.

Surcharged on current Borneo.

12 c., red and black . . . . . 0 6

With word "Labuan" at top of stamp.

18 c., bistre and black . . . . . 0 9

## LIBERIA.

Official, 1898. Current set surcharged "O.S."

1 c., mauve and blue . . . . .	0 1
2 c., black, olive and red . . . . .	0 2
5 c. ,, magenta and blue . . . . .	0 4

Complete set—1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 50 cents—9 stamps, price . . . . . 8 0

## MEXICO.

1898. Newest Wmk.

1 c., green . . . . .	0 1
2 c., carmine . . . . .	0 2
15 c., blue-green . . . . .	0 9

## PHILIPPINE ISLES.

1897. Type 33; surcharged in black.

5 on 5 c., green . . . . .	7 6
20 on 20 c., violet-brown . . . . .	8 6
20 on 25 c., brown . . . . .	8 6

Surcharged in blue.

20 on 20 c., pale brown . . . . . 10 0

## NEGRI SEMBILAN.

1897. Type 5.

5 c., lilac and olive . . . . .	0 3
10 c. ,, orange . . . . .	0 6
20 c., green and olive . . . . .	0 10

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

1898. Colour changed.

6d., green . . . . . 0 9

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

1898. Old types re-issued, mostly in slightly altered shades.

¼ c., black; 1 c., dull green; 2 c., dull orange; 3 c., slate; 5 c., pale blue; 6 c., carmine; 10 c., grey-black; 12 c., madder-brown; 24 c., blue Set of 9 5 0

## PERU.

1898. New Types.

1 c., blue (Bridge) . . . . .	0 1
2 c., brown (Public Offices) . . . . .	0 2
5 c., rose (Head) . . . . .	0 4

## SARAWAK.

1897. Type 5; perf. 14.

16 c., green and orange . . . . .	1 0
32 c. ,, and black . . . . .	1 9
50 c. ,, . . . . .	2 0
81 ,, and black . . . . .	3 0

## SIAM.

1897. Surcharged in black in English and Siamese

3 atts on 12 s., mauve and carmine . . . . . 0 2

## SUDAN.

Surcharged on stamps of Egypt.

Error. Surcharge inverted.

1 millieme, brown and black . . . . . 2 0

Same issue in sets.

1, 2, 3, and 5 mils., and 1 piast., set of 5 . . . . .	1 6
2, 5, and 10 piastres, set of 3 . . . . .	usd 1 6
2, 5, and 10 piastres, set of 3 . . . . .	8 0
,, ,, . . . . .	used 8 0

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

2 and 4 mils., and 1 and 2 piast., set of 4 . . . . .	2 3
,, ,, ,, ,, . . . . .	usd 2 3

## UGANDA.

1897. "V.R." in centre.

1 s., black on white wove . . . . .	0 6
2 s. ,, ,, . . . . .	0 9
3 s. ,, ,, . . . . .	1 0
4 s. ,, ,, . . . . .	1 3
8 s., black on yellowish wove . . . . .	2 6
1 rupee ,, ,, . . . . .	5 0
5 ,, ,, ,, . . . . .	25 0

# United States v. Spain.

Owing to a large number of enquiries for cheap lines in the Stamps of the Countries engaged in the present War, we have prepared TWO

## SPECIAL WAR PACKETS.

No. 81.—Contains 100 varieties of the United States of America, Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Philippine Islands. Catalogue value, 10/9. Price 3/-; post-free, 3/1.

No. 82.—Contains 100 varieties of the United States, Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Isles. All different from those in Packet No. 81, and including many rare and obsolete stamps that are rapidly appreciating in value. Price 7/6; post-free, 7/7.

NOTE.—The two Packets containing 200 varieties, if ordered at one time, will be sent for 10/-, post-free.

### CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS. REVISED SERIES FOR 1898.

Special attention is drawn to the low price at which these Sets are offered—in most cases this will be found to be from 20 to 40 per cent. less than what the Stamps would cost if bought separately.

Used *.	Unused †.	Used and Unused ‡.	Post-free, Id. extra.	All Guaranteed Genuine.	No Reprints.
<b>ITALY.</b>					
†1855-63, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, 10, 15, 15, 20, 40, and 80 c.	..	11	1 0		
used, 1, 5, 10, 10, 15, 20, and 40	..	7	0 6		
†1878, surcharged 2 c. on official set, complete	..	8	1 3		
†1863-89, 1, 1, 2, 5, 20, 40, 60 c., and 1 lira	..	8	2 6		
†1890-91, provisionals, 2, 20, and 20 c.	..	3	1 0		
*1863-91, used, including provisionals and Parcel Post, and old 2 lire	..	8	1 0		
*1863-96, all used and different from last set	..	19	1 0		
†1890-91, Parcel Post, surcharged 2 c., complete	..	6	0 6		
†1891-96, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 45 c.	..	7	1 3		
†Parcel Post, 10, 20, 50, 75, 1.25, and 1.75 c.	..	6	3 0		
*Unpaid (Segnalasse), 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 c., 1, 2, 5, and 10 lire	..	13	1 6		
*Unpaid, 1884, 50 and 100 lire	..	2	1 0		
†    "    1891, 10, 20, and 30 c., provisionals	..	3	1 0		
†Officials, 2, 5, 20, and 30 c.	..	4	0 6		
†Estero, 1874, 1, 2, and 5 c., and 1881, 25 and 50 c.	..	5	4 0		
<b>ERITREA.</b>					
†1892, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 25 c.	..	6	1 3		
†    "    40, 45, and 60 c., and 1 lira	..	4	3 6		
<b>MODENA.</b>					
†1852-57, 5, 9, 15, 25, and 40 c.	..	5	2 6		
<b>NAPLES.</b>					
*1858, 1, 2, and 10 grana	..	3	2 6		
†1861, Mezzo tornese, 1, 2, and 20 grana	..	4	1 6		
used, 1, 2, 5, and 5 gr.	..	4	1 6		
<b>ROMAGNA.</b>					
†1859, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 baj.	..	7	4 6		
<b>ROMAN STATES.</b>					
†1852-57, ½, 1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 baj., and 30 c.	..	9	5 0		
*    used, 2, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8 baj., and 20 c.	..	7	1 9		
†1868, perf., 2, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 cents	..	7	3 6		
<b>TUSCANY.</b>					
*1851-52, 2, 4, 6, and 9 crazie	..	4	5 0		
*1860, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 c.	..	5	12 6		
<b>JAPAN.</b>					
†1871, imperf., 48, 100, 200, and 500 mions	..	4	8 0		
†1872, perf., 1, 2, and 5 sen	..	3	6 6		
†1872-73, no syllabic, ½, 1, 2, and 4 sen	..	4	4 0		
†1874-75, with syllabic, ½, ½, ½, 1, 6, 6, 10, and 10 sen	..	8	17 6		
"    "    1 sen, blue, Nos. 1 to 12	..	12	10 0		
<b>JAPAN—contd.</b>					
*1874-75, with syllabic, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 20 s., and 1 and 2 s., branches tied	..	7	4 0		
†1876-83, 5 rin, 5 rin, 1, 1, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 15, and 20 sen	..	11	7 6		
†1888-92, 1, 2, 3, 8, and 15 sen	..	5	2 0		
†1894-96, Silver Wedding and War stamps	..	6	1 3		
*1876-96, including Silver Wedding, War, and high and rare values	..	19	1 0		
<b>LIBERIA.</b>					
†1864-69, 6, 12, and 24 cents	..	3	14 0		
†1880, 1, 2, 6, 12, and 24 cents	..	5	3 6		
†1886, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 16, and 32 cents	..	8	4 6		
†1892-94, 1, 2, 4, 5, 5, 5, and 6 cents	..	7	2 0		
†    "    8, 12, 16, 24, 32 cents, and 1 dollar	..	6	8 6		
used, 1, 2, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 12, and 16 cents	..	9	4 0		
†1897, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 15 cents	..	5	1 9		
"    20, 25, 30, and 50 cents	..	4	6 3		
†Registration—Buchanan, Harper, Monrovia, and Robertsport	..	4	3 0		
†Postage Due, 1892, 3 and 6 cents, provisionals	..	2	2 0		
"    1894, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, and 40 cents	..	7	5 0		
†Official, 1892, 1, 2, 4, 5, 24, 32 cents, and 1 dollar	..	5	1 6		
"    "    8, 12, 16, 24, 32 cents, and 1 dollar	..	6	10 0		
used, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, and 32 cents	..	10	6 6		
†    "    1894 (O.S.), 1, 2, 4, 5, 5, and 8 cents	..	6	1 4		
"    "    12, 16, 24, and 32 cents, and 1 dollar	..	5	9 6		
<b>LUXEMBURG.</b>					
*1852, 10 c., black; 1 sgr., rose	..	2	2 6		
†1859-60, 1, 2, 4, and 37½ c.	..	4	6 0		
"    used, 4, 10, 30, 37½, and 40 c.	..	5	7 6		
†1865, roul., 1, 2, 4, 10, 12½, and 20 c.	..	6	5 0		
†1874, 1, 2, and 4 c.	..	3	1 0		
†1882, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 25 c.	..	6	0 9		
†1891-96, 10, 10, 12½, 20, 25, 37½, and 50 c.	..	7	2 6		
†    "    1, 2½, and 5 francs	..	3	9 6		
†1895, 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10 c.	..	5	0 4		
*1874-95, used, including 1 franc	..	7	1 6		
†Official, 1875-77, 1, 2, 4, and 10 c.	..	4	3 6		
†    "    S.P. 1881, 1, 2, 4, 30, 40 c., and 1 fr.	..	6	7 6		
†    "    S.P. 1882, 1, 2, 5, 12½, 20, 25, 30, and 50 c., and 1 franc	..	9	4 6		
†    "    S.P. 1891, 12½, 20, 25, 30, 37½, and 50 c.	..	6	2 3		
†    "    S.P.    "    1, 2½, and 5 francs	..	3	9 6		
†    "    S.P. 1895, 1, 2, 4, 5, and 10 c.	..	5	0 4		
<b>MAIL PACKETS.</b>					
†La Guaira, ½ real, rose; ½ real, blue; and 2 reales	..	3	4 6		

We should like to ask our clients who order a number of sets to always send a small supplementary list. Anyone who has attempted it will know what a difficult thing it is to constantly keep every set in stock that is advertised. We never make a set unless we have a certain number, but very often we get an unexpected run on a particular set, which clears us out in a few days, and we then have considerable difficulty in replacing same, and occasionally cannot do so at any price. Therefore it is quite advisable that a supplementary list should be sent with every order, from which the amount can be made up if it cannot be supplied from the sets most wanted.



# INDEX.

- Act of Grace, An, 191.  
Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe, 34, 78, 159.  
Afghanistan, 8, 30, 82.  
Africa, Part I., 59.  
Albrecht & Co., Messrs., 218.  
Album for the Stamps of Brazil, 42.  
Albums, 41, 59, 87, 94, 112, 202, 219.  
American Appreciation of English Philately, 72.  
Amoy Local Post, 191.  
Anecdotes of the Philatelic Exhibition, 2, 36.  
Anjouan, 220.  
Another Colour Chart, 95.  
— Postal Reform, 112.  
Apology to Mr. Hagen, An, 161.  
Argentine Republic, 8, 45, 65, 82, 97, 172, 210.  
Austria, 65, 97, 114, 123, 130, 210, 227.  
— 10 Paras on 3 Soldi, 114.  
— Hungary, 65, 131, 172.  
Azores, 66.  
Bahamas, 192.  
Bankruptcy of a Stamp Dealer, 112.  
Barbados, 96, 121.  
Bavaria, 98, 173, 194.  
Belgium, 8, 65, 82, 130, 172, 185, 203, 210, 219.  
— Congo State, 210, 227.  
Bergedorf Stamps or Essays?, 133.  
Berlin Philatelic Club, 159.  
Bermuda, Handbook of, 169.  
Bhopal, 6, 96, 137.  
Birmingham Philatelic Society, 38, 74, 116, 164, 189, 220.  
Blackheath Stamp Exchange Club, 39, 189.  
Blest Collection, The, 60.  
Bleuté par la Gomme, 159.  
Bolivia, 8, 45, 65, 138, 203.  
Booksellers' Dinner, The, 218.  
Bradford Philatelic Society, 220.  
Brazil, 30, 42, 65, 97, 184, 193, 227.  
— Album for the Stamps of, 42.  
Bremen, 159.  
British Africa Stamp Exchange, 117.  
— Bechuanaland, 29, 42, 121, 137, 192, 208.  
— Central Africa, 6, 42, 64, 170, 218, 224.  
— East Africa, 6, 73, 81, 121, 170, 224.  
— Empire Postage Stamp Album, 219.  
— Guiana, 202.  
— Honduras, 64, 121, 192.  
— Museum, Stamps on View at, 63, 121.  
— South Africa, 6, 29, 64, 137, 170, 224.  
Brunswick, 159.  
Bulgaria, 159, 193.  
Bundi, 42, 137, 170, 209.  
Calman, Death of Mr. G. B., 161.  
Canada, 6, 15, 29, 42, 62, 64, 82, 96, 112, 120, 121, 137, 175, 192, 195, 209, 223, 225, 229, 235, 238.  
— Jubilee Issue of, 62, 120, 175.  
— Stamps of the Dominion of, 195, 235.  
Canadian Parliament, Stamps in, 229.  
Cape of Good Hope, 6, 42, 64, 84, 86, 90, 96, 115, 122, 170, 184, 225.  
Cashmere, 6, 64.  
Cathedral Stamps, 238.  
Ceylon, 6, 137, 184, 209, 225.  
Charkari, 6, 43, 81, 122.  
Chemical Changes, 79.  
— Paper, Stamps on, 156.  
Chili, 30, 65, 97, 172, 193, 210.  
China, 8, 32, 97, 123, 172, 193, 211, 219, 227.  
Christmas Greetings, 93.  
Cochin, 43.  
Cochin-China Curiosities of Mr. Carion, 69.  
Collection of the late Duke of Leinster, 163.  
Collector's "Want" Book, The, 160.  
Colombia, 30, 65, 82, 123, 138, 172.  
— Panama, 138.  
Colonial Heraldry, 239.  
Colour Chart, A, 80, 95.  
Confederate States, The 10 cents, 1863, of the, 231.  
Congo State, 210.  
Conversazione, The Philatelic, 5, 12.  
Cooper, Death of Mr. E., 113.  
Cuba, 9, 71, 99, 114, 174.  
— Stamps Surcharged "Y $\frac{1}{2}$ ," 71, 114.  
Curious Application, A, 112.  
Cyprus, 159.  
Dahomey and Dependencies, 123.  
Deccan, Forgeries of the Stamps of, 202.  
Decker, The Case of Hermann, 38, 203.  
Denmark, 130, 138, 165, 172, 194, 211.  
— Iceland, 138, 172, 194, 211.  
Destruction of the Plates of the Hospital Fund Stamps, 2.  
Dhar, 81, 122.  
Dinner of London Philatelic Society, 4, 12.  
— Mr. C. J. Phillips, 12.  
— Mr. W. H. Peckitt, 36.  
— to the Judges, 4, 12.  
Donatis, Death of Mons. A., 135.  
Duro, Death of Don A. F., 28.  
Dutch Indies, 98, 139.  
Duttia, 29, 43, 64, 81.  
Duty on Imported Stamps in Italy, 131.  
Early English and Colonial Postal Arrangements, 180.  
— Surcharges, 136.  
Ecuador, 30, 45, 82, 98, 112, 138, 172, 194, 227, 240.  
Egypt, 8, 65, 172, 194, 211, 218, 227.  
— Sudan, 8, 172, 227.  
Ellison Collection, The, 72, 161.  
Eritrea, 66, 98, 173.  
Europe, The Adhesive Postage Stamps of, 34, 78, 159.  
Ewen's Catalogue, 69.  
Excursion to Oakley Court, 11.  
— Twickenham, 36.  
Exhibition of Stamps in Calcutta, 161.  
— India, 202.  
— Leipsic, 37.  
— London, 1, 10, 36, 169, 188.  
— Madrid, 131.  
— Sheffield, 161.  
— Turin, 120, 136, 167, 224.  
— Utrecht, 129, 235.  
Expert Committee of London Philatelic Society, 5, 63, 170, 187.  
Faridkot, 122.  
Fernando Po, 9, 47, 99, 125, 140, 174, 195.  
Fiji, 122, 209, 225.  
Finland, 66, 160.  
Forgeries:—  
— Deccan, 202.  
— Hong Kong, 72.  
— Italian States, 80.  
— Switzerland, 37.  
— Tuscany, 63.  
— Venezuela, 163.  
Forgers at Bordeaux, 164.  
France, 8, 30, 45, 65, 72, 82, 98, 100, 114, 123, 138, 160, 184, 194, 211, 219, 227.  
— High Rates of Postage in, 72.  
— Types of the Engraved and Lithographed Stamps, 114.  
French Colonies, 66, 69, 98, 123, 220.  
— Anjouan, 220.  
— Cochin-China, 69.  
— Dahomey and Dependencies, 123.  
— Grand Comoro, 66.  
— Madagascar and Dependencies, 98.  
— Somali Coast, 98.  
— Tunis, 98, 123.  
Gambia, 170, 193.  
Germany, 8, 46, 83, 98, 123, 133, 139, 165, 173, 194, 239.  
— Bavaria, 98, 173, 194.  
— Bergedorf, 133.  
— Brunswick, 159.  
— Wurtemberg, 46, 83, 98, 123.

George Watson's College Philatelic Society, 113, 117.  
 Gibraltar, 225.  
 Goldner, Business of the late Mr. J., 162.  
 — Death of Mr. Julius, 129.  
 Goldsworthy v. Palmer, 128, 165.  
 Gondal State, 170.  
 Grand Comoro, 66.  
 Great Britain, 5, 35, 39, 42, 63, 80, 115, 121, 137, 159, 163, 165, 169, 170, 183, 184, 192, 200, 208, 224, 239.  
 Greece, The Early Issues of, 168.  
 Gremmel, Death of Mr. H., 59.  
 Grenada, 225.  
 Griqualand, 146.  
 Guarantee Question, The, 37.  
 Guatemala, 123, 139, 173, 194, 227, 234.  
 — Reminders, 234.  
 Hawaii, 173.  
 Hayti, 173, 194, 211, 227.  
 Heligoland, The Stamps of, 31, 56, 79, 101, 154.  
 High Rates of Postage in France, 72.  
 Hoffman, of Paris, 218.  
 Holdsworth, Death of Mr. E. W., 113.  
 Holkar, 29.  
 Holland, 130, 139, 141, 159, 227.  
 — Collection of the Queen of, 161.  
 — Reference List of the Stamps of, 141, 227.  
*Dutch Indies*, 98, 139, 227.  
*Surinam*, 98.  
 Honduras, 139.  
 Hong Kong, 72, 81, 122, 209, 218, 225, 234.  
 — Forgery of the \$1, 72.  
 — Reminders, 218, 234.  
 Horta, 213.  
 Hospital Fund Stamps, Destruction of the Plates, 2.  
 Hulita, Death of Herr Robert, 203.  
 Hungary, 65, 131, 172.  
 Iceland, 138, 172, 194, 211.  
 Illustration Question, The, 26, 58, 119, 127, 189.  
 Imperial Album, New Edition, 59, 87, 112, 129, 165, 202.  
 — Supplement, 59, 94, 162.  
 India, 39, 60, 96, 109, 122, 137, 170, 209, 225.  
 — Exhibition of Stamps in, 202.  
 — Native States, 6, 29, 42, 64, 81, 96, 122, 137, 170, 202, 209, 220.  
*Bhopal*, 6, 96, 137.  
*Bundi*, 42, 137, 170, 209.  
*Cashmere*, 6, 64.  
*Charkari*, 6, 43, 81, 122, 225.  
*Cochin*, 43.  
*Deccan*, 202.  
*Dhar*, 81, 122.  
*Duttia*, 29, 43, 64, 81.  
*Fardkot*, 122.  
*Gondal State*, 170.  
*Holkar*, 29.  
*Jhind*, 122.  
*Las Bela*, 6, 43.  
*Nabha*, 170.  
*Puttialla*, 122.  
*Raj Naudgaon*, 170.  
*Sornth*, 220.  
 — North-West Provinces Philatelic Club, 35.  
 — Philatelic Society of, 161.  
 International Stamp, The, 26.  
 Ionian Islands, 133.  
 Ireland, Railway Letter Fee Stamps of, 125.  
 Italy, 30, 50, 66, 80, 98, 173.  
*Eritrea*, 66, 98, 173.

Italy, Duty on Imported Stamps in, 131.  
 — Forgeries of the Stamps of, 80.  
 — Money Order Cards, 131.  
 — Proposed Issue of Stamped Envelopes in, 50.  
 Jamaica, 115, 122, 137, 239.  
 Japan, 98, 123, 194, 211, 228.  
 Jhind, 122.  
 Johore, 44, 210.  
 Jubilee Issues, 62, 88, 120, 175.  
 — Stamps of Canada, 62, 120, 175.  
 Junior Stamp Collector, The, 132.  
 King of Stamps, The, 59.  
 Labuan, 64, 81, 96, 225.  
 Las Bela, 6, 43.  
 Leeward Islands, 29, 43, 63, 88.  
 — Jubilee Issue of the, 63, 88.  
 — Revenue Stamps of the, 88.  
 Legrand Collection, The, 60.  
 Leinster, Collection of the late Duke of, 163.  
 Leipzig Philatelic Exhibition, 37.  
 Liberia, 30, 46, 228.  
 London Philatelic Exhibition, The, 1, 10, 36, 169, 188.  
 — Society, 4, 38, 186, 220.  
 — Annual Dinner of the, 4.  
 Lost, 131, 235.  
 "L.S.D." of Philately, 154.  
 Lorenzo Marquez, 47.  
 Macao, 124, 174, 195.  
 Madagascar, 8, 98, 211.  
 Madrid Philatelic Society, 220.  
 Manchester Philatelic Society, 39, 74, 116.  
 Market Prices, 132, 185.  
 Mauritius, 6, 29, 74, 122, 132, 193, 203, 209, 225, 234.  
 — "Post Office" Stamps, 132, 203, 234.  
 "Mekkeel's Weekly Stamp News," 169.  
 Mexico, 8, 46, 74, 83, 98, 123, 214, 228.  
 — The Later Issues of, 214.  
 Michalski v. Kennedy, 130.  
 Midland Counties Stamp Exchange, 220.  
 Monaco, 30.  
 Montenegro, 66, 83, 228.  
 Morley's Catalogue, 1897, 35.  
 Morocco, 9, 46, 83, 194, 211, 228.  
 Mounds, Reduction in Price of, 113.  
 Mozambique, 99, 174.  
 Mulready Envelopes, &c., 35, 170, 224.  
 Nabha, 170.  
 Natal, 43, 220, 239.  
 Negri Sembilan, 65, 122.  
 Newfoundland, 6, 29, 43, 62, 81, 96, 122, 189, 193.  
 — Jubilee Issue of, 62.  
 New Hebrides, 7.  
 New Sets, 87, 113.  
 New South Wales, 7, 29, 44, 63, 64, 81, 97, 122, 138, 171, 193, 203, 225, 234, 239.  
 — Hospital Stamps, 63.  
 — Stamps with Forged Watermarks, 234.  
 Newspaper and Periodical Stamps Case, 28, 207, 216.  
 New Stock Books, 59, 88, 162, 202.  
 New System of Postage, 175.  
 New Wholesale List, 219.  
 New York Pneumatic Post, 219.  
 New Zealand, 7, 29, 60, 64, 81, 97, 122, 138, 165, 171, 193, 209, 219, 225.  
 — Public Library Stamps, 94, 113.  
 Nicaragua, 46, 139, 173.

Nice Little Find, A, 86.  
 Niger Coast, 44, 64, 74, 81, 138.  
 North Borneo, 64, 171.  
 Northern Stamp Exchange, 117.  
 Norway, 124, 130.  
 Not Dead Yet, 167.  
 Notthaffi, Death of Mr. T., 160.  
 Nova Scotia Reminders, 87.  
 Nyassa Company, 99.  
 Obsolete Issues, 115.  
 Of the Nature of a Letter, 191.  
 Oil Rivers, 165.  
 Omaha Exhibition Labels, 135.  
 Once a Collector Always a Collector, 218.  
 Opening of the London Philatelic Exhibition, 1, 10.  
 Orange Free State, 46, 66, 173, 211.  
 Our Eighth Volume, 223.  
 Oxford Philatelic Society, 165.  
 Pahang, 44, 210.  
 Pairs, Blocks, &c., 115.  
 Panama, 138.  
 Peace and Goodwill, 93.  
 Perak, 44, 115, 138.  
 Persia, 124, 139, 173, 211, 228.  
 Peru, 46, 66, 99, 124, 139, 173.  
 Philatelic Exhibition in Calcutta, 161.  
 — India, 202.  
 — Leipzig, 37.  
 — London, 1, 10, 36, 169, 188.  
 — Madrid, 131.  
 — Sheffield, 161.  
 — Turin, 120, 136, 167, 224.  
 — Utrecht, 129, 235.  
 — Season, The, 41, 61.  
 — Societies and Clubs:—  
 Berlin Philatelic Club, 159.  
 Birmingham, 38, 74, 116, 164, 189, 220.  
 Blackheath Stamp Exchange Club, 39, 185.  
 Bradford, 220.  
 British Africa Stamp Exchange, 117.  
 George Watson's College, Edinburgh, 113, 117.  
 India, 161.  
 London, 4, 38, 186, 220.  
 — Annual Dinner of, 4.  
 Madrid, 220.  
 Manchester, 39, 74, 116.  
 Midland Counties Stamp Exchange, 220.  
 Northern Stamp Exchange, 117.  
 North-West Provinces of India, 35.  
 Oxford, 165.  
 Plymouth, 39.  
 Postal Card, 37.  
 Sheffield, 161.  
 Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, 61, 77, 89, 131, 165.  
 South Australia, 189.  
 Stamp Exchange Protection Society, 117.  
 Suburban Stamp Exchange, 117.  
 Victoria, 117, 165.  
 Warrington, 117.  
 Philately in Print, 135.  
 — in Canada, 223.  
 Philippine Islands, 9, 47, 67, 99, 125, 140, 165, 192.  
 — The Stamps of the, 192.  
 Plymouth Philatelic Society, 39.  
 Pony Express Stamps, 37.  
 Porto Rico, 9, 99, 140.  
 Portugal, 47, 66, 99, 124, 139, 173, 185, 194, 211, 228.  
*Azores*, 66.  
*Horta*, 213.  
*Lorenzo Marquez*, 47.

- Portugal (*continued*)—  
*Macao*, 124, 174, 195.  
*Mozambique*, 99, 174.  
*Nyassa Company*, 99.  
*Portuguese India*, 124, 139, 174.  
*Timor*, 66.
- Portuguese India, 124, 139, 174.  
 Postal Card Society, 37.  
 — Rates, 25, 79, 240.  
 — Reforms, 112, 207.  
 — Union Congress, The, 25.  
 — Utopia, A, 207.
- Post Cards, 116.  
 Post Office Department, The, 191.  
 Proposed Issue of Stamped Envelopes in Italy, 50.  
 Purchase of another Large Collection, 130, 162.  
 Puttiala, 122.  
 Puttick and Simpson *v.* Kitchin, 70.
- Queen's Head, The, 200.  
 Queensland, 44, 65, 97, 115, 138, 171, 193, 210, 226.
- Railway Letter Fee Stamps, 125, 184.  
 — of Ireland, The, 125.
- Raj Nandgaon, 170.  
 Recent Provisionals of Sierra Leone, 99.  
 Registration Envelope Stamps, 183.  
 Reply-paid Stamps, 26.  
 Reviews, 34, 78, 79, 132, 159.  
 Romagna, The Stamps of, 132.  
 Roman States, The 1 bajoccho Stamp, 159.  
 Roumania, 66, 83, 139, 195, 213.  
 Rowland Hill, Verses on, 35.  
 Russia, 66, 130.  
 Russian Levant, 213.  
 — Locals:—  
*Ardatov*, 83.  
*Bilozersk*, 124.  
*Elizavetgrad*, 139.  
*Gadiatsch*, 139.  
*Glasov*, 174.  
*Griazovets*, 9.  
*Kadnikov*, 66.  
*Koungour*, 124.  
*Laishev*, 9.  
*Morschansk*, 228.  
*Ossa*, 83, 124, 139.  
*Ostaschkov*, 124.  
*Ourjoum*, 139, 213.  
*Oustiojnua*, 139.  
*Oustysolsk*, 66.  
*Pskov*, 140, 195.  
*Kiajsk*, 140.  
*Sapojok*, 9.  
*Schadrinsk*, 140, 195.  
*Soumy*, 213.  
*Tichvini*, 124.  
*Toima*, 66, 174.  
*Tscherdina*, 99, 124.  
*Tscherefovets*, 66, 140.  
*Valki*, 66.  
*Zadonsk*, 66.
- St. Helena, 39, 133.  
 — Obsolete Stamps of, 133.  
 St. Lucia, 138, 226.  
 St. Vincent, 29, 81.
- Salvador, 9, 47, 66, 140, 174.  
 Samoa, 54, 66, 72, 83, 124, 174, 228.  
 — First Issue, Final Chapter, 72.  
 — The 2d. First Issue, 54.  
 San Marino, 124.  
 Sarawak, 44, 81, 140, 174.  
 Selangor, 122, 171.  
 Selling Foreign Stamps by Auction, 70.  
 Serbia, 9, 174, 213, 228.  
 Seychelles, 29, 44.  
 Shanghai, 30, 47.  
 Sheffield Philatelic Society, 161.  
 Siam, 83, 140, 195, 213.  
 Sierra Leone, 7, 29, 99, 122, 158, 171.  
 — Fiscals, 158, 171.  
 — Recent Provisionals of, 99.  
 Silk Threads, 183, 239.  
 Similar Lot, A, 136.  
 Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, 61, 77, 89, 131, 165.  
 Somali Coast, 98.  
 Soruth, 220.  
 South African Republic, 47, 66, 67, 83, 213.  
 South Australia, 7, 104, 138, 210.  
 — Philatelic Society, 189.  
 — Supplement to Handbook, 104.  
 Spain, 9, 30, 47, 66, 140, 174, 186, 195, 197, 213, 228, 240.  
 — The 15 c. "Error" of, 186.  
*Cuba*, 9, 71, 99, 114, 174, 228.  
*Fernando Po*, 9, 47, 99, 125, 140, 174, 195.  
*Philippine Islands*, 9, 47, 67, 99, 125, 140, 165, 192, 228.  
*Porto Rico*, 9, 99, 140, 228.  
 Split Stamp, A, 238.  
 "Stamp Auction Reporter, The," 132.  
 "Stamp Collector, The," 160.  
 Stamp Collectors in Dispute, 89.  
 Stamped Envelopes, 183.  
 Stamp Exchange Protection Society, 117.  
 Stamp Fraud, A, 203.  
 Stamps in the Canadian Parliament, 229.  
 Stamps of Heligoland, 31, 56, 79, 154.  
 — of Holland, Reference List of, 141.  
 — of Minute Value, 25.  
 — of Romagna, The, 132.  
 — of the Dominion of Canada, 195.  
 — on Chemical Paper, 156.  
 — on View at the British Museum, 63.  
 Stanley Gibbons (Mr. E.) at Wady Halfa, 218.  
 — — — Ltd., New Company, 148, 179.  
 — — — Priced Catalogue, 129.  
 Statue of the Queen made of Post Cards, A, 202.  
 Straits Settlements, 44, 65, 115, 122, 138, 171, 210, 226.  
*Johore*, 44, 210.  
*Negri Sembilan*, 65, 122, 226.  
*Pahang*, 44, 210.  
*Perak*, 44, 115, 138.  
*Selangor*, 122, 171.  
 Suburban Stamp Exchange Club, 117.  
 Sudan, 8, 172, 227.  
 Surcharge "Y  $\frac{1}{2}$ " of Cuba, The, 71, 114.
- Surcharges of Zanzibar (French), 100.  
 Surinam, 98.  
 Sweden, 67, 83, 125, 130, 140.  
 "Swindle Offers," 185.  
 Switzerland, 9, 37, 47, 80, 83, 115, 195.  
 — Forgeries of the Stamps of, 37.  
 — Local Stamps of, 115.  
 — Postal Rates of, 80.
- Tapling Collection, The, 47, 63, 67, 84, 146, 197.  
*Cape of Good Hope*, 84.  
*Griqualand*, 146.  
*South African Republic*, 47, 67.  
*Spain*, 197.
- Tasmania, 7, 22, 122, 210.  
 Timor, 66.  
 Tobago, 44.  
 Tonga, 29, 44, 65, 193.  
 Transvaal (*see* South African Republic).  
 Transparent Envelopes, 219.  
 Trinidad, 171.  
 Tunis, 98, 123.  
 Turin, Philatelic Exhibition in, 120, 136, 167, 224.  
 Turkey, 9, 30, 165, 195, 213, 228.  
 Turks Islands, 138, 184, 210.  
 Tuscany, Forgeries of the 3 lire, 63.  
 Twenty Years After, 135.
- Uganda, 7, 45, 65, 226.  
 United States, 28, 30, 67, 125, 135, 140, 174, 195, 207, 213, 216, 229, 240.  
 — Newspaper Stamps Case, 28, 207, 216.  
 — Postmaster, A, 116.  
*Confederate States*, 231.
- Unnecessary Issues, 39.  
 Used and Unused, 41.  
 Used Stamps and the S.S.S.S., 90.  
 Uruguay, 9, 83, 99, 174, 213.  
 Utopia, A Postal, 207.  
 Utrecht, Philatelic Exhibition in, 129, 235.
- Varieties of Type, 115.  
 Venezuela, 163, 202.  
 — Forgeries of, 163.  
 Victoria, 7, 30, 63, 65, 81, 97, 123, 172, 226.  
 — Hospital Stamps of, 63.  
 — Philatelic Society of, 117, 165.
- Warning, A, 163.  
 Warrington Philatelic Society, 117.  
 Week of Philatelic Festivity, A, 3.  
 Western Australia, 7, 30, 65, 97, 138, 165, 210.  
 Wide, Wide World, The, 131, 163, 185, 202, 219.  
 Woodroffe & Cato, Messrs., 60.  
 Wright, Death of Mr. Hastings E., 60.  
 Wurtemberg, 46, 83, 98, 123.
- Young Collector, The, 93.  
 Young *v.* Wilson, 89.
- Zanzibar, 73.  
 — French Post Office, Surcharges, 100.



PLYMOUTH :  
WILLIAM BRENDON AND SON,  
PRINTERS.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.</b>		
1898. <i>Value in black.</i> (May.)*		
5 r., black .. .. .	..	..
10 r., lilac .. .. .	..	..
20 r., flesh .. .. .	..	..
50 r., grey .. .. .	..	..
100 r., carmine on rose	..	..
200 r., brown on buff	..	..
	Set of 6, 2/-	

<b>AFRICA.</b>		
1898. <i>Similar series.</i> (May.)*		
2½ r., blue-green .. ..	..	..
5 r., vermilion .. .. .	..	..
10 r., lilac .. .. .	..	..
25 r., yellow-green .. .	..	..
50 r., deep blue .. .. .	..	..
75 r., red-brown .. .. .	..	..
100 r., bistre-brown .. .	..	..
150 r., yellow-brown .. .	..	..
	Set of 8, 2/-	

<b>AZORES.</b>		
1898. <i>Similar series.</i> (May.)*		
2½ r., blue-green .. ..	..	..
5 r., vermilion .. .. .	..	..
10 r., lilac .. .. .	..	..
25 r., yellow-green .. .	..	..
50 r., deep blue .. .. .	..	..
75 r., red-brown .. .. .	..	..
100 r., bistre-brown .. .	..	..
150 r., yellow-brown .. .	..	..
	Set of 8, 2/-	

<b>INDIA.</b>		
1898. <i>Similar series.</i> (May.)*		
1½ reis, blue-green .. .	..	..
4½ " vermilion .. .. .	..	..
6 " lilac .. .. .	..	..
9 " yellow-green .. .	..	..
1 tangas, deep blue .. .	..	..
2 tangas, red-brown .. .	..	..
4 " bistre-brown .. .	..	..
8 " yellow-brown .. .	..	..
	Set of 8, 2/-	

<b>MACAO.</b>		
1898. (May.)*		
½ avo, blue-green .. ..	..	..
1 " vermilion .. .. .	..	..
2 avos, lilac .. .. .	..	..
4 " yellow-green .. .	..	..
8 " deep blue .. .. .	..	..
12 " red-brown .. .. .	..	..
16 " bistre-brown .. .	..	..
24 " yellow-brown .. .	..	..
	Set of 8, 2/-	

<b>MADEIRA.</b>		
1898. <i>Similar series.</i> (May.)*		
2½ r., blue-green .. ..	..	..
5 r., vermilion .. .. .	..	..
10 r., lilac .. .. .	..	..
25 r., yellow-green .. .	..	..
50 r., deep blue .. .. .	..	..
75 r., red-brown .. .. .	..	..
100 r., bistre-brown .. .	..	..
150 r., yellow-brown .. .	..	..
	Set of 8, 2/-	

<b>MOZAMBIQUE.</b>		
1897. Type 7, <i>surcharged in black.</i>		
50r. on 300r., blue on salmon		
Type 2, <i>surcharged with name and value in black.</i>		
2½ r. on 20 r., rose .. .	..	..
5 r. on 40 r., chocolate ..	..	..

<b>TIMOR.</b>		
1895 (?). Type 3, <i>surcharged in black.</i>		
2 avos on 10 r., green .. .	..	o 6

1898. (May.)*		
½ avo, blue-green .. ..	..	..
1 " vermilion .. .. .	..	..
2 avos, lilac .. .. .	..	..
4 " yellow-green .. .	..	..
8 " deep blue .. .. .	..	..
12 " red-brown .. .. .	..	..
16 " bistre-brown .. .	..	..
24 " yellow-brown .. .	..	..
	Set of 8, 2/6	

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>ROUMANIA.</b>		
<i>Error in the sheet of the 5 bani.</i>		
25 b., blue (Type 21).		
1897. <i>Current types.</i> Perf. 11½.		
1 b., chestnut .. .. .	o 1	
3 b., red-brown .. .. .	..	..
5 b., blue .. .. .	..	..
10 b., emerald-green .. .	..	..
15 b., rose-red .. .. .	..	..
25 b., violet .. .. .	..	..
50 h., orange .. .. .	..	..
1 leu, brown and rose ..	..	..
These also exist perf. 11½ x 13½.		

<b>UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.</b>		
1898. Type 51. <i>Wmk. "P.R."</i>		
70 bani, green .. .. .	..	..
30 " " .. .. .	..	..

<b>RUSSIAN LOCALS.</b>		
<b>ARDATOV.</b>		
1897. Type 3. <i>Eight varieties.</i> Perf. 11½.		
5 kop., red .. .. .	..	..

<b>BELEBEI.</b>		
1897. Types 2 and 3, <i>redrawn.</i> (April, '97.)*		
2 kop., deep blue .. .. .	o 3	
5 " indigo and rose .. .	o 6	

<b>BIELOZERSK.</b>		
Type 14. <i>Imperf.</i>		
2 kop., blue .. .. .	..	..

<b>ELIZAVETGRAD.</b>		
1898. Type 7. Perf. 11½.		
2 kop., violet-mauve .. .	o 3	
5 " vermilion .. .. .	o 6	
10 " emerald-green .. .	o 10	

<b>GADIATSCH.</b>		
1898. <i>Type of 1893, &amp;c. Imperf.</i>		
3 kop., orange and rose ..	o 4	
3 " yellow .. .. .	o 4	
3 " salmon .. .. .	o 4	

<b>GLASOV.</b>		
1898. <i>New type.</i> (March.)*		
2 kop., black and green ..	..	..

<b>GRIAZOVETZ.</b>		
1897. <i>Four types.</i> (July.)*		
<i>First type.</i>		
4 kop., black and vermilion.	o 5	
4 " " brown .. .. .	o 5	
4 " " blue-green .. .	o 5	
4 " " rose .. .. .	o 5	
4 " " lilac .. .. .	o 5	
4 " " dull blue .. .. .	o 5	

<i>Second type.</i>		
4 kop., black and red .. .	o 5	
4 " " brown .. .. .	o 5	
4 " " emerald-gn. .. .	o 5	
4 " " grey-green .. .	o 5	
4 " " rose .. .. .	o 5	
4 " " mauve .. .. .	o 5	

<i>Third type.</i>		
4 kop., black and vermilion.	o 5	
4 " " brown .. .. .	o 5	
4 " " blue-green .. .	o 5	
4 " " pink .. .. .	o 5	
4 " " lilac .. .. .	o 5	
4 " " dull blue .. .. .	o 5	

<i>Fourth type.</i>		
4 kop., vermilion .. .. .	o 5	
4 " chestnut .. .. .	o 5	
4 " emerald-green .. .	o 5	
4 " dull green .. .. .	o 5	
4 " rose .. .. .	o 5	
4 " mauve .. .. .	o 5	

<b>KADNIKOV.</b>		
1897. Type 7. Perf. 11½.		
1 k., red, green, and blue ..	o 2	

<b>KOUNGOUR.</b>		
1897. <i>New type.</i> Perf. 11½. (Jan. '98.)*		
1 kop., deep blue .. .. .	..	..
2 " rose-red .. .. .	..	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<b>KREMENTSCHOU.</b>		
1897. Type 1, <i>redrawn.</i> Perf. 11½.		
(April, '97.)*		
3 kop., ochre-yellow .. .	..	..

<b>LAISCHEV.</b>		
1896. Perf. 11½. (May, '97.)*		
1 kop., orange .. .. .	..	..
3 " red .. .. .	o 4	
5 " blue .. .. .	o 6	

**NIKOLSK.**  
The value of Nos. 2 and 3 is 2 kopeks.

<b>NOVOUZENSK.</b>		
1897. Perf. 13. (April, '97.)*		
3 kop., indigo and rose ..	..	..

<b>OSBA.</b>		
1897. Types 3, 4. Perf. 11½.		
2 kop., brown-lilac .. ..	..	..
2 " rose-carmine .. .	..	..
8 " blue and green .. .	..	..

1898. Type 2, <i>redrawn</i> ; 11 Stars (or Bees). Perf. 11½.		
4 kop., brown and blue .. .	o 5	

<b>OSTASCHKOV.</b>		
1897. Type 1, <i>redrawn.</i> Black impression. Perf. 11½.		
3 kop., on yellow laid .. .	o 4	
3 " on rose .. .. .	..	..
<i>The same. Imperf.</i>		
3 kop., on yellow laid .. .	..	..
3 " on rose wove .. .	..	..

<b>OURJOUR.</b>		
1898. <i>New type.</i> Perf. 12½. (May.)*		
2 kop., black and blue .. .	o 3	

<b>OUSTIOUJNA.</b>		
1897. <i>New type.</i> (Feb. '98.)*		
3 k., blk. on orange .. .	o 4	
3 k. " grey .. .. .	o 4	
3 k. " grey granite .. .	o 4	
3 k. " lilac-rose .. .. .	o 4	
3 k. " green .. .. .	o 4	

<b>OUSTYSBOLSK.</b>		
1897. Type 13. Perf. 11½.		
2 k., brown, red, and green.	..	..

<b>PSKOV.</b>		
1898. <i>New types.</i> Perf. 11½ (April.)*		
1 kop., brn. and lilac-mauve	o 2	
3 " " black-brn. .. .	o 4	

<b>RIAJSK.</b>		
1898. <i>New type.</i> Perf. 11½. (Feb. '98.)*		
3 kop., rose, gold, and blue.	o 4	

<b>SAPOJK.</b>		
1897. <i>New type.</i> Perf. 11½. (May, '97.)*		
5 k., carmine and green .. .	o 6	
10 k., green and yellow .. .	o 10	

<b>SCHADRINSK.</b>		
1898. Perf. 11½. (April.)*		
3 kop., blk., carm., & blue	o 4	

<b>SCHATZK.</b>		
1897. <i>Pin-perf.</i> (May, '97.)*		
3 k., black on yellow-green.	o 4	

<b>SOUMY.</b>		
1898. Perf. 13. (May.)*		
5 k., carmine and blue ..	..	..

<b>TICHVIN.</b>		
1898. Type 15. <i>Dated "1894."</i> Perf. 11½.		
3 kop., blue, gold, and rose	..	..

<b>TOTMA.</b>		
1897. (March, '98.)*		
3 k., blk., red, gold, and blue	o 4	

\* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.



Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**TSCHERDINA.**

1897. Type 4. *Perf.* 11½.

1 kop., orange-yellow .. .. 0 3  
2 ,, pale rose .. .. 0 3

Type 4. *Size of No. 15. Perf.* 11½.

3 kop., green .. .. 0 4

**TSCHEREPOVETZ.**

1897. Type 2, *redrawn. Perf.* 11½.  
(Feb. '98.)\*

3 kop., emerald-green .. ..

**VALKI.**

1897. Type 1. *Thin paper. Perf.* 11½.

1 kop., rose .. .. 0 2  
2 ,, blue .. .. 0 3

**ZADONSK.**

1897. Type 11. *Perf.* 11½.

1 kop., brown .. ..

Types 5 and 10. *Imperf.*

1 kop., vermilion (5) .. .. 0 2  
5 ,, blue-green (10) .. .. 0 6

*The same. Perf.* 11½.

1 kop., vermilion .. ..  
5 ,, blue-green .. ..

**SALVADOR.**

1889. No. 31 *surcharged with Type 10, in black.*

1 c. on 2 c., vermilion .. ..

1897. *Perf.* 12. (June, '97.)\*

1 c., gold, rose, blue, &c. .. 0 2 0 3  
5 c., gold, blue, rose, &c. .. 0 6 0 6

*Stamps of 1897 surcharged.*

13 c., in red, on 24 c. .. 1 0 1 0  
13 c., in black, on 30 c. .. 1 0 1 0  
13 c., ,, ,, 50 c. .. 1 0 1 0  
13 c., ,, ,, 10 c. .. 1 0 1 0

1898. *New type. (March.)\**

1 c., vermilion .. .. 0 2  
2 c., rose .. .. 0 2  
3 c., light green .. .. 0 2  
5 c., dark green .. .. 0 2  
10 c., ultramarine .. .. 0 3  
12 c., purple .. .. 0 4  
13 c., brown-red .. .. 0 6  
20 c., deep blue .. .. 0 4  
24 c., slaty blue .. .. 0 6  
26 c., olive-brown .. .. 1 0  
50 c., orange .. .. 1 0  
1 p., yellow .. .. 2 0

**UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.**

1898. Type 61. *Perf.* 12.

1 c., mauve .. .. 0 4  
2 c., ,, .. .. 0 5  
3 c., ,, .. .. 0 6  
5 c., ,, .. .. 0 6  
10 c., ,, .. .. 0 8  
15 c., ,, .. .. 0 9  
25 c., ,, .. .. 1 0  
50 c., ,, .. .. 1 6

**OFFICIAL STAMPS.**

1897. *Oval surcharge in black.*

1 c., vermilion .. ..  
2 c., yellow-green .. ..  
3 c., brown .. ..  
5 c., orange .. ..  
10 c., green .. ..  
12 c., blue .. ..  
15 c., grey-black .. ..  
20 c., grey-violet .. ..  
24 c., yellow .. ..  
30 c., rose .. ..  
50 c., mauve .. ..  
100 c., brown-red .. ..

*Surcharged with Type 82, in black.*

1 c., vermilion .. ..  
2 c., yellow-green .. ..  
3 c., brown .. ..  
5 c., orange .. ..  
10 c., green .. ..

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

12 c., blue .. ..  
15 c., grey-black .. ..  
20 c., grey-violet .. ..  
24 c., yellow .. ..  
30 c., rose .. ..  
50 c., mauve .. ..  
100 c., brown-red .. ..

**SAMOA.**

1897. Types 2, 3. *Perf.* 11.

2 d., bright yellow .. ..  
2½ d., rose .. ..  
6 d., marone .. ..

**SAN MARINO.**

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1897. *Value in brown. Perf.* 14.  
(May, '97.)\*

5 c., green and brown .. 6 5  
10 c., ,, ,, .. 6 5  
30 c., ,, ,, .. 6 5  
50 c., ,, ,, .. 5 9  
60 c., ,, ,, .. 5 9  
1 l., rose .. .. 1 3  
5 l., ,, ,, .. 6 0  
10 l., ,, ,, .. 11 6

**SARAWAK.**

1897. Type 5. *Perf.* 14.

16 c., green and orange .. 1 0  
32 c., ,, and black .. 1 9  
50 c., ,, ,, .. 2 0  
\$1 ,, and black .. 3 6

**SERVIA.**

1896. Type 7. *Perf.* 11½.

1 para, pale red .. .. 0 1

**SIAM.**

1897. Type 9, *surcharged in black.*

3 attis on 12 attis (No. 17) .. 0 2 0 2

**SPAIN.**

OFFICIAL STAMP.

1898. Type 98. *Perf.* 14.

No value, blue .. ..

**CUBA.**

1897. Type 22.

40 c., orange-brown .. .. 3 0  
80 c., deep-brown .. .. 6 0

1898. *New type. (Dec.)\**

1 m., orange-brown .. .. 0 1  
2 m., ,, .. .. 0 1  
3 m., ,, .. .. 0 1  
4 m., ,, .. .. 0 1  
5 m., ,, .. .. 0 1  
1 c., deep violet .. ..  
2 c., blue-green .. ..  
3 c., grey-brown .. ..  
4 c., orange .. ..  
5 c., rose .. ..  
6 c., blue .. ..  
8 c., chocolate .. ..  
10 c., vermilion .. ..  
15 c., olive-grey .. ..  
20 c., carmine .. ..  
40 c., lilac .. ..  
60 c., black .. ..  
80 c., chocolate .. ..  
1 p., pale green .. ..  
2 p., black-blue .. ..

**FERNANDO POO.**

1897. Type 4, *surcharged. (July.)\**

5 c., in blue, on 2 c., carm. .  
5 c., in black, on 2 c., ,, .  
5 c., ,, on ½ c., green  
5 c., in red, on 5 c., green .  
5 c., ,, 6 c., purple .  
5 c., in violet, on 6 c., ,, .  
5 c., in red, on 12½ c., sepia

Type 4.

10 c., orange-bistre .. ..

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

1897. Type 33.

40 c., lilac .. .. 3 0  
80 c., carmine .. .. 5 6

Type 33, *surcharged in black. (Oct.)\**

5 c. on 5 c., yellow-green . 7 6  
15 c. on 15 c., red-brown ..  
15 c. on 15 c., carmine .. 1 0  
20 c. on 20 c., brown .. ..  
20 c. on 20 c., violet-brown . 8 6  
20 c. on 25 c., yellow-brown 8 6

*Surcharged in red.*

5 c. on 5 c., yellow-green .. 0 6

*Surcharged in blue.*

5 c. on 5 c., yellow-green . 0 6  
15 c. on 15 c., red-brown .. 1 0  
20 c. on 20 c., yellow-brown 10 0

1898. *New type. (Dec.)\**

1 m., orange-brown .. .. 0 1  
2 m., ,, .. .. 0 1  
3 m., ,, .. .. 0 1  
4 m., ,, .. ..  
5 m., ,, .. .. 0 1  
1 c., deep violet .. .. 0 1  
2 c., blue-green .. .. 0 2  
3 c., grey-brown .. .. 0 3  
4 c., orange .. ..  
5 c., rose .. .. 0 4  
6 c., blue .. .. 0 6  
8 c., chocolate .. .. 0 8  
10 c., vermilion .. .. 0 9  
15 c., olive-grey .. .. 1 0  
20 c., carmine .. .. 1 3  
40 c., lilac .. .. 2 6  
60 c., black .. .. 3 6  
80 c., chocolate .. .. 4 6  
1 p., pale green .. .. 6 6  
2 p., black-blue .. ..

**PORTO RICO.**

1897. Type 12.

3 c., claret-brown .. .. 0 3  
80 c., black .. .. 5 0

1898. *New type. (Dec.)\**

1 m., orange-brown .. .. 0 1  
2 m., ,, .. .. 0 1  
3 m., ,, .. .. 0 1  
4 m., ,, .. .. 0 3  
5 m., ,, .. .. 0 1  
1 c., deep violet .. .. 0 1  
2 c., blue-green .. .. 0 2  
3 c., grey-brown .. .. 0 3  
4 c., orange .. .. 1 6  
5 c., rose .. .. 0 4  
6 c., blue .. .. 0 6  
8 c., deep chestnut .. .. 0 8  
10 c., vermilion .. .. 0 9  
15 c., olive-grey .. .. 1 0  
20 c., carmine .. .. 1 3  
40 c., lilac .. .. 2 6  
60 c., black .. .. 3 6  
80 c., chocolate .. .. 4 6  
1 p., pale green .. .. 6 6  
2 p., black-blue .. .. 12 6

**SWITZERLAND.**

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1897. Type 52. *Figure in carmine.*

1 c., yellow-green .. .. 0 1

**TURKEY.**

STAMPS FOR PRINTED MATTER.

1897. Type 15 *surcharged. (a) In red.*

(b) *In black. (April, '97.)\**

5 par. on 10 par., green (a) 0 1  
5 ,, ,, ,, (b) 0 1

*Errors. With "Cniq" for "Cinq."*

5 par. on 10 par., green (a) 7 6  
5 ,, ,, ,, (b) 7 6

\* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1898. For Thessaly. (May.)*		
10 par., green .. .. .	..	..
20 ,, rose .. .. .	..	..
1 piast., blue .. .. .	..	..
2 ,, orange .. .. .	..	..
5 ,, mauve .. .. .	..	..
	Set of 5	price 2/6

**UNITED STATES.**

1898. Current types. Colours changed.

1 c., green .. .. .	..	1	0	1
5 c., blue .. .. .	..	0	4	0

**URUGUAY.**

1897. Commemorative stamps surcharged in carmine. (April, '97.)\*

1 c., black and lilac .. .. .	..	0	4
5 c., ,, blue .. .. .	..	0	6
10 c., ,, carmine .. .. .	..	1	0

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.	
Types of 1895, and new type for 10 c. (Nov.)*			
1 c., slate .. .. .	..	0	1
2 c., red-lilac .. .. .	..	0	2
5 c., green .. .. .	..	0	3
7 c., orange .. .. .	..	0	4
10 c., red .. .. .	..	0	6
20 c., black and lilac .. .. .	..	1	6
25 c., blue and rose .. .. .	..	1	9
50 c., brown and green .. .. .	..	3	3
1 p., blue and brown .. .. .	..	6	0
2 p., carmine and ochre .. .. .	..	12	0
3 p., ,, lilac .. .. .	..	18	0

The same, surch. "PAZ 1897." (Nov.)\*

1 c., slate and red .. .. .	..	0	6
2 c., lilac and blue .. .. .	..	1	0
5 c., green .. .. .	..	2	0
10 c., red .. .. .	..	2	6

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.	
OFFICIAL STAMPS.			
Surcharged with Type 91, in black. Issue of 1894.			
7 c., green .. .. .	..	..	
10 c., orange .. .. .	..	..	
20 c., brown .. .. .	..	..	
50 c., lilac .. .. .	..	15	0
1 p., sky-blue .. .. .	..	..	

1897. The provisional stamps, with carmine surcharge.

1 c., black and lilac .. .. .	..	..
5 c., ,, blue .. .. .	..	..
10 c., ,, carmine .. .. .	..	..

Issue of 1897.

1 c., slate .. .. .	..	..	
2 c., red-lilac .. .. .	..	4	0
5 c., green .. .. .	..	..	

**PART III.**

**ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, ETC.**

**SECTION I.**

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

TELEGRAPH FORMS.

1897. With eight paragraphs on back.

6d., violet, A <sub>1</sub> .. .. .	..	..
6d., ,, A <sub>1</sub> <sup>S</sup> .. .. .	..	..

**CANADA.**

ENVELOPE. 1898. New type.

3 c., vermilion .. .. .	..	0	3
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**INDIA.**

**CHARKARI.**

ENVELOPES. 1897. (Sept.)\*

½ anna, rose .. .. .	..	..
½ ,, purple .. .. .	..	..
½ ,, green .. .. .	..	..
½ annas, purple .. .. .	..	..
½ ,, green .. .. .	..	..

**DHAR.**

ENVELOPE. 1897. (Jan. '98.)\*

½ anna, black .. .. .	..	..
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**OUTTIA.**

ENVELOPES.

1896 (?). Native inscription in three lines. (Sept. '97.)\*

½ a., black .. .. .	..	..
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1897. Figure of Ganes in centre. (Sept.)\*

½ a., black .. .. .	..	1	0
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Inscription altered.

½ a., black .. .. .	..	..
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**MAURITIUS.**

ENVELOPES.

1897. Type 14. Laid paper; two sizes.

18 c., blue .. .. .	..	0	6
36 c., red-brown .. .. .	..	1	0

**REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.**

DATE ? Type 13.

8 c., grey (F) .. .. .	..	..
8 c., ultramarine (G) .. .. .	..	..

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

ENVELOPES. 1897. (Sept.)\*

1d., carmine .. .. .	..	0	2
2d., blue .. .. .	..	0	4

WRAPPER. 1897. (Sept.)\*

1d., carmine .. .. .	..	0	2
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**NEW ZEALAND.**

WRAPPER. Formula of 1895.

½d., rose on white .. .. .	..	..
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OFFICIAL ENVELOPE.

1897 (?). Type 2, "AUDIT FREE."

No value, black .. .. .

**QUEENSLAND.**

WRAPPER. 1898.

Type 4. Six line instruction.

½d., green on manilla .. .. .	..	..
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**TASMANIA.**

ENVELOPES.

1898. Type of the current adhesives. White laid paper, with views, in black.

2d., green .. .. .	..	..
2½d., magenta .. .. .	..	..

**TONGA.**

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

1898. Type 2.

4d., red .. .. .	..	..
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**TURKS ISLANDS.**

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

1897. Type 1, on flap.

2d., blue (G) .. .. .	..	..
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**VICTORIA.**

OFFICIAL FRANKS. Type 18.

Royal Mint, red .. .. .	..	..
,, violet .. .. .	..	..

**SECTION II.**

**BRAZIL.**

WRAPPERS.

1897. Type 3. Paper not surfaced.

20 r., deep green .. .. .	..	..
60 r., deep brown .. .. .	..	..

**COLOMBIA.**

ENVELOPES. 1895-96. Type 1.

5 c., red on white wove .. .. .	..	..
5 c., rose on ,, laid .. .. .	..	..

**ECUADOR.**

ENVELOPES. Issue of 1894 surcharged. With "1895-1896."

10 c., carmine on straw .. .. .	..	..
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With "1897-1898," in two sizes.

5 c., green on white .. .. .	..	..
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With "1897 y 1898."

5 c., green on white .. .. .	..	..
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**EGYPT.**

ENVELOPES.

1897. Surcharged for use in the Soudan.

5 mil., red on azure .. .. .	..	0	6
1 piast., blue .. .. .	..	0	9

ENVELOPE LETTERS.

1897. Same surcharge.

5 mil., red on salmon .. .. .	..	0	6
1 piast., blue on azure .. .. .	..	0	9

**FRANCE.**

POST OFFICES IN ZANZIBAR.

ENVELOPE.

1897. Surcharged with name and value, in red.

½ a. on 5 c., green .. .. .	..	..
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**FRENCH COLONIES.**

**GRAND COMORO.**

ENVELOPES.

1897. Name "GRANDE COMORE," in red.

5 c., green .. .. .	..	0	1
15 c., blue on bluish .. .. .	..	0	3
25 c., black on rose .. .. .	..	0	5

MADAGASCAR & DEPENDENCIES.

1897. Name in red.

15 c., blue on bluish .. .. .	..	..
25 c., black on rose .. .. .	..	..

**SOMALI COAST.**

1897. With name "CÔTE FRANÇAISE DES SOMALIS," in red.

5 c., green .. .. .	..	..
15 c., blue on bluish .. .. .	..	..
25 c., black on rose .. .. .	..	..

**GERMANY.**

**BAVARIA.**

WRAPPER. 1897. 52X350 mm.

3 pf., brown on yellow .. .. .	..	..
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**WURTEMBERG.**

SERVICE ENVELOPES.

No. 111 exists in the large size.

1897. Type 5. Buff paper, large size.

5+5 pf., green .. .. .	..	..
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**MEXICO.**

WRAPPERS. 1897.

2 c., red and red .. .. .	..	0	2
2 c., ,, green .. .. .	..	0	2

**MONTENEGRO.**

WRAPPER. 1897.

3 nov., green on yellow .. .. .	..	..
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**NICARAGUA.**

ENVELOPES.

1898. White wove. (March.)\*

5 c., olive-green .. .. .	..	..
10 c., mauve .. .. .	..	..
20 c., blue .. .. .	..	..
30 c., brown .. .. .	..	..
50 c., carmine .. .. .	..	..

**PERSIA.**

ENVELOPES. 1898. Type 5.

5 ch., yellow (two sizes) .. .. .	..	..
10 ,, blue .. .. .	..	..
12 ,, rose .. .. .	..	..
1 kr., violet .. .. .	..	..

WRAPPERS. 1898. Type 7.

2 (ch.), brown .. .. .	..	..
3 (,,) lilac .. .. .	..	..
6 (,,) yellow .. .. .	..	..

**PERU.**

ENVELOPE. 1897. Type 5.

5 c., purple .. .. .	..	..
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**SALVADOR.**

ENVELOPE. 1897. Type 15 surcharged.

13 c., in red, on 15 c., black .. .. .	..	..
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1898. Azure wove paper. (March.)\*

1 c., red .. .. .	..	..
2 c., rose .. .. .	..	..
5 c., green .. .. .	..	..
12 c., purple .. .. .	..	..
13 c., olive-green .. .. .	..	..

**SHANGHAI.**

ENVELOPE. 1893. Type 1.

1 c., black on buff .. .. .	..	..
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**SWITZERLAND.**

WRAPPERS. 1897. Type 5, red wove. Yellow-buff paper.

2 c., black .. .. .	..	..
5 c., carmine .. .. .	..	..

**URUGUAY.**

ENVELOPE. 1897. (Nov.)\*

5 c., pink .. .. .	..	..
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WRAPPER. 1897. (Nov.)\*

1 c., blue on buff .. .. .	..	..
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\* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

POST CARDS AND LETTER CARDS.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

SECTION I.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

POST CARDS.

Without the instruction.

1d., brown (size 6) .. ..  
1d. " ("f") .. ..

**BRITISH EAST AFRICA.**

POST CARD. 1897.

1/2 + 1/2 a., green .. ..

**BRITISH HONDURAS.**

POST CARD. 1898.

1 c., green on buff .. ..

**BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.**

POST CARDS.

1897. Headed "RHODESIA."

1d., blue .. .. 0 2  
1 + 1d., red .. .. 0 4  
1 1/2d., brown-yellow .. .. 0 3

**CANADA.**

POST CARDS.

1897. Jubilee Card.

1 c., black on buff .. .. 0 6

Type 9. Buff card.

2 c., carmine-red .. .. 0 6

1897-98. With new stamp.

1 c., blue-green on buff .. 0 1  
1 c., carmine .. .. 0 2  
2 c., orange-red .. .. 0 2

LETTER CARDS. 1897-98. New type.

1 c., black on blue .. .. 0 2  
2 c., green .. .. 0 3  
3 c., carmine .. .. 0 3

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**

POST CARDS. 1897. Surcharged in black.

No. 4, with inscription added, in black, at top.

1d. on 1 1/2d., grey (three bars)

Card of 1896, No. 9.

1d. on 1 1/2d., grey (three bars) 0 6  
1d. on 1 1/2d. " (two " )

**INDIA.**

**CHARKARI.**

POST CARD. 1896 (?). (Sept.)\*

1/2 a., rose-lilac on buff

**DHAR.**

POST CARD. 1897. (Jan. '98.)\*

1/2 a., lilac on yellowish

**DUTTIA.**

POST CARDS. 1897 (?). (Sept. '97.)\*

1/2 a., black (Duttia) .. .. 1 0  
1/2 a. " (Duttia) .. .. 1 0  
1/2 a. " (Duttia) .. .. 1 0

**MAURITIUS.**

POST CARDS.

1897. Stamp of Type 11. Buff card.

8 c., rose .. .. 0 3  
8 + 8 c. " .. ..

1898. Type 10, surcharged in black.

2 c. on No. 14 .. .. 5 0  
2 c. on first half of No. 15 0 9  
2 c. on second " " 0 9

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**

POST CARDS. 1897. New type.

1d., carmine on straw .. 0 2  
1 + 1d. " " .. .. 0 4

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**NEW ZEALAND.**

POST CARDS. 1898. With views on back.

1d., brown on buff .. .. 1  
1 1/2d., carmine .. ..

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

**NEGRI SEMBILAN.**

POST CARDS. 1897.

1 c., green on cream .. ..  
1 + 1 c. " " .. ..

SECTION II.

**AUSTRIA.**

POST CARD.

1890. Type of No. 85.

5 kr., brown (error) .. ..

1897. Type 6. With long

"f" in "Correspondenz."

"Correspondenz-Karte," 51 mm. long.

2 kreuzer, brown on buff.

German .. .. 0 2  
(Böhm.) .. .. 0 4  
(Deutsch-Illyr.-Ital.) .. 0 4  
(Slov.) .. .. 0 4

2 + 2 kreuzer, brown on buff.

German .. .. 0 3  
(Rum.) .. .. 0 3

"Correspondenz-Karte," 40 mm. long.

2 kreuzer, brown on buff.

(Deutsch-Böhm.) .. .. 0 2  
(Deutsch-Illyr.-Ital.) .. 0 2  
(Deutsch-Ital.) .. .. 0 2  
(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.) .. 0 2  
(Deutsch-Rum.) .. .. 0 2  
(Deutsch-Ruth.) .. .. 0 2  
(Deutsch-Slov.) .. .. 0 2

2 + 2 kreuzer, brown on buff.

(Deutsch-Böhm.) .. .. 0 3  
(Deutsch-Illyr.-Ital.) .. 0 3  
(Deutsch-Ital.) .. .. 0 3  
(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.) .. 0 3  
(Deutsch-Ruth.) .. .. 0 3  
(Deutsch-Slov.) .. .. 0 3

LETTER CARDS.

1897. Type of 1890. "Karten-Brief," 28 mm. long.

3 kreuzer, green on blue.

(Deutsch-Böhm.) .. .. 0 2  
(Deutsch-Ital.) .. .. 0 2  
(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.) .. 0 2  
(Deutsch-Rum.) .. .. 0 2  
(Deutsch-Slov.) .. .. 0 2

5 kreuzer, rose on grey.

(Deutsch-Böhm.) .. .. 0 3  
(Deutsch-Ital.-Illyr.) .. 0 3  
(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.) .. 0 3  
(Deutsch-Slov.) .. .. 0 3

**HUNGARY.**

1897. Cards for notifying change of address, &c.

2 + 2 kr., blue on buff .. ..  
2 + 2 kr. " blue .. ..  
2 + 2 kr., brown on buff .. ..  
2 + 2 kr. " blue .. ..

**BELGIUM.**

RETURN RECEIPT CARD.

1897. Buff card. (Sept.)\*

10 c., green .. ..

**BRAZIL.**

POST CARDS. 1898. New formula.

100 r., red, green, & blk.  
100 + 100 r. " " " "

**CHINA.**

POST CARD. 1897. (Dec.)\*

1 c., carmine on straw .. 0 3

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**EGYPT.**

Surcharged for use in the Soudan.

POST CARDS. 1897.

3 mil., puce on buff .. 0 4  
5 " carmine on buff .. 0 6  
5 + 5 " " " "

**FRANCE.**

With heading "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE."

POST CARD. 1897.

10 + 10 c., black on blue ..  
LETTER CARD. 1897.  
25 c., black on rose .. ..

**PNEUMATIC POST OF PARIS.**

POST CARDS. 1897.

30 c., black on buff .. ..  
LETTER CARDS. 1897-98.  
50 c., black on blue .. ..  
1 fr. " rose .. ..

**ZANZIBAR.**

Surcharged with name and value, in blue.

POST CARDS. 1897.

1 a. on 10 c. of 1896 .. ..  
1 + 1 a. on 10 + 10 c. of 1883  
LETTER CARD. 1897.  
2 1/2 a. on 25 c. of 1897 ..

**FRENCH COLONIES.**

**DAHOMEY.**

POST CARD. Name in blue.

10 c., black on green .. .. 0 2

**GRAND COMORO.**

POST CARDS. 1897. Name in blue.

10 c., black on green .. ..  
10 + 10 c. " blue .. ..

LETTER CARDS. 1897. Name in red.

15 c., blue on grey .. ..  
25 c., black on rose .. ..

**SOMALI COAST.**

POST CARD. 1897. Name in blue.

10 c., black on green .. ..  
10 + 10 c. " blue .. ..

LETTER CARDS. 1897. Name in red.

15 c., blue on grey .. ..  
25 c., black on rose .. ..

**TUNIS.**

POST CARD. 1897. Type of 1893.

5 c., green on cream .. ..

**GERMANY.**

POST CARD.

1897. With black surcharge. For use in the Navy. (July.)\*

10 pf., carmine on buff .. ..

LETTER CARDS. 1897. (Dec.)\*

Instruction in two lines on flap.

10 pf., carmine .. ..

Instruction in seven lines on flap.

10 pf., carmine .. ..

**BAVARIA.**

LETTER CARDS. 1897. (Dec.)\*

10 pf., carmine on grey .. 0 3

1898. No inscription on flap.

10 pf., carmine on grey .. ..

**WURTEMBERG.**

LETTER CARD. 1897. (Jan. '98.)\*

10 pf., carmine on white .. ..

OFFICIAL POST CARD.

1897. New formula.

5 pf., green on buff .. ..

**ITALY.**

POST CARD. 1897. Type 14.

7 1/2 + 7 1/2 c., carmine on cream 0 4

**ERITREA.**

POST CARD. 1898. Italy, No. 31.

10 c., rose on cream .. ..

\* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**JAPAN.**

POST CARDS. 1898. On cream.  
4 sen, chocolate .. ..  
4+4 " " " " .. ..

**MEXICO.**

POST CARDS.

Nos. 161, 162 differ in various details from Types 15, 16.

1897. Types of Nos. 161, 162.

3 c., brown and red .. ..  
2+2 c., carmine and blue .. 0 4  
3+3 c., brown and green .. 0 6  
3+3 c. " " " " .. ..

**NICARAGUA.**

POST CARDS. 1898. (March.)\*

2 c., green on yellow .. ..  
2+2 c. " " " " .. ..  
3 c., brown on rose .. ..  
3+3 " " " " .. ..

**NORWAY AND SWEDEN.**

**NORWAY.**

POST CARD. 1897. Type of No. 54.

10+10-re, carmine .. ..

**SWEDEN.**

POST CARDS.

1897. Jubilee card. (Oct.)\*

5 öre, yellow-green .. ..

White card. With frame of Type 5.

5 öre, green .. .. 0 2  
5+5 " " " " .. ..  
10 " " " " bright carmine .. ..

**ORANGE FREE STATE.**

POST CARDS. 1898. (March.)\*

1+1d., green .. ..  
1+1d., deep brown .. ..

1898. With adhesive surcharged in black.

(1d on 2d., mauve) .. ..  
The type of the surcharge is different from that on the previous issues, and there is no stop after the letter "d."

**PERSIA.**

POST CARDS. 1898. New type.

2 ch., brown on buff .. ..  
2+2 ch. " " " " .. ..  
5 ch., rose " " " " .. ..  
5+5 ch. " " " " .. ..

**PERU.**

POST CARDS.

1897. New types of surcharge, in blue.

Plain figure "2," five ornaments above it.

2 c. on 5 c., black .. ..

Four ornaments above the figure.

2 c. on 5 c., black .. ..

1898. Type 1. View of Post Office added in colour in right upper corner, and value in colour on 1 c. and 2 c. (March.)\*

1 c., in green, on 5 c. .. 0 2  
1 c., in red, on 5 c. .. 0 2  
2 c., in orange, on 5 c. .. 0 2  
2 c., in blue, on 5 c. .. 0 3

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

3 c., black and lake .. 0 3  
4 c. " " " " black .. 0 4  
5 c. " " " " (error) .. 0 4  
2+2 c., in blue, on 5+5 c. .. 0 4  
3+3 c., black and lake .. 0 6  
4+4 c. " " " " black .. 0 8

**PORTUGAL.**

POST CARDS. 1880.

Error of Type 4, "POSTAL" for "POSTAL." 10 r., brown on buff .. ..

1898. Vasco de Gama series. (May.)\* Eight varieties of the formula of the lower value, four varieties of pictures on the back of the higher.

10 reis, rose on grey .. 0 2  
20 " lilac " " " " .. 0 4  
Set of 8 of 10 reis .. 1 0  
" 4 of 20 " " " " .. 1 0

**AFRICA.**

10 reis, rose on grey .. 0 2  
20 " lilac " " " " .. 0 4  
Set of 8 of 10 reis .. 1 0  
" 4 of 20 " " " " .. 1 0

**AZORES.**

10 reis, rose on grey .. 0 2  
20 " lilac " " " " .. 0 4  
Set of 8 of 10 reis .. 1 0  
" 4 of 20 " " " " .. 1 0

**INDIA.**

1/2 tanga, rose on grey .. 0 2  
1 " lilac " " " " .. 0 4  
Set of 8 of 1/2 tanga .. 1 0  
" 4 of 1 " " " " .. 1 0

**MACAO.**

2 avos, rose on grey .. 0 2  
3 " lilac " " " " .. 0 4  
Set of 8 of 2 avos .. 1 0  
" 4 of 3 " " " " .. 1 0

**MADEIRA.**

10 reis, rose on grey .. 0 2  
20 " lilac " " " " .. 0 4  
Set of 8 of 10 reis .. 1 0  
" 4 of 20 " " " " .. 1 0

**TIMOR.**

2 avos, rose on grey .. 0 2  
3 " lilac " " " " .. 0 4  
Set of 8 of 2 avos .. 1 0  
" 4 of 3 " " " " .. 1 0

**RUSSIAN LEVANT.**

POST CARDS. 1895. (Nov. '95.)\*

4 k., green on buff .. 0 2  
4+4 k. " " " " .. 0 4

LETTER CARD. 1895. (Nov. '95.)\*

10 k., carmine .. ..

**SALVADOR.**

POST CARDS. 1898. (March.)\*

1 c., black on grey-violet .. ..  
2 c., blue on green-blue .. ..  
2+2 c. " " " " .. ..  
3 c., orange on grey-buff .. ..  
3+3 c. " " " " .. ..

Un. Used.  
s. d. s. d.

**SARAWAK.**

POST CARD. 1897.

3 c., carmine on buff .. ..

**SERVIA.**

POST CARD. 1898. Type 11.

10 par., rose on buff .. ..

**SPAIN.**

**CUBA.**

POST CARDS

1898. Buff card. (March.)\*

5 m., carmine .. ..  
5+5 m. " " " " .. ..  
1 c., green " " " " .. ..  
1+1 c. " " " " .. ..  
2 c., purple " " " " .. ..  
2+2 c. " " " " .. ..  
3 c., orange-brown .. ..  
3+3 c. " " " " .. ..

**FERNANDO PO.**

POST CARD. 1898. (March.)\*

10 c., carmine on yellow .. ..

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**

POST CARDS. 1898. (March.)\*

5 m., carmine .. 0 3  
5+5 m. " " " " .. 0 6  
1 c., green .. 0 4  
1+1 c. " " " " .. 0 8  
2 c., purple .. 0 6  
2+2 c. " " " " .. 1 0  
3 c., orange-brown .. 1 0  
3+3 c. " " " " .. 1 0

**PORTO RICO.**

POST CARDS. 1898. (March.)\*

5 m., carmine .. 0 1  
5+5 m. " " " " .. 0 2  
1 c., green .. 0 2  
1+1 c. " " " " .. 0 3  
2 c., purple .. 0 3  
2+2 c. " " " " .. 0 4  
3 c., orange-brown .. 0 3  
3+3 c. " " " " .. 0 6

**UNITED STATES.**

POST CARDS. 1898.

New type, 140x83 mm.

1 c., black .. 0 1

Type 3, 140x89 mm.

2 c., blue .. 0 2

**URUGUAY.**

POST CARDS. 1897. (Nov., Dec.)\*

2 c., brown on buff .. ..  
2+2 c. " " " " rose .. ..  
2 c., blue on blue .. ..  
2+2 c. " " " " orange .. ..  
3 c., lilac on blue .. ..  
3+3 c., brown on buff .. ..

LETTER CARDS. 1897. (Nov.)\*

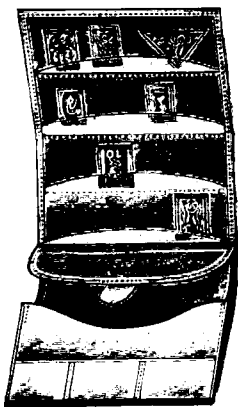
3 c., green on straw .. ..  
3+3 c., red on buff .. ..

\* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

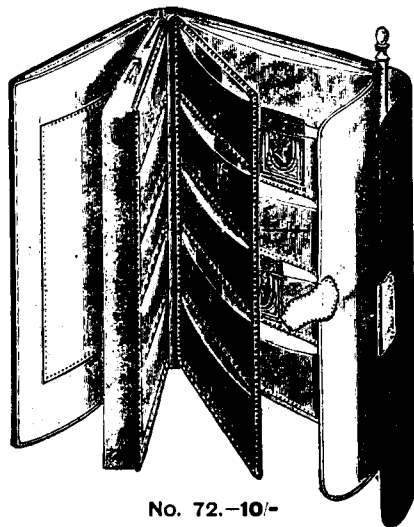
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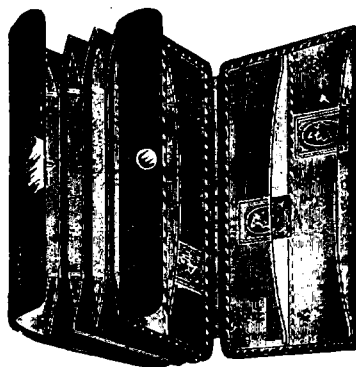
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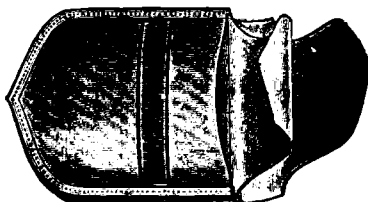
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