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STANLEY GIBBONS

 MONTHLY  JOURNAL

 VOL. IX. 

— JULY, 1898, TO JUNE, 1899. —



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STANLEY GIBBONS

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EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

Vol. IX.

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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. IX.

JULY 30, 1898.

No. 97.

EDITORIAL.

OCEAN Penny Postage, which became the dream of Postal Reformers almost from the date of the adoption of the plan of Rowland Hill, is at length within measurable distance of becoming an accomplished fact. It is true that Imperial Penny Postage, foreshadowed by the well-known design which we feel no compunction in reproducing

here, or even the Imperial Penny Postage so perseveringly advocated by Mr. Henniker-Heaton; but these will come in time—the second of the two within a very few years, no doubt; and an immense step in the desired direction has been taken by the adoption of the partial scheme, which is to come into force within a few months.

The following extract from *The Standard* of July 13th shows that two very important groups of our Colonies have already consented to adopt the rate of one penny per half-ounce for letters to or from the mother country and one another, and we cannot doubt that the rest will come into the scheme before long:—

“We are authorized by the Postmaster-General to state that, as the result of the Imperial Conference on Postal Rates, it has been agreed, on the proposal of the Representative of the Dominion of Canada, that letter postage of one penny per half-ounce should be established between the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, the Cape Colony, Natal, and such of

the Crown Colonies as may, after communication with, and approval of, Her Majesty's Government, be willing to adopt it. The date on which the reduction will come into effect will be announced later on. The question of a uniform reduced rate for the whole Empire was carefully considered; but it was not found possible to fix upon a rate acceptable to all the Governments concerned. A resolution was therefore adopted, leaving it to those parts of the Empire which were prepared for penny postage to make the necessary arrangements among themselves.”

We congratulate Mr. Henniker-Heaton upon the measure of success which has at last rewarded his efforts, and hearty thanks are also due to the present Postmaster-General and to the representa-

tives of those Colonies which are enterprising enough to run the risk of adopting a rate that can hardly prove at once remunerative, and may result in some considerable loss of revenue for a time.

The idea of Universal Penny Postage is, as we stated above, not

a new one. At what date the Envelope of which we give an illustration was first published we have never been able to ascertain, but we possess copies which were sent through the post, from America to England, in 1853 and 1854; and we have a copy of another envelope of a similar nature which bears a date stamp of January, 1850. The agitation, of which these were some of the outward and visible signs, probably commenced a year or two earlier, and we may say that it has taken half a century to obtain an extension of the 1d. rate beyond the limits of the United Kingdom.

* * *



Allen & Co London (25 ADHESIVE OR 30 PLAIN SENT FREE FOR 12 PENNY POST STAMPS.) J Johnstone Edinburgh & London

ON another page we give an account of the discovery, too late probably for the offenders to be brought to justice, of what must have been a very extensive and successful fraud upon the British Post Office Department. It has for years been supposed that the forging of Postage Stamps, for the purpose of defrauding the Revenue, was practically impossible, in this country at all events; that the difficulty of producing a satisfactory imitation, and of putting the imitations in circulation in profitable quantities, combined with the great risk of discovery, were sufficient to prevent any attempt at fraud, or at least any serious loss being occasioned by it. It must therefore be rather a shock to the authorities, both of the Inland Revenue and of the Post Office, to learn that some six and twenty years ago forgeries of the One Shilling adhesive stamp were used, we may certainly say to the number of several thousand copies, and we may fairly suppose to the amount of several thousand pounds. The great safeguard to the Revenue has always been this—the stamp in most common use, and therefore most in demand, is the One Penny; to produce good imitations was, in the early days at least, no easy task; to dispose of the imitations in paying quantities, without scattering them about too much, is extremely difficult; and the chance of detection, always considerable, has become—since stamp collecting came into fashion—almost a certainty. A Postage Stamp, used in the ordinary way, passes through several hands. There are the clerks who cancel the stamps and who sort the letters at each end of their journey, the postman, the receiver of the letter, and finally the ubiquitous Philatelist, always on the look-out for some minor variety of shade or perforation, quick to note any little variation in a detail of the design, and certain to perceive with joy the absence of a watermark. Forged Postage Stamps, circulated in any considerable number, must certainly catch the eye of a stamp collector before many months have passed, and either detection of the maker or cessation of the manufacture would quickly follow. The fate of stamps that are used upon telegrams is very different; if the clerk at the counter is obliging enough to affix the stamps himself, the sender of the telegram is not likely to object, and the latter in any case will probably not examine the stamps very closely. The stamps are immediately cancelled by the same clerk that handed them out or affixed them; the form may pass through no other hands, the chances are that it will not be handled by anyone who would pay much attention to the stamps, beyond noting that

they represented the correct amount. The original telegrams are kept for a certain number of years, after which they are supposed to be utterly destroyed, with the stamps attached to them, and thus the cancelled stamps should never reach collectors at all; and a fraud of the nature to which we allude might go on for years—it may have done so in this very case—and in the end never be discovered. As a matter of fact the regulations are not always strictly carried out. The telegrams are no doubt (as a rule) destroyed; the stamps, especially the high values £5 and £1, are not infrequently preserved, and even the less valuable shillings were evidently kept back from the mill in no small quantities. After so many years it is probably quite impossible to ascertain by whom the stamps were manufactured or used, and whether the fraud was carried out by a clerk in the Post Office or by stockbrokers' clerks who despatched the telegrams. Whoever it was, however, displayed some ingenuity in selecting a scheme for using stamps of a comparatively high value, in a manner in which they were subjected to the least possible amount of careful scrutiny; and the authorities would do well to remember that the same opening for robbery still exists, and that it might be well to have an occasional examination made of the stamps used upon telegrams, by someone more likely to note any little peculiarities than a telegraph official working at high pressure.

* * *

THE history of these stamps has been brought to a close in a manner which, while it will not justify us in classifying them as Speculative, at least shows that for some years past they have been absolutely unnecessary for any good purpose, and have merely served as a temptation to Philatelists and postmasters. It would seem that the U.S. Postal Department is so disgusted at the recent decision of the Court of Law, to the effect that stamps cannot be sold and given away in quantities for years, and then confiscated at the sweet will of a new set of officials, that the use of these coveted labels is to be abandoned altogether. The very large stamps, issued in 1865, were used in the same manner as other postage stamps, being affixed to the packages of newspapers; they were, of course, sold to publishers of newspapers for this purpose; thus both unused and used copies might legitimately find their way into the hands of collectors. Used specimens appear, however, to be of extreme rarity. Mr. Tiffany says that they were usually "cancelled by smearing them with ink, with a brush," and

that the packages were frequently opened at the railway stations, where they were thrown out, and there distributed by the newsagents, and doubtless the wrappers and stamps were thus especially liable to be destroyed. The stamps of 1875 were employed in a different manner; they were not affixed to the packages, but, under the Act of 1874, were "handed to the post-master" at any office where packages of newspapers in bulk were received for transmission, in payment of the charges upon such packages; they were then to be affixed to the counterfoil of the receipt given to the person who posted the packages, and, having been cancelled by means of a punch, were retained by the Department. Plainly, under the regulations then in force, these stamps were sold to the public, or at all events to those members of the public who were publishers of newspapers, and there appears to have been nothing to prevent their being sold to anyone who wished to buy them; unused copies were, of course, obtainable by collectors, and used copies occasionally seem to have leaked out. The stamps were then intended to serve as a species of check upon the postmasters, who were forbidden to receive payment in cash, but must demand stamps to the amount of the charge to be paid.

In 1881 the system was altered, and the stamps then became—as is now conclusively shown—perfectly useless. Postmasters were forbidden to sell these stamps to anyone; payment for transmission of packages of newspapers was thenceforth to be made in cash, and postmasters were supposed to put the corresponding stamps on the counterfoil of the receipt out of their own stock. The system was a poor one at best. If there was any subsequent examination, by means of which a post-master could be detected if he entered a hundred dollars on the receipt and only ninety dollars on the counterfoil, the stamps were not required; if there was no such means of detection the stamps were equally ineffective, more especially from the time when they ceased to be handled by the person making the payment, and were probably not, in many cases, affixed to the counterfoil in his presence. To make the check an effective one the stamps should have been affixed to the receipt, not to the counterfoil; or, better still, partly to one and partly to the other—as in the case of the telegraph stamps of India and Ceylon—and then effectually cancelled by being cut in half in detaching the receipt. The use of these labels is, however, now done away with, we trust permanently, and the Department will be saved in future the cost of their manufacture, but the gain will hardly be so great as might have been obtained by sales to collectors.

We are requested to state that **Expert** the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society cannot undertake to examine any stamps during August and September. From 1st October, stamps may be sent as before to the Committee, at Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C., with the fee—2s. 6d. for a single stamp, 2s. each for two or more sent at the same time.

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.—Those of our readers who take an interest in the issues of the telegraph companies are no doubt aware that a considerable quantity of the 6d. and 1s. stamps of the Universal Private Telegraph Company has recently been brought to light. There seems to be no doubt that these are really original impressions, but the majority of them differ in the colour of the control number from those known to have been in circulation, and must, therefore, rather be looked upon as stamps prepared for issue and left on hand when the company ceased to exist. In the well-known book by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby, the control number on both values is stated to have been in *blue*; according to more recent authorities it was in *blue* on the 6d., and in *black* on the 1s. We have before us the following:—

6d., brown; control number,	6d.	1s., lilac;	1s.	1s.	1s.	1s.
	lilac.		green.		black.	
			lilac.		green.	
			red.		brown.	

British Bechuanaland.—*Le T. P.* states that there has been a third printing of the surcharge upon the 3d., *green*, of the Cape of Good Hope. The first showed a space of about 14 mm. between the two words, the second 10½ mm., and the third has 13 mm. Messrs. Cameron & Co. show us a pane of 60 of the first variety, which has a very faint impression of a second surcharge, misplaced so that the upper word fell just above the top of the stamp, and the lower word across the centre.

British Central Africa.—We give an illustration showing the Provisional Stamp described last month.

British East Africa.—We have received specimens of most of the articles of stationery now in use in this territory, and find that there are two sizes of the 2½ a. envelopes, 121×94 mm. and 141×79 mm. The latter only appears to have been previously chronicled. The stamp is in *dark blue*, and the paper is cream laid.

Canada.—We are indebted to Mr. D. A. King for the first copies we have seen of the 1 c. and 3 c. adhesives in the latest variety of type. The design is certainly improved, the oval being enlarged so that its outer line covers the outer line of the rectangle at each side and at top and bottom. The band being the same width as before, this allows a larger space for the head, which no longer appears so closely "cribbled, cabined, and confined." The inscriptions remain unchanged, but in each of the lower corners is a plain



rectangular block, containing a coloured numeral. Mr. King further sends us the 1+1 c. card, corresponding with the current single card. The stamp is, however, in black, instead of green, and the size is smaller. There are no additional inscriptions on the first half, and only the word "(REPLY)" between the two lines of the heading on the second.

From the same source we have a copy of the Special Delivery Stamp, issued July 1st, the design of which is, to our mind, a far better one of its kind than that of the ordinary stamps. It is oblong in shape, and of quite a different style, consisting entirely of inscriptions, engineering, and scrollwork, at which the present contractors are evidently far more skilful than in portraiture. It is inscribed "CANADA POST OFFICE" at top, "TEN CENTS" below, "SPECIAL DELIVERY WITHIN CITY LIMITS" in an oval band, with "TEN" in the centre and figures "10" at each side. Perf. 12.

We have also received a 1 c. wrapper, and a 2 c. card with the impression in deep blue. As both bear the stamp without numerals in the lower corners further changes may doubtless be expected in these articles.

- Adhesives.* 1 c., green; new type.
3 c., rose-red "
Special Delivery Stamp. 10 c., deep green.
Wrapper. 1 c., green on buff; 125x275 mm.
Post Cards. 1+1 c., black on straw; 127x76 mm.
2 c., deep blue on cream; 130x82 mm.

Cape of Good Hope.—We are informed that a specimen of the "THREEPENCE," in red, on 4d., blue, has been found with the letter "C" of the surcharge larger than the others. It is curious that this variety, if genuine, should not have been discovered sooner. *Le C. de T.-P.* states that the 1d. card has appeared in a new colour.

Post Card. 1d., carmine on buff.

Cyprus.—A correspondent tells us that a Post Office has been opened in the district of Kilani, as an experiment to see whether it is made sufficient use of to justify the establishment of a permanent Post Office there. While the experiment lasts the office has not been furnished with a date stamp or obliterating mark, but the Postmaster writes the name of the place, the date, and his initials across the stamps used at his temporary office. Our correspondent seems to consider this a surcharge, but it appears to us to be simply a postmark.

Fiji.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. send us a strip of three of the current 2d., perf. 11 x 12, watermarked with "1892," in large figures, and portions of letters, forming a manufacturer's mark. We note this in view of the numerous enquiries we receive on the subject of watermarks of this nature.

Our publishers have found in their stock the following varieties of perforation, not included in the current Catalogue (some of them have been chronicled here, but it is well to give the full list):—

<i>Issue of 1879-83. Perf. 10x11½.</i>	
1d., ultramarine.	2d., green.
<i>Current types. Perf. 10.</i>	
4d., grey.	2d., green.
1d., black.	2½d., brown.
4d., dull mauve.	
<i>Perf. 11x10.</i>	
4d., grey.	5d. on 4d., rose.
1d., black.	5d., blue.
4d., lilac.	4d., rose.
1s., dull brown.	
<i>Perf. 10x12.</i>	
1d., black.	
<i>Perf. 12.</i>	
1d., black.	2d., green.
<i>Perf. 11.</i>	
4d., grey.	2½d., brown.
1d., lilac-rose.	4d., lilac.
2d., green.	6d., rose.
1s., pale brown.	
<i>Perf. 12x11.</i>	
1d., lilac-rose.	1s., yellow-brown.
<i>Perf. 11x12.</i>	
1d., lilac rose.	2d., green.

Gold Coast.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. tell us that they have received the following values of the current type, but printed in two colours, like the issue of 1891-94.

- Adhesives.* 3d., lilac and green.
1d. " red.
3d. " orange.
6d. " mauve.

Gibraltar.—We give an illustration showing one of the surcharged stamps chronicled last month, and we have also received the 5 c. and 10 c. cards with the same overprint. Messrs. Gelli and Tani tell us that a customer of theirs possesses envelopes Nos. 7 and 8 in our publishers' Catalogue, and that the "?" may therefore be struck out.



- Post Cards.*
5 c., green on buff; black surcharge.
10 c., carmine " "

The 20 c. adhesive appears to be printed all in olive-green; we can see no difference in the colour of the inscriptions.

Hongkong.—There is a second type, larger than the first, of the Chinese surcharge upon the 10 c. on 30 c. recently issued; and we gather that this portion of the overprint is done by hand, as a correspondent tells us that when some of the last sheets were being surcharged the Chinese type was mislaid, and another was obtained to finish off the supply. Specimens are also to be found without the Chinese surcharge, thus making three varieties. The \$1 on \$2, sage-green, likewise, we are told, may be found without the Chinese characters, but not the \$1 on \$2, blue-green.

Labuan.—We noted last month the current 12 c. with name transferred from the top to the bottom; we have now the 18 c. with the name exalted from the bottom to the top. Very ingenious!

Adhesive. 18 c., black and olive-brown.

We have had an opportunity of examining sheets of the lithographed stamps of 1893, and find that the right-hand stamp of the upper row has a defective "L," so that the name reads "IABUAN." These are neatly obliterated in sheets—used, with the original gum!

Mauritius.—A sort of epidemic of surcharges seems to have broken out here, the latest victims being the 16 c. and 36 c. envelopes (both sizes) and the 3 c. wrapper, which have been surcharged "4-Cents" in two lines, with a bar across the original value.

- Envelopes.* 4 c., in red, on 16 c., blue.
4 c., in black, on 36 c., red-brown.
Wrapper. 4 c. " on 3 c., green on buff.

Our illustration is intended to show one of the Provisional Cards recently chronicled.



Newfoundland.—This Colony is plainly determined to make the most of its philatelic opportunities. The Jubilee 1 c. conveniently ran short before the new stamps were ready, so as to give occasion for surcharging. The new 1 c. was then issued in carmine in spite of the Postal Union Congress, and now we have received the 1 c. in green. Four 1 c. stamps within the year!

Adhesive. 1 c., green.

Divers of our contemporaries have been chronicling a 3 c. of the 1890 type upon pink paper. We abstained from copying as we had our suspicions as to the nature of this variety, and our suspicions have been confirmed by a correspondent of *The Weekly Ph. Era*, who states that about three years ago a parcel of these stamps suffered shipwreck, and when recovered were found to have developed into the pink paper variety. Have these damaged stamps now been issued, or has a copy on a letter "suffered a sea change into something rich and strange?"

Divers of our contemporaries report that new 5 c., 3 c., and ½ c. stamps are shortly to be issued, bearing portraits of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York and Prince Edward of York, whose collection excited so much interest at the Exhibition last year. Let us hope that the portraits will be somewhat less unflattering than those upon the 1 c. and 2 c. already issued. Upon what principle, we wonder, is the gallery arranged? If Prince Edward is to start at the bottom of the ladder, the other members of our Royal Family should be arranged in a properly ascending scale, and former sovereigns might figure upon the higher values. For educational purposes a series of portraits of the kings and queens of England, with dates attached, would be invaluable!

New Zealand.—A correspondent in this Colony sends us a horizontal pair of the new 1d. stamps, perf. 15 all round and imperf. between the two stamps. This comes of using a single-line machine. The same correspondent tells us of a 1d., *brown*, first New Zealand type, wmk. Star, imperf., but this, we think, must be an oxidized *red*.

St. Lucia.—According to a letter forwarded to us by Messrs. Cameron & Co., the authorities of this Colony were a little too previous in establishing a 2d. Postal Union rate on their own account. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has refused to sanction the reduction in the rate, and the 2d. stamps have been sold out and bought in by local speculators.

Straits Settlements.—*Perak.*—We give an illustration showing the current stamps of Perak adapted for use in this State. *Le T.-P.* adds that the 1 dollar and 5 dollars have been similarly disfigured, and that the surcharge is in *black* upon all.

Adhesives. \$1, green and emerald.
\$5 " " blue.



Victoria.—Mr. Brettschneider very kindly sends us two pictorial cards that have been published in this Colony, one with the heading "POST CARD," and the confession "Made in Germany," and the other headed "SOUVENIR CARD," apparently of local manufacture. Each has a very pretty picture on the back, and we hesitate to express an opinion as to their respective artistic merits. It does not, however, appear that either of them is a *Post Card*, as they required full letter-postage to convey them to London.

PART II.

Afghanistan.—We have received used copies of the large oblong device of 1893 upon *blue* tissue paper, an unusual colour for Afghan stamps.

Adhesive. 1 abasi, black on *blue*.

Belgium.—*Le T.-P.* notes the discovery of a specimen of the 5 c. card of 1877, in which the word "CENTIMÈS" on the stamp is entirely covered with colour.

Brazil.—A correspondent at Pernambuco kindly sends us some notes upon certain varieties of the stamps of this country. Of the 100 reis of 1891 he has found no less than twenty-three varieties of perforation, simple and compound, 11½ to 14; and he adds that this stamp exists upon two very distinct varieties of paper. He describes to us two varieties of size of the current 10 reis; but we gather that these are due not to variations in the design, but to the vagaries of the perforating machine. Of the 100 reis of 1894 he sends us what purport to be three varieties; but the variations here seem to consist in more or less imperfect printing, and in the stamps being perforated out of shape. Our correspondent also finds three varieties of type of the 100 reis envelope of 1893. (a) With "100—REIS" in thin type, second "o" much smaller than the first. (b) "100—REIS" in thick type, letters of word close together, figures irregularly set. (c) Thick type, but letters wide apart, the figures "o" slanting backwards from left to right. He adds that a 300 reis letter card has recently been issued, but does not send us a specimen or a description.

Le C. de T.-P. describes a new 50 reis card of the current type, with stamp and inscriptions in *blue*, and vignette in *brown*. *Post Card.* 50 r., blue and brown on buff.

Denmark.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* chronicles the 2 sk. of 1870, perf. 12½, like the 4 sk. and 48 sk. of the same issue. *Adhesive.* 2 sk., blue and grey; perf. 12½.

Danish West Indies.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports the 5 c. with the new perforation.

Adhesive. 5 c., grey and green; perf. 12½.

Iceland.—*The A. J. of Ph.* also chronicles four more values of the ordinary stamps, and one of the official series, with the same perforation.

Adhesives. 3 aur, yellow; perf. 12½.
6 " " grey " "
10 " " carmine " "
20 " " ultramarine " "

Official Stamp. 3 " " yellow " "

Egypt.—We give an illustration showing the 3 mil. on 2 piastres Unpaid Letter stamp. Mr. Aphonides kindly sends us a cutting from an Egyptian paper, *La Riforme*, of June 14th, of which the following is a translation:—



"The police at Alexandria made a somewhat important capture this morning, in the person of a very skilful lithographer, who was formerly employed in the manufacture of stamps for the Post Office Department, and who seems to have thought that he might more profitably devote his talents to the benefit of stamp collectors and dealers.

"He accordingly, being a clever artist, established a manufactory of admirable imitations of stamps, and when Col. Harrington, whom we congratulate upon the detection of this man, arrested him this morning, several hundred pounds' worth of his merchandise were found at his house. Among the stamps seized was an entire series of the early issues of Egypt, also sets of new Belgian stamps. This person had also worked for the lithographer Penasson. He is an Italian by birth."

Mr. Aphonides also tells us that the forged Soudan surcharge has the last three letters of the name in larger type than the other letters, but that the Arabic portion is exactly copied.

France.—*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the 10 c. card of 1896 has been issued for the offices in Tangiers with the usual surcharge, in *rose*.

Post Card. 10 centimos on 10 c. of 1896.

Tahiti.—An article on the surcharged stamps of Tahiti, by that well-known philatelist, Mr. G. Carion, of San Francisco, has recently been going the rounds among some of our contemporaries, whose zeal in the collection of copy seems sometimes to outrun their discretion. Amongst other things the article states that there were four types of each of the surcharged values 5 c. and 10 c. of 1884; it may be well to warn our readers that the best authorities agree in stating that there is only one *genuine* type for each value.

Guatemala.—We have received copies of the 5 c. of 1888, surcharged in four lines. "1898—(a dash) r—centavo" (or "6—centavos"), in *red*. *The A. J. of Ph.* says that 100,000 of each value were made.

Adhesives. 1 c. on 5 c., purple.
6 c. on 5 c. " "

Hayti.—This Republic has hitherto behaved fairly respectably, from a philatelic point of view, but it seems now to be forsaking the right path. According to a correspondent at Port-au-Prince, only the 2 c. and 5 c. values of the recently described issue have really been put in circulation; 10,000 of each of the others were supplied, and of these 650 were forwarded to Berne to make the issue legal in the eyes of the Postal Union, 350 were given away to friends by the Director of the Post Office for the purpose of being passed through the post upon letters, and the remaining 9000 are retained by the person for whose profit the issue has been made. We propose, therefore, only to catalogue the 2 c. and 5 c., the other values being purely *bagues*; and we trust that the promoter of this little scheme will not find it so profitable as he expected.

These stamps were produced by the "Compagnie Française des Papiers-Monnaie, Paris," whose imprint is in the

lower margin of each sheet. They are poorly turned out, the upper portion of a sheet of 2 c. that we have before us showing a blurred double impression, owing to the paper having slipped in the printing. We understand that yet another issue is in preparation at New York. It will be a case of "I hate Hayti," if this goes on!

Italy.—*Eritrea.*—*Le T.-P.* reports that the current 10 c. stamp of Italy has been surcharged for use here.

Adhesive. 10 c., carmine; black surcharge.

Japan.—We have received an oblong label, in bright magenta, containing a Japanese inscription on engine-turned ground in the centre, and flowers and sprays in the corners, which we are informed is a new officially sealed patch.

Official Seal. No value, magenta.

Liberia.—We gather from various sources that the whole of the current series of adhesives has received the "O. S." surcharge, and we think that the news is only too likely to be true. *Mekel's Weekly* reports the discovery of a copy of the 32 c., type of 1886, perf. 14.

Mexico.—We have received two new cards of the current type, but with the instruction in the left lower corner reset. It now reads, in two lines:—"LADO QUE SE RESERVA PARA LA DIRECCION—(CÔTÉ RÉSERVÉ À L'ADRESSE)." The number in the right lower corner is not preceded by "M. C." The 2 c. has "PARA LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Y CANADA" at the right side only; the 3 c. has "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" at left, and the French equivalent at right. Both are on white card 141 × 95 mm.

Post Cards. 2 c., carmine; formula in black.
3 c., brown " green.

Monaco.—We have received the 15 c. envelope of 1890, on pale green paper, in the large size, 147 × 113 mm.; it seems only to be catalogued in the small, but is this correct?

Norway.—We have received the 25 öre in the current type, and perf. 13½ × 12½.

Adhesive. 25 öre, mauve.

Portugal.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* announces the issue of four new values, all of the current type with numerals in black.

Adhesive. 65 reis, steel-blue.
115 " red-brown on salmon.
130 " brown on cream.
180 " lilac on pale rose.

From the same journal we learn that there are to be new sets, in the type of the current Angra, etc., for all the other Portuguese Colonies, the forthcoming set for Mozambique being also surcharged "NYASSA," like that alluded to below. All of which seems a little hot, even for this time of year, when we have hardly recovered from the Vasco de Gama outbreak.

Funchal.—We have received two of the new values for this parish.

Adhesive. 115 reis, red-brown on salmon.
130 " brown on cream.

Horta.—*The A. J. of Ph.* tells us that the value of the card with the inscriptions on the stamp misplaced, which we described in May, is 10 reis.

Mozambique.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the whole of the current series of adhesives has been surcharged "NYASSA," in the unobtrusive style shown in the annexed illustration, for the benefit of the Nyassa Company.



Portuguese India.—A correspondent of *Le T.-P.* draws attention to the fact that the stamps of the Crown type, issued in 1882 with the value in *reis* and *tangas*, differ in design, as well as in the figures and words of value, from those of 1877, the whole having been re-

drawn. Towards the end of the time during which these stamps were in use the actual type of 1877 was reverted to, and the Editor of *Le T.-P.* now adds, under the date "End

of 1883?," a complete set in the earlier variety of the design, but with the lettering of July, 1883, value in thin letters and figures, and no accent over the "ε" of "REIS."

Zambesia.—We seem to have omitted to catalogue the 25 reis adhesive of this Colony, though we chronicled it with the others when first issued. It certainly exists, as we have a copy before us.

Roumania.—*The A. J. of Ph.* announces the highest and lowest values of the Unpaid Letter series with the watermark "P. R."

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 2 b., green; perf. 13 (? 13½).
60 b. " "

Russia.—*Finland.*—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the 8 and 32 penni of 1875 have recently been reprinted, the lower value in *deep blue-green*, and the higher in *brown-red*; both may further be recognized by their being perf. 12½.

Siam.—We are shown a specimen of the 4 atts on 12 atts, with double surcharge, both impressions equally clear and good. We are told that this is a very great rarity, of which only two or three sheets found their way into the hands of the public; but two or three sheets seem to be rather too many, unless we are to suppose that the variety has been made on purpose—in which case all the copies in existence will come out in due course—the type of the overprint also is by no means identical with that shown in the Catalogue.

Spain.—Our attention is drawn to the fact that we have not yet chronicled the War Tax stamps, which have been issued in this country. We understand that there was a series dated "1897 A 1898," which came out early this year, and consisted of 5, 10, 15, 20, 40, 50 c., *green*, and 1, 5 pesetas, *carmine*, and there has since been issued another set, dated "1898-99," ranging from 5 c. to 90 c., *black*, and 1 to 10 pesetas, *deep blue*. None of these, however, are really postage stamps at all, but fiscals, and the 5 c. only is said to be used upon letters for collecting a tax which may, perhaps, be considered an additional postal charge. Some of them may pass for actual postage, no doubt, for all kinds of fiscal stamps seem occasionally to be used in that way in Spain.

United States.—One result of the war with Spain appears to be a source of great joy to our brethren in the United States. Additional revenue is being raised by means of taxes, similar to those imposed during the Civil War, in the sixties, and many of these taxes are to be collected, as before, by means of adhesive stamps. Some extremely artistic Internal Revenue Stamps are, we understand, being prepared, of values ranging from ¼ of a cent up to untold dollars. The lowest value, being printed on rice paper, to be wrapped round single Proprietary Pills and swallowed with them, will probably be of great rarity in a used condition—the term Internal Revenue seems especially appropriate in this case. In the meantime provisional fiscal stamps have been made by surcharging the current 1 c. and 2 c. postage stamps with large letters "I. R.," in *red* and in *blue* respectively. Mr. H. E. Deats, who kindly sends us copies of these, says there is a great run upon them.

The Omaha set has made its appearance, and the artistic merits of the designs and their execution evidently fall short of the expectations of American philatelists. They are no doubt not up to the style of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and probably Mr. Seebeck could have done this kind of work better. We give the list from the *A. J. of Ph.* as follows:—

Trans-Mississippi Labels.

1 c., dark yellow-green.	8 c., violet-brown.
2 c., copper-red.	10 c., grey-violet.
4 c., orange.	50 c., sage-green.
5 c., dark blue.	81, black.

¾, orange-brown.

The ordinary 1 c. stamp, we are told, may be found in some distinct shades of *green*.

Uruguay.—We are shown a vertical pair of the 7 c., *brown*, of 1890, one stamp of which is surcharged "OFICIAL," while the other is unsurcharged.

Great Postage Stamp Fraud.

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE LOSES THOUSANDS!

Discovery of great quantities of forged One Shilling stamps in our Publishers' Stock.



FORGERY.



GENUINE.

IT has been the proud boast of British philatelists that, with the exception of imitations of the 1d., black, there has been no dangerous forgery of our stamps during the fifty-eight years of their existence; but, alas! this boasting is vain, for we have found in our stock a *very large* number of counterfeits of the One Shilling, green, plate 5.

To meet the ever-growing demand for used old English stamps, we recently purchased a large parcel of them. Many of these stamps had been on telegraph forms, as the reader will see by the postmark, which is that of the Stock Exchange Telegraph Office, and shows the date of July 23, 1872. No less than 100 of these forgeries, all used upon the same date, were found in this one parcel; and, as the fraud was never discovered, the Department may have been robbed to the tune of £5 a day for many months.

The question will naturally be asked how it is that this forgery has been brought to light twenty-six years later. Most collectors, however, are aware that stamps used on telegraph forms seldom come into the market, for the reason that the forms are filed and put away for future reference, and after the lapse of a certain number of years they are officially ordered to be destroyed. It, however, occasionally happens that by the connivance of some person employed to carry this out the stamps escape destruction, and find their way into the stamp market, as has happened in this case.

The points of difference between the Genuine and Forged stamps are chiefly as follows:—

First of all the forgeries are without watermark, whereas the genuine stamps from this plate are always watermarked with a "Spray of Rose."

It would appear that the stamps have been copied by

a photographic process, for every line in the original is to be found in the forgeries, but it is in the minute details that the forgery fails to be an exact copy.

The chief differences to be noted are:—

First. In the originals the square corners containing the letters are always sharp and clear; in the forgery they have a rounded or blurred appearance in the angles.

Second. In the lace-work just after the "E" of "POSTAGE" there is a four-sided space formed by the lines of the lace-work and its curved end; this space in the forgery is nearly twice as large as in the originals.

A careful comparison of the fourfold enlargements we give above will show other small differences.

The examination of the forgeries has led us to suppose that the stamps were not copied in complete panes, as only certain *vertical* rows of letters are found.

We have no doubt that a *very large fraud* on the postal revenue took place in 1872; this could have occurred in only two ways, as far as we can see:—

First. By the connivance of someone in the telegraph office attached to the Stock Exchange.

Secondly. By one or more stockbrokers' clerks using these forged stamps in the place of genuine ones.

We have, of course, placed the full details before the proper authorities, who are investigating it, but it is almost too much to hope that after the lapse of so many years the guilty can be brought to book.

Once again the stamp fraternity has been proved to be the best detective agency at the command of the Inland Revenue authorities.

NOTE.—This article was written in time to appear in the last number of the "M. J.," but was held over at the request of the Secretary of the Post Office.

A REFERENCE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF HOLLAND.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 146, Vol. viii.)

SINCE writing the notes which appeared in the February number of this journal, I have received quite a number of letters from collectors of the stamps of Holland, who have favoured me with information which has come within their own knowledge, or particulars of varieties which they have observed among their own stamps. Most of these, however useful they might be to one who was endeavouring to compile an exhaustive handbook, do not affect the general scheme or catalogue which I gave. There are, however, one or two points that I wish to mention before passing on to the subject-matter of the present notice—the *Unpaid Letter Stamps*. I have been told of a 15 cent of 1867, Type 2, perf. $10 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$, but I have not seen it. I do not believe in the existence of such a stamp, and when I recall the fact that the imperforate specimens of this type are all (so far as I have been able to find out) of the *second* type of numerals, collectors will easily perceive the grounds of my unbelief. In Issue V., (d) Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, my attention has been called to the omission of the $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., grey, from the list. This stamp I find to be one of the commonest of this set, and it should be inserted.

(d) Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.
 $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., grey.

An inspection of some of the latest printings of the current set, classified under Issue VII., shows that several slight changes in colour can be added to the list; for instance, there are two very distinct colours of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., and at least four varieties in the colour of the 15 c. I have also seen the 25 c. in a *deep rich purple* (unused), which I believe to be an aniline pigment, judging by used specimens which I have met with.

I will now pass on to the

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

ISSUE I.

23 APRIL, 1870.



11.

Type. Illustration 11.

Paper. Coloured wove.

Perforation. 13 to 14 and $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

- (a) Perf. 13 to 14.
 5 cent, brown on buff.
 10 ,, lilac on blue.
 (b) Perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
 5 cent, (?).
 10 ,, lilac on blue.

The perforation of (a) is the same as that of Issue III. (d), and the perf. (b) the perforation found on the postage stamps. I have only seen two specimens of the 10 cent perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, one unused and one used. The 5 cent I have not seen or heard of, but I put it tentatively in the

list, as it may very probably be found. When this 10 cent appeared I have no information, but from its scarcity I should imagine it was a small printing some time after 1870, perhaps late in the seventies.

It will be noticed that the 5 cent is always what we shall presently speak of as Type 2 and the 10 cent Type 3. Properly speaking, of course, these ought to have been called Types 1 and 2 respectively, but any attempt to alter the numbering as at present agreed upon, would serve no good purpose, and only lead to confusion.

ISSUE II.

1 APRIL, 1881.



12.

Type. Illustration 12.

Paper. White wove.

Colour. Varying shades of blue, value in black (or in red on the 1 gulden).

Perforation. $13\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ with variety, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, and $12\frac{1}{2}$.

(a) Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

1 cent.	15 cent.
$1\frac{1}{2}$,,	20 ,,
$2\frac{1}{2}$,,	25 ,,
$12\frac{1}{2}$,,	

(b) Perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, with variety $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

1 cent.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
$1\frac{1}{2}$,,	15 ,,
$2\frac{1}{2}$,,	20 ,,
5 ,,	25 ,,
10 ,,	1 gulden.

(c) Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

The same values as perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

There are four types of the frame which are usually described thus:—

Type 1. Thirty-four loops in the circle enclosing the value, "T" of "BETALEN" over centre of loop, top branch of "E" of "TE" shorter than lower branch.

Type 2. Thirty-three loops. "T" of "BETALEN" over junction of two loops.

Type 3. Thirty-two loops. "T" of "BETALEN" to the left of loop, top branch of first "E" of "BETALEN" shorter than lower branch.

Type 4. Thirty-seven loops. Letters of "PORT" larger than in the three other types.

The above particulars are quite correct, but for the purposes of sorting out the types I have found the best method is only to notice the "E" of "TE" for the first three types, and the large "PORT" for the fourth, thus:—

Type 1. Top stroke of "E" shorter than bottom stroke.

Type 2. All strokes long.

Type 3. Top stroke longer than bottom stroke.

As will be seen in the diagrams which are given in the Dutch Society's work, the *clichés* of the four types were most irregularly set up to make the "formes" from which the stamps were printed.

Remembering the fact that the variety of perforation, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, which occurs with the $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ perforation, falls on the *first* stamp on the left in each row down the sheet,

it is to be noticed that all four types are found in the left outer columns of every arrangement, which was used for the first printings of all the values.

As there are ten values, four types of each value, and four varieties of perforation (namely, $13\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ united with $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$), it would at first sight appear that this issue of Unpaid Stamps would give $10 \times 4 \times 4 = 160$ possible varieties. This, however, is not the case, the actual possible number (for reasons which I will give presently) being only 135.

Before going any further, I think it is better to set out in a tabulated form the varieties as they stand. Those known to me are marked with a "x." Those which I have not seen, but which I think will be known to others, I have marked with a note of interrogation, and those which I do not think exist, with a dash "—."

Val.	Type 1.				Type 2.				Type 3.				Type 4.			
	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$	$11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$	$11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$	$11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$	$11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$	$12\frac{1}{2}$
1(c.)	x	x	x	x	x	x	?	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
$1\frac{1}{2}$	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	?	x	x	x	?
$2\frac{1}{2}$	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	?	x	x	?	?
5	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x
10	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x	—	x
$12\frac{1}{2}$	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	?	x	x	x	?
15	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
20	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
25	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1g.	—	x	x	x	—	x	x	x	—	x	x	x	—	x	x	x

Before dealing with the different sets of perforations, those of my readers who may not have had access to the handbook of the Dutch Society, would probably like to know something of the distribution of the four types on the sheets of each value.

The blocks or *clichés* were all distinct and separate, and 200 arranged in 20 rows of 10 in a row were bound together into what is called a *forme*, from which the sheets were printed. Four such formes were made up, from which all the values were produced.

- Forme A was used for $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 1 gulden.
- " B " " 1, 15, 20, and 25 c.
- " C " " 5 c.
- " D " " 5 c. and 10 c.

It will be seen that only one value, the 5 c., was printed from two different settings. The *clichés* from which the formes were built up seem to have been put together in quite haphazard fashion, for no method or system is discoverable in their arrangement.

The following table shows the numbers of each type which were employed in each setting:—

	Type 1.	Type 2.	Type 3.	Type 4.
Forme A	44	43	99	14 = 200
" B	44	43	100	13 = 200
" C	38	19	130	13 = 200
" D	44	43	110	3 = 200

From this a general idea of the comparative rarity of each type of each value can be formed; but as we are unaware how many sheets of each value were printed, we cannot estimate the absolute rarity of any named variety. The 10 c., Type 4, appears to be the rarest of any, and the 5 c., Type 4, is probably the next; but in this case our deductions are liable to further error, from the fact that we do not know the quantities or even the proportions of the printings from the two settings.

(a) Perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

In this set the 5 cent, 10 cent, and 1 gulden are not found. The compiler of the "Novelties," etc., in *The Philatelic Record*, vol. iii., page 59, says:—"We have seen only eight [values]; but it appears that the new 5 and 10 cents will not be issued until the stock of those stamps on coloured paper is used up." Then follows the list, in which the perforation is given as 12. This is either a misnomer for $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ or an error for $13\frac{1}{2}$. The former, however, is most likely, as it will be noticed the writer had seen the 1 gulden. Unfortunately there is no further note in *The Philatelic Record* as to when the 5 cent and 10 cent were put into use; * but these two values, together with the 1 gulden, are not known perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

(b) Perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

With this perforation we have the complete set of 10 values, but curiously enough neither the 5 nor 10 cent are, as far as I can discover, found with the variation $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, which would point to the exclusive use of the true $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ machine for these stamps.

(c) Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

From stamps with this perforation Type 4 has disappeared. The new settings of the formes were made up at the end of 1893, and the date given for them in the Dutch Society's work is 1st December of that year. There were three of these settings, one being used for the 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and 15 cent; a second for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 10; and a third for the 5, 20, and 25.

The distribution of the three types in the three settings is as follows:—

Setting for	Type 1.	Type 2.	Type 3.
1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and 15 c. ...	33	19	148 = 200
$2\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 c. ...	31	19	150 = 200
5, 20, and 25 c. ...	28	16	156 = 200

which, roughly speaking, shows Type 1 to be about five times as scarce as Type 3, and Type 2 about eight times.

The absence of Type 4 from all stamps perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ shows that no printings from the old settings received this perforation, but the converse question whether stamps from the new settings were perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ seems impossible to answer without a diligent search among the official records, and even then it is probable that the evidence would be insufficient to settle the question definitely. However, it is not one of great importance.

ISSUE II.

1894-98.

Type and paper. As last.

Colour. Bright to deep ultramarine.

Perforation. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

	Type 3.	
1 c.	5 c.	15 c.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ c.	10 c.	20 c.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ c.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ c.	25 c.
	Type 1.	
5 c.		25 c.

I am informed that some time in 1894 a Dutch stamp dealer, who had drawn attention to the irregularities in the setting up the formes, was called in to sort the *clichés* at the Government printing office, and having set them in order, new formes were made. These formes at first consisted entirely of Type 3, and a complete set from 1 c. to 25 c., the stock in hand of the 1 gulden remaining sufficient, was printed in the new colours. Recently, however, two values, the 5 c. and 25 c., have been issued

* Moens' Catalogue gives June, 1887, as the date of issue of these two values.

printed from formes constructed from Type 1, and it seems not unlikely that other values from the same formes may be printed from time to time as the stock in hand requires replenishing. It should be noticed, however, that there have been at least two printings since 1894, the later in a deeper richer shade than the earlier impressions, and it is in this latter shade that the stamps of Type 1 are found.

Before, however, bringing these notes to a conclusion, I cannot overlook the three records which have appeared in this journal for March, 1895, and October and December, 1896.

In March, 1895 (vol. v., p. 131), I find the following:—"A few proof sheets, however, were printed in *ultramarine* from the setting showing Types 1, 2, and 3, and were put in circulation; thus Types 1 and 2 in the new colour are varieties to be looked for."

In October, 1896 (vol. vii., page 60), and December of the same year (vol. vii., p. 102), I find that the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde* chronicled the following values as appearing in entire sheets of Type 1, viz., 1, 1½, 2½, 5, 10, 12½, 20, and 25 cent.

I have not, however, been able to ascertain the existence of any of the varieties mentioned in these records, except, of course, the 5 c. and 25 c., which I mention above.

I therefore put in a tabular form all these varieties of the *ultramarine* stamps, indicating those I know with a cross, thus: "x," and those I have not seen by a note of interrogation.

ULTRAMARINE STAMPS.

Perf. 12½.

Value.	Type 1.	Type 2.	Type 3.
1 c.	?	?	x
1½ c.	?	?	x
2½ c.	?	?	x
5 c.	x	?	x
10 c.	?	?	x
12½ c.	?	?	x
15 c.	?	?	x
20 c.	?	?	x
25 c.	x	?	x

I wish to express my thanks to Messrs. R. Meyer and G. B. Routledge for their kind assistance, enabling me to fill in many of the spaces in the tables given above of the *blue* series.

I shall be pleased to hear from collectors who may possess specimens of the stamps indicated by a note of interrogation in the last table, in order that a permanent record may be established for future reference.

A SUPPOSED EARLY PROVISIONAL STAMP OF BERMUDA.

BY THE EDITOR.

JUST twelve months ago, in July, 1897, the following description of a curiosity emanating from Bermuda appeared in Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son's *Monthly Circular* :—

"A correspondent has sent us a letter written from Hamilton, in April, 1855, addressed to a gentleman at St. George, and on the sheet is pasted a stamp, in *carmine*, with 'HAMILTON, BERMUDA,' in a circle, with '1854' in the centre. Above this date is written 'one penny,' and below is the signature, 'W. B. Perot.' We believe that there is no doubt that Mr. Perot was Postmaster at Hamilton in 1854, and his signature can be identified by many. The stamp is cut into a sort of rough octagonal shape, and seems attached to the sheet by gum; but it appears to us to be very doubtful if it was originally on the identical letter, on

which there is no postmark, and the stamp is half hidden under the closing fold at the back. Perhaps some of our readers who have more knowledge of Bermuda than we have may have met with the stamp, which, at first sight, appears to have been a device on the part of the Postmaster at Hamilton to introduce stamps of one penny for interinsular postage."

This supposed stamp had been previously shown to me by the Editor of the *Monthly Circular*, who asked me whether, during my stay in Bermuda, I had ever heard of anything of this kind, and what I thought of the specimen in question. I could only say that the thing was quite new to me, and as the specimen was not obliterated in any way, and the letter to which it was attached showed no sign of having ever passed through the post at all, I felt that the curiosity was one of somewhat doubtful interest, and I awaited further developments before alluding to it in these pages.

In May last Mr. Warhurst showed me a copy of a similar stamp, but printed in *black*, and dated 1849, which had recently come from Bermuda, and which had been found—as is so usual in such cases—in a drawer, by a person who knew nothing about stamps, and who had been offered a small sum for it, but thought it might be worth a little more.

This copy, which Mr. Warhurst purchased, and which he has kindly lent me for reproduction in the annexed illustration, was also on a "piece of the original," but, like the other, was not obliterated in any way, and the "piece" had evidently been at some period attached to something by means of an ordinary gummed hinge, indicating that it had been at one time in the hands of a collector.

I again awaited further information, which the owner of the stamp hoped to obtain, and which he has now sent me in the form of a letter from the present Colonial Postmaster of Bermuda, of which the following is a copy :—

[COPY.]

"Colonial Post Office, Bermuda,

"18th June, 1898.

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, in which you make inquiries respecting a hand-stamp used in Bermuda in 1849-1855.

"I have been unable to obtain any information from official sources respecting the stamp in question, but from a reliable private source I learn that it was the practice of the Postmaster at that time to issue stamps such as you describe to persons who desired to post local notes—that is, for places within the Colony. The impression of the stamp, and the signature, etc., were made on a sheet of paper and cut off as required by the purchaser, and affixed to the note to be posted. These were not invariably used for postage, I am told, but only in cases where it was convenient to the sender. When a note was sent to the Post Office with a penny to pay the postage the note was simply stamped with the date-stamp.

"However this may be, it appears to be clear that the stamps in question were used (sometimes at all events), and postage stamps are now used, for prepaying postage within the Colony.

"I regret that I am not in a position to give you further and clearer information on the interesting question of the origin and use of this unique postage stamp.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"(Signed) ALLAN F. SMITH,
"Colonial Postmaster."

If the information contained in the above letter is correct we have here one of the very rarest stamps in existence, only two specimens known, and those distinctly different. The circular British Guianas, to which these bear a certain amount of resemblance, are to be found in comparative



profusion, and the "Post Office" Mauritius are not in the running. I do not question the good faith of the writer of the letter, but I am, I confess, somewhat sceptical as to the correctness of his information. It seems a little too full and complete, as far as it goes. If these things were manufactured in sheets and employed as stated, they were adhesive postage stamps, yet the only copies known, though apparently on portions of original letters, are not obliterated in any way; and although their employment seems to have extended over a period of at least six years, they have never been heard of till now.

The fact that I spent nearly four years in Bermuda, and made some search both for early stamps and for information, without hearing any rumour of this local issue, is of course not by any means conclusive evidence against it; but there was a collector residing in the island who had had far better opportunities of examining old correspondence, and had searched for early issues of the United States and West Indies; it seems to me extremely improbable that, if stamps were in use from 1849 to 1855, that fact could have remained so long unknown.

In default of more authoritative information, I am inclined to think that these "stamps" are, at best, marks that were struck upon letters to denote Postage Due, and that they have been cut from the original letters with a view to making them pass for adhesive stamps denoting Postage Paid.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

SINCE the publication, in our April *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.

New Stock Books.

The following is the newest series finished to date:—

	VALUE.
Labuan	£188
North Borneo	200
Fiji and Hawaii	487
Austrian Italy and Hungary	288
Austria and Bosnia	286
Cape of Good Hope	376
Bermuda, British Honduras, and Dominica	393
St. Lucia and Tobago	565
Cyprus	358
Nevis	862
[NOTE.—The prices in this country have been considerably reduced, owing to the quantities thrown on the market by speculators who have been forced to unload at any price they could get.]	
Indian Native States (A. to F.)	70
" " (F. to W.)	122
British East Africa and Zanzibar	484
British Central and South Africa	—
Holland (unpaid)	80
Griqualand and Orange Free State	193
Niger Coast and Oil Rivers	183
Bhopal	99
Afghanistan	402
New Zealand	634
Egypt	111

We are just informed by one of our correspondents in Rangoon, under date May 28th last, that a serious accident had occurred in the Bay of Bengal, where the steamer *Mecca*, with the Burmah and Straits portion of the English mail, which left London on May 6th last, foundered, and the whole of the mails, etc., are a total loss. We think it very possible that a number of our *Journals*, which were posted on the 1st of May, would be on this boat, and if any of our correspondents in Burmah and the Straits Settlements who do not receive the *Journal* of that date will drop us a line, we shall be pleased to send it over again without further charge.

* * *

Special Collection of Unused Australian Stamps.

We have just finished pricing a special and very magnificent collection of unused Australians contained in eight volumes, and should like to draw the attention of advanced collectors to the opportunity they will now have for filling up gaps in the Australian portion of their collections. The countries included comprise Victoria, in which there are over 100 of the emblem series, all unused and mostly in fine condition, nearly all the varieties of watermark in the diadem issue, six copies of the 5s., on yellow paper, and a fairly good lot of the early issues.

Western Australia comprises fourteen unused copies of the 2d., chocolate-brown, of 1857, and nine unused copies of the 6d., bronze and golden-bronze, as well as a very large number of rarities in the other issues.

The two volumes of Queensland contain a fine lot of the rare watermarks, perforations, and shades from the earliest to the latest. Specially strong in this book are the high-value lithographed issue.

The one volume of Tasmania includes seven unused specimens of the 1d., blue; a very fine lot of the 4d., orange, including many cut square, with full original gum, on different papers, and of both plates; and a copy of the 4d., on laid paper. In this country the later issues are very strong, especially in the innumerable varieties of shades of the 1d., 1d., and 4d. stamps. The South Australian stamps are contained in two volumes—one of the ordinary issues, and a second volume entirely of Departmental and Official stamps, and included in this section are many of the stamps that are hardly ever seen in an unused condition.

We shall be pleased to show this superb collection by appointment beforehand, or to send any particular portion of it on approval to any advanced collector known to us, or upon receipt of satisfactory references.

* * *

Imperial Album, Vol. 3. Local Postage Stamps.

The task of separating local postage stamps from the general issues of the country has been in many cases by no means easy, and the editor of these volumes, Mr. Gordon Smith, has laid down the broad rule that where stamps of a local nature were issued by the Government of a State (as in the case of Madrid, Stockholm, etc.), or where stamps issued by postmasters provisionally occupied the position of postage stamps issued by a sovereign state (as in the first Postmaster stamps of the United States), the stamps should be placed with the general issues of the country. Therefore this class of stamp has been provided for in the second volume of the Imperial Album, and the present volume only embraces those *locals* properly so called.

The Railway Letter Fee stamps of Great Britain (whatever their exact status may be) are certainly of the character of local stamps, and no apology is necessary for their inclusion in this volume.

Russian Local stamps have received special attention, and the introduction to their study and collection, which will be found in this volume, will enable the collector not only to understand his stamps, but will assist him to arrive at a close approach to the true pronunciation of the names of the various rural districts, as well as to their consistent spelling according to the English language.

In the Index there will be found a complete list, with cross-references where there has been any marked change in the spelling from that found in the Catalogue to that now adopted for the first time. Full particulars and prices of this Album will be found on the back page of this journal.

* * *

**Soudan
Camel
Stamps
Likely to be
Changed.**

OUR agent in Cairo informs us that he is almost certain that the current issue Soudan stamps will shortly be changed, owing to the watermark. It appears that there is nothing in the Moslem religion against the cross, but it is understood by them that the cross is an emblem of Christianity, and as such is of course detested by them. For this reason therefore it is anticipated that a new issue will very shortly appear, and we should advise our clients who wish to secure these stamps before they become scarce to get them quickly. We have ourselves laid in a good stock of them, but the demand is so great that they do not last long.

* * *

**Forged
Egyptian
Stamps.**

FROM the *Phare d'Alexandrie* we hear that the police of that town, having been informed that forged Egyptian stamps have been for some time circulating in Alexandria, took steps to trace out the matter, and succeeded in discovering the workshop from whence they came. Several hundred of old postage stamps of Egypt were found of the issues between 1866 and 1888, and also a plate engraved with a copy of the stamps of the first issue. The imitation is stated to be so perfect that a careful examination is necessary in order to find out the deception. The stamps of the first issue are upon official paper, which the forger obtained by the favour of an accomplice. The Government has taken up the prosecution, but we have not yet heard with what success.

* * *

**Faking
Stamps in
Antigua.**

FROM altogether another quarter of the world we also hear of a case that has just come before the Law Courts, namely in Antigua, West Indies. From what our correspondent tells us, it seems that three or four young men are implicated. They have been trading with dealers in Europe and elsewhere under the names of "Martin Brothers," and of "Knight, Fenton, & Co.," and a large number of obsolete stamps of Antigua are said to have been manufactured by this enterprising firm. The Revenue stamps received their special attention, and it is reported that numbers of them were treated chemically, the cancelling ink eliminated, and a forged postmark cleverly put on. The accused are all natives, and one of them was in the Government employ as attendant at the chemical laboratory of St. John's. We hear that many of the local collectors were deceived by the forgeries, and amongst the heaviest losers is stated to be Sir Francis Flemming, the Governor, who invested in some quantities of these things. The case is now postponed until the September assizes, when we hope to get a full report for this journal.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

BY PHILOLOGOS.

THE new stamps of the Soudan were on sale at the Post Offices in the Soudan on March 1st, the day of issue, and were being sold on March 2nd at Cairo, although Cairo is a journey of seven days from the Soudan. Several dealers at Cairo are complaining of this unwonted alacrity, which is easily seen through.

* * *

SIGNOR JOS. GIACOSA writes to the *Rivista del Francobollo*, Rome, on the "Posts in the Middle Ages." He says that there existed a regular postal service even in the fifteenth century, and that before that time letters were delivered by private bodies. The postmen travelled almost entirely on

foot, and went by whimsical names, e.g., Galloper, Long-legs, Skim-the-Mount, Granddad, Thick Thighs, etc. It is not strange to read that by dint of practice these messengers fully earned their names, and attained a wonderful rapidity. Thus Cibrario relates that Jacquet, messenger of the Count of Savoy, went on foot from Geneva to Padua and back in four days; at this rate Jacquet travelled from 87 to 100 miles a day, and crossed the Great St. Bernard Pass in going and returning.

This swiftness would appear almost incredible, and is explained in part by the threats of extreme punishment for the smallest delay on the letter-carrier's part. Thus Galeazzo Marie Sforza, who organized a regular postal service between Milan and Genoa, used to write upon the missives the following hint to the postmen: "Quick, quick, quick, quick. Fly by day and by night, under pain of the gallows."

* * *

PHOTOGRAPHY has again come to the aid of Philately. After many attempts, the Central Expert Committee in Germany has succeeded "photochemigraphically" in bringing out ink obliterations which had been fully washed out. For this process certain prepared plates are needed, as the ordinary "dry plates" are of very little use in this respect. Full instructions and specimens are to be sent out to societies. The *D. B. Z.* has seen some of these photograms, and speaks very highly of the reproduction of relief, make of paper, colour tints, etc., and quotes the case of the photogram of an Oldenburg, third issue, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., of which the blue obliteration was to be expertised. In the first attempt the orange colour came out, as usual, almost as dark as the blue colour of the stamp. On the second attempt a yellow "colour-filter" was placed behind the object with a view to the absorption of all yellow rays; on this photogram the orange stamp came out much lighter, but the red admixture in the orange colour was still visible, while the blue obliteration came out in all its clearness. We learn that the extensive photochemigraphical works of the Central Expert Committee, together with the 6-inch electrical projection apparatus, etc., will be exhibited on July 2nd, on the occasion of the "German Stamp Collectors' Day" at Magdeburg.

* * *

IT is reported that the postal authorities at Washington have resolved that all post cards bearing any reference to business matters shall be treated as letters, and subject to the letter rate of postage.

* * *

A COLLECTION of Italian stamps of the early issues to the value of 100,000 lire has just been stolen from the Ministry of Posts at Rome. The thief remains undiscovered as yet.

* * *

AN important reduction in the registration fee in France has been in force since April 1st. The registration fee upon book post matter and samples is now 10 centimes.

* * *

THE total loss to New Zealand for the six years ending 1896, as a result of the reduced postal tariff with England and abroad, amounted to £45,553. The yearly loss is on the decrease.

* * *

HERR J. UMPFENBACH, of Frankfurt-on-Main, has lately founded an association of Austrian and German Philatelic Societies, which "shall be free from any kind of business speculation, and bring about an improved state of affairs both as regards collectors and dealers." In fact, it is meant to be something in the nature of a "Trade Protection Society." Good luck to its efforts!

* * *

THE language question of Belgium has long been actively debated in that country. The Flemish dialect seemed doomed to a process of gradual extinction at the hands of the French language. Lately there has been a strong reaction in favour of fostering the weaker tongue, and a law has been passed making it an official language. The postal authorities have now gone a step further, and given new obliterating stamps to the Flemish Provinces. These stamps will bear the name of the locality in Flemish only, and not in the two languages. This seems rather strange, in view of

the fact that all the Belgian stamps, post cards, &c., are printed in both French and Flemish, and it may lead to confusion; for instance, how is a person unacquainted with Flemish to know that a letter obliterated with the name "Ronse" has come from "Renaix"?

* * *

THE stamps of Uruguay are often to be seen with a black surcharge in three lines, "Fuera de Hora," i.e., "After the hour." This surcharge is only an obliteration stamp, which is put upon the stamps of such letters, or on the letters themselves, which reach the Post Office after the proper hours of business.

* * *

THE equivalent postage from Russia to our 2½d. stamp is the 10 kopeck stamp, and not the stamp of 7 kopecks, as a contemporary says. The kopeck may be reckoned as being equal to one farthing, and the difference is at once very clear.

* * *

ROUMANIA is preparing a commemorative issue of stamps for next year, and has taken as a pretext the opening of the new General Post Office at Bucharest. These stamps will illustrate the progress made by the Roumanian postal system during the last fifty years, and the old eight-horse mail coach will appear side by side with a railway train.

* * *

WE have at various times seen clever specimens of mosaic work in old postage stamps. Perhaps the most curious specimen is now to be seen in "Venice in Vienna." It is a copy of "The Last Supper," by Leonardo da Vinci, and has been made by a Moravian Brother, who used no less than 12,000 stamps in the work.

* * *

SOME months ago we were very pressingly asked to subscribe to a "Black Book," published by a certain Schäfer in Turn-Magurelle, Roumania. Our own "Black Book" serves its purpose to our complete satisfaction, though it is not very big, and we did not entertain Herr Schäfer's offer. Time now shows us that this gentleman has a very pretty wit. On the pretext that he was compiling a book which should enable dealers to steer clear of swindlers, he ordered stamps in July, 1897, to the value of £175 from our friend Herr Vincent Jedlicka, in Prague, and promised to pay for them at the rate of from 50s. to £5 a month. Luckily Herr Jedlicka sent stamps only to the amount of £25, for he has lost his stamps and failed to get one penny from this enterprising youth, who lives upon his father and the stamps that he can get out of too-trusting dealers. No doubt Herr Schäfer's name figures on the title-page; we would suggest that it form a border on every page, and have one whole page set apart to it here and there throughout the book, while the motto "Set a thief to catch a thief" might be a text for discourses upon the manifest suitability of the compiler to publish a "Black Book."

* * *

THE following is cut from *Modern Society*; the stamps were probably not quite so valuable as the reporter supposed:—

"If the Countess de Castellane's tea-gown trimmed with leather and diamonds, mentioned in last week's *Modern Society*, be considered an extravagant and out-of-the-way garment, what may be said of that worn recently at a fancy dress ball by one of her fair countrywomen? This was nothing less than a clever contrivance for utilising on a costume, which she styled *fin-de-siècle*, a rare and very costly collection of postage stamps. Her pink tulle skirt, over a satin transparency of the same colour, was dotted all over with the most valuable stamps, each outlined by a narrow gold thread, which, forming a foundation, held them together. The bodice, composed of Klondike gold tulle, was exclusively pangled with stamps bearing the effigy of Washington, each stamp being encircled with diamonds; and her large white Leghorn hat trimmed with a scarf of rose-coloured tulle, also adorned with stamps, was mixed with roses of all colours and diamonds. The hem of the dress trimmed round with a thick garland of variegated roses, and a postman's bag, kept in place by a chain worn round the neck of diamond roses, completed this elegant and most original costume, which was of inestimable value, owing to the enormous price of the stamps and jewels."

THE TRIAL OF HERMANN DECKER.

THE trial of Hermann Decker, of Hanover, on the charge of stealing postage stamps submitted to him for examination, took place in that town on June 6th. The case had aroused a great amount of interest in the philatelic world, as Decker enjoyed no mean reputation as an expert. Decker deposed as follows:—"I have been a stamp dealer since 1891, and as such I occupied myself with examining stamps for a fee. When I had not the time to examine at once the stamps sent to me, I kept them for the most part loose upon my writing-table. I was receiving daily a great number of stamps to be expertized, and it is all the more likely that they became changed with each other, as many of them had to be compared with from twenty to thirty stamps out of my own stock, with a view to determining the genuineness of the stamps in question by means of obliterations. The stamps received by me were packed up and sealed by me after having been examined, while the stamps belonging to my local customers generally remained lying about until the owners fetched them."

1. The accused, on being questioned, admitted that some high-value stamps belonging to Herren Pilzecker, Georges, Müller, and Felber had been changed, to the detriment of the owners; but he added that his son had looked at these stamps during the dinner-hour without his knowledge, and that the changes might thus easily have happened. The son is at the moment somewhere in France, at an unknown address, and therefore cannot be examined on this point.

2. Decker received in 1891 about 300 pieces of the 10 cent. Alsace-Lorraine, offered on sale by the stamp dealer Adolf Krüger. Decker at once returned seventy to eighty pieces of them as being damaged; while Krüger's witness deposed on oath that only perfect copies had been sent to Decker, and that two or three days later a number of torn stamps were returned by Decker, which, in the opinion of the witness, had been meanwhile put into the parcel by the accused. As the latter refused to take them back, Krüger broke off business relations with him.

3. Albert Beddig, stamp dealer, offered the accused in former years frequent large or small lots of stamps, and deposed that, on receiving back a lot of Cuba stamps, several pieces were missing to the value of about 10s.

4. Early in 1880 the witness gave Decker, at his wish, a rather large lot of entires without taking special note of them, as he thought that he could rely upon his honesty. The settlement followed at various intervals, and yet the witness missed two Baden envelopes, 12 and 18 kr., which he neither got back nor was paid for.

5. In 1883 Decker made the following proposal to the witness: that Beddig should allow him, in consideration of the sum of 5s., to remove a perfect stamp, value £4, from an approval sending and to replace it by a less valuable stamp, as the owner of the sending would not observe the fraud. Decker disputed the truth of this statement, and said that he offered to sell the stamp at a profit of 5s.

6. In a later case Decker called on M. Gelli, stamp dealer, while the latter was staying in Hanover. The latter asked the witness Beddig to keep a sharp eye on Decker, as he had long suspected him. In choosing some stamps, Decker, thinking that he was unobserved, pushed a stamp marked at 30s. into those that he had already bought, but he did not call attention to it; but the witness did, and in the presence of M. Gelli. The accused excused himself with the pretext that he had not made up his mind as to buying that stamp, and had put it "by mistake" among those

already bought by him, although he afterwards said to Beddig, "You should not have told Gelli of that stamp, for he makes quite enough money out of them as it is."

7. Carl Pfaff, dealer, remembered clearly buying a Bremen 7 grote from the accused for £6 10s. or £7, and selling it again to Herr P. Rietzel. The latter sent the stamp, about two years later, to Decker for examination, and immediately returned it to Herr Pfaff with the remark: "Decker says the postmark is false." The accused refused to entertain Herr Pfaff's claim, and said that he had never supplied him with a 7 grote Bremen, and pointed out that no written evidence of the transaction was available, and that nothing could therefore be proved.

8. Herr Schack-Sommer said he bought from Kunast, in 1892, a genuine Bergedorf 1 sch., on letter, which he sent to Decker nine months later for examination. As the verdict was "Stamp and postmark forged," Schack-Sommer sued Kunast for compensation, but was unsuccessful, and had to pay the costs, when Kunast showed by means of photographs that the letter supplied by him was not the one in dispute. The accused denied having changed the letter, and his attorney asked various witnesses whether they had heard it reported that Kunast had sent many false Bergedorf stamps about the world.

9. O. Pilzecker, stamp dealer, said he had business relations for many years with the accused, had had unreserved confidence in him, and always held him to be an honourable man, until Herr Stock had by chance called his attention to the fact that one must be careful with Decker, and must by no means let him look over stamps without being watched. Started at this, Pilzecker at once sent for 41 stamps entrusted to Decker for examination, and by the aid of his clerk Kuhlmann proved that an unused Prussian stamp, 1860, 6 pfgr., with border number (Senf, book 10, at 15s.), had been exchanged for a reprint of the issue of 1850. Messrs. Pilzecker, Müller, and Felber now resolved to convict Decker, and to bring his misdoings to a close. To this end 34 genuine and forged stamps were set aside and photographed, and every care was taken in submitting these pieces to Decker. On their return it was seen that altogether six better-class stamps, such as Heligoland, 1 sch., first issue; Lombardy, 15 c.; Austria, 9 kr. (replaced by a reprint); Naples and Sicily, 5, 10, 50 gr., had been changed, and the last-mentioned for poorer varieties. Decker admitted this in face of the overwhelming mass of proof, but sought to lay the blame upon his son, who must have mixed up the stamps with those used for comparison.

10. In order to go quite safely to work, Pilzecker then sent through the witness Kuhlmann seven other rarities to the accused, and among them were a Montserrat 1d., perf. 12, and a 4d., wmk. CA. Decker then changed the genuine 1d., carmine, for the same stamp with wmk. CC, perf. 14, and nevertheless demanded from Pilzecker the sum of 17s. for the examination. Two witnesses were brought forward to say that they had had the greatest confidence in Decker, and had never suffered loss at his hands. This latter fact is not to be wondered at, seeing that these witnesses were always present when Decker handled their stamps. Dr. Franz, of Wiesbaden, and Herr Ad. Rosenburg, of Frankfurt-on-Main, sent statements which spoke in Decker's favour, and thought it likely that a "careless" exchange of the stamps sent for examination might have occurred.

The Court decided not to summon five other witnesses for the prosecution, and the witness Felber, who had not put in an appearance, was fined 10s., or one day's imprisonment. Hereupon the Counsel for the prosecution spoke, and denied the possibility of so many "mistakes" happening all in Decker's favour in the space of eight days. The case pointed to intentional dishonesty. It was especially striking that in all the later cases of changing the stamps it was always the better-class stamps that went, and it might even be said that these pieces were always the highest priced of all the stamps. The statements made in Decker's defence did not prove that he was not guilty of the charges of dishonesty, and the speaker called for six weeks' imprisonment and payment of costs of the trial. The Counsel for the defence sought to move the Court in favour of the accused, and questioned the reliability of the witnesses, and charged them with having defective memories and being envious of Decker, whose reputation was "world-wide" and had become a thorn in the side of the witnesses. This last remark caused a sympathetic ripple of laughter to run round

the Court. The Counsel went on to say that Decker had showed himself to be a "sensible man," in that he had not taken his fellow-townpeople in by changing their stamps; that, as it had been admitted that the son of the accused (now residing in France) might have mixed up the stamps, Decker must have the benefit of the doubt.

After half an hour's deliberation, the Court sentenced Decker to one month's imprisonment and to payment of the rather large costs of the trial.

The President laid especial stress, in giving out the verdict, upon the fact that there had been no "mistake" in the case of Beddig and Krüger, but an "intention to deceive." Decker had sought out inexperienced people on whom he could palm off similar stamps to their own without the fear of detection, since many of his customers trusted him blindly, and did not think that it was necessary to mark their stamps sent to him. As to the possibility of "carelessness," one must note that it never seemed to have happened so as to cause loss to Decker; the "mistake" was always the right way—for Decker. The Court refused to entertain the plea of extenuating circumstances, as there really were none, and as a fine would not "make the punishment fit the crime." The counsel for the defence then applied for the abrogation of the warrant of arrest, synonymous with the repayment of the guarantee-bond of £1500; this was refused at once by desire of the Public Prosecutor.

Herr H. Feltmann, of Hanover, makes some fitting remarks at the end of his report of the trial published in *Der Philatelist*. His concluding paragraph is one with which we heartily agree, and we reproduce it for the benefit of philatelists generally:—

"Most collectors would not be compelled to have so much material expertized if they would make it a rule to buy their better-class goods only from dealers of recognized position and good standing, and under a guarantee, instead of sending their money to the first worthy scoundrel, who entices his victims by means of FLARING LOUD ADVERTISEMENTS and HIGH RATES OF DISCOUNT. Anyone who has frequent opportunity, as I have, of expertizing stamps must marvel at the quantity of rubbish that is palmed off on the average collector for good money, and how rarely it happens that the collector deals with SUCH PEOPLE without being "let in."

[*In view of the importance of this case, we have had the reports of the trial translated from the pages of the Dresden Der Philatelist and the Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt, and have combined the salient features in each. The indictments against Herr Decker were so strong, and, to our mind, so conclusively proved, that we wonder at the sentence being so light. It is really with great sorrow that we hear of this fall from the paths of rectitude on the part of our old friend Hermann Decker, who has been considered for so many years, and by most people, as one of the finest experts in Germany.*—S.G., LTD.]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. E. W.—All the Austrian stamps from 1867, inclusive, are printed on paper with a watermark of words in the sheet, but only a few of the stamps in each sheet show any part of the watermark. Watermarks of this kind are not, as a rule, given in the Catalogue. The stamps may be found, we believe, with almost every combination of perforation between 9 and 13.

R. B. B.—There are private local posts in several of the German towns, and the issues of those which really do business ought, we suppose, to be catalogued. A great many of them were started some years back, with a view more to selling stamps than to carrying letters, and a very little encouragement on the part of collectors would produce a fresh outbreak of the same sort. The Norwegian card and stamp appear from the description to be Railway issues. We do not know their use. The other seems to be an Official Card of some kind, but we cannot identify it.

G. and T.—All the small-sized British East Africa stamps are watermarked Crown and CA; the large stamps are Crown and CC.

J. S.—We regret that we cannot give addresses in this column, and our publishers do not accept advertisements.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIA.

1898. Cards.	Each s. d.
2 kr., black on pink (German)	0 3
2 kr. ,, (Böhm.)	0 3
2 kr. ,, (Ital.)	0 3
2 kr. ,, (Kroat.)	0 3
2 kr. ,, (Slov.)	0 3

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

1898. Design of 1896 in larger size.	
Wmk. Crown and CC; perf. 14.	
1 rupee, ultramarine	2 0
1898. Envelopes.	
2½ annas, deep blue, 2 sizes, each	0 6
1896. Registered Envelope.	
2 annas, chocolate	0 6
1896. Wrapper.	
½ a., green on buff	0 2
1 a., carmine on buff	0 3
1896. Post Cards.	
½ a., green on cream	0 2
1 a., carmine on cream	0 3

DAHOMÉY.

1898. Post Card.	
10 c.	0 2

FERNANDO POO.

1897-98. Provisionals.	
5 c., in blue, on 2 c., carmine	used 3 0
5 c., in black, on ½ c., olive-black	2 0
5 c., in violet, on 6 c., purple	2 6
5 c., in red, on 6 c., purple	used 2 0
5 c., in red, on 12½ c., sepia	used 3 6
or unused	
Type 4.	
10 c., orange-bistre	2 6

GIBRALTAR.

"Morocco Agencies"; surcharged in black.	
5 c., green	0 1
10 c., carmine	0 2
20 c., olive-green	0 3
25 c., ultramarine	0 3
50 c., violet	0 5
1 peseta, bistre and blue	0 10

Post Cards.

5 c., green	0 2
10 c., carmine	0 3

GRAND COMORE.

1898. Envelopes.	
5 c., green	0 1
15 c., blue on greenish	0 3
25 c., black on rose	0 5

GUATEMALA.

1898. Provisionals.	
1 c., in red, on 5 c., violet	0 1
6 c., in red, on 5 c., violet	0 4

GREAT BRITAIN.

Universal Private Telegraph Co. Catalogue Type "T 13."	
6d., brown and green; 6d., brown and lilac; 1/-, lilac and black; 1/-, lilac and green; 1/-, lilac and brown; 1/-, lilac and red; 1/-, lilac	Set of 7, 12 6

LABUAN.

1893. Lithographed.	Each.
10 c., brown	2 6
12 c., ultramarine	3 6
16 c., grey	4 6
40 c., yellow-brown	10 0
2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 40 c., set of 7, used, at the reduced price of	2 0
1896. Surcharged on 8s, red.	
4, 10, 20, 30, and 40 cents, set of 5, used, at the reduced price of	3 0

1897. "Labuan" in curve above.

12 c., vermilion and black	1 0
("Labuan" in straight line below, inscribed "Postal Revenue.")	
18 c., olive-brown and black	1 0
("Postage and Revenue" omitted.)	
24 c., lilac and blue	1 3
("Labuan" in straight line below. Inscription corrected to "Postage and Revenue.")	
18 c., olive-brown and black	used 1 0

1896. Jubilee Issue, surcharged "1846-Jubilee-1896," in black.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 c., set of 6	used 2 0
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MAURITIUS.

1898. Provisional Envelopes.

4 c., in black, on 36 c., brown (2 sizes)	each 0 2
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MEXICO.

1898. Newest Wmk.

1 c., green	0 1
2 c., carmine	0 2
15 c., greenish blue	0 3

MONACO.

1890. Envelope on Green Paper.	
15 c., rose, large size.	5 0

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1898. Same type, colour changed.	
1 c., green	0 1

NORTH BORNEO.

1894. Picture Set.	
1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c., set of 9, used, reduced price	3 9

1895. Inscribed "State of North Borneo."

25 c., slate-blue	used 0 8
50 c., violet	used 1 0
8s, red	used 2 6
8s, green	used 3 0
8s, red-violet	used 6 6
8s, brown	used 10 6
8s, blue	used 12 6

1896. Surcharged on 8s, red.

4, 10, 20, 30, and 40 cents (set of 5)	used 3 0
--	----------

1897. Inscribed "Postal Revenue."

18 c., green and black	1 0
("Postage and Revenue" omitted.)	
24 c., lake and blue	1 3

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

The issue of 1894, surcharged "Postage Due," in black.

2 c., lake and black	0 6
2 c., dull carmine and black	0 8
3 c., purple and olive	0 6
5 c., vermilion and black	0 9
6 c., olive-bistre and black	1 0
8 c., reddish purple and black	1 3
12 c., dull blue and black	1 9
18 c., deep green and black	2 6
24 c., claret and blue	3 3

On 1897 issue.

2c., lake and black	0 2
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NORWAY.

1898. Perf. 13½ x 12½.

25 öre, bright mauve	0 6
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PORTUGAL.

Vasco da Gama issue.

5 reis, unpaid	0 1
10 reis, unpaid	0 1

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

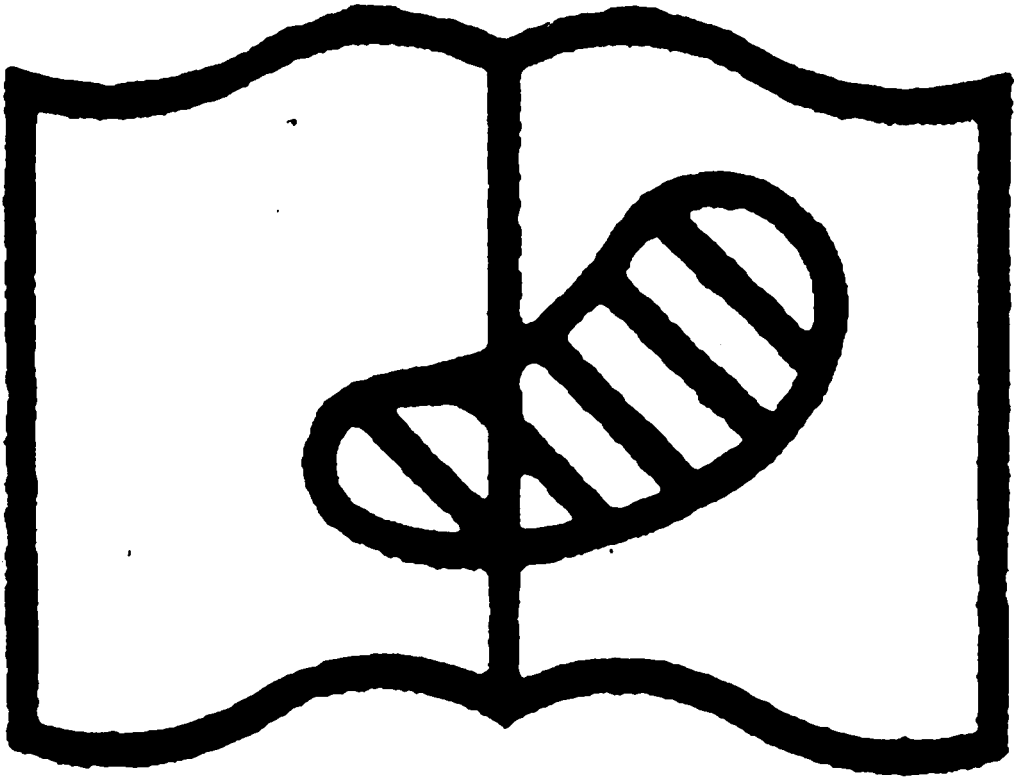
Vasco da Gama issue.

2½, 5, or 10 reis, of Africa, Azores, India, Macau, Madeira, Timor	price each 0 1
Or Set of 18 stamps	price 0 9

SPAIN.

Official Stamps for Members of Congress.

1895. 15 c., yellow (Type 97)	0 2
1896. No value, rose (Type 98)	0 2
1898. No value, blue (Type 98)	0 1



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.

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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.
MEXICO.					
			No. in Set.	s. d.	
*1856, 1, 1, 1, and 2 reales	4	2	6
*1861, 1, 1, and 2 reales	3	3	0
*1866-67, 1, 2, 4, and 8 reales	4	12	6
*1864, Inazco, 1, 2, and 4 reales, and 1 peso	4	9	9
*1864, Eagle, 1, 1, and 2 reales	4	6	0
† " no surcharge, 1, 2, 4, and 8 reales	4	4	0
*1866, engraving, 7, 12, 25, and 50 c.	4	5	0
*1867, Gothic, 2, 2, and 4 reales	3	8	6
*1868, imperf., 6, 6, 6, 12, 12, and 25 cents	6	4	0
† " used, 12, 25, 50, and 100 cents	4	7	0
† " perf., 6, 6, 6, 12, and 12 cents	4	5	0
† " used, 12, 25, and 50 cents	3	4	0
*1872, imperf., 6, 12, and 25 c.	3	1	3
† " perf., 12, 25, and 100 c.	3	5	0
† " used, 12, 25, and 25 c.	3	1	6
*1874-78, 4, 4, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 c.	7	2	0
† " used, 5, 10, 10, 25, 50, and 100 c.	6	2	0
*1879-82, 1, 2, 5, 25, 50, 85, and 100 c.	7	10	0
† " used, 1, 5, 10, 25, and 85 c.	5	4	6
† " 12, 18, 24, 50, yellow, and 100, orange	5	12	6
† " no surcharge, 10, 10, 25, 25, 50, 85, and 100 c.	7	3	6
*1882, 2, 3, 6, and 6 cents	4	1	6
† " used, 1, 2, 3, and 6 c.	3	1	0
*1884, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, and 50 c., green	8	3	3
† " used, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 20, and 25 c.	9	1	6
† " 1 and 2 pesos, blue	2	4	6
*1885, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 cents	5	3	0
† " used, 2, 3, and 6 c.	3	0	6
*1886, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 12 cents	6	3	0
† " used, 1, 2, 2, 5, and 10 c.	5	0	4
† " used and unused, on ruled paper and large perf.	6	2	6
*1887-88, scarlet, no wmk., 3, 6, 10, 20, and 25 c.	5	4	0
† " used, 3, 4, 6, 10, 20, and 25 c.	6	8	9
*1891-95, with wmk., 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, and 25 c.	10	5	0
† " used, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, and 10 c.	9	0	9
*1895, new type, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, and 10 c.	7	1	6
† " 12, 15, 20, and 50 c., and 1 peso	5	8	0
*1896-97, wmk. R.M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 12 c.	6	1	4
† " used, 1, 2, 10, and 15 c.	4	0	3
*Porte de Mar, yellow, 10, 25, 35, 50, 60, 75, 85, and 100 c.	8	4	0
† " black, 2, 5, 10, 12, 20, 25, 50, and 100 c.	8	3	0
† " small coloured, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 c.	6	1	0
*Officials, brown, scarlet, green, and blue	4	0	9
*Officially Sealed and Unpaid, including 20 cents	4	1	6
*Guadalajara, 1867, 4 rls. and 1 peso; 1868, 1, 1, and 2 rls.	5	30	0
MONACO.					
			No. in Set.	s. d.	
*1885, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 40, and 75 c.	7	7	5
† " used, 2, 10, 15, and 25 c.	4	4	1
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*1897, new shades, 1, 2, 10, and 75 c.	4	1	1
MONTENEGRO.					
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*1894, 1, 20, 30, 50 nov., and 1 florin	5	5	5
*1880-94, used, 1, 3, 7, and 10 n.	4	0	0
*Unpaid, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 nov.	8	3	3
† " used, 1 to 50 nov.	8	3	3
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*Mazagan and Marrakesh, 1893, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, and 1 peseta	6	3	3
*Mazagan and Marrakesh, 1897, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 75 c., and 1 p.	6	3	3
*Mogador and Marrakesh, 5, 10, 15, and 50 c., and 1 pes.	5	2	2
*Tanger and Fes, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 c., and 1 fr.	5	2	2
*Unpaid, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 n.	5	2	2
*Tetouan and Chechouan, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 50 c., and 1 fr.	7	3	3
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			No. in Set.	s. d.	
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† " rd., dated and grey paper, rd. and 2d.	3	4	4
NICARAGUA.					
			No. in Set.	s. d.	
*1862, perf., 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 c.	5	1	1
*1877-80, roull., 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 c.	5	2	2
*1862-80, used, 1, 5, 10, and 25 c.	5	2	2
*1882, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 50 c.	7	3	3
† " used, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	0	0
*1890, 1 centavo to 10 pesos	10	2	2
*1891, 1 " 10 "	10	2	2
*1892, 1 " 10 "	10	2	2
*1893, 1 " 10 "	10	2	2
*1894, 1 " 10 "	10	2	2
*1895, 1 " 10 "	10	2	2
*Officials, 1890, 1 c. to 10 pesos	10	2	2
† " 1891, 1 c. to 10 "	10	2	2
† " 1892, 1 c. to 10 "	10	2	2
† " 1893, 1 c. to 10 "	10	2	2
† " 1894, 1 c. to 10 "	10	2	2
† " 1895, 1 c. to 10 "	10	2	2

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 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 expected 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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The World.

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STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

Vol. IX.

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391, STRAND, LONDON.

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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.

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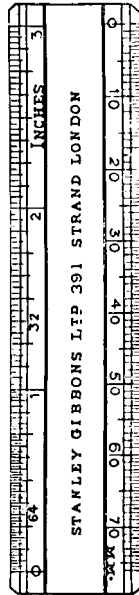
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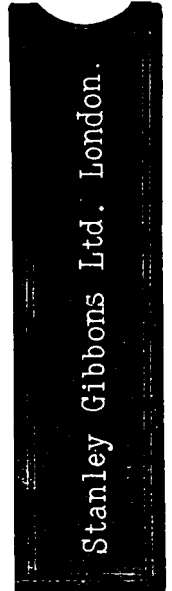
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. IX.

AUGUST 31, 1898.

No. 98.

EDITORIAL.

WE learn from an article on "Philately," in *The Otago Witness* for June 30th, that one of the subjects of discussion at a Postal Conference held at Hobart, Tasmania, in April last, was the question of the obliteration of stamps. The species of obliteration which appears to have exercised the minds of the representatives of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, who attended this Conference, was not the common, or garden, postmark used for the purpose of cancelling stamps upon letters, but the obliteration of a more horticultural nature to be applied to stamps sold to or for collectors. The Hon. J. Gavan Duffy expressed the opinion that "this matter was becoming somewhat of a nuisance," an opinion with which we fully agree. He seems, however, to have mixed up the question of postmarking stamps "to order" with that of supplying obliterated stamps to collectors at, we presume, a reduced price; for he moved that "this Conference is of opinion that all stamps issued to collectors should be postmarked, so as to prevent them from being used for postal purposes"; and this motion was afterwards withdrawn in favour of an amendment "that the word 'Specimen' should be placed across the stamps issued to collectors."

Now, if the Post Offices in these colonies, and other places, must go in for the obliterated stamp trade, we certainly think that the word "Specimen" is the only kind of cancellation which they can legitimately and honestly apply to their wares. A *postmark* implies postal use; these copies *issued*, as they are pleased to term it, to collectors have never been used, and are not to be used; to apply a postmark to them is therefore, strictly speaking, fraudulent. The word "Specimen" shows exactly what they are, copies supplied for other than postal purposes, either given away (we do not gather that this is the intention in the colonies named), or sold at less than face value. If they were sold at face value there would be no object in cancelling them at all. There will be

very little trade in these "specimen" stamps, but so much the better. If all these high Postal Authorities would but give up this petty stamp-dealing, and stick to their proper business of supplying unused stamps to all who are willing to pay full price for them, not only would philately cease to be a nuisance to them, but they would cease also to be a nuisance to philatelists.

Honourable Postmasters-General complain that it is "becoming somewhat of a nuisance," but they will not drop it altogether because they think that there is a little profit to be made out of it. They are quite mistaken, that is to say if they are thinking only of the interests of their Departments. If they stopped entirely the sale of these cancelled stamps, there would be quite as much profit obtained by the unused stamps that go into collections, and are never used for postage. They are simply Penny wise and Pound foolish; they see the Penny profit, because that is direct, they do not see the indirect profit, because it comes into the ordinary sales of stamps.

The Hon. Joseph Cook was at the Conference, of course, and he moved "that all postage stamps issued to the Berne Postal Bureau, or between Post Offices, shall bear an obliteration with the date stamp." (We thought Mr. Cook had a prejudice against the use of date stamps for such purposes.) This motion was carried, somewhat illogically, considering the fate of the similar motion which preceded it; but will the Berne Postal Bureau accept stamps thus obliterated? The stamps sent there are *specimens*, in the full sense of the term, and should be so marked.

* * *

Values versus Prices. WHEN hard up for a subject—and at this season of the year the unfortunate philatelic editor, away for a so-called holiday, is generally in that condition—our contemporaries

seem to turn with marvellous unanimity to that well-worn but evergreen topic, Market Values and Catalogue Prices. Does it ever occur, we wonder, to those critics of the catalogues, who are always complaining that stamps are priced too high, or too low, or inconsistently, or not at all, or what not, and who maintain that every dealer who publishes

a priced catalogue should quote prices for every stamp in existence, whether he possesses it or not, that our hobby is marvellously well and cheaply supplied with catalogues and literature of various kinds? What other kind of collector is there that can get, for a few shillings, an almost complete catalogue of the objects of his study, with the prices at which he can obtain a large proportion of them? What other kind of collector is there that expects to get such a catalogue, or to find it a standard by which he can sell or exchange his duplicates? In other cases, so far as our experience goes, the only priced catalogues obtainable are lists of what certain dealers in Books, Prints, Coins, etc., have in stock, and the prices at which they can supply certain things at the time. The prices represent market values to some extent, no doubt, but they are more especially the prices of the particular copies in stock. Why should the Stamp Collector expect so much more, and complain so bitterly because he does not get it?

The fact is that, with the printed albums and the elaborate catalogues of the present day, the Stamp Collector is almost too well provided. When Mr. Gibbons started the Imperial Album, in a very primitive form as compared with recent editions, he described its arrangement as a system of "Philately made easy," and there can be no doubt that making it easy has contributed very largely to the popularity that our hobby has attained. But it is not good to have things made too easy, as may be seen from the lack of independence which has resulted in the present instance. The collector with a printed album collects according to that album, and expects it to provide spaces for every variety that he comes across; the so-called Advanced Philatelist gets a blank album, with movable leaves, perhaps, and a catalogue, and in too many cases collects by that catalogue without taking the trouble to look for varieties not included in it; the collector—advanced or otherwise—who rejoices in Exchange Clubs, expects to find every possible variety catalogued and priced in the catalogue that his club works by. And so we all go on, collecting, exchanging, dealing—for we all deal, more or less—in entire dependence upon other people's knowledge and experience; and if the publisher of a catalogue ventures to suggest that he fixes his prices in accordance with what he has in stock, he is at once told, "Oh! you mustn't do that. It is your business to know not only what you have got in stock yourself, but what everyone else has got in stock, and what the demand is likely to be, and so on; and you must quote the real market values, because we want your catalogue, not to buy your stamps by, but to sell our own!"

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.—Mr. Stodart writes to us as follows:—"Railway Letter Fees.—I find I was in error in stating that there never was a railway letter fee stamp issued by the City of Glasgow Union Railway. Captain Napier has been good enough to send me for inspection the actual copy submitted to the G.P.O. officials at Edinburgh for approval. It is beautifully printed in yellow-green, perf. 12. In spite of the existence of this copy I find the successors of the City of Glasgow officials are still inclined to stick to their previous declaration—that no such stamp could possibly have been used. This is splendid officialism!"

Barbados.—We have received a Registration envelope, size G, with flap on the address side, and of similar formula to that of the current Trinidad envelopes, though not, we think, with the same wording. There is a thick line across the right-hand end, both back and front, with the words, "To withdraw Contents, cut Envelope across this line," below it. On the back is the following: "NOTICE. It is forbidden to send by Post current Coin or Articles liable to Customs duties. Gold or Silver Bullion, Precious Stones, Jewelry, and other precious articles can be sent from Barbados, provided their transmission is not forbidden by the Regulations of the Country to which addressed."

"If any investigation is required to be made about this Letter, the Envelope must accompany the complaint."

Reg. Env. ad., blue; formula in red.

British Bechuanaland.—Le T.-P. tells us that the current 3d. stamp of Great Britain has appeared with the "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE" surcharge.

Adhesive. 3d., brown on yellow.

British Guiana.—The Jubilee of last year is not over yet, it seems. This colony has issued a set of five very pretty labels, which would be better without the date (1897) that appears upon each of them, as we might then hope that they formed a permanent series. The 1 c., 5 c., and 15 c. are of the commemorative oblong shape, and bear a view of "Mount Roraima" in a frame, with branches at the sides. The 2 c. and 10 c. are of the large rectangular size of our 5s., and show a view of the "Kaieteur Falls" in a frame of more conventional design. All are typographed on white wove paper, watermark Crown & CC, perf. 14. The centre is in the first colour given.

- Adhesives. 1 c., blue-black and carmine.
2 c., brown and deep blue.
5 c., green and black-brown.
10 c., blue-black and orange-red.
15 c., brown-red and deep blue.

Canada.—We give an illustration of the design of the new adhesives, with numerals in the lower corners. Mr. D. A. King has kindly sent us a copy of the new 1 c. envelope, the stamp upon which shows the old conventional profile of the Queen in place of the new head. The frame is the same as that of the 3 c., but the change made in the head certainly improves the whole appearance of the design. The size of the envelope is 148 × 88 mm.

Envelope.

1 c., greenish grey on white wove.



Cape of Good Hope.—We have received the 3d., in the colour of the stamp surcharged 2½d. in 1891, which does not appear to have been chronicled unsurcharged; also the 4d., in a colour almost identical with that of the 2½d. of 1892. A correspondent tells us that some of these, and the new 2d., were issued at Cape Town about three months ago and withdrawn shortly after, as the colours had not been approved, but they seem now to be coming through the mails.

Adhesives. 3d., magenta; wmk. *Cabled Anchor*.
4d., pale sage-green " "

Falkland Islands.—*Le C. de T.-P.* announces the issue of two comparatively high values, in a larger size than the present stamps.

Adhesives. 2s. 6d., deep blue. | 5s., brown-red.



Gibraltar.—*Le T.-P.* states that the following may be added to the list of stationery surcharged for use in Morocco. Our illustration shows the type of the surcharge.

Reg. Env. 20 c., red; three sizes.

Wrappers. 5 c., green on buff.
10 c., carmine "

Post Cards. 5+ 5 c., green on buff.
10+10 c., carmine "



Gold Coast.—*Le T.-P.* adds the following to the list of values in the bicoloured type.

Adhesives. 2½d., lilac and ultramarine.
1s., green and black.
2s. " carmine.

India.—We have received a 1 a. card, with a new type of stamp, which appears to us to be an improvement, both in design and execution, upon that previously in use. It is of rectangular shape, with hollowed corners, and bears the usual profile of the Queen in a circle, with value on a straight label below and foliate ornaments in the spandrels. The formula remains unchanged.

Post Card. 1 a., blue on buff; 122×87 mm.

Bhopal.—Our publishers have received some sheets of 1 a. stamps, all of which are without the embossing in the centre, like the variety described in February. It is possible that this addition has been abandoned, or it is considered too much trouble to apply it to sheets intended for export.

Bundi.—This State continues to abuse its opportunities of annoying collectors. We have received a sheet of the ½ a., on the same laid paper as the last, but with the stamps arranged in one pane, 8 horizontal rows of 15, and with the frame lines continuous across the sheet, like the higher values. We have also a portion of what we believe to be a new sheet of the 2 a., but of this we are not quite certain. Both are on the "Made in Belgium" paper.

Adhesives. ½ a., grey; *redrawn type*.
2 a., emerald-green "

Charkari.—We have received the so-called double card of this State. It is simply a piece of buff laid paper, 128×170 mm. when open, folded in half and with a ½ a. stamp impressed on each fold in the right upper corner. There are no inscriptions whatever, and when torn in two each half, no doubt, is a single card!

Cochin.—We have received the 1 puttan, small type, on the thin paper, wmk. *Umbrella*, like that of the other two values chronicled last September. It is in sheets of 24 as before.

Adhesive. 1 p., magenta; wmk. *Umbrella*.

Jhind.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports the receipt of the current rupee of India surcharged for ordinary use in this State.

Adhesive. 1 r., carmine and green.

Mauritius.—We give an illustration showing the surcharge upon the envelopes and wrappers recently chronicled.



Newfoundland.—We have received the new 3 c., with a portrait of H. R. H. the Duchess of York, apparently suffering from the effects of a severe attack of small-pox. It is intended, we presume, as a warning to anti-vaccinationists, and we trust is not prophetic.

Le T.-P. tells us that the colour of the 2 c. has been changed.

Adhesives. 2 c., carmine.
3 c., orange.

New South Wales.—A correspondent sends us two official envelopes with what is equivalent to the "Penalty" inscription upon the U.S. envelopes of a similar nature. These are *official* of course, and denote that their contents are entitled to pass Post Free; but we cannot call them *stamped* envelopes, and we doubt whether they have any place in a collection of stamps. We do not say that they are not collectible.

New Zealand.—We have received a Registration Envelope from this colony, with an impression of the 3d. postage stamp of 1873 struck on the flap in deep *ultra-marine*. The stamp is enclosed in a single-line frame, with the words "REGISTRATION-FEE" along the left side, and "THREPPENCE" along the right. The space for the address is on the same side as the flap, and has the usual inscriptions above it, with "R" in a circle at the left. There are crossed lines and an inscribed rectangle for the adhesive stamp, as upon our own envelopes, but the reverse side is blank, except for the inscription "Env. No. 66" in the left lower corner. There is also the note "20,000/5/98—2704" on the face of the copy before us, which is size G.

We have since received size K, which has "10,000/5/98—2703" on the face, and "Env. No. 65a" on the back; and size F, which has "REGISTRATION-FEE—THREPPENCE" at the right side of the stamp, "10,000/5/98—2705" on the face, and "Env. No. 67" on the back. They were issued on June 21st.

Reg. Env. 3d., ultramarine; three sizes.

We extract from *The Otago Witness*, of June 16th, the following particulars as to the new issue:—

"I have before me a list of the thirteen new stamps issued, with the number of each that were sent out from England in the first batch. It is as follows:—

½d.	6,000,000	5d.	130,000
1d.	13,000,000	6d.	900,000
2d.	6,000,000	8d.	80,000
2½d. ('error')	218,000	9d.	80,000
2½d. (2nd type)	300,000	1s.	300,000
3d.	300,000	2s.	70,000
4d.	240,000	5s.	35,000

"The new type of the 2½d. was issued on May 5th.

"The 2½d. error was bought up all over the colony (not for use to any extent) for speculative purposes, and a week or so after their being placed on sale were unobtainable at the Post-offices. The Government, realizing that this particular stamp had been a source of enormous profit to the Department, ordered from home a further supply of this error. Last week we were informed by telegraph from Wellington that 'Owing to the continued demand by collectors for the 2½d. stamps in which the name Wakatipu is misspelt Wakitipu, a further supply of 50,000 is now on its way to the colony.' One can hardly blame the Government for taking advantage of a market by increasing the supply of this stamp, but it is anything but good news to those who have laid in large supplies of the first batch with the hope of perhaps doubling their money in a year or two. However, the mere trifle of 50,000 only adds about one-fourth more to the 218,000 already received.

"Attached to the telegram quoted above was the following: 'The following changes in the other stamps are also to be made as soon as practicable: The design at present in use for the 1d. (Lake Taupo) will be used for the 4d., and the present 4d. design (the White Terraces) for the 1d. This was the original intention, but in some way the designs were confused in London. The new 4d. will be

printed in brown and blue tints, which have been so much admired in the present 1d. stamp; but opportunity will be taken to transpose the colours of the new 1d. and 9d. stamps, as being more suitable for the representations of the White and Pink Terraces. Future supplies of all stamps have been ordered to be printed on watermarked paper. The present 1d. design has to be printed in two colours, and is too expensive for a stamp which is used in such large numbers. At the late Postal Congress it was agreed that the colours of the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. stamps of countries within the Postal Union should be uniform. These colours were agreed upon: The ½d., green; 1d., red; 2½d., blue. A bungle has evidently been made here by the authorities, for of the three values the 2½d. is the only one printed in the correct colour. The change in colour to be made of the 1d. and 4d. stamps will bring the 1d. to its correct colour. There will then remain to print the ½d. in green. When this is done we may conclude that the colours will be finally settled—so far as regards these three values. There are only two stamps that have greenish tints—the 6d. is a yellow-green, and the 2s. a blue-green. The latter is a large stamp and not likely to be confused with the ½d., and so will not need any alteration; but the 6d. might, in a bad light, be taken for the ½d., and it may be found necessary to find a new colour for the 6d. But why should not these colours have been all arranged when the order was first given?"

Niger Coast.—*Le T.-P.* announces three new values for this territory, in types similar to those of the current issue. Wmk. Crown and C A, perf. 15.

Adhesives. 6d., yellow-brown.
2s. 6d., olive.
10s., deep violet.



Queensland.—We have received the new 6d. stamp, chronicled in April. It is a wretched specimen of surface-printing, and the figures in the corners are very clumsy, and apparently all four different.

We have also a whole pack of 1½d. cards, with impressed stamp of the design of the current 5d. adhesive in the right upper corner, and a picture of Queensland scenery at the left side. The inscriptions above are in three lines:—"UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE CARTE POSTALE, —QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA. —The Address only to be written on this side." In the left lower corner is the instruction "Date stamp on reverse side," but this was not attended to in the case of a used copy sent us. There are 18 varieties of the picture, which in some cases leaves but little space for the address. The impression is in black throughout.

The L. P. states that the 2½d. and 3d. adhesives have appeared in the current type with figures in the lower corners. We fancy that our contemporary means that the 2½d. has come out in a new colour, and both values with figures in each corner.

Adhesives. 2½d., light red; new type, perf. 12½.
3d., olive-brown " " "
Post Card. 1½d., black on buff; 138x80 mm.

Straits Settlements.—*Selangor.*—*The Ph. J.* of India states that two more values for this State have appeared in "the roaring tiger type." We are not quite sure which this is, our philatelic tigers preserving a discreet silence, but we fancy it is the current design with tiger's head only.

Adhesives. 8 c., lilac and ultramarine.
50 c., green and black.

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—In reference to the error, 5 c., green, which we chronicled in May, a correspondent tells us that one sheet printed in this colour was sold at the Post Office at Montevideo to a business firm, we presume as 2 c. stamps, and several were used without being noticed. At last a clerk in the P.O. spotted one on a letter, with the result that the attention of the postmaster was called to it. He promptly sent to the firm which had bought the sheet, and secured the remainder, some 60 copies, which were distributed (not, we fancy, gratis) among the principal collectors in the place. It seems unnecessary to add that specimens are of great rarity!

Austria.—In addition to the ordinary Post Cards in numerous varieties, which we described last month, there is a set of so-called "CORRESPONDENZ—KARTE," with the 2 kr. stamp, and formula in various languages, employed, we gather, in the transmission of payments of Excise Duties through the Post Office Savings Bank. These cards, which consist of a folded sheet containing several printed forms, appear to us to be of the same class as the Money Order Cards, &c., employed in Bavaria and elsewhere, which have not hitherto been included in English lists of Post Cards.

China.—We have received the new ½ c. stamp, of the same type as the 1 c. chronicled in March.

Adhesive. ½ c., brown.

Ecuador.—The surcharging business is still going on merrily here. We have received three values of the "1897-1898" fiscal stamps, overprinted with a new value across the centre, and the words "CORREOS" above and "OFICIAL" below, all within a single-line rectangular frame.

Mr. Morley tells us of two more of these fiscal stamps employed for postage without any surcharge.

Fiscals used Postally.

Ordinary. 50 c., lilac.
1 s., orange.
Official. 5 c., in green, on 50 cent., lilac.
10 c., in black, on 20 sucres, orange.
20 c. " " on 50 " green.

Egypt.—The surcharge 3 mil. upon the 2 piastres Unpaid Letter stamps appears to be somewhat carelessly done. Mr. Aphonides sends us a specimen, showing two figures "3" in the Arabic overprint, one smaller than the other. The same correspondent tells us that the Soudan stamps will probably be changed before long, as the design is not considered satisfactory, and the size too large for licking in such a dry and thirsty climate. He also points out to us that the packages upon the Camel are addressed in microscopic letters to "Berber" and "Kartoum."

Guatemala.—We give an illustration showing one of the surcharged stamps chronicled last month.



Honduras.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the current 5 c. in red-violet, instead of purple. We should have thought that these terms were almost synonymous, but we do not doubt that there is a change of some kind.

Mexico.—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes a 1 c. wrapper with a new formula, consisting solely of the heading, "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO," and the Arms at the left. It is printed in black and in green, and the size of the wrapper is 85 x 249 mm.

Wappers. 1 c., green; formula in black.
1 c. " " green.

Montenegro.—We have received the new stamps chronicled in June, and we have to correct the descriptions of the colours as below. Of the set before us, the 10 and 25 nov. are perf. 11½, and the other values about 10 or 10½.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 nov., emerald.
	3 " rose-red.
	5 " orange-yellow.
	7 " lilac-grey.
	10 " magenta.
	15 " chocolate-brown.
	25 " dull blue.

Portugal.—*Le C. de T.-P.* announces the issue of a Letter Card of the value of 65 reis, in addition to the adhesives we chronicled last month.

Letter Card. 65 r., grey-blue on azure.

Angra.—The same authority tells us that this fragment of a colony has been provided with the four new adhesives and the letter card chronicled for the mother country.

Funchal.—The series is completed in like manner here.

Horta.—The same values of adhesives and letter card have been supplied to this parish.

Ponta Delgada.—The same here also.

Cape Verde.—We understand that the new sets, type of Angra, etc., for this colony, Guinea, Macao, and Timor, were to be issued on July 1st, the other colonies receiving similar outfits on August 1st. We will give a list when we know of what values each set consists.

Roumania.—*Le T.-P.* states that the remaining values of the Unpaid Letter stamps have appeared with the "P.R." watermark.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 bani, green.
50 " "

Russian Locals.—*Novomoskowsk.*—A correspondent assures us that this local post has been suppressed.

Ossa.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the 2 kopeks of Type 4 in a new colour.

Adhesive. 2 kop., blue-green; perf 11½.

Servia.—*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the 5 par. post card and the 10 par. letter card have appeared in new colours.

Post Card. 5 par., green on buff.
Letter Card. 10 " carmine on green.

Spain.—We have received another War Tax stamp, which is peculiar in not being inscribed "Impuesto de Guerra," but having its special object only indicated in the margins of the sheet. It is of the same design as the new Colonial Postage and Telegraph stamps, but has the date only, "1898-99" in the upper label, and "RECARGO 5 cs." in the lower. The stamps are printed in sheets of 200, in three panes side by side, the centre pane containing 10 horizontal rows of 8 stamps, and the other two 10 rows of 6. Above each pane is the inscription "RECARGO EXTRAORDINARIO DE GUERRA.—60" (or "80") "sellos de 5 céntimos de peseta." This appears to be really a special letter-tax stamp, and should, we think, be chronicled here.

War Tax Stamp. 5 c., black.

Porto Rico.—There is enough surcharging going on here to make philatelists look anxiously for the end of the war and the transfer of this island to the United States. We are shown the 1 mil. of 1896 overprinted "Habilitado—PARA—1898 y 99," in three lines, in *rose*; the 2 mil. of 1893, with "IMPUESTO—DE GUERRA—2 ctvs.," in three



lines, in *violet*; a similar surcharge, with value "5 ctvs.," on the 1 mil. of 1891, in *carmine*; and another with value "2 c. DE PESO," on the 5 c. of 1891, in *red*. The 5 c. on 1 mil. and the 2 c., lilac (or *violet*), mentioned last month, we have seen with double surcharge; and four stamps in an entire sheet of the 2 c. on 5 c. had "C. DE" missing, leaving

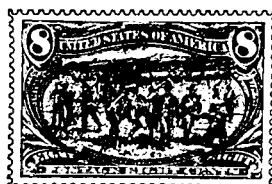
a space between "2" and "PESO." We append a list, as the War Tax stamps appear to be used for postage also.

<i>Adhesive.</i>	1 mil., lilac-brown; rose surcharge.
<i>War Tax.</i>	2 c., violet; violet "
	2 c., " double "
	2 c., red-brown; violet "
	5 c., green " "
	2 c. on 2 mil., red " "
	2 c. on 5 c., green; red "
	2 c. on 5 c., " without "C. DE."
	5 c. on 1 mil., violet; carmine surcharge.
	5 c. on 1 " " double "

United States.—The postage stamps surcharged "I.R." have, of course, been made to do postal duty, and we may expect to see many curiosities of this nature, due to the good nature or carelessness of the Post Office clerks. We have before us an entire envelope franked by a surcharged 2 c. A correspondent assures us that the ½ c. Internal Revenue is *not* printed on rice paper, or used as we stated last month. This is a pity; it seemed a convenient and effective method of collecting the tax.

We learn from the *A. J. of Ph.* that there are two types of the surcharge "I.R." upon the 1 c. postage stamps—one in Roman capitals and the other in *sans-serif* capitals, 6½ mm. high. As these stamps may be found postally used, we suppose we ought to note this fact here.

We give illustrations of the Trans-Mississippian Picture Gallery.



VARIETIES OF MEXICAN SURCHARGES.

By E. D. BACON.

STUDENTS of Mexican stamps will doubtless be interested in learning that I have recently completed the rearrangement of the issues of this country belonging to the "Taping Collection." As, I believe, is generally known, the collection contains that formed by Messieurs Caillebotte, which was in itself one of the most extensive collections of Mexican stamps in existence; it is not surprising therefore that the rearrangement of this country has taken me longer to perform than that of any other in the entire collection, not even excepting the stamps of the Russian Rural Posts.

MM. Caillebotte were two of the earliest philatelists to investigate the complicated system of the almost innumerable surcharges found on the stamps of Mexico. Their writings on this subject, published in the *Timbre-Poste* of 1885 and the *Philatelic Record* of 1885 and 1886, helped in a great measure to explain the principles underlying the method of surcharging, and their indefatigable researches enabled them to compile by far the most complete list of the surcharges that had appeared up to that period. Since then Mr. F. de Coppet, the late Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, and many other collectors have followed in their wake, with the result that much fresh information has step by step been added to our store of knowledge; but notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made, the subject is so vast and complex that there still remain many points in the history of the surcharges that require further elucidation.

In rearranging the stamps at the British Museum, I took as my guide the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, the list of Mexican stamps in which was compiled with the help of Mr. Albert E. Lawrence, an American specialist of this country. The list can only be described as a splendid piece of philatelic work. It bears on its face evidence of great care and patience, and reflects the greatest credit on all concerned in its production. The only criticisms I feel called upon to make are that the varieties of paper found in several of the issues have been, in my opinion, unduly elaborated, and the same remark may be made about what are known as the "graduated" surcharges, many, if not all, of which are due merely to carelessness in applying the surcharge, and cannot be looked upon as true varieties of type. I should also have liked to see fuller particulars given concerning the reprints of some of the earlier issues, about which very little is known in Europe. In going through the list with the Museum Collection I found that I could make many additions here and there, principally to the lists of stamps issued from 1864 to 1867 that were surcharged for use in the sub-districts. This is due to the fact that MM. Caillebotte did not extend their researches to the sub-district varieties, and consequently when I came to rearrange the collection I found quite a number of the sub-district stamps mixed in with the ordinary district surcharges. I have also had the opportunity of looking over a very large collection of Mexican stamps that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, have recently had arranged, and in this I also found several unrecorded varieties. I thought, therefore, that the present was a convenient time to place on record a description of the new varieties I came across in both of these collections, and I hope that the following list may prove useful to some, at any rate, of the specialists who affect the stamps of Mexico.

My readers will please bear in mind that I have taken the Mexican list in the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* as a basis, and that the following are either additions to, or in a few cases corrections of, that list.

August, 1856. To list of District Names add Pachuca, in *red*.

To list of names found twice surcharged add—

Lagos, on 2 reales.	Orizava, on $\frac{1}{2}$ real.
Puebla, on 1 real.	Queretaro, on 2 reales.
Vera Cruz, on $\frac{1}{2}$ real.	Zacatecas, on $\frac{1}{2}$ rl. and 8 rls.

The "Taping Collection" contains two specimens of the 1 real with surcharge "Vera Cruz," further surcharged "Alvarado—Octobre 11, 1858," in two vertical lines of early English characters, with a short dash between the lines. I am unable to say whether this is a surcharge or an obliteration, but from its peculiar character I am in favour of the former theory.

1861. To list of District Names add Saltillo and Tixtla Guerro. (The list gives "Tixtla," so it is probable that the second part of the name, "Guerro," has been omitted in error.)

The collection of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, contains a specimen of the 8 reales, green on brown, surcharged, in *black*, "COMITAN" in small Roman capitals, $12 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The postmark is indistinct, but it is possible to read "Puebla" in the lower curve. Comitán is a town in the State of Chiapas, but I doubt if the stamp in question bears a genuine surcharge.

To list of names found twice surcharged add—

Guanajuato, on 1 real.
Mexico . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Morelia . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ " and 1 real.
Puebla . . . 1 " and 2 reales.
Orizava . . . 1 "
Saltillo . . . 1 "
Tampico . . . 2 "

End of 1863. The "Taping Collection" contains a 4 reales, unsurcharged, on piece of the original letter, postmarked "Nogales."

1864. Page 447. With double surcharge, add Yguala, on 2 reales.

„ 449. To list of District Names add Orizava, 16×2 mm. and no periods.

No. 126 is also found surcharged Puebla, and also Zacatecas.

No. 128 is also found surcharged Jalapa.

To surcharges of Sub-districts add—

Series of Guadalajara.

9 1864 (Tepic) . . . on 167. 1864. 2 reales.

Series of Queretaro.

39 Celaya . . . on 129. 1864. 2 reales.

41 San Juan del Rio . . . „ 129. „ 2 „

52 . . . „ 171. „ 2 „

Series of Puebla.

46 Huamantla . . . on 135. 1864. 2 reales.

47 Tehuacan (no number or year) . . . 4 „

49 Nopalucan . . . on 135. 1864. 2 „

50 Chalchicomula . . . „ 131. „ 1 real.

52 Huajuapán . . . „ 147. „ 2 reales.

53 . . . „ 131. „ 1 real.

55 (Name begins "Mat.") „ 147. „ 2 reales.

61 Tehuacan . . . „ 179. „ 2 „

Series of Guanajuato.

65 Leon . . . on 176. 1864. 1 real.

Mr. S. Chapman tells me "Cancellation No. 1" is that of Leon, and "Cancellation No. 2" is that of Silao. I am also indebted to Mr. Chapman for several other sub-district names.

Series of Chalco.

17	(Name ends "epec")	on 157.	1864.	2 reales.
17	1864 Cuautla (Morelos)	(no number or date)	2	"
25	1864	"	"	2 "

Series of Cordova.

6	Huatusco	on 133.	1864.	2 reales.
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Series of Monterrey.

15	.	on 175.	1864.	2 reales.
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Series of Morelia.

7	.	on 141.	1864.	2 reales.
8	.	" 141.	"	2 "

Series of Pachuca.

3	.	on 151.	1864.	2 reales.
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1864. Page 453. To list of District Names add Tlalpujahua.

Name of Postal District found surcharged twice—

Tampico, on 2 reales, 218. 1864.

No. 203 Zacatecas should be 202 Zacatecas.

To surcharges of Sub-districts add—

Series of Zacatecas.

(1865)	7	1865 (Sombretete)	on 202.	1864.	1 real.
"	10	1865	" 204.	"	1 "

Series of S. L. Potosi.

49	Salinas	on 189.	1864.	$\frac{1}{2}$ real.
53	Matehuala	" 206.	"	2 reales.
55	Venado	" 205.	"	2 "
66	.	" 226.	"	2 "

Series of Queretaro.

(1865)	57	Celaya	on 198.	1864.	2 reales.
"	1	Salamanca	" 241.	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ real.
"	3	San Felipe	" 241.	"	2 reales.

(57 is assigned in the Catalogue to Guanajuato for the 1 real.)

Series of Puebla.

(1865)	73	Chalchicomula	on 190.	1864.	2 reales.
"	80	Palmar	" 213.	"	2 "
"	2	(Name begins "Mat.")	240.	"	2 "

Series of Morelia.

(1865)	2	.	on 220.	1864.	1 real.
"	3	.	" 220.	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
"	10	Patzcuaro	" 220.	"	2 reales.

Series of Pachuca.

(1865)	4	.	on 235.	1864.	1 real.
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1865 Set. Name of Postal District found surcharged twice—

Durango . . . on 1 real, 141. 1865.

S. L. Potosi . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ " 10. "

To the list of numbers add—

1	S. L. Potosi.	2	Orizava.	20	Zacatecas.
48	Mazatlan.	52	Mexico.	107	Orizava.
		156	Vera Cruz.		

Error in date—115 Puebla. 1868 for 1865, on 1 real.

127 Mexico. 8 5 " " " 2 reales.

I have seen a postmarked specimen of the 2 reales 121 Yguala used in Mexico without any apparent additional surcharge.

To surcharges of Sub-districts add—

Series of Guadalupe.

(1866)	19	(Zapotlan)	on 24.	1865.	1 real.
"	23	Zapotlan	" 55.	"	2 reales.
"	30	(Barca)	" 92.	"	2 "
"	36	Zapotlan	" 130 (sic)	"	2 "
"	37	Tepic	" 131.	"	1 real.
"	40	Cocula	" 131.	"	1 rl. & 2 rls.
"	40	(Tecolotlan)	" 131.	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ real.
"	51	Tepic	" 155.	"	2 reales.
"	52	Zapotlan	" 155.	"	2 "
"	8	.	" 211.	"	8 "
"	16	.	" 211.	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ real.

The 1 real and 2 reales surcharged "40 Cocula" are post-marked Tecolotlan, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ real, No. 40, bears the same postmark but is minus the surcharge "Cocula."

Series of Jalapa.

8	1865. Tesiutlan, on 100.	1865.	2 reales.
15	1865. Tesiutlan " 146.	"	2 "

Series of Zacatecas.

10	1865. Aguascaltes	on 20.	1865.	2 reales.
16	1865. (Fresnillo)	" 20.	"	1 real.
26	1865. (Name begins "Sain")	59.	"	2 reales.
41	1865. Aguascaltes	on 102.	"	2 "
71	1865. Aguascaltes	" 148.	"	2 "
78	1865. Aguascaltes	" 148.	"	2 "
81	1865. (Fresnillo)	" 148.	"	2 "

Series of S. L. Potosi.

77	.	on 139.	1865.	1 real.
91	.	" 139.	"	2 reales.
(1866)	12	" 139.	"	1 real.

(No. 77 on the 1 real is given in the Catalogue as on No. 83.)

Series of Queretaro.

18	.	on 11.	1865.	2 reales.
20	San Felipe	" 11.	"	2 "
26	.	" 57.	"	1 real.
28	.	" 38.	"	2 reales.
59	Celaya	" 86.	"	2 "
61	San Luis de la Paz	" 86.	"	2 "
72	Celaya	" 129.	"	1 real.
78	San Luis de la Paz	" 149.	"	1 "
80	Allende (San Miguel de)	" 174.	"	2 reales.
89	Celaya	" 174.	"	2 "

(72 is assigned in the Catalogue to Acambaro.)

Series of Puebla.

24	(Name begins "Mat")	on 8.	1865.	1 real.
36	Huajuaplan	" 56.	"	1 "
43	(Name begins "Mat")	" 87.	"	2 reales.
45	.	" 87.	"	2 "
63	San Martin (Texme-	" 87.	"	1 real.
64	Tehuacan	" 115.	"	2 reales.
83	Huajuaplan	" 156.	"	2 "

Series of Guanajuato.

42	Silao	on 58.	1865.	2 reales.
44	Leon	" 58.	"	1 real.
47	Leon	" 101.	"	1 "
51	Leon	" 130.	"	1 "
(1866)	3	Silao	" 170.	2 reales.
"	6	Penjamo	" 194.	1 real.
"	32	Leon	" 215.	$\frac{1}{2}$ real.

Series of Morelia.

9	.	on 17.	1865.	1 real.
24	Zamora	" 84.	"	2 reales.
(1866)	3	Sahuayo	" 143.	$\frac{1}{2}$ real.

Series of Pachuca.

11	Chico	on 46.	1865.	1 real.
19	Tizayuca	" 73.	"	1 "
32	Mineral del Monte	" 124.	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
(1866)	1	Mineral del Monte	" 199.	1 "

I have seen a specimen of the 2 reales Pachuca, No. 199, postmarked Chico, but without any apparent additional surcharge.

Series of Tulancingo.

9	Tenango	on 113.	1868,	error for 1865.	2 reales.
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Series of Cordova.

5	Huatusco	on 51.	1865.	2 reales.
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Series of Toluca.

9	1865. Tenancingo	on 91.	1865.	2 reales.
20	1865. Tenancingo	" 176.	"	1 real.

No. 27 on the 2 reales, referred to in a note in the Catalogue, is on consignment No. 91.

Series of Chalco.

5	Cuautla (Morelos)	on 95.	1865.	1 real.
8	.	" 12.	"	1 "
9	.	" 209.	"	2 reales.
12	Cuautla (Morelos)	" 103.	"	1 real.
20	Amecameca	" 195.	"	1 "

Series of Apam.

1	.	.	on 25.	1865.	1 real.
14	Otumba	.	"	79.	" 1 "
23	.	.	"	188.	" 1 "

Series of Cuautitlan.

6 or 9 Mexico . . . on 153. 1865. 4 reales.
 1866 Set. Name of Postal District found surcharged twice—
 S. L. Potosi . . on 1 real, 57. 1866.

To the list of numbers add—

- 5 Guadalajara.
- 12 Cuautitlan.
- 36 (Camp:che).
- 115 (Acapulco), not Puebla.
- 118 Pachuca, not Puebla.
- 130 Puebla.

To surcharges of Sub-districts add—

Series of Guadalajara.

10	Tepic	.	on 20.	1866.	2 reales.
10	Tepic	.	"	51.	" 4 "
11	Zapotlan	.	"	51.	" 2 "
13	.	.	"	51.	" 1 real.

No. 11, Zapotlan, on the 2 reales, is given in the Catalogue as on consignment 92.

Series of Jalapa.

3	1866. Tesiutlan	.	on 8.	1866.	2 reales.
6	1866. Tesiutlan	.	"	8.	" 2 "
12	1866. Perote	.	"	69.	" 2 "

(12 is assigned in the Catalogue to Altotonga.)

Series of Zacatecas.

5	1866. (Sombrerete)	.	on 5.	1866.	2 reales.
51	1866. Aguascaltes	.	"	82.	" 2 "

Series of S. L. Potosi.

49	Matehuala	.	on 111.	1866.	2 reales.
55	Venado	.	"	124.	" 2 "

Series of Queretaro.

7	.	.	on 4 (sic.)	1866.	2 reales.
10	Allende (San Miguel de)	.	"	33.	" 2 "
22	Salvatierra	.	"	33.	" 2 "
23	San Juan del Rio	.	"	65.	" 2 "
54	San Juan del Rio	.	"	121.	" 2 "

Series of Puebla.

37	(Name begins "Tlax")	on 53.	1866.	1 real.
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Series of Morelia.

2	Puruandiro	.	on 66.	1866.	2 reales.
4	Zamora	.	"	16.	" 2 "

Series of Pachuca.

?	Mineral del Monte	.	on 118.	1866.	1 real.
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Series of Toluca.

11	1866. Sultepec	.	on 79.	1866.	2 reales.
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Series of Chalco.

7	Amecameca	.	on 76.	1866.	1 real.
11	Amecameca	.	"	76.	" 1 "

Series of Merida.

59	1866. Sisal	.	on 90.	1866.	2 reales.
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1866. Page 462. To list of District Names add Zacatecas. The 13 c. in collection surcharged "Tampico" is a forgery, as likewise are the surcharge and the postmarks on the stamp.

To list of numbers add—

- 2 S. L. Potosi.
- 15 Mexico.
- 72 Vera Cruz.
- 75 Tepic.
- 98 Chalco.
- 119 Mexico.

The specimen of No. 91 in the collection is postmarked Pachuca. The Catalogue gives Puebla for the consignment of this number.

Error—877 Mexico. 50 centavos.

To surcharges of Sub-districts add—

Series of Guadalajara.

19	Tepic	.	on 41.	1866.	7 c.
20	Cocula	.	"	41.	" 7 c., 13 c., 50 c.
34	Tepic	.	"	75.	" 25 c.
35	Zapotlan	.	"	44.	" 7 c.
37	.	.	"	41.	" 50 c.
37	.	.	"	75.	" 13 c.

Series of Jalapa.

16	1866	.	on 51.	1866.	50 c.
18	"	.	"	51.	" 7 c.

Series of Zacatecas.

*96	1866. Aguascalientes	.	on 68	1866.	25 c.
75	" Aguascalientes	.	" 109 (sic)	"	25 c.

Series of S. L. Potosi.

2	Venado	.	on 12.	1866.	25 c.
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Series of Queretaro.

5	.	.	on 6.	1866.	25 c.
18	.	.	"	6.	" 13 c.
20	.	.	"	33.	" 25 c.
21	San Juan del Rio	.	"	6.	" 25 c.
25	Allende (San Miguel de)	.	"	49.	" 13 c.
30	San Luis de la Paz	.	"	77.	" 25 c.
33	San Juan del Rio	.	"	103.	" 25 c.

Series of Puebla.

15	.	.	on ?.	1866.	7 c.
31	San Martin (Telmelucan)	.	"	46.	" 13 c.
36	Nopalucan	.	"	82.	" 25 c.
42	Tepeji	.	"	82.	" 13 c. and 25 c.
44	Tehuacan.	.	"	82.	" 7 c.
†47	Acatzingo	.	"	82.	" 25 c.
60	Tehuacan	.	"	46.	" 50 c.

Series of Guanajuato.

2	Yrapuato	.	on 4.	1866.	25 c.
7	Leon	.	"	4.	" 25 c.
9	Yrapuato	.	"	4.	" 25 c.
10	Silao	.	"	4.	" 25 c.
14	.	.	"	83.	" 13 c.
15	Yrapuato	.	"	83.	" 13 c.
24	.	.	"	83.	" 13 c.

Series of Morelia.

4	Uruapam	.	on 16.	1866.	25 c.
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Series of Cordova.

2	Paso del Macho	on 8.	1866.	25 c.
4	Vera Cruz	"	45.	" 50 c.
8	Paso del Macho	"	45.	" 13 c.

Series of Merida.

2	1866. Sisal	.	on 52.	1866.	13 c.
14	1866. Sisal	.	"	52.	" 25 c.
38	1866	.	"	110.	" 25 c.
40	1866. Sisal	.	"	110.	" 25 c.

Series of Lagos.

28	.	.	on 22.	1866.	25 c.
37	.	.	"	96.	" 13 c.

(To be continued.)

TAHITI COUNTERFEITS.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, BY W. SELLSCHOPP.

FROM the very beginning the stamps of Tahiti have had a special attraction for the San Francisco collectors, even for those who did not have the least liking for the manifold other issues of the French colonies. This is only natural. What little bands connect that far-away group of islands with the outer world go nearly all through the metropolis of

* Perhaps an error for "69."
 † This is a very interesting stamp. Consignment 47 was sent to Chiautla, but apparently a sheet of 25 c. with this number was forwarded by mistake to Acatzingo.

the Pacific, and by far the larger part of the mail, which arrives once a month by one of the little trading vessels, *City of Papete*, *Tropic Bird*, and *Galilee*, either stays right here or at least passes through San Francisco.

In the early eighties, when those four old rare surcharges made their appearance, San Francisco had already its quota of keen and experienced philatelists who appreciated these stamps and have kept and treasured them ever since. But philately in general and prices in special had not yet reached their high standing, and what was left after the leading lights had taken their pick was scattered at small prices all over the world, in no place staying together in quantities. To-day a lucky finder may pick up once in a great while one of these rare stamps in an unpretentious boy's collection of fifteen years ago or something of that kind, but it is generally of little use to write to dealers about them; they are not in stock, except with one dealer, philatelic expert, member, even officer, of various societies, but not of the American Philatelic Association. He has plenty of them to supply the market. The only trouble is his Tahitis are of a rather different type from the genuine Tahiti that we refer to; in fact, we will go one step further—his Tahiti stamps are, in our opinion, nothing but out-and-out rank counterfeits. We are glad to notice that our opinion about these stamps is shared by two experts, to whom certain stamps which the dealer in question had sold as genuine were submitted for examination. We have a high enough opinion about the experience and knowledge of this philatelic expert to believe that he fully knows the true nature of the stamps which he sells. But such knowledge did not in the least prevent him to sell these stamps to the very people who, by their indorsement in another French colonial matter, had shown him such an amount of undeserved kindness.

Our little discovery came about in this way. One day a friend of ours showed us a sheet with French colonial stamps left with him by —. We do not claim to be experts in the surcharges of St. Pierre et Miquelon, etc., represented on this sheet. Perhaps they were genuine, although we have no special reason to believe so; but the Tahiti we had handled before, in fact we had just one of the 5 on 20 in stock, and that was entirely different from the copy on the sheet. This was interesting. We had every reason to believe our used copy genuine, but we wanted further material for our investigation, and our friends, Messrs. W. Loy, W. A. Cooper, and H. C. Mangles, whom we thank herewith, were kind enough to furnish such material in the shape of the genuine stamps from their collections. We also put this matter before another prominent collector in this city, and from him were invited to look over his collection, as he had bought quite a few French colonial stamps from the same dealer. In his collection we found the best material for our little study, a whole nest full of Tahiti provisionals, surcharge inverted, to the right and to the left, a finer variety than any of the old-time collectors could show, who depended for these stamps on the few business houses trading with Papete, but lo! and beware, all of that peculiar type so distinctly different from the old genuine ones.

The investigation in this matter, in order to be thorough, took quite a little time, and as we made no secret about our intentions, it is probable that all parties interested knew that the results of our work would appear in print. In this connection one cannot help but notice an article touching this field in the *Weekly Era* of May 21st. In that article the philatelic public is warned against counterfeits of Tahiti stamps coming from various points of the globe, but not further west than St. Louis. The article also tries to make us believe that there are different types of the genuine surcharges. This new theory, however, is not shared by the authorities. All the old Tahiti surcharges represented at

present in San Francisco collections and absolutely known to be genuine are of only one type for each value.

The *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* describes very minutely only one type, and Mr. Wm. Herrick, a well-known authority on French colonials, answers in one of the following numbers of the *Era* most ably the above-mentioned article, "which contains a misstatement I would like to correct." *Was such a misstatement, in the first place, made for lack of better knowledge, or for some other reason?* The answer to this question we leave to our readers. Mr. Herrick flatly denies the existence of any different types on the 1884 issue, of which only the following small quantities were printed: 1900 5 on 20, 400 10 on 20, and 1850 25 c. on 1 fr., and concludes his article with the following very timely remark: "Should collectors believe in the existence of four types, they would be in danger of accepting as genuine some of the numerous counterfeits that flood the market. They should remember that there is only one type for each value, and, as the stamps are rare, examine very critically those offered them."

Some of the stamps sold by the party referred to, in all

Tahiti and 5 Obock, besides 1 Obock 15 c., blue, that the publishers of this paper had sold, were sent to our friend Mr. John N. Luff for examination. Here is what Mr. Luff has to say about them:—

"I am returning with this the Tahiti and Obock stamps sent me for examination. I have carefully examined those you sent and a number of other copies, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing the Obock surcharges, with the exception of the 15 c., blue, forgeries. As you have remarked, the colour of the ink is altogether wrong, and also the shape of many of the letters. You will note that the first 'o' is much too pointed. The second has a break in the top. The 'c' is quite out of shape, and the 'k' is the worst imitation of the lot. The diagonal lines meet the vertical too high up, and the right lower leg is broken.

"In the Tahiti I find many differences in the 25 on 35 c. The flag of the '5' extends too high up, the 'c' is too large and placed too high, the bars are too far apart, and the lower one does not bend down at the right as is the case in all genuine copies that I have seen. The ink also is quite incorrect.

"It is much more difficult to express an opinion about the 5 c. and 10 c. on 20 c. I do not like the looks of them, but I prefer not to commit myself at present. I am taking the liberty of sending your stamps to Mr. Wm. Herrick, and shall ask him to send you his opinion. I do not think there is a better authority on stamps of the French colonies than he is, and I should accept, without any hesitation, whatever he says. I do not place the slightest value on the statement that there were several types of each of these surcharges. Had there been we would, no doubt, have known it many years ago, and all the undoubted copies would not have been of one type, and the newly discovered ones all in the hands of one dealer, whose reputation for enterprises in this line is notorious. There would have been no occasion to make four or five varieties of hand-stamp for a limited provisional issue.

"You are entirely at liberty to make any use of this statement as you may see fit. Yours truly,

"JOHN N. LUFF."

Mr. Herrick has the following remarks to make:—

"DEAR SIR,—My friend Mr. Luff sent for my examination the enclosed Tahiti and Obock stamps which you had sent to him. I did not have to examine them very closely or take measurements to decide that they were counterfeits. The three 5 on 20 Tahitis are forgeries; the 'c' is too high, too oval, and too much closed. The four 10 on 20 are also counterfeits; the cipher of '10' is too thin and not round enough; the 'c' is also not round enough.

"The Obock surcharges are all forgeries with the exception of the 15 c. postage. I have a number of Obock stamps, and on some the surcharge is more or less blurred, but none of them have the peculiar lower oblique stroke of the 'k'

which you find on all of the submitted stamps; besides this the ink of the surcharge on the 10, 30, and 60 ones would be enough to condemn them.

"Very truly yours,
"WM. HERRICK."

After the minute description of the counterfeits by the two gentlemen it is not necessary to add our own remarks about distinctions between genuine and counterfeits.

We hope that the labour and expense that we have taken to reach the results herewith presented to the Society and to the philatelic brotherhood in general will be of some use as well as interest to our fellow-philatelists, and if they are sufficient to save collectors from being deceived by a swindler we shall feel well repaid for the outlay. We had intended to publish names in full, but our lawyer informed us that in a libel suit that might probably follow such action on the "vindication theory," the party in question would have nothing to lose and only to gain; while it would be easy for us to prove the true character of the stamps to philatelists, it might not be so easy to do so to an every-day jury, ignorant of the importance of keeping counterfeit stamps out of the market, and at the best the defence would cost us a considerable outlay. We therefore abstain from doing so, and are willing to examine, free of charge, any Tahiti surcharges of 1882 and 1884 sent to us.—*From Philatelic Facts and Fancies.*

How much longer, we wonder, will certain prominent philatelists of San Francisco continue to back up the person alluded to in the above article? They have no excuse for being ignorant of the nature of the things with which he is supplying them, and which he advertises in various journals both directly and indirectly. It is as surprising as it is discreditable to philatelic journalism that papers written by this person should be printed and reprinted in our periodicals, papers the object of which is perfectly well known to every philatelist of any experience.—ED. M. J.

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 200, Vol. viii.)

SPAIN.

DECEMBER, 1868.

Change of colour of the stamp of 1868.

19 cuartos, brown; III.

19 ,, deep brown; III.

Variety. Flaw in letters "UA" of "CUARTOS."

19 cuartos, brown; I.



1 JANUARY, 1869.

25 mils., blue (shades); XI.

50 ,, purple ,, XVI., I.

100 ,, brown ,, IX.

200 mils., green (shades); IX., I (pen stroke).

Variety. Imperf.

50 mils., purple; II. (pair).

Forgeries.

50 mils., purple; I., I.

Stamps of 1868 and 1869, surcharged "HABILITADO POR LA NACION."



(a) For use throughout Spain; *black* surcharge.

25 mils., blue; II., I.
50 ,, purple; IV., I.
100 ,, brown; II.
200 ,, green; III.
19 cuartos, brown; I.

Double surcharge.

50 mils., purple; I.

(b) For use in Andalusia.

1. *Blue* surcharge.

25 mils., blue; III.
50 ,, purple; V., I.
100 ,, brown; II., 2.
200 ,, green; III., I.
19 cuartos, brown; II.

2. *Black* surcharge.

50 mils., purple; I.
200 ,, green; I.

3. *Red* surcharge.

50 mils., purple; I.

The same stamps, surcharged "HPN" in an oval, in *black*, for use in the province of Murcia.

25 mils., blue; I.
50 ,, purple; 3.
100 ,, brown; 3.
200 ,, green; I.

The same stamps, surcharged "HABILITADO POR LA NACION" (within two concentric ovals), in *blue*, for use in Saragossa.

50 mils., purple; I.

Forged surcharges, somewhat similar to those under (a) above, formerly supposed to have been used in the province of Salamanca.

1. In *black*.

25 mils., blue; II., I.
50 ,, purple; III.
100 ,, brown; I., I.
200 ,, green; III., I.
19 cuartos, brown; I.

2. In *blue*.

25 mils., blue; I.
50 ,, purple; I.
100 ,, brown; I.
200 ,, green; I.
19 cuartos, brown; I.



Used in the province of Valladolid; *black* surcharge.

25 mils., blue; I.
50 ,, purple; I., 2.
100 ,, brown; I.
200 ,, green; I.
19 cuartos, brown; I.



Used in the province of Viscaya; *black surcharge.*

- 50 mils., purple; I.
- 100 ,, brown; I.
- 200 ,, green; I.

Various local varieties of surcharge.

1. In *ultramarine.*

- 100 mils., brown; I.
- 200 ,, green; I.

2. In *black.*

- 50 mils., purple; I.
- 100 ,, brown; I.
- 200 ,, green; I.
- 19 cuartos, brown; I.

3. In *blue.*

- 50 mils., purple; I.
- 200 ,, green; I.

Bogus surcharge of a lion (?) and flag, with "H" above and "P" and "N" below, in *black.*

- 200 mils., green; I.



I JANUARY TO I JUNE, 1870.

Engraved by Señor E. Julia, and typographed in white on coloured paper. Perf. 14.

- 1 mil., purple on yellow; VI.
- 1 ,, ,, yellow-buff; III.
- 1 ,, ,, pale pink; IV., 1.
- 1 ,, ,, salmon; XI.
- 2 mils., black on yellow; III., 1.
- 2 ,, ,, salmon; VIII., 1.
- 2 ,, ,, pale pink; III.
- 4 ,, bistre-brown; XI.
- 10 ,, pink; VIII., III. (showing a hair printed across the strip of three stamps).
- 10 ,, pale rose; IV.
- 10 ,, deep rose; III., 1.
- 25 ,, bluish lilac; IX., 1.
- 25 ,, lilac; VIII., 2.
- 25 ,, violet; VIII., 1.
- 50 ,, blue to bright ultramarine; XI., 1.
- 100 ,, red-brown (shades); XI., 1.
- 200 ,, brown ,, XVII.
- 400 ,, green ,, X.
- 1 escudo 600 mils., dull lilac; VII.
- 2 escudos, blue; VII.
- 12 cuartos, red-brown (shades); XIX., 2.
- 19 ,, yellow-green ,, VI.

Forgery.

- 200 mils., pale brown; I (with circular punch).

I OCTOBER, 1872.

The $\frac{1}{4}$ c. de peseta engraved by Señor Don Luis Plañol, the other types by Señor E. Julia. Typographed on white paper. Perf. 14.



- $\frac{1}{4}$ c. de p., ultramarine; IV. (4 blocks of 4).
- 2 mils., lilac; VII.
- 2 ,, slate-purple; VI.
- 2 ,, violet; V., 1.
- 5 c. de p., pale green; III.
- 5 ,, deep green; III., II. (deep green).
- 6 ,, blue (shades); VI.
- 10 ,, reddish lilac; VIII.
- 12 ,, pale lilac; IX., 1.
- 12 ,, bluish lilac; IV., 1.
- 25 ,, brown (shades); VII., 2.
- 40 ,, chestnut; VI.
- 50 ,, green; VI.
- 1 peseta, lilac; VI.
- 4 pesetas, chestnut; IV.
- 10 ,, green; IV.

Proofs, etc.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ c. de p., ultramarine; II. (2 blocks of 4, double printed).
- $\frac{1}{4}$ c. de p., black on buff; I. (block of 4).
- 40 ,, blue; I.

Forgery.

- 25 c. de p., brown.

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

MESSRS. SMYTH & NICOLLE, well-known dealers of Sydney, New South Wales, have favoured us with the following copy of a letter from the Postmaster of Western Australia. This seems to us to prove that the Express stamps were undoubtedly used, although they were issued illegally. Even if this was the case they seem to us to be collectible, as they actually franked letters over a district where there was no Government Post at that period.

[Copy.]

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, PERTH,

"June 6th, 1898.

"GENTLEMEN,—Replying to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I beg to inform you that the 'Express Carrying Company of Coolgardie' did illegally issue the stamps in question; but as soon as my attention was drawn to it I directed them to cease issuing them, as being contrary to the Post Office Act, which provides for a heavy penalty for such contravention of the law.

"I am, gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed) R. A. SHOEL,

"Postmaster-General and General Supt. of Telegraphs.

"Messrs. SMYTH & NICOLLE."

**Ivory Rule
for measuring
surcharges, etc.**

WE have to draw the attention of our readers to a new, and what will, we believe, be found a very useful little instrument, suitable for measuring surcharges, or for counting the number of perforations in 2 centimetres. Particulars with illustration of this rule will be found in our advertisement columns.

* * *

**Moldavia
27 Paras.**

THE Secretary of the Expert Committee of the German Association, whose address is at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, asks us to insert the following notice, which explains itself:—

[Translation.]

"CHARLOTTENBURG, July 20th, 1898.

"MOLDAU 27 Para.

"In order to protect collectors from great injury, we offer to expertize all Moldavia stamps of 27 Para free of cost until further notice, and without charging the usual fees.

"We recommend all possessors of the above stamps to avail themselves of this offer in their own interests.

"We seek old Moldavia obliterations on whole letters (without stamps), especially the 'FOKSCHANI' in a double circle, in any quantity. All specimens to be sent to 'Herr Prem.-Lieutenant Ohrt, Goethe Strasse 76, Charlottenburg, bei Berlin.'"

The above is issued by the "Germania" Association of German Stamp Collecting Societies, and from the Central Address for Examination of Stamps.

* * *

**An Argentine
Fiscal,**

WE have to go abroad to hear of what is said to have taken place in London; we have heard nothing about the matter value £250!!! here, and venture very much to doubt the accuracy of the report which is given in *Die Post* of August 1st last. A translation of the paragraph in question is given below, and we shall be glad if any of our friends who are fiscal collectors would inform us if there is any truth in this report, as it would be interesting to know if any fiscal stamp ever fetched such an enormous price as £250. We do not doubt the rarity of the stamp, because personally we know nothing at all about fiscals, but we certainly do not think that any fiscal has fetched such a price as that now reported, and we should like to know the truth of the matter.

"An Argentine stamp has lately been sold in London for £250. It is a stamp for use in the Customs, and when new has a face value of £280, or 1400 pesos. The stamp is 3 cm. high, 2 cm. broad, blue, and has in the middle a genius who hurls lightning from the clouds at several ships nearing harbour. '1400 pesos' stands at the bottom. The stamp is one of the greatest rarities."

* * *

Duty on Stamps as follows, in reference to a parcel sent to the Cape of Good Hope. "To my astonishment a duty of nine per cent. was demanded on the last parcel. As I could find nothing in the customs tariff book to justify this imposition I paid the amount demanded (6s. 3d.) under protest, and immediately applied to the Collector of Customs for a refund. To this I received a reply that as 'no provision exists in the Customs Union Tariff for the free admission of postage stamps, they are liable to a duty of nine per cent. on their current value at the place whence imported' (1) It will thus be more economical if I order in future small quantities at a time, to be sent by letter post, as bulky looking packets invite inspection from the customs officials, while letters pass unnoticed."

WE should like to draw the attention of the various Philatelic Societies of South Africa to this matter, and trust that they will bring it under the notice of the proper authorities, and take means to have stamps put on the free list when the tariffs are next revised. In the United States, when Mr. McKinley was elected President, and when the

new tariffs were being revised, special care was taken by collectors that postage stamps should be on the free list, the result being that there is no hindrance to the extensive trade done between this country and America in stamps; we regret to find that it is one of our own colonies that has taken this rather unusual step, and hope that every means will be taken to enforce a revision of the tariff in this particular case.

* * *

The Power of that esteemed Society with the mysterious four initials seems to have great weight, although here in London (we are sorry to say) the stamps that are banned by the Society seem to us to sell just as well as those that are accepted as above reproach. The following cutting, which is from the *Melbourne Journal of Commerce*, may have some little interest in connection with this matter:—

"Owing to the decision of the English dealers in stamps not to recognize them, the Jubilee 'charity' issue made by the Victorian Post Office Department of 40,000 rd. stamps at 1s., and 10,000 2½d. stamps at 2s. 6d. has not proved an unqualified success. The latter were all sold, but a considerable number of the former (1200) are on hand. The department has accounted for £2950 worth sold, and has handed £2637s. 1d. to the Treasurer for distribution, that being the net sum after deducting the full value and cost of printing the issue."

* * *

WE are favoured with a copy of an official Destruction of circular, which was published in the *Daily Plates of old News of St. John's, Newfoundland*, on Newfoundland June 29th last, and which we annex here—
Stamps. with.

"PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

"The following is published for general information:—

"SECRETARY'S OFFICE, June 28th, 1898.

[Copy.]

"OTTAWA, May 27th, 1898.

"I hereby certify that I was present with the Auditor-General of Newfoundland (Mr. Berteau) and did see the following plates of Newfoundland Postage Stamps destroyed this day:—

"One plate, ½ cent postage; one plate, 1 cent postage; one plate, 2 cent postage; two plates, 3 cent postage; one plate, 5 cent postage; one plate, 10 cent postage.

"(Signed) G. B. BURLAND,

"President British American Bank Note Co., Ottawa.

"(Countersigned) F. C. BERTEAU."

An esteemed friend in Newfoundland informs us that the notice refers to the plates of the following stamps, which may, therefore, now be inclined to rise in value, and should be a pretty fair investment at current prices, because, as far as we can ascertain, there are no large remainders of any of them.

1880. 1 c., brown; 2 c., green; 3 c., blue; 5 c., blue.

1887. ½ c., red; 1 c., green; 2 c., orange; 3 c., brown; 10 c., black.

1890-95. ½ c., black; 3 c., slate.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the last number of our *Journal*. In most cases the books are arranged after our current Catalogue, although in some cases, where it is intended to rewrite the list for the next edition of our Catalogue, the arrangement in the stock books that has been adopted is that of the new lists which will appear in next year's Catalogue. The most important feature, however, is of course not the arrangement, but the prices, and we would draw the attention of collectors to the considerable modifications that have been made in a number of cases where, in our opinion, prices had been unduly driven up. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our

friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the stock books that are arranged from this date forward will be found to be very moderate, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books. The following is a list of those books arranged since the last list published :—

	VALUE.
Western Australia	£644
Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, and Sierra Leone	582
India	135
Canada, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island	476
Cyprus	
Barbados	
St. Vincent	
Virgin Isles, Jamaica, Montserrat, and Leeward Isles	
St. Christopher and Grenada	

BOUND copies of the *Monthly Journal* for the year ending June 30th last are **The Monthly Journal**, now ready, and can be supplied at the price of 5s., post-free 5s. 5d.

Vol. 8.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the advisability of completing their sets of the *Monthly Journal* (bound volumes) as soon as possible, as the earlier volumes are running very short, and in many cases it will be impossible for us to bind them again, as various odd numbers are sold right out, and we shall not of course be able to reprint them. Volume 1 is entirely out of print. We should be glad to buy any good bound copies at 12s. 6d. each. Of Vol. 2 we have very few copies left, and the price is now 10s. Vols. 3 to 6 inclusive are price 7s. each, Vols. 7 and 8 5s. each. The complete set of seven volumes (being Vols. 2 to 8 inclusive) can be supplied at the greatly reduced price of £2 2s. net, carriage paid.

THE PHILATELIC LAUNDRY.

"'Orrid, yer washup."—DICKENS.*

WE have read in various places of late an amusing article entitled, "How to Determine Cancelled Stamps." *Determine* appears to be Trans-Atlantic (or perhaps Trans-Mississippi) for *detect*, for that, we gather, is what the writer of the article means, as it describes two methods for discovering whether an apparently *unused* stamp has or has not been produced by cleaning a cancelled copy.

Stamp-cleaning, in the sense not of merely removing superfluous dirt, grease, or discolouration, but of converting used specimens into apparently unused, has become so common of late years, and is now so skilfully carried out, that any ready means of detecting such a fraud will be welcomed by collectors even more warmly than by the Postal and Revenue Departments, which are also interested in the cleaning question.

The first method suggested is a simple and harmless one. It consists in having the stamp photographed, when, in many cases (according to the writer of the article), distinct traces of the obliteration will appear in the photograph, although quite invisible upon the stamp. The second is a rather violent method. The stamp is dipped into a boiling solution of caustic potash, washed, treated with acetic acid, washed again, and then (what is left of it) carefully dried. "The only inconvenience of this method," as the writer naively remarks, is that "the colour of the stamp disappears completely." If, therefore, the stamp had not been cleaned, the bold experimenter is left with a piece of blank paper; if it had been cleaned, his bit of paper shows traces of the

cancellation. This method should be a valuable one for collectors of obscure postmarks, and we can confidently recommend it also to the Inland Revenue Department; for the ordinary philatelist it has its drawbacks. We are reminded of a tale, quite true we believe, which was related many years ago of an eminent collector who had invented a sure test for the genuineness of a certain great rarity. As in the present case, the doubtful stamp was to be immersed in some chemical solution; if the impression at once disappeared, the happy owner might be sure that he had been in possession of a genuine copy; if, on the other hand, the impression remained unchanged, it was certainly a forgery! Even then there were collectors who did not consider a test of this kind entirely satisfactory, and we fear that such will be found to be the case still.

But the ingenious inventor of tests for cleaned stamps appears to us to lose sight entirely of the real reason why an intelligent collector prefers an unused copy of a stamp to a used one. It is not because the one possesses a postal value of a few pence, or even of a few shillings, which the other has lost, but simply because the unused copy is a better specimen of the stamp than the defaced copy. That is the true reason, and no other should be taken into consideration. The mere fact that a stamp is unused, and would pass for postage, should add nothing to its value if it is a damaged or worn specimen. Now cleaned stamps, as a rule (we do not say without exception), are not brilliant copies. They may be so skilfully cleaned that they would pass for postage, they may even show no trace of obliteration to the eye of a philatelist, but they usually have lost their pristine beauty, and are but second-rate specimens. It seems to us that it matters very little whether such copies are recognized as cleaned, or whether they figure as inferior unused; their value to the philatelist should be the same in either case, a little more or a little less, according to condition, than that of a fine used specimen. On the other hand, if the stamp has been so cleaned that it shows no sign of deterioration, even when examined with a magnifying glass, but is as bright and clear as ever, we are inclined to think that it is of small consequence to us collectors whether it was ever obliterated or not. Some stamps will survive triumphantly treatment which would utterly ruin others, and if a collector obtains a really immaculate copy, the fact that it has been used, if such is the case, need not trouble him much.

Let us take an extreme instance, the circumstances of which we can vouch for. Some twenty years ago we had a few old Mauritius stamps, and among them a couple of the One Penny lithographed with Greek border, which we were soaking off fragments of original letters. To our surprise the whole of the obliteration washed off these two stamps, they having been gummed on the face as well as on the back by the person who had used them. What were we to call these? They had certainly been used, they were equally certainly cleaned, but the result was two absolutely immaculate copies, upon which neither photography nor caustic potash would have discovered a postmark. We fear that they went into our collection (no longer, alas! in our possession) as the only two unused (?) copies of that stamp which we obtained during a three years' sojourn in the island!

The moral aspect of the question is another matter. It is just as dishonest to clean a stamp for the purpose of getting a higher price for it from a collector, as it is to clean it for the purpose of using it over again; but collectors have laid themselves open to this nature of fraud by the extraordinary value which some of them seem to attach to a specimen, not because it is especially fine, but simply because it is, or appears to be, *unused*. The dealers are to blame to some extent, of course, but after all the price a dealer asks is that which he expects to find some collector will give; it is the natural and intelligible demand of advanced collectors for *immaculate* copies that has put up the prices all round for *unused*—a term which the less experienced collector is inclined to take far too literally. We by no means abandon the position which we have always maintained, namely, that, other things being equal, an unused copy is always a better specimen than a used one; but we must see that other things are equal. A brilliant, lightly-cancelled specimen must be compared with an equally brilliant uncancelled one, not with a second-rate unused specimen, which might be available for postage, but is probably a far less desirable representative of the stamp.

* Philatelic quotations, culled from authors who were supposed to be innocent of all knowledge of our science, are the fashion just now.

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 eleventh meeting of the season was held on March 18th.

The receipt from Mr. Beckton of a copy of his work on the Stamps of Greece was directed to be acknowledged with the thanks of the Society.

Mr. Castle then gave a display of the Cantonal and First Federal Issues of the stamps of Switzerland, in which the whole of these interesting stamps were with one exception shown in unused condition.

THE twelfth meeting of the season was held on April 1st.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield read some further "Notes on the Stamps of Bolivia," and called attention to a new danger to collectors in the appearance, at the end of last year, of a set of reprints of the stamps of the first issue. After explaining that he was first inclined to the opinion that the stamps were proofs, Mr. Oldfield produced a number of specimens which had been offered to him, accompanied by the original certificate from the Acting Postmaster-General of La Paz, vouching for the stamps being "legitimate and authentic," and printed from the original plates. Many of the specimens submitted for examination bore obliterations intended to represent postmarks, and Mr. Oldfield described in detail such other differences as he had been able to detect for the guidance of members in distinguishing between the originals and the reprints.

THE thirteenth meeting was held on April 15th.

Mr. Thomas Girtin, proposed by Mr. Selby, and seconded by the Secretary, was elected a member of the Society.

The Secretary read a paper by Mr. Oliver Firth on the "Dies of the Stamps employed for the Registered Envelopes of Great Britain," containing a large amount of information on the subject dealt with, which will be read with interest when it is printed in the *London Philatelist*.

Mr. T. W. Hall then produced for inspection by those present his very fine collection of the stamps of "Colombia," reading a series of notes on the various issues, with additional observations on many of the questions arising in relation to the stamps under consideration.—*The London Philatelist*.

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.

May 19.—Paper, "Stamps of Egypt," Mr. G. Johnson.

Messrs. L. C. Raphael, N. J. Vidovich, W. Bretschneider, and L. A. Sanderson were unanimously elected members.

Mr. G. Johnson read his paper on the stamps of Egypt, illustrating it by means of his collection. The two types of each value in the first issue, and the minor varieties of the second issue, received careful attention.

THE PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—MAJOR G. H. W. STOCKDALE, R.E.

THE fifteenth ordinary meeting of the seventh session was held at No. 9a, Princess Square, on May 4th. The date for the annual meeting was fixed for May 25th. The main item on the agenda was to accept the resignation of Mr. Miller as Hon. Sec., Treasurer, and Exchange Secretary. After some remarks by the Chairman the following resolution, on the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. H. W. Mayne, and supported by Mr. Walker, was passed:—

"That this Society receives and accepts Mr. Miller's resignation as Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Secretary with extreme regret, and begs to record its sense of its indebtedness to him for the valuable services he has rendered during the three years he has held the offices. It also begs to express a hope that the reason of his resignation, *i.e.*, his proceeding to London, may result in the achievement of his immediate object and his future general welfare."

Mr. W. E. Harvey at the same time resigned his office of Assistant-Secretary. This was accepted with extreme regret, and a hearty vote of thanks accorded him for the valuable services he had rendered. Mr. W. A. Walker, of Garfield House, Stoke, Devonport, was then unanimously elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and Dr. C. E. Russel Rendle, of 7, Buckland Terrace, Plymouth, was appointed Exchange Secretary. A paper from Mr. Walker followed bearing on certain issues of the stamps of the British South Africa Company and of the second Republic of the Transvaal, and special attention was called to varying peculiarities of type and surcharge.

THE sixteenth ordinary meeting of the seventh session was held on May 18th. The Rev. E. A. Donaldson contributed a paper on the stamps of Russia, dealing fully with varieties of paper, watermark, perforation, etc.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. W. W.—(1) The New South Wales 3d, wmk. "10," perf. 10 x 12, does not appear to have been previously noted. (2) A considerable quantity of Nova Scotia remainders came upon the market some two years ago, and caused a great fall in the prices. (3) If you look again at the Note, you will see that Nos. 23 and 24 New South African Republic are mentioned with the date Jan. 4, 1887, and that the earliest date is Jan. 24, 1886.

E. B. H.—The plates for the St. Vincent stamps do not fit the sheets of Crown & CA paper. Your block is printed partly on the space between two panes, which is watermarked with the word "CROWN." B.S.A. No. 47 is wmkd. Crown & CA, not Anchor.

M. F. E.—The new 2d. Cape of Good Hope has been coming over in ordinary course for the last few months, and the new 3d. and 4d. have reached us on letters quite recently. They appear now to be in regular use.

H. H. M.—We are very much obliged for your letter. We note your remarks on the spelling of Russian names; they are spelt, we believe, consistently in accordance with the English pronunciation of the letters (with a note that "e" is pronounced "ye," &c.) in the new Imperial Album, and the same spelling will be followed in the next edition of the Catalogue. The Laishev and Novouzensk stamps have been noted in the *Monthly Journal*. We believe there is no doubt that Type 2 of the Vessiegonsk was not issued till 1873, in spite of the date "1870" upon the stamps.

H. A. I.—We have not at present access to any stock of Universal Private Telegraph Co.'s stamps, but we are told of the 1s. with control No. 2936 in red, and 9831 in green, and the 6d. with No. 1372 in lilac and 9672 in blue—the brown numbers on the 1s. and the lilac on the 6d. appear to be the earliest.

NOTE.—We beg again to draw the attention of our readers to the fact that subscriptions to the *Monthly Journal*, orders for Catalogues and other publications, &c., should be addressed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., not to the Editor of the *Monthly Journal*, whose letters sometimes remain unopened for some days.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIA.

1890-91. Type 9; perf. 13 to 13½. s. d.

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, and 50 kr. Set of 11 unused and original gum 10 6

N.B.—This set with the small perf. is *rare*, having only been in use for a short time.

BARBADOS.

Special prices for current Jubilee and last issue stamps.

1892-96. Small size.

½d., ¾d., 1d., 2½d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 10d., and 2/6; set of 9 7 6

1897. Large size.

½d., ¾d., 1d., 2½d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 10d., and 2/6; set of 9 6 6

BRAZIL.

1898. New Type. Wrappers.

40 reis, yellow on buff 0 1 | 60 reis, brown on buff 0 2

Envelope.

100 reis, red on white wove 0 2

BRITISH GUIANA.

July, 1898 (dated 1897) Superb native views; wmk. Crown and CC; perf. 14.

1 c., black and carmine (Mount Roraima) 0 1

2 c., brown and blue (Kaieteur Falls) 0 2

5 c., green and brown (Mount Roraima) 0 4

10 c., black and carmine (Kaieteur Falls) 0 8

15 c., brown and blue (Mount Roraima) 1 0

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

1890. Stamp of Great Britain. Surcharged ("Bechuanaland Protectorate") in black.

6d., purple on red 0 8

BUNDI.

1896-97. Prices Reduced.

1 anna, red 0 2 | 8 annas, red 1 3

2 annas, green 0 4 | 1 rupee, yellow on blue 2 6

1898. Design redrawn, but smaller.

½ anna, grey-black 0 1 | 4 annas, green 0 8

CANADA.

1898. Value in lower corners.

1 cent, green 0 1 | 3 cent, carmine 0 2

Special Delivery.

10 cents, green 0 8

Post Card.

Wrapper.

2 cents, indigo on buff 0 2 | 1 cent, green on buff 0 1

CHINA.

1898. London print, perf. 14.

½ cent, brown 0 1

COCHIN.

1897. Type 1; wmk. Umbrella.

½ puttan, orange 0 1 | 2 puttan, purple 0 4

1 " mauve 0 2

DECCAN.

1898. New colours and shades.

½ anna, orange-vermilion 0 1 | 4 annas, greyish green 0 8

1 " black-brown 0 2 | 8 " chestnut 1 3

2 " dull green 0 4 | 12 " greenish blue 2 0

DHAR.

1897. Type-set.

½ pice, black on red 0 1 | 1 anna, black on green 0 3

½ anna " on magenta 0 2

DUTTIA.

Post Card.

Envelope.

½ anna 0 1 | ½ anna 0 2

FIJI.

Our publishers have found in their stock the following varieties of perforation, not included in the current Catalogue. Some of them have been chronicled, but it is well to give the full list with the current prices:—

Issue of 1879-83. Perf. 10x11½.

1d., ultramarine 1 0 | 2d., green 1 0

Current Types. Perf. 10.

½d., grey 1 6 | 2½d., brown 0 6

1d., black 0 4 | 4d., dull mauve 1 6

2d., green 7 6

Perf. 11x10.

½d., grey 0 3 | 5d., on 6d., rose 0 9

1d., black 0 4 | 5d., blue 0 9

2d., green 2 0 | 6d., rose 7 6

4d., lilac 2 0 | 1/2, dull brown used 5 0

1d., black Perf. 10x12. used s. d. 2 6

1d., black used Perf. 12. 2 0 | 2d., green used 0 6

Perf. 11.

½d., grey 0 1 | 4d., lilac 0 6

1d., lilac-rose 0 3 | 6d., rose 0 9

2d., green 0 4 | 1/2, pale brown 1 6

2½d., brown 0 4

Perf. 12x11.

1d., lilac-rose 1 0 | 1/2, yellow-brown 3 6

Perf. 11x12.

1d., lilac-rose 1 6 | 2d., green 2 6

HAYTI.

1898. New Type.

2 cent., brown-lake 0 2 | 5 cent., green 0 4

HOLKAR.

1898. New shade. Same type, &c.

½ anna, deep violet-brown 0 1

½ anna Post Card. 0 1 | ½ anna Envelope. 0 2

MAURITIUS.

1898. Provisional issue.

Envelopes.

4 cents, in red, on 18 c., blue—two sizes each 0 2

4 c., in black, on 5 c., green Wrapper. 0 3

MONTENEGRO.

1898. Old Type. Colours changed. Perf. 10½.

2 nov., green 0 1 | 10 nov., red-lilac 0 4

3 " carmine 0 2 | 15 " brown 0 6

5 " orange 0 2 | 25 " blue 0 9

7 " grey-violet 0 3

NANDGAON.

Service Stamps. Type redrawn—wavy lines between the stamps.

½ anna, green 0 1 | 2 annas, red 0 4

1 " blue 0 2

PERSIA.

1897. Provisionals.

5 ch., in violet, on 8 ch. 0 9 | 1 kr., in violet, on 5 kr. used 1 3

Ditto ditto used 0 4 | 2 kr., in carmine, on 5 kr. 5 0

1 kr., in violet, on 5 kr. 3 0

PORTO RICO.

1898. Provisional War Tax Stamp.

2 c. de peso, in red, on 5 c., green 0 3

5 " magenta, on 1 mil., purple 0 6

Surcharged "Impuesto de Guerra" in purple.

2 c., brown 0 3 | 5 c., green 0 9

2 c., violet 0 6

QUEENSLAND.

1898. Figures in all corners.

6d., green 0 8

URUGUAY.

Official Stamps.

Issue of 1895 (obsolete colours), surcharged "OFICIAL," in black.

1 c., olive-bistre 0 3 | 10 c., brown 1 3

2 c., blue 0 4 | 25 c., red-brown and black 2 9

5 c., red 0 8 | 50 c., blue and black 5 0

7 c., green 1 0 | 1 peso, orange-bn. and blk. 10 0

1897-98.—New Issues.

Envelope. 0 5 | 1 c. Wrapper. 0 2

Cards.

2 c. 0 3 | 2+2 c. 0 6

2+2 c. 0 6 | 3 c. 0 4

2 c. 0 3 | 3+3 c. 0 8

Letter Cards.

3 c. 0 4

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Coolgardie Cycle Express Co. Type I.—Bicycle in centre.

1/2, blue 5 0 | 2/6, blue 6 0

Type II.—Camel in centre.

6d., green and brown; 2/2, yellow and brown; 5/2, mauve and brown set of 3, price 3 6

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.		
NORWAY.			No. in Set.	s. d.	PERISA.	No. in Set.	
*1854-57, 3, 4, 4, and 8 sk.	4	1 0	†1875-78, including 5 kran, lilac	4	8
*1863-66, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 24 sk.	5	9 6	†1876, 1, 2, 5, and 10 shahi	4	3
†1863-68, 1, 2, 2, 4, and 24 sk.	5	6 0	†1878-80, 5 and 10 shahi and 1 kran	3	4
*1867-68, 2, 3, 4, and 8 sk.	4	1 6	*1876-80, used, including three issues	5	4
†1872-75, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 sk.	5	2 9	†1881-84, 5, 5, 10, 10, and 1 franc	6	4
†1877-78, Horn shaded, 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 20, 35, 50, and 60 öre	9	17 6	* used, 5, 5, 25 c., and 5 francs	4	1
" " used, 1, 3, 5, 5, 10, 12, 20, 25, 35, 50, and 60 öre	11	1 10	*1885, 1, 2, 5, and 10 chahi	4	0
†1878, 1, 1½, and 2 krona	3	6 6	†1886, official, 3, 6, 6, 12, and 18 sh.	6	4
" " used, 1, 1½, and 2 krona	3	2 0	†1889, 1, 2, 5, 7, and 10 ch., and 1 and 5 kran	7	6
†1883-90, Horn unshaded, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 25 öre	18	8 6	* " used, 5, 7, 10 ch., and 1, 2, and 5 kran..	6	1
" " " used, 12, brown, and provisionals	18	2 6	†1891, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, and 14 sh., and 1 and 2 kr.	8	5
†1894-96, 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 35, and 50 öre	7	2 9	* " used, 2, 5, and 10 ch., and 1 kr.	4	0
" " used, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 35 öre	7	2 6	†1894, 1, 2, 5, 8, and 10 ch., 1 and 2 kran	7	4
†Unpaid, 1, 4, 10, 20, and 50 öre	5	1 6	* " used, 1, 2, 5, 8, and 10 ch., 1 and 2 kr..	7	1
" " used, 1, 4, 10, and 20 öre	4	0 4	†Official, 1, 2, 5, and 10 sh.	4	0
NORWAY LOCALS.							
*1858, 2 and 5 öre	2	1 9	†1858-63, including wavy and zigzag lines and rare varieties	7	5
†Bergen, 1865-68, including perf. and imperf.	3	2 6	*1866-79, including blue and deep blue Llama and 50 c..	10	4
†Christiansund, 1879, 4, 7, and 7 öre	4	2 0	†1874-79, 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 c., and 1 sol	6	2
†Drammens, 1887, 3, 5, 10, and 25 öre	4	2 0	†1880-83, surch. "Peru, etc." "Chilian Arms," and errors	8	2
" " 1888, 3, 5, 10, and 10 öre	3	1 0	†1882-83, including 50 c., rose, and 1 sol, blue	6	4
†Namsos, including two provisionals	5	1 3	†1883, triangles, with and without horseshoe	10	4
†Thronhjens, 1869-77, including imperf.	5	2 0	*1880-83, used, including various surcharges	10	3
" " 1877, 2, 4, and 8 öre	3	0 9	†1880-84, including five varieties of surcharge	5	4
" " 1878-88, including obsolete	6	1 0	†1886, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	5	2
†Tromsø, 1881, 3, 5, and 8 öre	3	2 6	* " used, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c., and 1 sol	7	2
† " 1882-83, 2, 3, 8, and 5 on 2 öre	4	1 0	†1894, Bermudez, 1, 1, 2, 2, 5, and 10 c.	6	2
SWEDEN.							
*1858-62, 3, 5, 12, and 30 öre	4	0 3	†1895, old types in new colours, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	2
†1872, 3, 5, and 24 öre	3	1 6	†1896, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	1
" " 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 24, 30, and 50 öre	9	0 6	†1894-96, used, including some of each of three last issues	8	1
†1886-91, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 6 öre	9	1 3	†Unpaid, 1874, 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	5	3
" " 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 20, 30, and 50 öre, and 1 krona	9	0 9	" " 1880, triangle, 1, 1, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	6	7
†1889-92, 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, and 10 öre	6	0 0	† " " used, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	4	3
†1891-97, 5, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 50 öre	8	2 3	† " " "Lima Correos" in red circle, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.	4	20
" " 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 10, 20, 30, and 50 öre	11	0 8	†Officials, 1889, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.	6	3
†Unpaid, 1, 3, 5, 6, 12, 50 öre, and 1 krona	7	1 6	" " 50 c. and 1 sol	2	9
" " used, 1, 3, 5, 6, 20, 20, 30, and 50 öre	8	0 6	†1894-95, 1, 2, and 5 c.	3	1
†Official, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 24, and 50 öre	8	5 0	†Arequipa, 1881-83, 10 c. <i>Péture</i> and ordinary paper	4	5
" " 2, 4, 20, and 50 öre	4	2 0	" " 1884-85, 5, 5, 5, 10, and 10 c.	5	6
† " used, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 20, 24, 30, 50, and 50 öre, and 1 krona	15	1 3	†Cuzco, Piura, Yca, etc.	4	5
SWEDISH LOCALS.							
†Gothenburg, 1, 2, 3, 5, and Official	5	0 9	PORTUGAL.		
†Malmo, 1888, 10, 25, 35, and 40 öre	4	2 0	*1855-70, including four issue and 80 reis value in curve..	6	4
" " 1889, 10, 25, 35, 40, and 50 öre	5	4 6	†1862-80, 5, 5, 5, 10, 10, 100, and 150 reis	7	6
†Stockholm, 1887, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 öre	6	1 3	*1870-80, used, 15, 25, 80, 100, and 100 reis	6	0
" " imperf., 1, 2, and 4 öre	3	0 9	†1880-85, 5, 5, 5, 10, 25, and 50 r.	6	0
" " perf., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 öre	6	1 3	† " used, including some scarce shades..	6	0
† " 1888, perf., 3 and 4, and imperf., 3 and 4 öre	4	1 3	†1892, 5, 15, 20, 25, 80, and 100 reis	11	1
ORANGE FREE STATE.							
†1868-97, ½, ½, 1d., 1d., 1d., 2, 3, 4, and 6d.	9	3 6	" " used, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, and 200 reis	9	1
" " used, ½, 1d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/-	8	1 3	†1893, provisionals, no date, 5, 5, 10, 10, 15, 15, 20, 25, 50, and 80 reis	10	3
†1878-81, provisionals, ½ and 1d. on 5/-	3	4 0	" " dated, 5, 20, 25, 50, 50, and 75 reis	7	3
†1877 " " 4d. on 6d.	2	6 6	†1894, "Dom Henry," 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 reis	6	1
†1888-92 " " ½, 1d., 2d., 2½, and 3d. on 3d.	5	2 0	† " " 75, 80, 100, and 150 reis	4	6
†1896 " " 4d. on 3d.	3	1 6	† " " 300, 500, and 1000 reis	3	18
†1878-92 " " used	4	2 6	<i>(Used can also be supplied at the same prices.)</i>		
PARAGUAY.							
†1870-78, 1 and 2 reales, and 5 and 10 centavos	4	4 6	†1895, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis	9	1
†1881-84, 1 and 2 on 10 c., and 1 on 1 real	3	5 0	† " 100, 150, 200, 300, and 500 reis	5	7
†1884, 1, 2, and 4 centavos	3	1 3	†Newspaper and Red Cross Society stamps	7	0
†1884, 1, 2, and 5 " "	3	0 9	ANGOLA.		
†1889, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, and 20 c.	7	2 0	†1872-85, 5, 10, 20, 20, 25, 25, 50, 100, 200, and 300 r.	10	4
" " used, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, and 20 c.	6	2 0	†1886, 10, 20, 25, and 50 reis	4	1
†1892-96, 1, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 14, 20, and 30 c.	9	2 0	†1893-94, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis	9	2
" " used, 1, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 10, 14, 20, and 30 c.	10	2 9	† " 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis	4	4
† " 40, 60, 80 c., and 1 peso	4	5 0	*1886-94, used, 5, 10, 25, 25, 50, and 50 reis	6	0
" " used, 40, 60, and 80 c., and 1 peso	4	5 0	ANGRA.		
†1892-95, Centenary and provisionals	4	3 0	†1892, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis	8	2
†Officials, 1890, 1, 2, 5, and 10 c.	4	1 6	" " 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis	4	5
" " 1892, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 50 c.	6	4 6	" " used, 5, 10, 25, and 50 reis	4	0
" " used, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, and 20 c.	7	3 6	†1897, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis	9	1
					† " 100, 150, 200, 300, and 500 reis	5	7

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 how 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 order for a particular set, which clears us out in a few days, and we then have considerable difficulty in replacing same, and occasionally cannot do it 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.

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
- No. 6.—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, 10/-. Post-free in Great Britain, 10/9
- No. 7.—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, 15/-. Post-free in Great Britain, 15/9
- No. 8.—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, 21/-. Post-free in Great Britain, 21/10
- 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.

 NOW READY.

NOW READY. 

THE
Local Postage Stamps

OF
The World.

IMPERIAL ALBUM (8th Edition), VOL. III.

279 pages. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ by 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

THIS VOLUME—which is an entirely new departure, being the first of its kind ever published—provides spaces for all Local Postage Stamps—with the exception of those which have already been provided for in Vol. II., viz., those issued by the Government of a State—such as Madrid, Stockholm, &c., and those issued by Postmasters provisionally, as in the case of the Confederate Locals, &c.

The Railway Letter Fee Stamps of Great Britain have also been provided for.

RUSSIAN LOCAL STAMPS have received special attention, and the introduction to their study and collection will enable the Collector not only to understand the stamps, but assist him to arrive at a closer approach to the true pronunciation of the names of the various districts, as well as to their consistent spelling according to the English language.

This Album can only be supplied in TWO styles of binding.

No. 75 will be found most suitable for those who possess the preceding Volumes I. or II. in the qualities—

Nos. 5, 6, or 7, and 65, 66, or 67.

No. 78—for Nos. 8 or 9, and 68 or 69.

No. 75.—Medium 4to, on extra stout paper,

Bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, plain edges, marone colour covers.

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STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

VOL. IX.

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STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

391, STRAND, LONDON.

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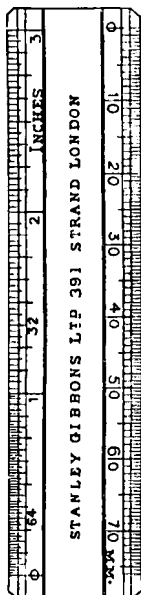
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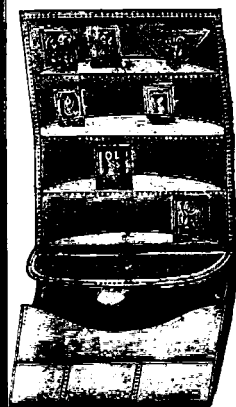
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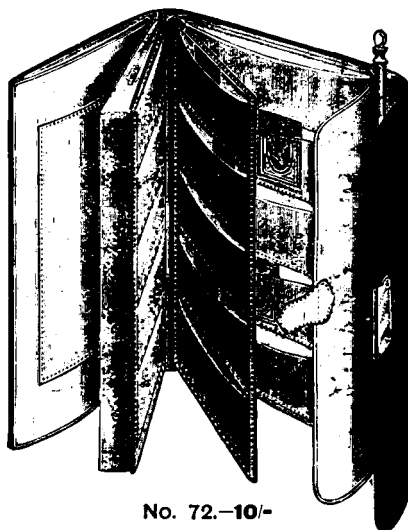
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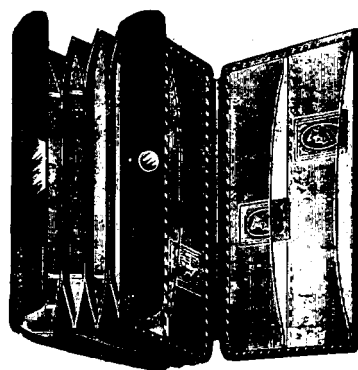
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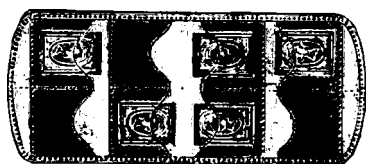
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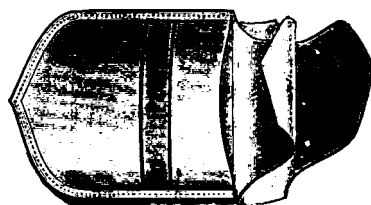
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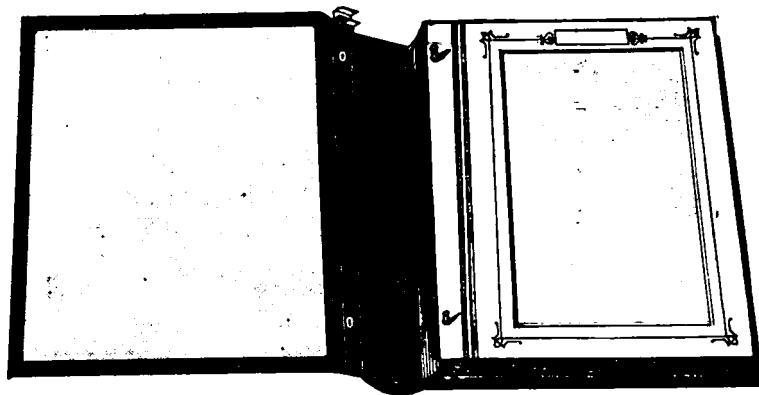
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2d., green	—	0 6
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1d., lilac-rose ..	0 3	0 2
2d., green	0 4	0 2
2½d., brown	0 4	0 5
4d., lilac	0 6	
6d., rose	0 9	
1s., pale brown ..	1 6	

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1s., yellow-brown	3 6	
Perf. 11 X 12.		
1d., lilac-rose ..	1 6	0 6
2d., green	0 4	

GAMBIA.

1898. *Wmk. Crown and CA.* Perf. 14. (April)*

½d., grey-green ..	0 1	
1d., carmine	0 2	
2d., orange and mauve	0 3	
2½d., ultramarine ..	0 4	
3d., red-lilac & ultramarine	0 5	
4d., brown	0 6	
6d., olive and carmine	0 8	
1s., mauve and green	1 4	

GIBRALTAR.

1898. *Surcharged for use in Morocco, in black.* (July)*

5c., green	0 1	
10c., carmine	0 2	
20c., olive	0 3	
25c., ultramarine ..	0 3	
40c., orange-brown ..	0 3	
50c., lilac	0 5	
1 p., bistre and ultramarine	0 10	
2 p., black and carmine	0 10	

GOLD COAST.

1898. Type 3.

½d., lilac and green ..	
1d., red	
2½d., blue	
3d., orange	
6d., mauve	
1s., green and black ..	
2s., carmine	

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

1898. Type 1 *surcharged in black.*

10c. on 30c., green ..	1 0	1 0
\$1 on 96c., black ..	3 6	

INDIA.

1897. *Current type, &c.*

1 a., bright marone ..	0 2	0 1
------------------------	-----	-----

NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.

BHOPAL.

1896. *Wave paper. Imperf.*

Type 8, *redrawn.*

½ a., green	0 2
½ a., black	0 3

Type 7, *redrawn.*

½ a., black	0 6
-------------------	-----

1896 Type 11.

Variety without embossing.

1 a., brown	1 0
-------------------	-----

BUNDI.

1896. *Wave paper.* (May, '97)*

½ a., grey-blue	
-----------------------	--

1896-97. *Latit paper.* (April, Sept.)*

½ a., grey	0 1
1 a., red	0 2
2 a., green	0 4
4 a., "	3 0
8 a., red	1 3
1 r., yellow on blue ..	2 6

1898. *Design redrawn, value in upper part of oval. Laid paper.* (May.)*

4 a., emerald-green ..	0 8
------------------------	-----

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	
-----------------------	--

1897. Type 1. *Wmk. Umbrella.*

½ p., orange	0 1
1 p., magenta	0 2
2 p., purple	0 4

DECCAN.

1896. Type 3. Perf. 12½.

½ a., vermilion	0 1	0 1
-----------------------	-----	-----

DHAR.

1897. *Type-set. Imperf.* (Jan. '98.)*

½ pice, black on red ..	0 1
½ anna " magenta ..	0 2
1 " " green	0 3

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 ..	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 ..		

JHIND.

1897 (?). *With Type 10 inverted.*

½ a., green	20 0
-------------------	------

1898. *With Type 10, in black.*

1 r., carmine and green ..	2 6
----------------------------	-----

LAB BELA.

1897. (July.)*

½ a., black	
-------------------	--

PUTTIALA.

SERVICE STAMPS.

Error. "AUTTIALA."

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
50c., 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	1 0
18 c., olive-brown	1 0
24 c., lilac and blue ..	1 3

With corrected inscriptions. (Nov.)*

18 c., olive-brown and black	0 10
24 c., lilac and blue ..	1 3

1898. *With name surcharged below on the 12 c. and above on the 18 c.*

12 c., red and black ..	0 8	
18 c., olive-brown and black	0 10	1 0

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	0 8	0 2
--------------------	-----	-----

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	

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

Type 18. *Surcharged in black.*
(Dec.)^a

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.)^a

1 c., carmine 0 2 0 2
2 c., orange 0 2 0 2

1898.

½ c., bronze-green 0 1
1 c., green 0 1
3 c., orange 0 3

NEW HEBRIDES.

1897. (July.)^a

1d., black and magenta .. 0 2
2d., blue and brown .. 0 4

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Varieties of perforation.

3d., green (perf. 12) 2 0
3d. " (" 11)
3d. " (" 11 X 12) 0 8
5d. " (" 11 X 12) 0 8
9d. on rod. (" 11) 2 6

1897. *Wmk. Crown and NSW.* The
surcharge on the old reset.

9d. on rod., red-brown (p. 12) 1 3
10d., mauve (perf. 11 X 12) .. 1 6

New types. (Sept.)^a

1d., carmine
2d., dull blue 0 6
2½d., mauve
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

Type 28 Perf. 12.

6d., blue-green 0 9

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. 10 X 11.

½d., black 0 1 0 1
1d., rose 0 2
2d., lilac 0 4
2½d., blue 0 4
3d., orange 0 5
4d., green 0 9
5d., olive-black 0 9
6d., brown 0 9
1s., brown-red 1 6

1898. *New types.* (May.)^a

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

LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Type 29. 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 4
1d., blue (" 10 X 11) .. 1 0

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

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

1898. *Same wmk.* (Aug.)^a

6d., yellow-brown
2s. 6d., olive
10s., deep violet

NORTH BORNEO.

1896. *The \$1 stamp surcharged*
in black.

4 C. on \$1, red 1 4 0 3
10 C. " " 0 10 0 6
20 C. " " 1 8 0 9
30 C. " " 2 6 1 0
40 C. " " 3 3 1 3

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 8
18 c., deep green " .. 1 0
24 c., dull lake and blue .. 1 3

With corrected inscriptions.

18 c., deep green and black 0 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 " 0 2
3 c., lilac and olive-green ..
5 c., vermilion and black ..
6 c., olive-brown "
8 c., dull lilac "
12 c., blue "

QUEENSLAND.

1897-98. *Numerals in the four corners.*
(Sept. '97.)^a

1d., vermilion 0 2 0 1
2d., blue 0 4 0 2
2½d., light red 0 4
3d., olive-brown 0 4
6d., green 0 8

ST. HELENA.

1897. Type 6.

½d., green 0 1 0 1

ST. LUCIA.

1898. Type 4.

2d., ultramarine and orange 1 0

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

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

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.)^a

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.

1897-98. *Perf. 13.*

½d., Venetian red 0 1 0 2
2½d., deep blue 0 4 0 2
3d., grey-green 0 6

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1896-97. *With surcharge Type 24.*

½d., brown (perf. 10) 0 1
2½d., blue-lilac 3 0
2s., crimson (perf. 10 X 11) ..

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
JOHORE.

1898. *Type of 1896.* (Nov. '96.)^a

10 c., green and black .. 0 6
25 c. " violet .. 1 3
50 c. " carmine .. 2 0
\$2, lilac and carmine .. 7 6
\$3 " blue .. 11 0
\$4 " brown .. 15 0
\$5 " mustard .. 18 0

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

1897. Type 5.

5 c., lilac and ochre .. 0 3
10 c. " orange .. 0 6
20 c., green and olive .. 0 10

PAHANG.

Type 7.

5 c., lilac and ochre .. 0 3

1898. *Stamps of Perak surcharged with*
name. (July)^a

10 c., lilac and orange .. 0 6
25 c., green and carmine .. 1 0
50 c. " black .. 2 0
\$1 " emerald .. 4 0
\$5 " blue .. 18 6

PERAK.

1897. Types 5 and 8

25 c., green and carmine .. 1 0
\$1, green and emerald .. 4 0

SERVICE STAMP.

1897.

Type 5, surcharged "Service," in black.
5 c., lilac and ochre

SELANGOR.

1897. Types 11, 12.

8 c., lilac and ultramarine ..
50 c., green and black ..
\$2 " carmine .. 8 0
\$3 " mustard .. 12 0

TASMANIA.

1897. Type 12.

5s., lilac and red .. 7 6
£1, green and yellow .. 26 0

TOBAGO.

1896. *Fiscal stamp surcharged in black.*
(Feb. '97.)^a

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.

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

DENMARK.

1897-98. Type 7. Perf. 12½.
3 8re, grey and blue .. 0 1
50 ,, purple and brown .. 0 9
100 ,, yellow and grey .. 1 6

DANISH WEST INDIES.

1898. Type 2. Perf. 12½.
5 c., grey and green ..

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:

3 on 5 aur, green, &c., "prir" small .. 4 0 4 0
3 on 5 aur, green, &c., "prir" large .. 7 6 4 0

Type 2. Perf. 12½.

3 aur, yellow ..
5 ,, green ..
6 ,, grey ..
10 ,, carmine ..
20 ,, ultramarine ..

OFFICIAL STAMP.

1898. Type 52. Perf. 12½.

3 aur, yellow ..

EQUADOR.

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 0 3
10 c., vermilion .. 0 6 0 6
20 c., black .. 1 0 1 0
50 c., orange .. 1 6 1 6
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 .. 0 3 0 3
10 c., vermilion .. 0 6 0 6
20 c., black .. 1 0 1 0
50 c., orange .. 1 6 1 6
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 ..
5 c., green ..
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 ..

FISCALS USED FOR POSTAGE.

Dated "1897-1898."

1 c., in blk., on 5 c., pale blue ..
2 c., carmine ..
4 c., in red, on 20 c., deep blue ..
10 c., grey ..
50 c., lilac ..
1 s., orange ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

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. ,, ..

1898. Fiscal stamps, dated "1897-1898."
5 c., in green, on 50 c., lilac
10 c., in blk., on 20 s., orange
20 c. ,, on 50 s., green
20 c., in red, on 50 s. ,,

EGYPT.

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1898. Value surcharged in black. (July.)*
3 mil. on 2 p., orange .. 0 4

SUDAN.

1897. Current stamps surcharged, in black, for use in the Soudan. (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

Error. Surcharge inverted.

1 mil., brown .. 2 0

1898. New type. Centre in first colour. Wink. Rosette. Perf. 14. (April.)*

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 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

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 8 0 8
2 ,, dull orange .. 1 6 1 6

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 ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

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 .. 0 1
15 c., blue .. 0 1
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 .. 1 0

Set of 13, unused, 4/6.

Set of 6, 2/3.

Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. IX.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

No. 99.

EDITORIAL.

THE effects which the recent war between Spain and the United States has produced, or is likely to produce, upon philately and the stamp trade have been discussed by most of our contemporaries.

The first effect was, as was very natural, to considerably diminish the interest in philately in the United States, and the trade there, and to some extent elsewhere also, suffered accordingly. People in the United States had other matters to think of, other subjects to interest them; it was possible that the war might greatly interrupt trade of all kinds, and the trade in such luxuries as Stamps for Collectors was of course one of the first to give way. The immediate and overwhelming success of the American forces showed that the interruption to trade would be of short duration, and as it became more and more evident that Spain must lose Cuba and Porto Rico, and that possibly the Philippines also might cease to be a Spanish colony, the stamps of all those places rose in favour, as is always the case with those of countries where there is some prospect of finality; and the issues of what will still be to philatelists the "Spanish Colonies" have within the last few months almost regained the position they formerly occupied as especially interesting subjects for study. During the same period precisely the opposite causes seem, curiously enough, to be producing identically the same result. The serious philatelist rejoices in the prospect of another country or two bringing its issues (or at all events those under a certain *regime*) to a close; he thankfully draws a line at the end of the lists, and is relieved to know that there will be no more new issues there, and that he has only to devote his attention to the older ones. The inexperienced collector, on the other hand, is always seeking for something new; his heart's desire is stamps that are cheap to buy, easy to get, and pretty to look at, and it is not denied him. For his special benefit Portugal multiplies her colonies and their issues; for him the uttermost parts of the earth order works of art that are utterly unsuited for business purposes; Exhibition Labels

are provided regardless of expense, and Memorial Tablets are constructed of paper, not because it is *are perennius*, but because such tokens are far cheaper and more saleable than any other, and commemoration is profitable to the commemorator! Thus while the earnest student, who knows the immense difficulties of his task, regards with disgust, and we may say with dismay, the ever-increasing crop of labels created solely because there are people who collect them, we are bound to acknowledge that some, at least, of these novelties serve to attract fresh recruits to our ranks; and we can only hope that some of those who commence collecting in this way may be permanent additions to our numbers, though we fear that the proportion of such is very small indeed.

The good effect, such as it is, of these issues varies greatly in different cases. In the United States, for instance, the Omaha issue, the principle of which no philatelist can defend, has no doubt attracted many new collectors. The stamps are largely used, they are peculiar (if not attractive) in appearance, they are bound to excite attention, and thus to lead to some interest in stamps generally, or at least to induce many Americans to commence a collection of the stamps of their own country.

The numerous varieties of Revenue Stamps that are also being put in circulation, to raise the various taxes levied to defray the expenses of the war, seem to have given a marvellous impetus to Fiscal Stamp Collecting, which has always had a fairly large following in the United States. Patriotism and philately may be said to go hand in hand here. A complete collection of the adhesive and impressed stamps, issued for revenue purposes, in consequence of the war that is just over, will not only cost a substantial sum, but will, we fancy, be by no means easy to get together, if all the minor varieties be sought for, and we have no doubt that an appreciable proportion of the war tax will be willingly borne by American collectors.

On the other hand, we do not for one moment believe that a similar good effect, or any good effect, is produced by the annual issues of Central American Republics, as furnished by Mr. Seebeck, by commemorative issues generally, or by the floods poured forth periodically by Portugal for

herself and colonies. A few nice new stamps now and then we cannot complain of, but when the number adds up to *two hundred and thirty* adhesives and *eighty-four* post cards within the twelve months—Portugal's contribution for 1898—it seems to be carrying the joke a little too far!

* * *

SOME of our friends, far from U. S. rejoicing over the suppression of Colonies. the stamps of Hawaii and of some of the Spanish Colonies, are looking eagerly forward to brand-new issues for these places under the Government of the United States, or at least for United stamps surcharged for use in Havana, Santiago, Honolulu, &c., &c., &c.; and in the meantime they are collecting (on the entire of course) ordinary U. S. adhesives post-marked in these places, and those specimens are very interesting mementoes. We must not, however, forget that colonization is not carried out solely and entirely as an excuse for issuing stamps, neither are stamps—even at the present day—issued only for the purpose of advertising colonial possessions. The Post Office Department of the United States, except when it allows itself to be led away by Chicago and Omaha, is carried on in a business-like way, and we do not at all suppose that special stamps will be issued for the latest additions to the Republic unless such stamps are found to be necessary. Our own colonies all possess a certain amount of independence, and their Post Offices, in particular, are not branches of the Imperial Post Office, but are Colonial Post Offices under local authority. Colonial stamps are therefore absolutely necessary, to keep the revenues of the various colonies distinct from those of one another and of the mother country. If the recent acquisitions of the United States are not duly admitted into the Union, as States, in due course, their government will doubtless be administered directly from Washington for some time to come, and in either case their Post Offices would be under the Post Office Department of the United States, and separate issues of stamps quite unnecessary and apt to cause confusion.

* * *

WE extract the following paragraph, on the subject of a series of Hospital Fund Hospital Fund Stamps for 1898, from *The Standard* of the 14th inst. :—

“THE NEW HOSPITAL STAMPS.—A new series of stamps in connection with the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund will be issued on Tuesday next, the 20th instant, and will include four varieties, ranging in price from one to ten shillings. The designs and colours, which were selected by His Royal Highness,

are in each case different; but the central figure, a striking and pathetic representation of Charity, and the Prince of Wales' signature, as President of the Fund, are repeated throughout the series. The number of this year's issue will be limited to 340,000, which is a third of that issued last year; and it is hoped that the whole will have been purchased by the end of the twelvemonth. The engraving of the dies, which has been carried out by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., is admirably executed; while the designs are an improvement, if anything, on those of the earlier issue, and cannot fail to secure the approval of the most fastidious philatelist. There seems little doubt but that this method of appealing to the charitable has been very generally approved. The sale of last year's stamps yielded a sum of about £35,000.”

We fail altogether to see why any allusion should be made, in connection with these labels, to “the approval of the most fastidious philatelist.” It cannot be too widely understood that philatelists have no more to do with Hospital Fund Stamps than have any other class of the community; they are put on sale solely and entirely for the purpose of enabling all classes to contribute small sums to the Hospital Fund in as simple and easy a manner as possible. To represent them as *stamps* to be collected by philatelists is to represent them as articles having a special interest for a special class, and for that class only; and thus not only to endeavour to impose an unjust and intolerable tax upon philatelists, but to actually defeat the real object of the labels by, to some extent, discouraging their purchase by other than stamp collectors. We recognize the excellence of the object aimed at by the formation of the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund as fully as anyone, and we sincerely hope that the great majority of our readers will subscribe to that fund, either by the purchase of the Hospital Fund Stamps or more directly. We cannot imagine a better way of subscribing to a good object for those—alas! too few in the present day—who love to do good by stealth, and blush to find their name in a subscription list, than by the purchase of these stamps to the amount which their means will permit. They can thus make their contribution in the most unobtrusive manner possible, and secure an interesting memento of one of the noblest schemes of the Diamond Jubilee year. The misguided suggestions, which we regret to see are being put forward, to the effect that these labels should be made available for postage to the amount of one-twelfth of their nominal value, would if carried out place them in a different position altogether. Philatelists would justly resent what they would consider an attempt to force them to contribute, whether they wished or not, and it is unlikely that the stamps would be rendered any the more popular with the general public. Fortunately

there is no prospect of anything of this kind being done on the present occasion, and we trust that nothing of the kind will ever be done in connection with the Hospital Fund, the promoters of which we are sure have no wish to extort money from a particular class, but only to afford further convenience and inducement to subscribe for the general public. Our publishers have decided upon not keeping these labels on sale this year, as they have reason to believe that their action in so doing in 1897 led some collectors to misunderstand the nature of the Hospital Fund Stamps, and to suppose that they would be admitted into the Catalogues and Albums in future. They will, we understand, be distributed as widely as last year, if not more so, and we hope that they will be equally largely bought.

* * *

Austria THE numbers of *The London Philatelist* for July and August 1858-59 contain a most interesting paper upon "The 1858-59 issue of Austria and Lombardy," by Mr. M. P.

Castle, in which the two varieties of type of each value are, we believe for the first time, fully described and considered. The differences between the varieties are minute in some cases, but still sufficiently distinct to be recognizable, and Mr. Castle shows that they are not only constant, but that they indicate two plates for each of the values, both in the *kreuzer* and *soldi* currency, and that these plates were not, apparently, in use at the same time. Thus the 2 *kreuzer*, orange, has only been found in Type 1, and the same value in yellow only in Type 2. The 3 *kreuzer*, black, is found in both types, the 3 *kreuzer*, green, only in the second, and the same is the case with the two colours of the 3 *soldi*. The Newspaper stamp (1 kr.), of the same issue, is found in blue in Type 1 only, and in various shades of lilac in both types. The paper is a valuable contribution to the history of the stamps of a country which has never sinned against philatelists, unless perhaps in the matter of having yielded too easily to requests for reprints, which are, however, in almost all cases easily distinguishable from the originals.

* * *

Paris We have much pleasure in announcing that *La Société Française Exhibition de Timbrologie*, taking time by the in 1900. forelock, has already taken in hand the organization of a Grand International Philatelic Exhibition in Paris, in the year 1900, in connection with the great general Exhibition to be held in that city. The occasion will be

*

one on which Stamp Collectors, and others, from all parts of the globe will assemble at Paris, and, under the direction of the well-known Society to which we have alluded, it should be possible to bring together a most magnificent collection of everything connected with philately. The Exhibition will in all probability be a far more comprehensive and truly international one than has ever yet been arranged. Our London Exhibition of last year contained a marvellous show of the stamps of almost every country. The Exhibition of 1900, will, we hope, not only include stamps of every country, but exhibits by the collectors of all countries, thus enabling philatelists to judge of the progress which their hobby has made throughout the world. As soon as the details of the arrangements for the Exhibition are announced full particulars will be given in these pages, and we are sure that we are only expressing the feelings of all English philatelists in wishing the promoters of the Exhibition every success.

* * *

Expert Committee. We desire again to draw attention to the fact that stamps for examination by the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society should NOT be sent to Major Evans, but to *The Expert Committee, London Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand*. The fee should be sent with the stamps—2s. 6d. for a single stamp, or 2s. each for two or more stamps sent at the same time.

* * *

The British Museum. Mr. BACON tells us that he has recently changed the stamps in the show cases at the British Museum, and that the issues of Spain, from January 1st, 1873, to end of 1889, and those of France, down to the issue of October, 1862, 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.

British Central Africa.—We are shown a third variety of the provisional Registration Envelopes of 1895 (Nos. 5 and 6 in the Catalogue), consisting of size G, surcharged "FOURPENCE," in black, in the same manner as size H².

Reg. Env. FOURPENCE, in black, on 2d. (G).

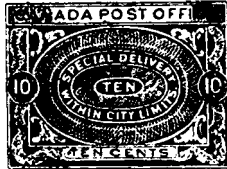
Our publishers have met with a used copy of the provisional red and blue 1d. stamp perf. 12 all round, but whether this was done officially or not we are unable to say.

British Guiana.—We give an illustration of the design of the 2 c. and 10 c. Jubilee stamps, the block for which did not reach us in time for insertion last month.

Canada.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 2 c., and 6 c. stamps with figures in the lower corners, as Mr. D. A. King tells us that the other values up to 10 c. may be expected shortly, but that there are large stocks of the 15 c., 20 c., and 50 c. of the earlier types still on hand.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ c., black.
2 c., mauve.
6 c., brown.

We give an illustration of the 10 c. Special Delivery stamp.



Cape of Good Hope.

—The Ph. J. of G. B. reports the receipt of a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of the same design as the current 1d. Watermark and perforation as usual for this colony.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; new type.

Ceylon.—A correspondent kindly sends us specimens of some of the varieties of tint of the current 2 c. wrappers, to which we alluded in May last. The range extends from what we should term a deep mauve, or violet, to a red-purple, or magenta. The impression in most cases is very heavy and indistinct.

Cook Islands.—The Ph. J. of A. chronicles three new stamps, of oblong shape, with a bird flying across the centre, inscriptions in an octagonal frame, and value in figures in the corners. These are for "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE." They are watermarked NZ and Star, and perf. 11.

Adhesives. 2d., brown.
6d., purple.
1s., carmine.

Fiji.—We have just received the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., perf. 11 x 12, to be added to the long list given last month.

Adhesive. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown; perf. 11 x 12.

Gambia.—We have received the new stamps chronicled in March, and find that the descriptions of some of the values require correction as follows: Where the impression is in two colours the name, as well as the value, is in the second colour. The 2d. is in dull orange and mauve; the 3d. in red-lilac and ultramarine; the 4d. in brown and ultramarine; and the 1s. in mauve and green.

Gibraltar.—We learn from The Ph. J. of A. that sizes F, G, and H of the Registration Envelopes have received the Morocco surcharge.

A correspondent tells us that the 75 c. and 5 pesetas stamps were obsolete, and these values should be struck out of the list of stamps surcharged "Morocco Agencies." Another correspondent kindly sends us a copy of the Gibraltar Chronicle and Official Gazette for September 14th, containing a Notice, which we give in full below, as to the change of currency and the issue of stamps with values in "British sterling money," which was to take place on October 1st.



"GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

"His Excellency the GOVERNOR desires to notify for public information that Orders in Council have been approved by Her Majesty making British Sterling Money legal tender in Gibraltar under the conditions of the Coinage Act, 1870.

"It is intended to promulgate these Orders on the 1st proximo, from which date the Order in Council of 1881,

regulating the Currency of Gibraltar, will be repealed, but the Spanish Coins specified therein will continue to be legal tender in payment of all engagements entered into before the promulgation of the new Orders in Council.

"From the 1st October, 1898, all postage fees will be payable in British money, and stamps having the duties expressed in Spanish currency will cease to be valid in prepayment of postage in Gibraltar, but those overprinted 'Morocco Agencies' will continue to be valid in the Postal Agencies maintained in Morocco by the Gibraltar Government.

"From the 1st to the 15th day of October next, both days inclusive, unused Postage Stamps having the duties expressed in Spanish currency will be repurchased at the Post Office at their face value, provided that the stamps be not soiled or otherwise damaged, and that they are presented in strips of not less than two.

"The new postage stamps, &c., with sterling duties will be on sale on 1st October, 1898.

"By Command,

"H. M. JACKSON,

"Colonial Secretary.

"COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
"GIBRALTAR, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1898."

Grenada.—We have received the Commemoration label to which we alluded in June last. It is of the 5s. size, with a ship sailing between two palm trees in the centre, "GRENADA—LA CONCEPCION" at top, "1498. 15TH AUGUST. 1898" at foot, "POSTAGE" at each side, and the value in the lower corners. It is curious that the word "REVENUE," which is the prime motive of all these unnecessary issues, is conspicuous by its absence. The watermark is Crown and CC, and the perforation 14.

Adhesive. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., ultramarine.

India.—The Ph. J. of India tells us that from the 1st of October the postage upon newspapers sent out by their publishers is to be paid in postage stamps upon each copy, and not in cash (quarterly, in advance) as hitherto. The rate is to be $\frac{1}{2}$ anna for each registered newspaper not above 4 tolas (nearly 2 ozs.) in weight; and $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamps of the type of the obsolete 9 pies have been ordered from England. In the meantime a supply of the current $\frac{1}{2}$ a. has been surcharged " $\frac{1}{4}$ " in large figures, in black.

Adhesive. " $\frac{1}{4}$ " on $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green.

Bhopal.—We regret to state that we have received a sheet of 8 a. stamps of this State which we find to be from a fresh stone. The design remains unchanged. There are no actual errors of lettering, except that the top stamp on the left shows the "K" of "BEGAM" upside down, or hind part before, thus "a"; but the whole of the ten types are very much more roughly drawn than before, and the sheet has the appearance of a very defective impression from the previous stone touched up by an artist with an exceedingly shaky hand. The colour is the same curious greenish black tint, and the paper the usual rough wove; our sheet is imperforate. The sheet of 1 a. we described last month is, we find, a poor impression, compared with those which came over in 1894. A new plate of this value may be looked for before long.

Bundi.—We regret to find that, in addition to the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 2 a. of redrawn type which we chronicled last month, the 1 a. has also appeared in 120 fresh varieties (8 horizontal rows of 15); and the 8 a. and 1 rupee, of which we append illustrations, have likewise been printed from fresh stones, in



8 annas.



1 rupee.

an unknown number of varieties. The design is practically unchanged (the 4 a. being still the only value that has the name in the lower part), but the ornaments in the spandrel-

are rather smaller and plainer than in the previous edition. The high values we believe to be issued entirely for philatelic purposes, and there can be no reason for striking off so few of these large sheets at a time, except the hope of selling a large proportion of each edition to collectors.

Adhesives. 1 a., red on white laid.
8 a. " "
1 r., yellow on azure laid.

Deccan.—Messrs. Byramji, Shavakshah, & Co. kindly send us three curiosities of postal stationery from this State, viz., a ½ a. and a 1 a. envelope, each with the stamp inverted in the left lower corner; and a ¼ a. card of 1891 with the impression across the centre instead of at the upper part of the card. The last is probably due to a sheet of the cards being irregularly cut up, and the two envelopes have simply had the wrong corner put under the press. As these envelopes are all stamped after being made up, it is a wonder that this does not happen more frequently. The ½ a. bears a worn impression of Type 7, in yellow, and has "H. H. NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT" on the flap. The 1 a. shows a weak impression in grey-brown, and has a plain garter ornament on the flap.

Holkar.—The 2 a., 4 a., and 8 a. stamps, which we chronicled in August, 1897, are, we find, not of the type of the current postage stamps, and are fiscals. They are of large size and very handsome design, and are inscribed *Court Fee* in Hindostani at the top. There is also a 1 a., red, of the same series.

Malta.—In reply to a letter from our publishers, the Postmaster-General of Malta states that "the issue of new stamps is under consideration, but no information can be given as to date of issue or the number of denominations. No separate sets for Gozo will be issued." The final paragraph is eminently satisfactory.

Mauritius.—We have received a copy of the 18 c. envelope, narrow shape, bearing what purports to be a second impression of the surcharge "4 Cents" at the side of the stamp, in addition to the one correctly placed. We mention this with some reserve, as we are not yet fully convinced that this is a genuine variety.

Natal.—Mr. W. Morley tells us that he has met with the 6d., violet or lilac (of the old type), wmk. Crown and CC, perf. 12½, surcharged "TELEGRAPH," in black, a variety which he has not heard of before. We mention it here, though it does not come within our province to catalogue it.

Newfoundland.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. assure us that the portrait upon the new 3 c. stamp, of which we annex an illustration, is intended to be that of the Princess of Wales, not the Duchess of York. It would be well if the engravers would in future insert the names under their pictures, for this appears to resemble the one of their Royal Highnesses as much (or as little) as it does the other—perhaps investors are expected to pay their money and take their choice! We learn, on the same authority, that the 2 c. has not yet been issued in its new colour, there being a considerable stock of the 2 c., orange, still on hand.



We have since received the new ½ c. stamp, about which there can fortunately be no mistake. The pretty little boy in a horse-shoe shaped frame can only be H. R. H. Prince Edward of York, who we trust will commence his collection (if he is not a collector already) with a specimen of the first stamp to bear his portrait.

Adhesive. ½ c., olive-green; perf. 12.

New South Wales.—Our publishers have shown us a block of four of the current ½d. stamps, from a pane in which the left-hand vertical row was passed over by the perforating machine (a comb-machine, with a long vertical and short horizontal rows of needles). The right-hand stamps are perf. 12 at top, bottom, and right, imperf. at left; the left-hand stamps are perforated at the left only.

This is similar to a block of the 1d. stamps, which we described last February, when a line of our description appears to have dropped out; it should read—"the left-hand stamps are perforated at top, bottom, and left side, and imperf. at right; the right-hand stamps are perf. at right only."

New Zealand.—A correspondent in this colony kindly corrects some of the ornithological errors into which we were led by our general ignorance, in the April number. He assures us that the Kiwi, though wingless, is not featherless, and that the name of the carnivorous parrot is Kea, not Kaka; the parrot of evil repute is not represented on the stamps. We are glad that he leaves us the "How are yer" bird theory, as that was quite original!

Queensland.—We have received the new ½d. wrapper, which has the stamp impressed in a rather inconvenient position, close to the gummed end, and with the instruction in six lines at the side of it. The wrapper is of thin *whity-brown*, laid paper, 130 x 290 mm.

We have also a 1d. card, of similar type to the 1½d. recently chronicled, but with heading in two lines only: "POST CARD, QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA—The Address only to be written on this side." The copy before us has one of the views given upon the 1½d. cards, and we have no doubt that the whole eighteen exist upon this value also.

Post Card. 1d., chocolate on buff.

Straits Settlements.—*Johore.*—We have received the three stamps chronicled in May, and find that the value is in colour in plain white octagons, and that in the 25 c. it is in mauve, rather than violet. We have also four higher values, the design of which is in lilac, with the value in white on solid colour. Watermark and perforation as before.

Adhesives. 2 dollars, lilac and carmine.
3 " " " blue.
4 " " " brown.
5 " " " yellow.

Trinidad.—We have received the Twopenny Celebration Label, upon which we made some remarks in March last. It is of the 5s. size, and the picture on it represents, as we are told at the foot, "THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS." The island of Trinidad is shown as about 6 feet by 4, just room enough for Columbus to stand up with a clerical gentleman kneeling by his side; the rest of the congregation are standing up in the boat or kneeling in the water—we presume they found the water softer for their knees than the bottom of the boat. It appears to be a most interesting historical picture—watermark Crown and CC, and perf. 14, all for the small charge of twopenny!

Adhesive. 2d., yellow-brown, frame lilac.

Victoria.—Mr. Manghirmalani sends us cuttings from some colonial papers, according to which there is likely to be a Government issue of Pictorial Post Cards in this colony before long, to advertise its beauties and resources.

Virgin Islands.—It appears that the disintegration of the Leeward Islands, as a postal unit, is about to commence. Mr. Manghirmalani tells us that he has obtained official information to the effect that "it is proposed to establish a separate series of postage stamps for the Virgin Islands, which will supersede the general issue of the Leewards in that presidency only." Is the forthcoming issue to be classed as Speculative, or merely as Unnecessary?

Western Australia.—Divers of our contemporaries announce the 2d. stamp of current type in orange, instead of grey. Has this appeared yet? We have not seen it.

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—We have received the current ½ a. stamp in a dark blue tint, quite different from any of the earlier varieties of blue and slate-blue that we have by us.

Adhesive. ½ c., dark blue.

Brazil.—*Le C. de T. P.* describes a new Letter Card, of the value of 300 reis, with stamp and inscription in deep blue, and the arms surrounded by rays in orange. View of the Mint on the back.

Letter Card. 300 reis, blue and orange on buff.

China.—We have received the 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. of the same type as the ½ c. and 1 c. recently chronicled; also the 2 and 5 dollars in a design similar to that of the high values of the last issue, but with engine-turning at the sides instead of the flower pattern.

- Adhesives.* 2 c., deep red; *perf.* 14.
 5 c., pale rose " 13½ x 14.
 10 c., deep green " 16.
 \$ 2, red and yellow; *perf.* 16.
 \$ 5, green and rose " 15.

The vagaries of perforation are doubtless only Messrs. Waterlow's fun; complete sets of each may exist.

Ecuador.—We give an illustration showing one of the official surcharged stamps chronicled last month. *Le T.-P.* adds another variety.

Official Stamp.

20 c., in red, on 50 s., green.



Egypt.—*Soudan.*—Mr. W. Morley tells us that he has seen two values of the surcharged Egyptian series further overprinted "TEL," in black, in sans-serif capitals, in an oblong-oval frame.

Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us the following *Warning* in reference to a "new and dangerous forgery of the first issue of provisional stamps for use in the Soudan, surcharged on current Egyptian stamps, which has just appeared. The surcharge is a clever forgery, the principal differences being that the first Arabic character is not sufficiently like a crescent, and the last character but one is quite different to the original, being in two parts, instead of one, as in the original."

Guatemala.—The epidemic of which we described the first cases in July has spread to divers values of the 1886 issue. We have received the following:—

- Adhesives.* 1 c., in red, on 50 c., olive-green.
 1 c., in black, on 75 c., rose.
 6 c. " 100 c., brown.
 6 c., in red, on 150 c., deep blue.
 6 c., in black, on 200 c., yellow.
 20 c., in red, on 20 c., green.

Hayti.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a specimen of the 70 c., orange, fiscal stamp, inscribed "CONNAISSEMENTS EXPORTATION," which was used upon a letter from Cape Haitien to Port-au-Prince. But even if this stamp franked the letter, it probably passed by accident; we do not suppose that its postal use was ever authorized.

Honduras.—*The Ph. J. of A.* announces a new issue for this Republic, the design of which shows a locomotive drawing a train. The execution is described as being even worse than that of the issue of 1896. One value only has appeared at present.

Adhesive. 10 c., blue.

Montenegro.—Our readers are no doubt aware that there are two distinct varieties of the 10½ perforation of the stamps of this country—the earlier one of 1874, with large holes close together, and a later one (not given in the Catalogue) with small holes wider apart. In a lot of stamps recently imported our publishers have found the following varieties: some *perf.* 11½, others with the second variety of the 10½ gauge. It may be noted that the Jubilee stamps now come with the new 10½ perforation. Does this denote that they are still being manufactured?

Old colours; perf. 10½; small holes.
 5 nov., vermilion. | 25 nov., dull brown.

Jubilee Stamps; perf. 10½; small holes.
 5 nov., vermilion. | 10 nov., indigo; black surcharge.
 7 nov., rose. | 10 " " red " "
 15 nov., bistre; black surcharge.

New colours; perf. 11½.
 5 nov., orange. | 15 nov., grey-brown.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.
 1 nov., red; *perf.* 10½. | 3 nov., orange; *perf.* 11½.
 10 nov., mauve; *perf.* 11½.

Orange Free State.—We have received a ½d. card, with impressed stamp and formula, as Type 1 in the Catalogue, in quite an unexpected colour.

Post Card. ½d., rose on white.

Persia.—We have received some of the stationery chronicled earlier in the year, and are able to add the following particulars to the descriptions given:—The 5, 10, and 12 chahi envelopes, size 141 x 109 mm., are of thin, tough, wove paper; the wrappers are of brown paper, not yellow; and the cards are as follows:—

- Post Cards.* 2 ch., brown on cream.
 2+2 ch. " pale green.
 5 ch., rose on cream.
 5+5 ch. " pale rose.

The inside of the reply cards is cream coloured, and therefore the second half of each is on cream, with reverse green or rose. The higher value has "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" at the top.

Portugal.—We have received some of the new values recently chronicled, and we should term the 180 reis grey on pale rose; we can see no trace of lilac in the colour of the impression, and the paper is very faintly tinted. We presume that the same value for the colonies is in the same colour. The copies before us are *perf.* about 11½ x 12.

Cape Verde.—This and some of the other colonies are being supplied with stamps of the accompanying type, which differs from that for the Azores and Madeira parishes in having the value in the right upper corner instead of the left. The name and value are in black upon all. We believe the following to be a complete list for those colonies which use the *reis* currency:—

- Adhesives.* 2½ reis, grey.
 5 " orange-red.
 10 " green.
 15 " chocolate.
 20 " purple.
 25 " blue-green.
 50 " blue.
 75 " carmine.
 80 " violet.
 100 " blue on blue.
 150 " brown on buff.
 200 " mauve on flesh.
 300 " blue on rose.



Guinea.—We understand that this colony is to have a set of stamps of the same type as those of Cape Verde.

Macao.—The same design is to be employed here, with the word "AVO" at the top instead of "REIS."

The Ph. J. of A. gives the following list of values and colours:—

- Adhesives.* ½ avo, grey.
 1 " orange-yellow.
 2 avos, light green.
 2½ " brown.
 3 " lilac.
 4 " dark green.
 8 " blue.
 12 " rose.
 13 " purple.
 16 " dark blue on blue.
 24 " light brown on buff.
 31 " red-lilac on pale lilac.
 47 " blue on rose.



Mozambique.—We gather that a similar set to that for Cape Verde has been prepared for this colony, and *Le T.-P.* states that the whole series has also been surcharged "NYASSA," as shown in the accompanying illustration.



Mozambique Company.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the interesting stamps with the arms of this company, and

also the 10 r. and 20 r. cards used in their offices, have been surcharged, as shown in the accompanying illustration, in honour of the recent discovery (by means of a magnifying glass) of Portuguese India on a large-sized map.

Portuguese India.—We have received some of the values of a new series for this place, the design of which is similar to that shown in the illustrations given above, but it has the name "INDIA" in the centre at the top, an Elephant's Head in a frame in each of the upper corners, and sprays of flowers and fruit in the lower. The value is given in figures followed by the word "REIS" in a circular label below the head, in black.

Adhesives. 1½ reis, dull orange.
 4½ " pale green.
 6 " brown on pale rose.
 9 " mauve.

Timor.—There is to be a series here similar to that for Macao.

Russian Locals.—*Bielozersk.*—We have received the current type (14) in a new shade.

Adhesive. 2 kop., carmine; *perf.* 13½.

Borovitchi.—We have received a new type for this district, of similar design to the current 4 kop. of Russia, but with the local Arms in the centre.

Adhesive. 3 kop., red-brown; *perf.* 11½.

Bouzoulouk.—We have received what we believe to be a new variety for this district. The design differs from Type 7 principally in having the oval narrower and two circles at the left of the value below, instead of one only.

Adhesive. 3 kop., pink; *imperf.*

Charkov.—We have the Unpaid Letter stamp of 1896 (Type 59) in quite a new shade of blue. The earlier variety was in ultramarine and deep gold; that now received is in dull blue and pale gold.

Glazov.—We have received quite a new design from this place. In the centre are the Arms, with value below, on a lined ground, within a rectangular frame, with inscriptions in two lines above and one below on solid colour.

Adhesive. 2 kop., deep blue; *perf.* 11½.

Kouznets.—We have received a new value similar to Type 2 in the Catalogue. The design is in dark brown. The upper part of the Arms and the outer rectangular frame have a solid green ground, and the inscriptions are on a ground of orange lines.

Adhesive. 5 kop., brown, green, and orange; *perf.* 11½.

Ochansk.—The current design (Type 11) is now printed in two colours—the centre in green, the rest in dull orange—to produce a new value.

Adhesive. 5 kop., green and orange; *perf.* 11½.

Pereiaslav.—We have received the current type (6 re-touched) in a fresh colour.

Adhesive. 5 kop., lilac-grey; *perf.* 11.

Zadonsk.—There is a new design here also, with the value on a shield above, and the Arms below, inscriptions on two scrolls across the centre and one at foot, and a numeral in a square at each corner.

Adhesives. 1 kop., orange-yellow; *perf.* 12½
 5 " pale blue "

Salvador.—We have received a full set of the first series of 1896, Nos. 143 to 154 in the Catalogue, with the oval "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" surcharge, in black. These are of course articles that are produced from the ordinary series "while you wait," but we do not doubt that they are worthy of as much consideration as the other sets of the same class.

Official Stamps. 1 c., blue.
 2 c., brown.
 3 c., deep green.
 5 c., olive-brown.
 10 c., yellow.
 12 c., deep blue.
 15 c., mauve.
 20 c., lake.
 24 c., vermilion.
 30 c., orange.
 50 c., deep brown.
 1 p., rose-lake.

South African Republic.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 1s., green, with double surcharge "Halve-Penny," in red.

Adhesive. ½d. on 1s., green; double surcharge.

United States.—*Confederate States.*—We are indebted to Mons. Moens for an interesting addition to our series of entire sheets of the 10 c. of 1863, in the shape of an impression of Plate 1 without inscription, and with only the numbers in the lower margin. We now only want Plate 3 in this state.

Mr. R. S. Nelson has kindly sent us a copy of the August number of *The Lone Star State Philatelist*, containing a description of a recently-discovered provisional envelope of Selma, Alabama, used in 1861. It is one of those envelopes, of which so many varieties have been found, handstamped with the word "PAID" and a large numeral "5," about which it is usually impossible to say whether the handstamp denoted postage paid in cash over the counter, or whether the envelopes were sold in this condition at the Post Office, and thus constituted a species of stamped envelope. In this instance, if the history related about them is correct, the envelopes belong to the latter class, and the history certainly receives confirmation from the fact that each of the four specimens found bears the signature of the Postmaster, "Wm. H. Eagar," above the handstamp. The signature would probably not have been affixed to letters handed in with cash and marked "PAID," but would certainly have been necessary as a means of identification upon handstamped envelopes sold at 5 cents each. It is known that Mr. Eagar was appointed Postmaster during the Civil War, and his son and daughter identify the signatures as genuine; further evidence is given by a former resident in Selma, to the effect that he remembers such envelopes being prepared and sold for postal use. Of the four copies alluded to, three are on white and the fourth on yellow paper.

Uruguay.—A low value stamp being urgently required here, the 1 c. of 1894 was surcharged "PROVISIONAL"—½-CENTESIMO, in three lines, in black, and issued on June 25th.

Adhesive. ½ c. on 1 c., blue.



Venezuela.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles a series of official stamps of the accompanying design, the arms and the word "OFICIAL" being in black, and the frame in colour.

Official Stamps.

5 c., black and deep green.
 10 c. " red.
 25 c. " blue.
 50 c. " yellow.
 1 b. " violet.

VARIETIES OF MEXICAN SURCHARGES.

By E. D. BACON.

(Continued from page 24.)

Since the first part of this article was in print Mr. S. Chapman has kindly given me the names of the sub-districts of Puebla that I was obliged to either omit altogether from my list or only able to designate in part. They are as follows:—

Eagle Series.

(1864) 53 Huajuapán.
 " 55 Matamoros.
 (1865) 2 Matamoros.
 " 24 Matamoros.
 " 43 Matamoros.
 " 45 Huamantla.
 (1866) 37 Tlaxcala.

Maximilian Series.

(1866) 15 Tehuacan on No. 3, 1866, 7 c.

Series of Pachuca.

23 . . . on 32. 1866. 25 c.

Series of Chalco.

1 Cuautla (Morelos) . . on 23. 1866. 13 c.
 4 Mexico 23. 25 c.
 6 Amecameca 23. 25 c.
 10 Cuautla (Morelos) 69. 25 c.
 11 Amecameca 59. 13 c.
 11 69. 50 c.
 12 Cuautla (Morelos) 98. 13 c.

Series of Toluca.

1 1866. Villa del Valle on 13. 1866. 25 c.
 3 1866. 13. 25 c.
 9 1866. Sultepec 13. 13 c.
 10 1866. 13. 13 c.
 14 1866. Tenancingo 13. 25 c.

Series of Apam.

10 on 20. 1866. 13 c.
 11 Otumba 78. 13 c.

Page 465. To list of errors add—

6
 109 8 6. 25 c. 109 8 6. 25 c.
 9
 109 66. 25 c. 3 86. Mexico 7 c.

To surcharges of Sub-districts add—

Series of Guadalajara.

36 Tepic . . . on 109. 866. 25 c.

Series of Queretaro.

36 on 103. 866. 13 c.
 41 137. 25 c.
 45 Mexico 137. 25 c.
 (1867) 3 137. 13 c. & 25 c.

Series of Puebla.

60 Tehuacan . . . on 108. 866. 13 c.
 (1867) 3 Matamoros 108. 13 c.
 (") 8 Tehuacan 133. 25 c.
 (") 8 Tehuacan 7. 867. 13 c.

Series of Cordova.

(1867) 5 Paso del Macho . on 5. 867. 25 c.
 (") 7 Paso del Macho 138. 866. 13 c.

Series of Guanajuato.

26 Silao . . . on 112. 866. 13 c. & 25 c.

Series of Chalco.

16 Cuautla (Morelos) . on 129. 866. 13 c.

Series of Merida.

31 on 110. 866. 13 c.
 32 110. 13 c.

1867. The collection of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., contains a used specimen of the $\frac{1}{2}$ real, blue (issue August, 1856), with "Mexico" in Gothic type. The stamp was found, I am told, by chance amongst a number of others, and the surcharge appears to agree with the genuine type.

With double surcharge—

$\frac{1}{2}$ real, black on brown. 2 reales, black on pink.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ real, grey. 1 real, blue.

1868. Page 471. "Habilitados."

Vera Cruz and Morelia, on 12 c., is Type II. and is imperf., but the year cannot be read.

Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, on 12 c., is Type II., 23-71, imperf.

Errors in numbering—

12 c. Mexico	II.	Pin-perf.	70.	7	instead of 1.*
100 c.	I.	Imperf.	69.	21	" 1.
6 c. Vera Cruz	II.	"	70.	5	" 2.
6 c. S. L. Potosi	II.	"	69.	8	" 5.
12 c. Pachuca	II.	"	69.	19	" 17.
25 c.	II.	"	70.	71	" 17.
25 c. Orizava	II.	"	70.	20	" 18.
25 c. Cordova	II.	"	70.	18	" 20.
12 c. Durango	II.	"	70.	0	" 22.
25 c. Oaxaca	II.	{ Rounded saw perf. }	68.	22	" 23.
6 c. Campeche	II.	Imperf.	71.	27	" 26.
6 c. Tula de Tampas	I.	"	69.	28	" 29.
6 c. Ures	II.	"	71.	13	" 31.
12 c.	II.	Pin-perf.	71.	13	" 31.
25 c. Tampico	II.	Imperf.	69.	36	" 39.
100 c. Guadalajara	II.	"	71.	14	" 41.

Page 474. Names of Postal District surcharged twice—

12 c. Type II. Mexico.	1.	70.	Pin-perf.
25 c. " II. Jalapa.	14.	69.	Imperf.
50 c. " II. Chiapas.	28.	70.	"
12 c. " II. Ures.	31.	71.	"

Cocula twice surcharged on 12 c., Type II., Guadalajara 41. 70. imperf.

Error in dating—

12 c. Type II. Mexico.
 1. Saw-tooth perf. . 63 instead of 68.

Number and date surcharged on back as well as face—
 25 c. Type II. Vera Cruz. imperf. . 2 68.

The "Taping Collection" contains a pair of 6 c., Type II., Zacatecas 13 71, imperf., with the numeral of value on each stamp altered to "12" in pen and ink. The stamps are postmarked "Villa Garcia."

1872. Page 480. Errors in numbering—

25 c. Mexico	74, wove	Imperf.	31	instead of	1
6 c. Morelia	72	"	31	"	29
12 c.	72, Papel sellado	"	31	"	29
100 c. Orizava	72, wove	"	29	"	31
25 c. Puebla	73	"	43	"	34
100 c. Ures	73	"	Sq. perf.	94	49
25 c. Vera Cruz	73	"	Imperf.	05	50
25 c. Zacatecas	73	"	"	15	51

Names of Postal Districts surcharged twice—

100 c. Mexico (Gothic type).	1.	73.	Wove	Pin perf.
100 c. " (curved type).	1.	73.	"	"
25 c. Acapulco.	2.	72.	"	Imperf.

1874. Page 483. To names of Postal Districts add—

15 Durango, 18 x 2, name in blue.
 43 Tepeji, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$.
 61 Cordoba (*sic*), 14 x $1\frac{1}{2}$, in black and also in blue.

The catalogue gives 41 (?) as the number for Tepeji, and 43 (?) for Texcoco.

Errors in numbers—

25 c. Morelia, 15 x 2,	74.	25	instead of 29.	Med. wove.
25 c. Tacubaya, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$,	74.	17	"	39. "
25 c. Vera Cruz, $17\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$,	74.	59	"	50. "
25 c. Zacatecas, 16 x 2,	77.	15	"	51. Broad hor. [laid.

No. of Postal District inverted—

100 c. Mexico 1 74 Med. wove.

Horizontal pair, 5 c., No. and date only, 12 77. Ord. vert. laid; imperf. between.

Double surcharge of name—

25 c. Campeche	5	75	Med. wove.
5 c. Tampico	40	77	Med. vert. laid.
10 c. Cordoba (<i>sic</i>)	61	74	Med. wove.

* With "Anotados."

Triple surcharge of name—
 50 c. Vera Cruz 50 74 Med. wove.
 Double surcharge of number and year (one reversed)—
 25 c. Mexico } 77 1
 1 77

1878-83. Page 490. To list of Postal Districts add—
 9 Toluca, 13 x 1 1/2, black surcharge, 978.
 11 Texcoco, 12 1/2 x 1 1/2, blue ,, 1181.
 16 Tabasco, 14 1/2 x 1 1/2 ,, ,, 1682.
 39 Pral chihuahua, 18 1/2 x 1 1/2, black ,, 3981.
 48 C. Bravos, 16 1/2 x 1 1/2, blue ,, 4882.
 54 Mexico, 10 1/2 x 1 1/2 ,, ,, 5483.

Name of Postal District surcharged twice—
 5 c., brown, Zacatecas in *carmine*. 282. Thin paper.
 10 c., orange, Tuxpan in *black* . 882. ,,
 10 c. ,, Huejutla in *blue* . 3578. Ord. paper.
 10 c. ,, Cocula in *black and blue* 4478. ,,
 25 c., blue, La Paz in *black* . 3079. ,,
 25 c., Colima in *black* . 5583. Thin paper.
 50c., green, Guanajuato in *red and blue* 3079. Ord. paper.
 50 c. ,, Colima in *blue* . 4979. ,,

Number and date surcharged twice—
 5 c., brown, Jalapa, thin paper . 3382.
 5 c. ,, C. Guzman, ord. paper . 4381 (one inverted).
 10 c., orange, Toluca ,, . 978.
 10 c. ,, (Orizava) ,, . 2278.
 50 c., green, Guanajuato, ,, . 3680.
 50 c. ,, Vera Cruz, thin paper 382.
 50 c. ,, (Vera Cruz) ord. paper 379 (sur. 3 times).

Name of Postal District and No. and date twice surcharged—
 50 c., green, Lagos, thin paper . 3182.

Surcharged with date only—
 10 c., black, Mexico, ord. paper . 78.

Surcharged with name only—
 10 c., orange, Morelia, thin paper.
 25 c., blue, Puebla, ord. paper.
 50 c., green, Matamoros, thin paper.

Errors in numbering—
 25 c., blue, Zamora, ord. paper, figure 1 inverted.
 10 c., orange, Tula de T., thin paper, 282, and 6 printed over first 2.
 25 c., blue, Tuxpan, thin paper, 682 instead of 882.
 10 c. orange, Tlaxcala, ord. paper, 1279, and 3 printed over 2.
 25 c., blue, Tlaxcala, ord. paper, 1178 instead of 1378.
 25 c. ,, ,, ,, 1278 ,, 1378.
 100 c., *carmine*, Puebla ,, 2982 ,, 2082.
 10 c., orange, Orizava ,, 2778 and 2278.
 10 c. ,, Monterrey ,, 2851 instead of 2581.
 25 c., blue, Merida ,, 278 ,, 2678.
 50 c., green, Jalapa, thin paper, 2383 ,, 3383.
 25 c., blue, Guanajuato, ord. paper, 3668 ,, 3678 (?).
 10 c., orange, Durango ,, 3579 ,, 3879.
 10 c. ,, ,, 3579 and 8 printed over 5.
 100 c., *carmine* ,, ,, 3579 instead of 3879.
 5 c., brown, C. Guzman ,, 2380 ,, 4380.
 25 c., blue, C. Bravos ,, 5380 ,, 4880.
 5 c., brown, Mexico ,, 54 0 ,, 5480.
 10 c., orange ,, 4579 ,, 5479.
 100 c., *carmine* ,, ,, 4581 ,, 5481.

Habilitados—
 25 c., blue, 379, Vera Cruz on 4279 (Cordova), ord. paper.
 25 c. ,, 382 ,, ,, 5482, Mexico, thin paper.
 50 c., green, Tuxpan in *violet* on 383 Vera Cruz ,,
 50 c. ,, 2583 (Monterrey) on 383 ,, ,,

With one of the figures separated from the others.
 10 c., orange, Jalapa, ord. paper, 3. 380.
 25 c., blue, Durango, thin ,, 3. 883.
 100 c., *carmine* (Vera Cruz) ,, 3. 82.

Number and date in larger type—
 50 c., green (Durango), ord. paper, 3878.

Number in small figures, date in large figures—
 25 c., blue, Mexico 5483, thin paper.

Page 499. Under the surcharge Puebla it should be stated that the stamps of this district are further surcharged with a capital letter. The letters I have seen are "A" to "G," inclusive.

Page 501. Habilitados. All on ordinary paper—
 Tepic 1183 (*sic*) in *carmine*, on 10 c., blue, 1881.
 1283 ,, ,, ,, 10 c. ,,
 Tampico 1482 ,, ,, ,, 5 c., orange, 2480.
 Queretaro 1982 ,, *black* ,, 10 c., blue, 3981.
 Puebla 2082 ,, *carmine* ,, 1 c., brown, Queretaro, 1979.
 ,, ,, ,, ,, 1 c., brown, Mexico, 4581 (*sic*)
 (,,) ,, ,, ,, 5 c., orange, 2180.
 (,,) ,, ,, ,, 5 c. ,, 3880.
 (,,) ,, ,, ,, 5 c. ,, 3881.
 (,,) ,, ,, ,, 5 c. ,, 3881.
 Monterey 2583 ,, ,, ,, 2 c., violet, (Chihuahua) 3981.
 (Mazatlan) 2782 ,, ,, ,, 5 c., orange, 398 (*sic*)
 Campeche 5033 ,, ,, ,, 1 c., brown, 2682.
 ,, ,, ,, ,, 10 c., blue, 1879.
 Mexico 5482 ,, *black* ,, 1 c., brown, Mexico, 5481.

Name of Postal District surcharged twice—
 1 c., brown, Tampico in *violet*, 1482, thin paper.
 10 c., blue, Colima ,, *black*, 4982 ,,

Number and date surcharged twice—
 5 c., orange, Mexico, ord. paper, 5480.
 25 c., *carmine* (Tabasco) ,, 1682.
 25 c. ,, (C. Victoria) ,, 4782.

Errors in numbering—
 50 c., green, Acapulco, ord. paper, 5328 instead of 5382.
 1 c., brown, Mexico ,, 54 9 ,, 5479.
 2 c., violet ,, ,, 5487 ,, 5478.
 5 c., orange ,, ,, 5448 ,, 5480.
 10 c., blue ,, ,, 5548 ,, 5480.
 10 c. ,, ,, ,, 8481 ,, 5481.
 25 c., *carmine* ,, ,, 4581 ,, 5481.

With one of the figures separated from the others—
 50 c., green (Vera Cruz), thin paper, 3 83.

Page 505. Errors—
 12 c., brown (Vera Cruz), 383, with 383 twice surcharged.
 12 c. ,, Mexico, 5482, with "5" much below other figures.
 18 c., red-brown ,, ,, with Mexico twice surcharged.
 18 c. ,, ,, 5483, with 5483 in much smaller type.
 24 c., violet ,, 5438 instead of 5483.

Page 506. With one of the figures separated from the others—
 6 c., blue, 6 82.

Name of Postal District surcharged twice—
 2 c., green, Durango, 3883.

Number and date surcharged twice—
 3 c., *carmine* (Tabasco), 1683.

Error—
 3 c., *carmine* (Tabasco), 6183 instead of 1683.

Page 507. Add :—3 c., green, imperf. vertically.
 ,, 508. ,, 3 c., red-brown ,,
 ,, 512. To list of names surcharged on issue of August, 1875, add :—Tehuacan; Zamora.
 ,, ,, To issue with large numerals add : Prepared but not issued :—2 c., 10 c., 12 c., 20 c., 75 c., 85 c.

The 35 c., with large numerals, is found surcharged on the back 780 and Mexico 5480, and the 60 c., of the same issue, is found surcharged on the back in each corner 1279.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

BY GORDON SMITH.

MR. WALTER MORLEY has shown me an interesting document with the above heading, which throws some light on the set of stamps first issued by this Company.

The "Memorandum" is a circular issued to the persons in charge of their telegraph stations from the "Secretary's Office, 31st May, 1854," and the first instruction to the receiver is to "Enter this Notice in your Memorandum Book, and return the Counterpart duly Signed." The circular proceeds as follows:—

"FRANKED MESSAGE STAMPS,

"FOR MESSAGES WITHIN GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.

"On and after 1st June, 1854, the Company will issue to the Public, Franked Message Stamps, Prefix S (of which a specimen is annexed), of the respective values of 1s. (Pink, under 50 miles); 2s. 6d. (Blue, under 100 miles); and 5s. (White, beyond 100 miles).

"The smallest quantity of Franked Message Stamps to be purchased at a time will be to the value of £10, and 20 per cent. discount will be allowed to each purchaser; this discount, however, to be given in Stamps instead of in money, thus:—

Two Hundred and Fifty 1s. Stamps for £10.

One Hundred 2s. 6d. Stamps for £10.

Fifty 5s. stamps for £10.

or the value of £10 may be divided over the three different prices at the purchaser's option.

"Messages not containing more than 20 words, exclusive of the names and addresses of both sender and receiver, to be delivered within half a mile of the Company's Offices, written on any piece of paper with an appropriate Franked Message Stamp (duly signed in accordance with Rule 51) attached, notwithstanding Rule 50, are to be forwarded free, between such stations as are included in the above charges; but if exceeding that number of words, the sender is to be charged 3d. for each extra word, or half the rate additional for each 10 words, or fraction of 10 words, according to the present arrangement respecting Ordinary Messages. Extra Portage is also to be charged for as with other Messages. These additional charges may be paid for either in money or in Franked Message Stamps.

"Immediately a Franked Message Stamp is received at the Counter, it is to be cancelled by stamping in with the Date Stamp provided for the purpose at the same time that the receipt for the Message is stamped; where no date stamp has been provided, the Clerk is to write the name of the Station at which it is received on the label with his signature and the date.

"Great care must be taken to ensure the date of the Date Stamp being properly shifted each day."

[Then follow various directions to the telegraph clerks as to charging for addresses, filling up the various forms, &c.]

"Stamps and Franks can only be used for Messages to any place in Great Britain (according to our advertisement), and cannot be allowed for messages to the Continent, or beyond the Company's Lines."

[Then follows a specimen form of abstract of the telegrams sent, with columns for various particulars, including the control number of the stamps used on each message, &c.]

The circular is signed by J. S. Fourdrinier, Secretary, and in the left corner is a specimen of the blue stamp (above mentioned) without control number, but cancelled with a date stamp consisting of the words, "Electric Telegraph Company" in block capitals in a circle and across the centre of the circle.

"MV, 23
1854
s o"

To the philatelist who collects these stamps the chief facts which this document discloses are—

1. The date of issue—1st June, 1854.
2. The respective values of the stamps, namely, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.
3. The form of cancellation by date stamp or (when not supplied to the office) by writing and signature of the clerk. Although all charges might be paid for in stamps, it is obvious from what appears above that in many cases it would have been impossible with only the three values to make up the exact amount.

Moreover, the alternative method of payment either in stamps or cash, must have unnecessarily increased the book-keeping and the checking of the stamps used up.

This was, however, soon remedied, for the stamps of the next issue with the values indicated on the face were brought into use towards the close of the same year, 1854. The new 1s. and 2s. 6d. retained the same colours as their predecessors, but the white stamp was now the 4s. value, there being no 5s. value in the second set.

It would be interesting, therefore, to find later memorandums (if they exist) in which the second issue stamps are first mentioned.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Announcement of Publications during the coming Season. A PRELIMINARY announcement, of all publications which we shall issue during the coming season, may save us a considerable number of separate letters in answer to many enquiries that we get. We therefore take this opportunity of informing our readers—

1. That Vol. IV. of the *Imperial Album* is just finished and is in the binder's hands, and will be ready, we hope, about the middle of October; but we are not yet able to announce the price at which it will be sold. Particulars shall be given in the next *Journal*.

2. We have just completed a new edition of 15,000 copies of the well-known *Improved Postage Stamp Album*, No. 0, which retails at 1s. each, post-free. In this album a number of important improvements have been made, and no less than 48 extra pages have been added without increasing the price. The book now contains altogether 176 pages, and is strongly recommended to the trade as the cheapest 1s. album in the world.

3. We have put in hand a new edition of the *Strand Album*, Nos. 14 and 15, and it will, we hope, be ready before the end of October. The number of pages in this album will be largely increased, and special improvements will be made in many ways which will be useful to the young collector. These albums will retail at 2s. 6d. and 5s. each.

4. We get many enquiries about our new Catalogue. We beg to state that we have a number on hand of the current edition, and they are still on sale, and it is not likely that a further edition will be issued during the present year, but early in 1899 we hope to issue a new and much improved Catalogue.

5. A new edition of *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*, by Major Evans, is in the press, and will be ready at the end of October, at the same price as the previous one. This work will be fully brought up to date with the latest information, and will contain, as before, a complete glossary and definition of all philatelic terms, and many hints of use especially to the younger collectors.

6. We have secured from the well-known publishers, Messrs. Hachette & Co., Paris, the sole rights of translation and reproduction of the well-known philatelic novel published by them in Paris last year under the title of *Le Roi de Timbres Postes*. We have also purchased the original plates with which this work was embellished,

including a number of full-page pictures illustrating incidents in the novel in question. The book is now being translated, and will be published by us during the winter months. Further particulars will be announced in due course.

* * *

Enormous Sale of Albums during the Summer Months. WHAT has struck us as a remarkably good sign of the times has been the wonderful and unprecedented sale of postage stamp albums during what are usually termed the quiet months. It is difficult to give exact figures, but we are of opinion that the sales during the past four months have been fully 40 per cent. higher than those of any previous year. Of the new edition of the *Imperial Album* alone, up to September 8th, we had sold 4417 copies. Considering that these books range in price from 7s. 6d. to 70s. each, the sale is certainly very striking. But another very good point is that the demand for the cheap albums, at 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, has also been phenomenal, and we have been continually running out of stock. The wholesale orders alone have been clearing us out much quicker than we are able to get the books bound. We are glad to say in this connection that we find a steadily-increasing demand for our books from the colonies, especially from India and Australia. During the past four weeks we have shipped fully £400 worth of albums to Australia alone, showing that our friends there are taking a largely-increased interest in stamp collecting. All this increase in the number of younger collectors is to be highly commended, as amongst such a large number no doubt many will develop into serious philatelists.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the last number of our *Journal*. In most cases the books are arranged after our current Catalogue, although in some cases, where it is intended to rewrite the list for the next edition of our Catalogue, the arrangement in the stock books that has been adopted is that of the new lists which will appear in next year's Catalogue. The most important feature, however, is of course not the arrangement, but the prices, and we would draw the attention of collectors to the considerable modifications that have been made in a number of cases where, in our opinion, prices had been unduly driven up. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialize. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be very moderate, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books. The following is a list of those books arranged since the last list published:—

	VALUE.
Turks Islands	£417
English Telegraphs	256
South Australia, Vol. I.	531
New South Wales, Vol. I.	1047
Newfoundland and New Brunswick	492
Mauritius	407
Natal	278

* * *

Forged Is., green, English. IT is very curious and instructive to note the different opinions of various members of the trade as to this stamp, as evinced by the price they put upon it. In one case we know of, a dealer asked, and actually got, £10 for a copy used on part of a Stock Exchange form, and with a genuine 9d. attached!!! In another case a dealer states that he has sold nearly twenty copies at a guinea each!! Mr. Ewen, we see, advertises the stamp for sale at 1s. 6d. each, and we ourselves, as we do not sell forgeries even as such, have given away most of those we found in our stock to a number of clients who have asked for a copy.

While on the subject of the forged English, we think it fair to mention that a Mr. Nissen, of the firm of Riley and Nissen, first pointed out the forgery to one of our shop employes, but the gentleman who wrote the article that appeared in our *July Journal* was not informed of this, or the fact would of course have been mentioned.

* * *

An Argentine Fiscal UNDER this heading we had a little paragraph in our last number, to which Mr. Walter Morley has kindly replied as worth £250!!! follows:—

“Referring to your note in *Monthly Journal* of an Argentine Fiscal worth £250. “I do not think a fiscal has fetched anyways near this price, and a South American especially, though many of these are very rare, without doubt.

“Scott catalogues one *U. S.* at 150 dollars, and I have myself sold a British Colonial fiscal at £30, which are the highest prices known to me. (Telegraph stamps I have sold at £50 each.)

“From description given, I feel sure the stamp is not Argentine, but *Buenos Ayres* for 1877. The values consist of 35 stamps from 1 peso to 2000 pesos, all of same design, but the higher values are larger than the smaller ones. I believe the value of Buenos Ayres peso to be 2d., so the face value of the 1400 pesos would be under £12, and I should say £5 or £6 would be the utmost value of this stamp.

“About two years ago I had a demand from some of the smaller London stamp shops for *high value fiscals*, and think it arose from some dealer exhibiting in his window a Buenos Ayres stamp of this value, which he translated to be worth the Argentine peso of 4s. 2d., and as the *highest value stamp*.

“Eventually I supplied one or two with English £1000 blue deed stamps, which are the highest face values known, though, as these are stamps specially for Probate Duty, they probably exist much higher.

“I should say, from the fact that I have seen it stated that a stamp of 1400 pesos was being exhibited in a London shop in one of the smaller stamp papers some time ago, that it has gradually crept round to this result from being copied from one paper to another.—Yours truly,

“W. MORLEY.”

* * *

British Central African Stamps. IN reference to an enquiry we addressed to the Postmaster of British Central Africa, we were informed, under date June 30th last, that the surcharged stamps are no longer sold for postal purposes, also that owing to the theft of stamps that has been already mentioned in these columns, the issue of stamps to collectors abroad has been discontinued, and stamps are now only sold for actual use in the district.

* * *

A New Republic. WE see by the daily Press that information has been received from Managua stating that representatives of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua have come to an agreement to unite.

A constitution has been formulated and signed, and a commission appointed to conduct the government until the election of the first President of the new Republic in December.

We trust that this may be true, and that in the future collectors may only have to take annually one set of stamps for Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua combined, instead of three annual series as at present.

* * *

Hawaiian Islands Foreign Office Stamps. WE are informed that a speculator in Honolulu has purchased the whole of the remainders of the Foreign Office stamps which were left on hand at the time of annexation to the United States. The price paid was face value, and the following is

The approximate number of stamps:—

2 c	6,100
5 c	22,450
6 c	3,150
10 c	36,050
12 c	4,250
25 c	4,300

THE following cutting from *Le Phare d'Alexandria*, kindly sent us by Mr. G. Aphonides, may be of some little interest. We regret that the authorities in Alexandria were not successful in getting a conviction, as has been done in other countries:—

“June 15th, 1898.

“The police of our town, having been advised that false Egyptian stamps had been for some time put into circulation at Alexandria, took steps in the matter, and succeeded in discovering the workshop whence they came.

“They told the Italian Consulate, as the forger could lay an appeal to that place.

“The Consul appointed M. Nacouz, first interpreter, who worked in the workshop situated in the Rue Mahmoud, and Falaki a court of enquiry, with the aid of Harington Bey, Chief of the Police, Major Treves, and some members of the local police.

“Several hundreds of old postage stamps of Egypt were found, and a stone engraved with the stamp of the first issue.

“The imitation is so perfect that a careful examination is necessary for finding out the deception.

“The stamps of the first issue are upon official paper, which the forger obtained by the favour of an accomplice. The forged stamps were sold to philatelists. It is about two years since this forger carried out his work by the aid of some apprentices. He will be prosecuted for roguery, because he has deceived buyers as to the quality and genuineness of the objects sold to them. This is the first time that there has been any question of issuing forged postage stamps in Egypt.

“August 10th, 1898.

“On the complaint of the local police, an Italian subject, Sebastiano Giorgiani, who made imitations of old Egyptian postage stamps, was arrested.

“On Friday he appeared before the Consular Tribunal, presided over by M. le Consul Romano. After an animated debate he was acquitted.

“The Court considered that there was no forgery, as the imitations were not intended to be used for franking letters.

“The offence of cheating has not been proved against the accused; in fact, he stated that he sold the stamps under the title of ‘imitations’ to collectors, and that he committed no deception.

“None of the persons to whom he sold the stamps have complained against him.

“Under these circumstances no article in the Italian law would permit the tribunal to condemn the prisoner.

“Immediately after the judgment Sebastiano Giorgiani took the necessary steps to get back the stamps that had been seized on the order of the Consular authorities.”

* * *

Forgeries of Madagascar, 1891, 1 and 5 francs. WE are informed, by an esteemed correspondent in Paris, that well-made forgeries of these stamps are now to be met with, which are stated to come from Marseilles. The following are the points of difference:—

1. They are larger.
2. The *foulage* is not present as in the genuine stamps.
3. In the letters “5 FR” the ink is different, being paler.
4. They do not agree with any of the 10 types known.

* * *

Reprints of Providence Stamps. MESSRS. BOGERT & DURBIN, in their monthly journal for September, state as follows: “We purchased the original plate from which these stamps were printed in September, '93. We have now decided to place reprints on the market, and have had same prepared. Although the colour is almost exactly the same as that used for the original, the paper varies somewhat. As an additional preventative of fraud, we have had our name printed on the back of each sheet, so that one letter comes on each stamp,” thus:—

BOG
ERT
DUR
BIN

Messrs. Bogert & Durbin also say that they have placed the price of the reprints at \$5 per sheet. There does not seem to be any danger to philately through these reprints, as with the letter on the back one can be immediately detected.

* * *

New South Wales Forged Watermarks. IN the June number of our *Journal* we had a few notes upon certain New South Wales stamps bearing forged or faked watermarks, and mentioning the conclusion we had come to, which was that the forged watermark had been impressed into a genuine stamp which had escaped watermark. Through the researches, however, of Mr. Fred Hagen, of Sydney, from whom we originally received the stamps, the manner in which these stamps were actually made has been found out, and he states as follows in his paper (*The Australian Philatelist* for July 25th last):—“I find that the genuine stamps have been thinned as fine, if not finer, than the Prussian stamps on so-called goldbeaters’ skin. The stamp then has two separate pieces of paper attached to it, both covering the whole of the skinned stamp. Both papers are very white and exceedingly thin, one apparently thinner than the other. In appearance it is fluffy when torn or rubbed, and is somewhat similar to thin Japanese rice paper. The thinnest is attached to the stamp, and on this the watermark is either impressed or cut out. A brown or dirty gum is placed on the back, thereby adding age to the new paper and destroying the whiteness of it. The stamps were in water for three hours, then placed in boiling water, still they would not separate. After removing the second layer of paper from the 2d., and with it all traces of figure ‘8,’ I discovered some traces of the normal watermark on the edge of the stamp.”

Since Mr. Hagen’s paper was published, we have received from him a rather full report of the trial of the two persons concerned in the matter. As it is interesting to collectors, we have pleasure in reproducing the matter *in extenso*.

Re JONOSKI TAKUMA AND ELIZABETH TAKUMA—
FORGERY.

At the Water Police Court, on Tuesday, July 26th, Jonoski Takuma, 31, engraver, and Elizabeth Takuma, 26, were charged that they did in company forge seven New South Wales postage stamps, and utter the same to Frederick Hagen, with intent to defraud, on April 6th, 1898.

Mr. P. H. Sullivan appeared to prosecute.

Mr. Carter Smith said he appeared for the accused, but as he had a case coming on at the Central Criminal Court he asked the Bench in the circumstances to grant a postponement.

Mr. Sullivan said he was instructed by his client and by the police to resist the application most strenuously; his witnesses were all present, and the case was one that must at all events result in a committal. He suggested that Mr. Smith should come to an arrangement with another solicitor.

Mr. Carter Smith asked for time to make some arrangement, and when the case was called at a later stage, Mr. George Wallace intimated that he appeared on behalf of the accused. Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Detective Roche said: At about 7.30 on the night of the 8th of this month I saw the male accused in his shop in the Imperial Arcade, and I said to him, in the presence of his friend, Frank W. Reid, “We are two detective police officers; my name is Roche, and this is Senior Constable Donovan.” He replied, “Yes; what do you want?” I said, “We are making enquiries for a woman I want for selling forged or bogus stamps.” He replied, “Mr. Cook the detective was here about that before.” I said to him, “Cook is not a detective; he has nothing to do with the Police Department. I want to find this woman; I want to know from you what you know about her.” He said, “I thought Cook was a detective.” I said, “No, he is not.” I then said, “I understand this woman left some stamps with you.” He said, “Yes.” I said, “I mean the stamps you offered to Mr. Taylor and to Mr. Collins.” He said, “Yes; she left the stamps with me to sell on commission.” I said, “Did she say where she got them,” and he replied, “Yes; she said she got them from her father.” I said, “What is her name and address?” He said, “I put

her name down in a book," and he told me it was Miss Truman, that she was living at 14, Bayswater Road when in Sydney, that her proper address was West Maitland, and that she called for letters at the post office there. He afterwards showed me a book produced with that address in it, and I said, "How often was this woman here?" He replied, "Three or four times."

Mr. Sullivan: Did he say anything about his knowing she lived at West Maitland?

Witness: Yes; he said, "I know she lived at West Maitland," and I said, "Why?" He replied, "Because she told me when she was leaving Sydney that she had to get the Northern train." I said the name she gave him was the same name she had given Mr. Collins, and I also said, "I think it is the woman I want." He made no reply. I said, "What was she like in appearance?" He replied that she was tall, slight, ladylike, that he could not tell her complexion because she wore a veil.

Mr. Sullivan: Before that was anything asked about the price or value of these stamps?

Witness: Yes. I said, "What did she want for the stamps?" He replied, "She wanted £50 for four; one of them watermarked '6' she wanted £25 for." He said, "I offered them to several people for sale, and I could not get any offer for them, and I gave them back to her."

Mr. Sullivan: Did he say she told him where she got them from?

Witness: I have said that. From her father. I then said, "When did you give them back?" He said, "Shortly after I got them from Mr. Taylor." Mr. Reid was present during this conversation.

Mr. Sullivan: Did he say anything about why you made enquiry?

Witness: Reid knew who I was.

Mr. Sullivan: Did the male accused make any enquiries, any questions then?

Witness: The only question he asked me, as I said in my evidence, was about he thought Cook was a detective.

Mr. Sullivan: I don't mean that. Did he say anything about why you came there?

Witness: Yes; he said, "What is the matter with them?" I replied, "They are clever forgeries." He said, "I am very glad I did not sell any of them, as I might get into trouble over them." I said, "An innocent person might sell them, but then they would be able to account how and where they got them." He replied, "I am very glad I am not mixed up in it." I think that is all I remember. I left the shop.

Mr. Sullivan: Did you see him again?

Witness: I went to the shop again about 8 o'clock on the night of the 12th instant. I went back four days after. I said to him, "Have you seen or heard anything of this woman I want for selling the forged stamps?" He replied, "No, but you ought to write to her at West Maitland Post Office." I said, "I may do so." He replied, "I would write to her, but I don't care to be mixed up in it." I left the shop then.

Mr. Sullivan: Was Reid present the second time?

Witness: Yes, he was present on the second occasion also. At about 10.30 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of this month, in company with Detective Brown and Senior Constable Donovan, also Mr. Collins, I went to the residence of the accused, 117, Derwent Street, Glebe, and I saw the female accused there. I said to her, "We are detectives; I suspect you of being identical with the woman who sold forged stamps to Mr. Hagen, Mr. Collins, and others." She replied, "I never sold any stamps." I said, "Are you sure you did not sell any stamps to Mr. Collins and to Mr. Hagen?" She replied, "Yes, I am certain I never sold them any stamps." I then commenced to search the house, and about ten minutes afterwards she said to me, "Do you want me to go now?" and I said, "Yes." Previously I had told her to dress herself, as she would have to go to the police station with me. It was then I commenced to search the place. She said to me, "I did sell stamps to those people, but I got them from my husband."

Mr. Sullivan: Was that all she said?

Witness: A lot more, but it did not matter much. I then called in Mr. Collins and Detective Brown, and Senior Constable Donovan, and she repeated that she had sold the stamps to Mr. Collins and to Mr. Hagen, also to Messrs. Smythe and Nicol, and to Ackland, in Melbourne. I said, "What did you get for the stamps from Mr. Ackland?"

and she replied, "£14." She said, "I only sold one to Messrs. Smythe and Nicol. I offered them some more, but they would not take them." I said, "Who was the woman with you when you were selling and offering the stamps?" and she said, "My sister, Mrs. Bliss, was with me; she knows nothing about it, I got them from him to sell, and I gave him the money I got for them." We then took her to the Central Police Station, and Senior Constable Donovan remained in charge of her. Detective Brown and myself went to the male accused's shop and saw him there. I said to him, "Did you give any old stamps, the same as you offered to Mr. Collins and Mr. Hagen, to anybody to sell for you." His friend, Mr. Reid, was present this time also. Accused replied, "I did not." I said, "Did you give any to Mrs. Bliss, your sister-in-law?" He replied, "I did not." I said, "Did you give any to your wife to sell for you to Mr. Hagen and to Mr. Collins?" He replied, "I did not." I said, "Did you receive money from any person for the sale of similar stamps?" He replied, "I did not." Detective Brown then called into the shop Mr. Hagen and Mr. Collins, and I repeated the same questions in their presence, and he made the same answer to all of the questions. I then said to him, "You will have to come with me to the police station." I then commenced to search the shop. He said, "What authority have you for searching my shop?" I said, "Simply we are police, and you are in custody on suspicion of these forgeries." The first things I found were three dies (produced) in a little cash-box; I also found the drawings (produced) of stamps to be used for New South Wales, and the tracing paper (produced). I think I found these also in the cash-box, and also the piece of paper (produced) with the letter "R" in circle, similar to those used in stamping registered letters, the drawing of some obliterations. We then took him to the Central Police Station, and left Mr. Reid in charge of the shop.

Mr. Sullivan: Did he say anything about where he got these dies from?

Witness: Yes, I forgot that; when I found these dies they were in a little packet, the same as they are now. He took them out of my hand and tried to put them in his pocket. They were wrapped up. I took them from him and said, "Where did you get these? What are they used for?" He replied, "An engraver made them for me; I used them for marking Fijian stamps." I then took him to the police station. When at the station I took him to the same room where his wife was. I said to him, "Is this your wife?" He replied, "Yes." I said to her, "Repeat now the statement you made to me about these forged stamps." She replied, "I sold stamps to the people you spoke about, but I got them from him, and I gave him the money I got for them." He replied, "I will tell you all now. I gave her the stamps to sell. I told her what to say; she knows nothing about it. I told you lies before, I thought it was only a business transaction. I did not know you were Government police." I said, "She admits when she sold the stamps to Mr. Hagen signing her name as 'P. Truman,' or 'E. J. Johnston.'" He said, "Yes, I told her to say that." "Well," I said, "who is Johnston?" He made no reply. I said, "She also admits having told Mr. Hagen the stamps were rare, that she had no more of them for sale, and that she had been offered, some years ago, £42 10s. for them by Mr. Vindin." He replied, "It is right, I told her to say all that." I said, "What became of the money she gave you for the stamps?" He replied, "I paid it to the woman that I got the stamps from." I said, "Did you pay any money into your account at the bank—any of the banks?" He replied, "I did not; I told you I gave the money to the woman." I said, "I want to search you now." He then, in a very dramatic fashion, put his hands into the breast-pocket of his coat and pulled out all the pieces of wood I now produce, similar to those used in the post office for obliterating.

Mr. Wallace: You say you took them out.

Witness: No, he took them out and put them down on the table; these pieces of wood with different figures and letters on them. One of them had "N.S.W." on it—the same as those used in the Post Office. It is used for obliterating. These two I produce have "O.S." on them, the same as those used in the Post Office. I said, "What are those used for?" He said, "I used them for preparing stamps; several other dealers do the same thing." I said, "Where did you get

them?" and he replied, "I made them myself." He then showed me how he made them. In a pocket-book he had in the breast-pocket I found these five stamps (produced) and these two pieces of paper. One piece shows watermark "2," and one shows watermark "5." The stamps were old stamps. I took the pocket-book from him.

Mr. Sullivan: Did you ask him what they were?

Witness: He said they were original, genuine stamps.

Mr. Sullivan: Did he say anything about boiling water?

Witness: He said it was used for removing the face off stamps.

Mr. Sullivan: Did you ask him how he did it?

Witness: I said, "How are they done?" He said, "I did that by placing a spoon of common caustic soda in a cup of boiling water, and placing the stamp in it."

Mr. Sullivan: Did he say what effect it would have on the stamp?

Witness: He said it would remove all the coloured portion of the stamp.

Mr. Hagen then produced the forged stamps, also Mr. Ackland's stamps, one of which was sold to Mr. Ackland in Melbourne. The male accused said, "They are like the stamps I gave her to sell. I suppose they are the ones." Mr. Hagen said, "These are the cleverest things as forgeries in the stamp line that I have heard about; they would even best the experts in London." The male accused laughed, and said, "Oh, they are very simple. I saw in your *Philatelic Journal* how they were done." Mr. Hagen then said something. I forget just now. Anyhow, I said to him, "I am not quite clear they are forgeries yet; will you show me how they are done?" He said, "I did not forge them; I got them from a woman." I said, "Who was present when the woman gave them to you?" He replied, "There was nobody present; she simply came into my shop." I also produce a number of other stamps, which I found in the breast-pocket too. I then showed him these letters produced. I said, "Is this your handwriting?" He said, "Yes." I said, "There is a paragraph here I want to draw your attention to, where he said, referring to the woman who had sold the stamps, in this letter to Messrs. Smythe & Nicol, where it was stated she called at your office with two twopenny, blue, watermark '8' and two threepenny, green, watermark '2,' down to where she was anxious to sell." He said, "I admit that I told you lies; it was only a business transaction." During all this conversation at the police station Detective Brown and Senior Constable Donovan were present; also Mr. Hagen and Mr. Collins.

Mr. Sullivan: About the "O.S."

Witness: Oh, I forgot about that. I drew his attention to the stamps marked "O.S." He said, "I admit putting it on them, and offering them for sale. I have got some in my window."

Mr. Sullivan: Did he admit these wooden ones?

Witness: Oh yes; the pieces of wood with "O.S." on them, he said, he used for putting "O.S." on the stamps. I charged them both with forging seven New South Wales postage stamps, and afterwards uttering the same to Frederick Hagen on the 5th of April last, with intent to defraud. In reply, the female accused said, "I got the stamps from him, and I gave him the money I got for them." He replied, "I admit giving her the stamps to sell, telling her what to say, but I deny forging them." These three stamps I produce I received from Mr. Hagen. Yesterday I went to Mr. Gullick, of the Government Printing Office, and went with him to the Agricultural Department, and these three stamps I received from Mr. Hagen were put under a microscope. I could plainly see that these two pieces of paper had a kind of gum; some adhering substance was used. There were at least two pieces of paper. Mr. Robertson was present when I did that.

Mr. Wallace: Was it not in reference to putting the postmarks on those stamps that the male accused said, "It is very simple; I saw it in the *Philatelic Journal*"?

Witness: No, there is no mistake about this; Mr. Collins and Mr. Hagen were present.

Mr. Wallace: I am not asking you who were present. Was it not in reference to these dies for marking the postage stamps that he said, "It is very simple"? Was he not referring to that fact when he said, "It was simple; I saw it in the *Philatelic Journal*"?

Witness: No, he was not.

Frederick Hagen, stamp dealer, carrying on business in Elizabeth Street, Sydney, said: On the 5th of April last, in the afternoon, two ladies called into my shop to sell some stamps. They had been in before, but I was not there. One of them is the female accused before the Court. She said she had some valuable stamps to sell, and wanted to know if I would buy them. She also said that Mr. Vindin had offered £5 each for one twopenny, and £7 10s. each for one threepenny. She would not say how many she offered him, but from the number she offered me I said that would make £42 10s. She said that Mr. Vindin had offered her this some years ago.

Mr. Sullivan: How long is it since Mr. Vindin has left your business?

Witness: Over five years; and I was in partnership with him before that.

Mr. Sullivan: Did you go on to say anything else?

Witness: She said that the lady expected more, because she thought they would be more valuable now than then. I said that Australians did not increase in value during the last few years, and I agreed to give her £45 for the lot. She turned round to her friend, and said, "Shall I see the lady this afternoon?" I did not hear the reply; but she said to me that she would see and let me know. She left then. The next morning Mrs. Takuma called in by herself. She said she was willing to accept the £45.

Mr. Sullivan: Before you parted with your money did you do anything?

Witness: Of course, before I parted with my money I said I would like to examine the stamps before deciding upon paying the money.

Mr. Sullivan: Did you examine them?

Witness: I examined them by putting them in benzine. I afterwards paid the money, but before paying I asked a few questions.

Mr. Sullivan: What were they?

Witness: I was desirous of knowing where they came from. I said, "Did these stamps come from the country?" She replied, "Yes." And desiring further information, I asked her if they came from Maitland; I had an object in asking the question. She said, "I don't know." I said, "Has the lady been to Maitland?" She replied, "I don't know; but she has been in Melbourne." I did not ask her any more questions; I simply paid her the money.

Mr. Sullivan: What did you discover after that?

Witness: I discovered they were forged. I found that the stamps had been split and backed up by other paper. I have five stamps here, and two in Court are seven.

Mr. Sullivan: Are the whole seven forgeries?

Witness: Yes, undoubtedly—forgeries as regards the watermark.

Mr. Sullivan: How did you pay her for them?

Witness: In four £10 and one £5 notes.

Mr. Sullivan: Do you remember these stamps being pared away?

Witness: Yes; not the two stamps that he (Det. Roche) has there, but the stamps that I have have been pared away.

Mr. Sullivan: I want you to look at these stamps marked "Exhibit G."

Witness: Some of the stamps in "Exhibit G" have had the obliteration on the face cleaned off. Others have a red "O.S." and false postmark on the top of them.

Mr. Sullivan: These forgeries—are they of any earthly value?

Witness: Not in the slightest.

Mr. Sullivan: Your money was parted with on the representation that they were genuine?

Witness: Yes.

The Bench: Is there much business done in this line?

Witness: Yes, a great deal.

Mr. Sullivan: You were present when Detective Roche asked the male accused to produce his stock of stamps?

Witness: Yes. Accused said, "That is all I have got" (pointing to those on the counter). Afterwards at the Court I saw him produce others from his pocket.

Mr. Sullivan: I believe you asked the female accused if she had any others?

Witness: Yes, I asked her, if she had any others, to bring them in. She said she did not know. She did not bring any.

Daniel Collins, licensed pawnbroker, carrying on business in Oxford Street, said he dealt in stamps. On April 11th last the female accused came to his shop.

Mr. Sullivan: Did she show you some stamps?
 Witness: She asked me if I bought stamps, and showed me three. At first glance I took them to be of a common variety, but looking at them more closely I saw that they were a rare watermark.
 Mr. Sullivan: Did she tell you how she got them?
 Witness: She said they were given to her by a lady at West Maitland.
 Mr. Sullivan: Did she give the name of Takuma?
 Witness: No.
 Mr. Sullivan: Did you offer her any price?
 Witness: I asked her what she wanted for them, and looking at a piece of paper in her hand, she said £7 10s. each for the 3d., watermark "2," and £8 10s. for the 2d., watermark "8," or £20 for the lot.
 Mr. Sullivan: Did she say anything about there being a collection?
 Witness: She said they were part of a lady's grandfather's collection at Maitland.
 Mr. Sullivan: What took place next?
 Witness: Next day she called, and I offered her £15 for the stamps. She said she could get more from Mr. Hagen. Eventually I gave her £18, and got the receipt (produced), which she signed in my presence.
 Mr. Sullivan: Two or three days afterwards you had your suspicions aroused?
 Witness: About four or five days afterwards I called at Takuma's shop, and asked him if he had any rare watermark diadem stamps. He said, "Yes," and produced three.
 Mr. Sullivan: You asked if they were for sale?
 Witness: Yes. He said he wanted £40 for them.
 Mr. Sullivan: Did he say where he got them?
 Witness: He said they were left with him to sell.
 Mr. Sullivan: You had a chat with him about the genuineness of the stamps?
 Witness: Yes; he said they were genuine.
 Mr. Sullivan: Afterwards you ascertained something and called again?
 Witness: Yes; I asked the accused for the address of the lady who left the stamps. He said he could not tell.
 Mr. Sullivan: Did he give you an address in Bayswater Road?
 Witness: No.
 Mr. Sullivan: You got a letter some time after from Takuma offering these three stamps for sale?
 Witness: Yes, on April 26th.
 Mr. Sullivan: In consequence of that letter did you call at accused's shop?
 Witness: I again asked for the lady's address. Accused said he could not give it to me. He asked me to make an offer for the stamps mentioned in his letter. I refused, telling him I had not sold the others which I had bought.
 Mr. Sullivan: Did you get another letter the following day?
 Witness: Yes, he wrote that he would agree to take £10 for the 2d. diadem, watermark "8," and 3d., green, watermark "2," and £12 10s. for watermark "6." I told accused that if he would send the lady to my address I would give him a commission on the stamps.
 Mr. Sullivan: Were the stamps genuine?
 Witness: No, they were forgeries.
 Mr. Sullivan: You subsequently saw Mrs. Takuma at the Glebe?
 Witness: Yes.
 Mr. Sullivan: And you got to Takuma's place in the Arcade with the detectives?
 Witness: Yes.
 Mr. Sullivan: When accused was taken in charge by Detective Roche you went with them to the police station, and you heard all that transpired?
 Witness: Yes.
 Mr. Sullivan: You boiled one of these stamps last Thursday, didn't you?
 Witness: Yes, I have it with me.
 Mr. Wallace: Was it more palatable for boiling? (Laughter.)
 Witness: The boiling showed that the stamp was a forgery, inasmuch as the back separated from the front. In a genuine stamp there would be only the one thickness of paper.
 James Hodgson Smyth (who made an affirmation in lieu of the oath) said he was a stamp dealer, carrying on business in Hunter Street.

Mr. Sullivan: You know the accused?
 Witness: Yes.
 Mr. Sullivan: Did you purchase a 3d., watermark "2"?
 Witness: Yes, I bought it from the female accused on March 28th. She said she had a stamp in her collection, and a gentleman having told her it was a rare one, she would like to sell it. (Witness produced the stamp.)
 Mr. Sullivan: Did she say anything about a lady at Maitland?
 Witness: No, not at that time.
 Mr. Sullivan: Did you buy the stamp?
 Witness: Yes, I gave her £1 for it.
 The Bench: It could not have been a very rare one, then.
 Witness: The reason why I only gave her £1 for it was because the stamp was a bad copy.
 Mr. Sullivan: Is it a forgery?
 Witness: Undoubtedly.
 Mr. Sullivan: What is termed in the trade a "fake"?
 Witness: Yes.
 Mr. Sullivan: Did she afterwards call again?
 Witness: Yes, she offered me some more stamps of a similar kind, which I refused to buy. This was about a fortnight afterwards.
 Mr. Sullivan: Did you receive those letters (produced) from the accused, Takuma?
 Witness: Yes.
 Alfred Day, clerk in the Government Money Order Office, said he attended upon a subpoena served upon him by the police.
 Mr. Sullivan: Do you know the man at the end of the table?
 Witness: I think I have seen him before.
 Mr. Sullivan (to male accused): Would you mind putting on your hat for a moment? (To witness): Now can you say positively?
 Witness: Yes; I can swear to him.
 Mr. Sullivan: Has he an account in the Savings Bank?
 Witness: Yes.
 Mr. Sullivan: Did he make a deposit of £40 on April 7th last?—Witness: Yes.
 Mr. Sullivan: How did he make it?
 Witness: It would be in cash of some description. It was not by cheque. (Witness produced the original deposit slip signed by Jonoski Takuma.)
 Mr. Sullivan: When was that money drawn out?
 Witness: Accused drew £46 10s. on Friday last, July 22nd. His account was an old one.
 Mr. Sullivan: Has he any money there now?
 Witness: Yes; but I do not know what amount.
 Mr. Sullivan said he would ask the Bench for an order that the money standing to accused's credit should be handed over to his client.
 Mr. Wallace informed the Court that there was only eight shillings to the credit of the account.
 Mr. Allan Robertson, foreman of the Revenue Printing Branch of the Government Printing Office, was next called.
 Mr. Sullivan: You have been shown certain stamps?
 Witness: Yes, the 3d. stamp in "Exhibit K" is a genuine one, but examined under a powerful microscope it was seen that it had evidently been split, as there was a layer of gum between two thicknesses of paper. The watermark is of the current issue—a different one from that which should have been on the stamp.
 Mr. Sullivan: Now look at "Exhibit L."
 Witness: This stamp has been printed on very thin paper. It has apparently been split and treated in the same way as the others. The department never issued stamps in that way.
 Witness was now shown "Exhibit Q." The stamp produced, he said, appears to be a forgery. It appears to be printed on tissue, and is not printed in the proper colour. All the stamps shown me have been tampered with.
 Mr. Wallace: Supposing people had tested these stamps by boiling them and using caustic soda on them, would that affect their colour?
 Witness: Yes, it would.
 This closed the case for the prosecution. On the advice of their counsel the accused said they would reserve their defence. They were committed for trial to the Quarter Sessions, bail being allowed.
 Mr. Sullivan then withdrew the other charges against the accused, namely, the charge of forging three "N.S.W."

postage stamps, and uttering the same to Daniel Collins with intent to defraud on April 18th, and (the charge against the female accused) of obtaining £45 from Frederick Hagen with intent to defraud on April 6th.

Just as we are going to press, we receive from Mr. Fred Hagen the report of the trial of Takuma, who finally pleaded guilty to the charge of uttering the stamps, and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. He was released under the First Offenders Act, and has to report himself every month to the police, also to refund all money received by him for the stamps. Mrs. Takuma pleaded that she acted under the coercion of her husband, and she was found "not guilty" and discharged.

We are very much obliged to Mr. Hagen, and take this opportunity of thanking him for kindly sending the above full and interesting report. Further than this, we think the thanks of the whole philatelic community are due to Mr. Hagen for the pains he has taken to expose these frauds.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

By PHILOLOGOS.

A FIRM in the Austrian Tyrol has lately brought out a machine for washing stamps. The stamp to be cleaned is thoroughly soaked by a stream of water, and then passed several times between the rollers of a small "wringing machine." It is said to work with good results.

THE tenth "Deutscher Philatelistentag" was held conjointly with the second meeting of the Union of German and Austrian Societies at Gössnitz, from July 16th to July 19th. There was the usual round of addresses pleasantly interspersed by the flow of beer and business, and Dresden was chosen as the place of meeting for next year.

A LEADING French journal devoted to the interests of Philosemiotiscomistographistical pursuits contains the following paragraph in reference to the loss of *La Bourgogne*:—"Nous tenons aussi à rendre un hommage mérité à nos humbles marins et à leurs braves officiers qui se sont conduits comme toujours en héros; une page leur est réservée dans le livre d'or du souvenir."

He: "Ah! cruel one; you love me not. I flee to far-off lands."

She: "Oh! then you will write to me often?"

He: Yes, but may I still hope—?"

She: "Oh, no. I was thinking what a lot of foreign stamps I should get."

It is said that the commemorative fever has seized upon the Turks. This may no doubt be traced to the Thessaly issue. The pretext for the suggested Jubilee issue is the coming to the throne of the Sultan Abdul Hamid. French journals are of opinion the issue expected will be the long-awaited normal issue, and that the anniversary of the Sultan's accession to power will be chosen for issuing the new stamps.

THE collectors of illustrated post cards have had long to wait, but at last they have their own journal, *Die Illustrirte Postkarte*, published monthly in Vienna, and No. 4 now lies before me. For some time albums specially arranged for these cards have been on sale in Germany, and an international exhibition of artistic view post cards was opened in the Bavarian Museum at Nuremberg on March 20th. The German printing houses are devoting special attention to this branch of work, and will no doubt succeed in doing the work so well and so cheaply that they will turn out all the really artistic view post cards that will come within the scope of collectors. It remains to be seen how this branch of collecting will gradually develop itself; will there be "errors," "the-bêche," and other varieties that give such a zest to stamp collecting? A view of the "Mailyphist" at Kiao-Chau would be a rarity at once, if not sooner.

SINCE the first philatelic exhibition was held at Dresden in 1870, there have been up to the present forty-four stamp exhibitions, and of this number forty-one have been held in Europe.

THE fourth centenary of the discovery of Brazil will be celebrated in 1900 by the usual issue of sets of stamps, cards, wrappers, and envelopes, in commemoration of the fact.

A COMPANY has been formed at Portland, Oregon, for conveying letters to all parts of Alaska that can be reached by sea. The rate of postage will be 10 cents, inclusive of 2 cents for the American postage. The stamp of 8 cents will be stamped on the present 2 cents, green, envelope of the U.S.A., and will greatly resemble the last stamp issued by the Northern Pacific Express Company.

WE learn from a French stamp journal that a correspondent in Australia is not satisfied with the term "philatelist" for a collector of postage stamps; he thinks that this word is not sufficiently clear and comprehensive. We are glad to say that he is ready to provide another word to take its place. The new word is "Philosemiotiscomistographist." We are always glad to see what patient people can achieve, but we object to being obliged to hire a small boy to say this word for us, and to form the adjective that is no doubt waiting round the corner.

ALMOST midway between the Cape of Good Hope and South America the little group of islands known as Tristan d'Acunha lies 1300 miles due south of the Island of St. Helena. The islands take their name from the Portuguese explorer, who discovered them in 1506. Great Britain occupied them during the captivity of Napoleon on St. Helena, and gave them up in 1821. Nevertheless, a corporal and two sailors, all married, received permission to settle there, and in 1875 this little colony numbered eighty-five persons. It is placed under the protection of the Governor of the Cape, who once a year despatches mails thither. Last year the mail left the Cape on October 14th in the *Pretoria*, which was to hand the packet of letters to the commander of the *Maggie*, which latter vessel would then sail for Tristan d'Acunha. This "yearly" mail consisted of ten letters, three newspapers, and two packets of books. By Christmas-day the little colony would have some idea of what took place in the world at large on the previous Christmas-day. Truly they are the "Fortunate Isles."

LETTER-SHEETS OF BRITISH INDIA.

AMONG the papers in the book published by the Berlin Philatelic Club, which we briefly reviewed last February, is one by Mr. C. Lindenberg, which we believe will be of special interest to some of our readers, and we therefore attempt to give them a *résumé* of its contents.

According to a Note, in the list of Indian Stamps compiled by Lieut.-Col. G. B. Mainwaring, only one supply of the stamped Letter-Sheets was supposed to have been sent out. This Note, which is published in the *Supplement* to the London Society's book on *British India and Ceylon*, runs as follows:—"The weight of each sheet was one quarter of a tola (little more than one-tenth of an ounce), that being the former unit of weight for letters. It was found to be saleable with difficulty, and now that the unit of weight for letters has been raised to half a tola, there is no demand for it. The first supply, now" (1871) "almost exhausted, will not, it is believed, be renewed."

The investigations of Mr. Lindenberg, who examined a considerable number of used copies, show plainly, however, that at least two supplies were sent out; for, whilst the sheets were first issued in September, 1857, he found a certain number of specimens with a watermark of 1859. Of those with a different watermark, not including a date, all his earliest used copies are on *horizontally* laid paper, and the great majority of the later ones on *vertically* laid. We do not gather that there is any difference in the quality of

this paper, but it is evident that the entire sheets as manufactured were cut up in two different ways, and the figures seem to point to the possibility of there having been a first consignment of horizontally laid sheets, and a second of vertically laid sheets, in addition to the supply with another manufacturer's mark and the date 1859.

Mr. Lindenberg gives a series of tables showing the numbers of copies on each variety of paper which he found used in each year, from 1858 to 1870, among the copies he examined, but it may be sufficient for our purpose to summarize his results.

The earliest paper was watermarked with the words, "R. Turner," in script type, and "KENT," in outline capitals. This was no doubt the watermark in all the entire sheets of the earlier paper, as, although a considerable number of the Letter-Sheets with the vertical laid lines did not show the watermark, more than half of the other specimens examined showed the watermark twice.

Of the sheets made of this paper, 33, with dates ranging from 1858 to 1866, were *horizontally* laid (8 of these were used in 1858, and 6 in 1859); while 125, with dates ranging from 1860 to 1870, were *vertically* laid, and of these 25 were used in the years 1860 to 1865 inclusive (only 1 copy in 1860, and 2 in 1861); and of the remainder, 22, 26, 22, 26 in the years 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869 respectively, and 4 in 1870.

The other paper is watermarked "T. & S. H.," in script type, and "TURKEY MILL—1859," in outline letters and figures; 28 Letter-Sheets were found with this watermark, used from 1865 to 1869, both inclusive. These, at all events, did not form part of the supply sent out in 1857.

Mr. Lindenberg further deals with the numbers of the dies used for stamping these sheets, and gives a table, from which we learn that out of 147 specimens on which the die number could be distinguished with certainty, there were 58 of Die 1, 69 of Die 2, 17 of Die 3, and 3 only of Die 4. Dies 1 and 2 only were found on the *horizontally* laid paper, but this was to be expected, as only 24 copies on this paper showed distinct die numbers. Die 3 may have been employed for some of the earliest sheets, as a single copy was found used in 1860 (the other 16 copies were used in 1868 and 1869); and the 3 impressions of Die 4 were all used in 1869. All the distinct impressions on the 1859 paper, however, were from Dies 1 and 2 (5 from the first, and 18 from the second).

Eight copies of Die 2, on the vertically laid paper of R. Turner, Kent, showed the variety with the central horizontal stroke of the "F" in "HALF" extending backwards across the vertical stroke; 1 of these was used in 1865, 1 in 1867, 5 in 1869, and 1 in 1870. There does not, however, appear to be any evidence of a comparatively late printing from this die after a flaw had appeared in it, and the use of these impressions at late dates was probably quite accidental.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Officially Sealed Labels.

THERE has been a good deal of discussion of late, in some of our American contemporaries, upon the question of the status and collectibility of the pieces of gummed paper, used in various countries for plastering up the wounds sustained by envelopes and covers in their passage through the post. We all know that some of these labels are adorned with more or less elaborate and interesting devices, and in different countries they appear to be used in rather different ways. In Great Britain, whose Officially Sealed labels we have never seen either catalogued or provided for in albums, these patches seem to be applied to all packets that are found to require them, and the date stamp is struck upon the label to show when and where the cover was found open or torn. In other places the "Official Seals" are much more sparingly used, we believe. In Canada we were told that they were only affixed to letters that had been opened unnecessarily in the Post Office; for instance, letters that could not be delivered for any reason, but which bore the address of the sender on the outside, and could therefore be returned unopened. If such a letter as this was opened by mistake at the Dead Letter Office, it was reclosed with one of the Canadian Officially Sealed Labels, to show that it had been opened by proper

authority; and we were given to understand that these labels were not used in Canada for ordinary broken packages, and being employed for the special purpose just described, they were not allowed to be given away to collectors. In all cases, however, these labels are used, as their inscriptions denote, for sealing up letters and packets; they denote neither postage nor freedom from postage in any shape or form, and our personal opinion is that they have no claim whatever to be considered *stamps*. We must confess that we do not know what is the correct definition of a *stamp*, but we should be inclined to define it as a label denoting either a sum paid, or a sum to be paid, or that there is nothing to be paid, on the article to which it is attached; thus a postage stamp may denote either postage paid by the sender, postage to be paid by the receiver, or that the letter or packet passes post-free. We have seen it argued that Unpaid Letter or Postage Due stamps are not postage stamps; but surely the charge for transmission is *postage*, whether it be paid by the sender or by the receiver, and naturally different forms of stamps are employed in the two cases. Again, a Special Delivery stamp denotes payment for transmission by a special means, and thus is a postage stamp, in spite of the fact that it may not be available for payment of ordinary postage. It is a little more difficult to find an excuse for including the stamps impressed upon Registration Envelopes. They certainly come within our definition of a *stamp*, and they represent a charge upon letters sent by post; still, that charge is not exactly *postage*, because it is not for transmission, but for insurance. The stamps, however, are *postal*, and ordinary postage stamps can be employed for denoting the very same charge, so it is fair enough, perhaps, to include these in a collection of postage stamps.

Official stamps carry us a little further. We can hardly reject such stamps as those of Denmark and the Departmental issues of the United States, which have a value expressed upon them, and which are used precisely as ordinary postage stamps are used, representing the actual postal charges upon letters and packages of certain weights, &c. Our own Government Parcels, I. R. Official stamps, &c., come into this same category. Some extreme purists have raised objections to these stamps, on the ground that they do not denote postage paid, but rather freedom from postage. We doubt, however, whether this is always correct; in some cases we believe the amount represented by the stamps thus used is credited to the postal revenue, and charged against the departments using them. Official stamps which have no value expressed, and which frank an unlimited amount of official matter, certainly occupy a different position; they seem rather to indicate that the packets to which they are affixed are Official, and therefore not chargeable with postage. Still, they seem to come so near to the postage stamp proper, that there is some excuse for their admission.

The "Officially Sealed" labels are quite outside any of these classes. They are not *stamps*, unless we are to admit that any piece of gummed paper with something printed upon it is a stamp. If we admit these, we should admit the Registration Labels—large "R," &c.—affixed to registered letters in our own and other countries. All these are Postal Labels, but not stamps. Of course they are *collectible* by anyone who chooses to collect them, but they have no place in a Stamp Album or Catalogue.

* * *

German Locals.

A NOTE from a correspondent in Bavaria raises the question of the admission of the issues of the local offices, established in many of the large towns in Germany, and doing a considerable amount of legitimate letter-carrying business. These issues are on precisely the same footing as the locals of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, &c., and there is no doubt that the issues of most of the existing offices in Germany are far more worthy of attention than those of some of the establishments in the other countries named, which, having been encouraged by philatelists, find it very profitable to cater for the latter. Perhaps, on the whole, it is better for the German offices that they should continue to suffer from comparative neglect, lest they be tempted to inflict upon collectors another outbreak, like that which took place in 1886 and 1887, and which caused even the long-suffering Mons. Moens to strike German Locals out of his Catalogue.

ANOTHER correspondent asks for information on the subject of a Spanish post card, headed in three lines—"ESPANA—TARJETA POSTAL PROVVISORIA—por no haber en venta de las de 5 centimos," and having in the right lower corner the date "Enero de 1885." The formula certainly reads as if this were a genuine provisional card, of an official nature, but Mons. Moens' grand book upon the *Stamps of Spain* tells us that this curiosity was of private and speculative origin.

A. H. R.—The envelopes of letters upon which postage has been paid in cash, either because stamps were not obtainable or for other reasons, are not generally considered of any philatelic value or interest, though collectors sometimes keep them as curiosities. Inverted watermarks also have received very little attention; they are certainly "errors" quite as much as inverted surcharges, but are not treated by collectors in at all the same manner.

BETEL NUT (Penang).—There are no plate numbers on the New South Wales stamps; various plates of some of the earlier issues can be distinguished, but only by peculiarities in the engraving.

A. H. L. G.—Moens catalogues numerous vagaries of perforation of Colombia 1883 issue—imperf. vertically, horizontally, and altogether; the last were perhaps proofs or spoiled sheets, but some may have been issued by mistake. Half stamps we do not catalogue, except in special cases where it is known that their use was authorised.

R. J. A.—The Sixpence Cape of Good Hope has not yet been issued *without* the outer line.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

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 fourteenth meeting was held on Friday, April 29th.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from the Bolivian Legation, stating that the representations of the Society as to the reprints of the first issue of postage stamps of that country would be brought before the proper authorities in Bolivia.

The Treasurer presented his balance-sheet for the past year, and Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. R. Pearce were appointed auditors to audit the accounts, and report at the Annual General Meeting.

Mr. T. W. Hall then gave a display of the stamps of Antioquia and the other Colombian States. The display was accompanied by a very instructive paper, containing a large amount of novel and interesting information on the history of the several States, and of the stamps they had issued.

THE fifteenth meeting was held on the 13th May.

In view of the Whitsuntide holidays it was determined to hold the next meeting on the 3rd June.

Mr. Ehrenbach showed three bisected stamps of Servia, kindly sent for inspection by Mr. C. J. Phillips, amongst which was included one of the third issue.

Mr. G. Fraser-Melbourn then gave a display of the stamps of Holland and the Dutch Colonies, and read a paper on the stamps of Holland, in which the history of the various issues was explained, and the types and numerous perforations were fully described.

Amongst the stamps shown by Mr. Melbourn, which formed a practically complete collection of the several countries under consideration, was the provisional 15 cents envelope stamp of the Dutch Indies, with the surcharge in figures and words. This stamp was unchronicled for a long period, and doubts were entertained as to its existence, but the copy shown was obtained by the owner from the Post Office in the usual course at the time when it was issued.

THE sixteenth, the Annual General, meeting was held on the 3rd June.

The Secretary reported that it had only recently come to

his notice that early in the season Mr. Pearson Hill had notified his desire to resign his membership of the Society—an announcement which was received with great regret; and on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Fraser-Melbourn, Mr. Pearson Hill was unanimously elected an honorary member.

Mr. T. E. Madden, proposed by Mr. C. F. Larmour and seconded by Mr. F. A. Larmour, and Mr. A. S. Taylor, proposed by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull and seconded by the Vice-President, were duly elected members of the Society.

The Secretary then presented his report on the work of the Society for the year, for which the thanks of the meeting were voted to him, and the report was directed to be received and adopted, and to be published in the *London Philatelist*.

The Treasurer's accounts and balance-sheet were read and considered, and the report of the Auditors was explained by Mr. Chambers, who congratulated the members on the satisfactory financial position of the Society. On the motion of Mr. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. Avery, the accounts as audited were directed to be received and adopted, and the Treasurer was requested to prepare a short abstract of the balance-sheet for publication in the *London Philatelist*.

The hearty thanks of the Society were also voted to Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. R. Pearce, the Auditors, and to Mr. C. N. Biggs, the Honorary Treasurer, for their valuable services, on the motion of Mr. Fraser-Melbourn, seconded by Mr. Ehrenbach.

The meeting then proceeded to the consideration of the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the Secretary reported that Mr. Garth did not desire to offer himself for re-election to serve on the Committee. The retiring officers having been duly proposed and seconded, were all re-elected. For the remaining nine places on the Council twelve names were proposed, and a ballot having been taken, the following members were elected, viz., Mr. Avery, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Ehrenbach, Major Evans, Mr. Hall, Mr. Wickham Jones, Mr. Oldfield, and Mr. Gordon Smith.

The business of the evening concluded with a display of the stamps of the Straits Settlements, including the Native States, given by Mr. G. Fraser-Melbourn, to whom the very hearty thanks of the meeting were voted, on the motion of Mr. Gordon Smith, seconded by Mr. Pearce.—From *The London Philatelist*.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Hon. President—HAROLD J. WHITE.

Vice-Presidents—

R. EHRENBACH, H. R. OLDFIELD, GORDON SMITH, M. A.

Committee—

G. GAFFE, REV. WALTER JENKS, DR. EARL NORMAN, J. H. ROSKILLY.

Counterfeit Expert—

REV. R. B. EARÉE, MISERDEN RECTORY, CIRENCESTER.

Librarian—

G. HAYNES, DONNINGTON HOUSE, ST. ALBANS.

Sec. and Treas.—H. A. SLADE, INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

AT a committee meeting held at "Ingleside" on Sept. 20th, in addition to ordinary business, it was resolved that the first General Meeting be held at the Inns of Court Hotel, London, W. C., on Tuesday, October 18th, at 7 p.m., arrangements to be made for the reading of a paper, display of stamps, social intercourse, &c. Members to be invited to introduce friends interested in Philately.

Thirty-one members were proposed and accepted at this meeting. Exchange packets, confined to members of the Society, will be started on October 20th, sheets to be received by the Secretary on the morning of that day.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

THE formal opening of the new room of this Society (replacing that which was destroyed by fire last year) took place at the meeting held on 13th April last, when Mr. D. H. Hill (Life Hon. President), in the unavoidable absence of Mr. A. J. Derrick (President), gave an interesting

account of the Society since its inception, and congratulated the members upon the present position, considering the severe loss it had sustained. He described the steps taken by the Committee to reconstruct the library, by appealing to the members and philatelists generally, and the favourable response that had been made. He then proceeded to present the library to the members, on behalf of the donors. The most valuable contributions to the library were received from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., the London Philatelic Society, and H. Hilckes and Co., Limited; but other valuable contributions were also received from Mr. Fred Hagen (Sydney), Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, Buhl and Co., Ltd., Th. Lemaire (Paris), Messrs. Gelli and Tanni (Brussels), Bright and Son, W. Morley, H. L'Estrange (Ewen), and others.

A motion was proposed by Mr. J. Davis, seconded by Mr. I. S. Abraham (W. Australia), and carried unanimously:—
 "That the best thanks of the Society be recorded to the donors of the books and journals which have been received for the purpose of re-forming the library."

The remainder of the evening was spent by the members in viewing the library, which was greatly admired. Regret was expressed that *Oceania* and *Tasmania*, books that are particularly useful to collectors of Australian stamps, were absent; but the Society hopes that these books will ere long find their place there.

The system of holding exhibitions of collections of two members at each meeting, the order being decided originally by a ballot, has proved a great success; the exhibitors at the first meeting held at the new room being Mr. D. H. Hill and Mr. D. S. Abraham.

Mr. Hill showed a frame containing Victorian stamps from 1849 to 1883, a frame that is unique, as it contains almost every stamp issued between these dates in mint condition. Among the contents are three copies 6d., orange, beaded oval series; 4d., same series, rouletted, wmk. "FOURPENCE"; three copies of 5s., blue on yellow; pair of 2d. half-length, fine background and border; and also pairs of "Registered" and "Too Late," both used.

Mr. D. S. Abraham exhibited his Australian collection, which is particularly strong in Western Australia and Victoria. It includes an unused collection of Victoria, and in other colonies a great number of unused stamps.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the exhibitors.

THE May meeting was held at the room of the Society, under the President (Mr. A. J. Derrick) presided.

The business included nominations of office-bearers for the ensuing year, after which the members viewed the foreign collection of the President, which includes many rare stamps, and is particularly strong in Mexico.

The Hon. Secretary again exhibited his Australian collection, at the request of several members who were unable to be present at the last meeting.

Mr. A. S. Whelan exhibited stamps of Ionian Islands, including ½d., orange, and 2d., carmine, used, on original envelopes, and blocks of six 1d., blue, and 2d., carmine, unused, with original gum.

Stamps were also shown by various other members.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the exhibitors.
 D. S. ABRAHAM, *Hon. Sec.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

EARLY BERMUDA PROVISIONAL.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SIR,—Pending the receipt of further information as to the "supposed early provisional stamp of Bermuda" that you notice in the *Monthly Journal* for July 30th, which I trust some of your numerous correspondents and readers in the colonies may be able to throw some light upon, may I say a few words as to objections and doubts expressed?

I have not seen the other copy in *red* referred to by you and Mr. Westoby, and have tried to find the holder of it for the purpose of comparison. Its position seems curious at the back of letter, but it might have been rubbed off the front, and stuck on temporarily at the back, or under the fold for safety. The one I have, however, has been on the cover from the time of its original use, I should say, because underneath the stamp the cover is quite clean, whereas the

stamp and the remainder of letter are brown with age and dirt. Again, the paper of stamp is wove, and of a different class from the hand-made or laid paper generally in use fifty years ago for writing papers. If the stamp had been impressed on another letter and cut off, it would presumably be on a different kind of paper altogether.

As to the Postage Due theory, a postmaster must have had very little to do if he amused himself with writing "One penny" and his full signature for every such unpaid postage; he would surely do as in England and elsewhere, merely scribble "1d. to pay," and have done with it, even supposing he had no handstamp for such purpose. Another theory is that the ordinary handstamp for paid letters not being handy when someone called with a letter to be paid for, the postmaster used dating stamp, *after* taking out the month, &c., and affixed his name as a receipt; but the fact of his taking it in the office would be sufficient acknowledgment whether so marked or not. Even in our own Derbyshire, letters were posted which I have seen dated 1849-50, for which the penny was paid in cash, and so marked on letter when out of stamps.

I think there can be little doubt that sheets were so prepared and sold as postage stamps, but being unguessed, the primitive "stickphast" of those days may be barely sufficient to carry the stamp to the destination of the letter it was put upon, and such a used stamp may latterly have been put on another letter, and so discredit the original and genuinely used ones. As the population of the Bermuda half a century ago was only about 6000, it is not likely many letters would pass locally by post, and those few that were so franked by these stamps might be in the hands of less than a dozen people in business, who would not take notice of how the postage had been paid, and, as I suggest, it is probable that many of the "stamps" would be lost *en route*. British Guiana had twenty times the population, and Mauritius thirty times that of Bermuda.—Yours faithfully,

CHELSEA, September 14th, 1898.

B. W. WARHURST.

[We have received two further communications on the subject of this curiosity, which throw some light upon its nature, but still leave it somewhat obscure. One contains a note of a similar mark, found in a stamp collection, but without the manuscript additions "One Penny" and "W. B. Perot," and with the full date "AU 5—1854," in the centre. This shows that the foundation of the design was a date stamp, which the postmaster also used for some other purpose. The second communication contains a note from a resident in Bermuda, who states, "I perfectly recollect and recognize the stamp started by Mr. Perot, but it was not used, as far as I know, by anyone but himself, *i.e.*, I do not think they were bought for general use by people, though two or three might have done so." Whether this means that the general public could have bought these labels, if they had wished for them, but did not do so, or that the Postmaster—having very little to do—put them on letters to indicate postage paid in cash, does not seem quite clear, but in favour of the latter theory we have the fact that the only two copies yet discovered are both supposed to be used, and yet neither of them is cancelled in any way.

Mr. Warhurst's argument as to the length of time that his specimen has been upon the piece of paper to which it is attached is not very convincing. Such discolouration of the paper might take place in a very short time—a few weeks would be sufficient in some circumstances.—ED. M. J.]

Since writing the above, we have received the following extract from a letter, which our correspondent assures us is perfectly reliable, and was written by a person who was thoroughly conversant with the working of the Bermuda Post Office at that time, and if this is the case it should set at rest once for all the question of the nature of this stamp:—

"I am very much interested in the account you have sent me about the Bermuda postage stamp. It is perfectly genuine, and I recognize Mr. Perot's handwriting. I have a perfect recollection of the stamps in question: Mr. Perot used to prepare sheets of them, sign and gum them on the back, and they were sold singly or in dozens, just as stamps are sold now, and were used for sending letters from one part of the island to another, to denote postage had been paid, and accounted for in P.O. returns. People who lived at a distance from the office usually bought them, as there were very few branch offices in those days."

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BOLIVIA.

1897. New Type. Long rectangular.		<i>s. d.</i>
1 c., yellow-green (Frias)		0 1
2 c., red (Linares)		0 2
5 c., green (Murillo)		0 4
5 c., "	<i>used</i>	0 2
10 c., lilac (Monteagudo)		0 6
10 c., "	<i>used</i>	0 2
20 c., black and lake (J. Bolivian)		1 0
50 c., orange-yellow (Sucre)		2 6
1 b., blue (Bolivia)		4 6
2 b., black, red, yellow, and green (Arms)		9 0

CANADA.

Figures in lower corners.

½ c., black	0 1	6 c., brown	0 5
2 c., purple	0 2		

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1898. New Type. Wmk. Cabled Anchor.

½d., green	0 1
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CHARKHARI.

½+½ anna, rose-lilac on buff (post card)	0 2
½ a., purple (envelope)	0 2
1 a., green (envelope)	0 3

CHINA.

1898. London prints.

2 c., vermilion	0 2	82, yellow and lake	7 0
5 c., dull pink	0 3	85, pink and green	20 0
10 c., deep green	0 6		

GAMBIA.

1898. New type.

½d., green	0 1
1d., carmine	0 2
2d., orange and mauve	0 3
2½d., ultramarine	0 4
3d., lilac and ultramarine	0 5
4d., brown and ultramarine	0 6
6d., yellow-green and carmine	0 8
1s., purple and green	1 4

GRENADA.

August 15, 1898. Wmk. Cr. C.C. Perf. 14.

2½d., ultramarine	0 4
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GUATEMALA.

1898. Provisionals.

1 c. on 50 c., green and carmine	0 3
1 c. on 75 c., carmine and black	0 3
6 c. on 100 c., brown and black	0 6
6 c. on 150 c., blue and carmine	0 6
6 c. on 200 c., yellow and black	0 6
10 c. on 20 c., green and carmine	0 9

HOLKAR.

1899. Type III.

½, 1, 2 and 2 a., set of four, used	0 6
½ a. envelope, used, □	0

JOHORE.

1898. Type as before.

10 c., green and black	0 6	½, lilac and blue	11 0
25 c., purple	1 3	½, brown	15 0
50 c., carmine	2 0	½, orange	18 0
82, lilac and carmine	7 6		

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1898. New Types.

½ c., olive-green (Prince Edward of York)	0 1
1 c., orange (Prince of Wales)	0 2
3 c., " (Princess of Wales)	0 3

PAHANG.

1898. Surcharged in black on Perak.

10 c., lilac and orange	0 6
25 c., green and carmine	1 0
50 c., green and black	2 0
82, green and yellow-green	4 0

PARAGUAY.

1898. Provisional.

10 c., in black, on 40 c., slate-blue	0 4
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PERSIA.

1898. Large Type Stamps.

5 shahi, yellow	(envelope)	0 4
10 " ultramarine	"	0 6
12 " lake	"	0 8
2 " brown on buff	(wrapper)	0 2
3 " purple "	"	0 3
6 " orange "	"	0 4
2 " brown "	(card)	0 2
2+2 " brown on green and buff	"	0 3
5 " carmine on buff	"	0 4
5+5 " " salmon and buff	"	0 6

PHILIPPINE ISLES.

4 mils.	1 0
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PORTUGAL.

1898. New values with numerals in black.

65 reis, slate	0 5
115 " brown on rose	0 8
130 " " buff	0 9
180 " purple " salmon	1 0

QUEENSLAND.

1898. Wrapper with six lines of inscription.

½d., green on buff	0 1
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Post Cards with views.

1d., chocolate on buff	0 2	1½d., black on buff	0 3
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SALVADOR.

1896. Official stamps, surcharged "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in oval.

1 c., blue	0 1
2 c., brown	0 1
1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 20, 24, 30 and 50 c. and 1 peso; set of 11	2 0

SELANGOR.

1s., green and yellow-green	<i>used</i> 2 6
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1898. Perf. 13.

½d., brown	0 1	4d., bright violet	0 6
1d., green (die recut)	0 2	5d., brown-purple	0 8
2d., orange	0 4	6d., blue	0 9
2½d., blue-lilac	0 4		

Perf. 11½, or 12½ x 11½, clean cut.

1s., dull brown	1 6
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SUDAN.

1898. Camel type. All used.

1 m., brown and carmine	0 1
2 m., green and brown	0 1
3 m., mauve and green	0 2
5 m., carmine and black	0 2
1 p., blue and brown	0 4
2 p., black and blue	0 8
5 p., brown and green	1 6
10 p., black and mauve	2 9

SPAIN.

1898. War Tax.

5 c., black	0 1
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The other values of these stamps are not available for postage, and are therefore not sold by S. G., Ltd.

SURINAM.

1898. Provisional, surcharged in black.

2 c. on 50 c., orange	<i>used</i> 2 0
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TRINIDAD.

1898. In Commemoration of the Landing of Columbus.

2d., brown and purple	0 4
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UNITED STATES.

Omaha Stamps.

1 c., dark yellow-green (Marquette on Mississippi)	0 1
2 c., copper-red (Farming in the West)	0 2
4 c., orange (Indian hunting buffalo)	0 3
5 c., dark blue (Fremont on Rocky Mountains)	0 4
8 c., violet-brown (Troops guarding train)	0 6
10 c., grey-violet (Hardships of emigration)	0 7
50 c., sage-green (Western mining prospector)	2 6
1, black (Cattle in storm)	5 0
2, orange-brown (Bridge on Mississippi)	10 0

URUGUAY.

1897. Surcharged "Paz" and olive branch.

1, 2, 5 and 10 c.; set of four	5 0
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1898. Provisional, surcharged in black.

½ c. on 1 c., slate-blue	0
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Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

TANGIER AND TETOUAN.

1897. (Nov.)*

5 c., yellow-green
10 c., red
15 c., grey
20 c., blue
25 c., lilac

TETOUAN AND CHEOHOUAN.

1898. Perf. 11 1/2. (May, '97.)*

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/-

TETOUAN AND EL-KSAR.

1897. Perf. 11 1/2. (Sept.)*

5 c., vermilion
10 c., yellow-green
20 c., blue
25 c., violet
50 c., ochre
1 p., grey
2 p., rose

Set of 7, 3/-

NICARAGUA.

1897. Type 12. Dated "1897." Perf. 12.

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

1898. New type. (March.)*

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

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1896. Perf. 12. (May, '97.)*

1 c., orange
2 c. "
5 c. "
10 c. "
20 c. "
30 c. "
50 c. "

1897. Same type, &c.

1 c., mauve
2 c. "
5 c. "
10 c. "
20 c. "
30 c. "
50 c. "

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. "

NORWAY.

1898. Type 11. Perf. 13 1/2 x 12 1/2.

1 ore, yellow-brown
25 " mauve

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

1897. Type 1. Perf. 14.

1/2 d., orange
1 d., mauve
1 s., brown

PERSIA.

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 higher. (March, '98.)*

1 ch., grey
2 " brown
3 " purple
4 " vermilion
5 " yellow
8 " orange
10 " blue
12 " carmine
16 " green
1 kr., ultramarine
2 " rose
3 " yellow
4 " grey
5 " green
10 " orange

PERU.

1897. Types 28, 27. Perf. 12.

1 c., bright blue
5 c., green
Type 53. Surcharged "FRANQUEO."*
1 c., bistre-brown

1898. New types. (March.)*

1 c., blue
2 c., brown
5 c., rose

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

PORTUGAL.

1898. Vasco de Gama issue. (May.)*

2 1/2 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

Type of 1895. Numerals in black.

65 r., steel-blue
115 r., salmon on rose
130 r., bistre on cream
180 r., grey on pale rose

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1898. Value in black. (May.)*
5 r., black
10 r., lilac
20 r., flesh
50 r., grey
100 r., carmine on rose
200 r., brown on buff

AFRICA.

1898. Vasco de Gama issue. (May.)*

2 1/2 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

ANGRA.

1898. Type 2.

65 r., steel-blue
115 r., red-brown on salmon
130 r., brown on cream
180 r., grey on pale rose

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

AZORES.

1898. Vasco de Gama issue. (May.)*

2 1/2 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/-

FUNCHAL.

1898. Type 2.

65 r., steel-blue
115 r., red-brown on salmon
130 r., brown on cream
180 r., grey on pale rose

HORTA.

1898. Type 2.

65 r., steel-blue
115 r., red-brown on salmon
130 r., brown on cream
180 r., grey on pale rose

INDIA.

1898. Vasco de Gama issue. (May.)*

1 1/2 reis, blue-green
4 1/2 " vermilion
6 " lilac
9 " yellow-green
1 tanga, deep blue
2 tangas, red-brown
4 " bistre-brown
8 " yellow-brown

Set of 8, 2/-

MACAO.

1898. Vasco de Gama issue. (May.)*

1/2 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/-

MADEIRA.

1898. Vasco de Gama issue. (May.)*

2 1/2 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/-

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

PONTA DELGADA.

1898. Type 2.

65 r., steel-blue
115 r., salmon on rose
130 r., bistre on cream
180 r., grey on pale rose

TIMOR.

1896 (?). Type 3, surcharged in black.

2 avos on 10 r., green

1898. Vasco de Gama issue. (May.)*

1/2 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

ZAMBEZIA.

1894. Type 2.

25 r., green

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
ROUMANIA.		
<i>Error in the sheet of the 5 bani.</i>		
25 b., blue (Type 21).		
1897. <i>Current types. Perf. 11½.</i>		
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		
1 leu, brown and rose		
These also exist perf. 11½ x 13½.		
UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.		
1898. Type 51. <i>Wink. "P.R."</i>		
2 bani, green		
5 " "		
10 " "		
30 " "		
50 " "		
60 " "		

RUSSIAN LOCALS.		
ARDATOV.		
1897. Type 3. <i>Eight varieties. Perf. 11½.</i>		
5 kop., red		
BELEBEL.		
1897. Types 2 and 3, <i>redrawn.</i> (April, '97.)*		
2 kop., deep blue	0	3
5 " indigo and rose	0	6
BIELOZERSK.		
Type 14. <i>Imperf.</i>		
2 kop., blue		
ELIZAVETGRAD.		
1898. Type 7. <i>Perf. 11½.</i>		
2 kop., violet-mauve	0	3
5 " vermilion	0	6
10 " emerald-green	1	0
GADIATTSCH.		
1898. Type of 1893, &c. <i>Imperf.</i>		
3 kop., orange and rose	0	4
3 " yellow	0	4
3 " salmon	0	4

GLASOV.		
1898. <i>New type.</i> (March.)*		
2 kop., black and green		
GRIAZOVETZ.		
1897. <i>Four types.</i> (July.)*		
<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
<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

KADNIKOV.		
1897. Type 7. <i>Perf. 11½.</i>		
1 k., red, green, and blue	0	2
KOUNGOUR.		
1897. <i>New type. Perf. 11½.</i> (Jan. '98.)*		
1 kop., deep blue		
2 " rose-red		

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
KREMENTSCHOUQ.		
1897. Type 1, <i>redrawn.</i> <i>Perf. 11½.</i> (April, '97.)*		
3 kop., ochre-yellow		
LAISCHEV.		
1896. <i>Perf. 11½.</i> (May, '97.)*		
1 kop., orange	1	0
3 " red	0	4
5 " blue	0	6
MORSCHANSK.		
1898. <i>Perf. 11½.</i> (June.)*		
5 k., black, lilac, gold, and salmon	0	6
NIKOLSK.		
The value of Nos. 2 and 3 is 2 kopecks.		
NOVOUZENSK.		
1897. <i>Perf. 13.</i> (April, '97.)*		
3 kop., indigo and rose		

OSSA.		
1897. Types 3, 4. <i>Perf. 11½.</i>		
2 kop., brown-lilac		
2 " rose-carmine		
8 " blue and green		
1898. Type 2, <i>redrawn</i> ; 11 Stars (or Bees). <i>Perf. 11½.</i>		
4 kop., brown and blue	0	5
Type 4. <i>Perf. 11½.</i>		
2 kop., blue-green		
OSTASCHKOV.		
1897. Type 1, <i>redrawn.</i> <i>Black impression.</i> <i>Perf. 11½.</i>		
3 kop., on yellow laid	0	4
3 " on rose		
<i>The same. Imperf.</i>		
3 kop., on yellow laid		
3 " on rose wove		
OURJOUR.		
1898. <i>New type. Perf. 12½.</i> (May.)*		
2 kop., black and blue	0	3

OUSTIOUJNA.		
1897. <i>New type.</i> (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
OUSTYSBOLSK.		
1897. Type 13. <i>Perf. 11½.</i>		
2 k., brown, red, and green		

PSKOV.		
1898. <i>New types. Perf. 11½.</i> (April.)*		
1 kop., brn. and lilac-mauve	0	2
3 " " black-brn.	0	4

RIAJSK.		
1898. <i>New type. Perf. 11½.</i> (Feb. '98.)*		
3 kop., rose, gold, and blue	0	4
SAPOJOK.		
1897. <i>New type. Perf. 11½.</i> (May, '97.)*		
5 k., carmine and green	0	6
10 k., green and yellow	1	0

SCHADRINSK.		
1898. <i>Perf. 11½.</i> (April.)*		
3 kop., blk., carm., & blue	0	4
SCHATZK.		
1897. <i>Pin-perf.</i> (May, '97.)*		
3 k., black on yellow-green	0	4

SOUJMY.		
1898. <i>Perf. 13.</i> (May.)*		
5 k., carmine and blue		
TICHVIN.		
1898. Type 15. <i>Dated "1811."</i> <i>Perf. 11½.</i>		
3 kop., blue, gold, and rose		

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
TOTMA.		
1897. (March, '98.)*		
3 k., blk., red, gold, and blue	0	4
TSCHERDINA.		
1897. Type 4. <i>Perf. 11½.</i>		
1 kop., orange-yellow		
2 " pale rose	0	3
Type 4. <i>Size of No. 15. Perf. 11½.</i>		
3 kop., green	0	4
TSCHEREPOVETZ.		
1897. Type 2, <i>redrawn.</i> <i>Perf. 11½.</i> (Feb. '98.)*		
3 kop., emerald-green		
VALKI.		
1897. Type 1. <i>Thin paper. Perf. 11½.</i>		
1 kop., rose	0	2
2 " blue	0	2

ZADONSK.		
1897. Type 11. <i>Perf. 11½.</i>		
1 kop., brown		
Types 5 and 10. <i>Imperf.</i>		
1 kop., vermilion (5)	0	2
5 " blue-green (10)	0	6
<i>The same. Perf. 11½.</i>		
1 kop., orange	0	2
5 " blue-green	0	6

SALVADOR.		
1899. No. 31 <i>surcharged with Type 10, in black.</i>		
1 c. on 2 c., vermilion		
1897. <i>Perf. 12.</i> (June, '97.)*		
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

1898. <i>New type.</i> (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. <i>Perf. 12.</i>		
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. <i>Oval surcharge in black.</i>		
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		
<i>Surcharged with Type 82, in black.</i>		
1 c., vermilion		
2 c., yellow-green		
3 c., brown		
5 c., orange		

* 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 eight paragraphs on back.*
6d., violet, A¹
6d. ,, A²

BARBADOS.
REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.
1898. *New formula, in red.*
2d., blue (G)

CANADA.
ENVELOPES. 1898. *New types.*
(June.)*

1 c., green	0 2
3 c., vermilion	0 3

WRAPPER.
1898. *Type of adhesives. (Jan.)**
1 c., green on buff 0 1

GIBRALTAR.
REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.
1898. *Surcharged for use in Morocco.*
20 c., red (F)
20 c., ,, (G)
20 c., ,, (H²)

WRAPPERS.
1898. *Surcharged as above. (Aug.)**
5 c., green on buff
10 c., carmine ,,

INDIA.
CHARKARI.
ENVELOPES. 1897. (Sept.)*

½ anna, rose	0 2
½ ,, purple	0 2
1 ,, green	0 2
½ annas, purple	0 2
1 ,, green	0 2

DHAR.
ENVELOPE. 1897. (Jan. '98.)*
½ anna, black

DUTTIA.
ENVELOPES.
1896 (?). *Native inscription in three lines.*
(Sept. '97.)*

½ a., black	0 2
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1897. *Figure of Ganesh in centre. (Sept.)**

½ a., black	1 0
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Inscription altered.

½ a., black	0 2
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MAURITIUS.
ENVELOPES.
1897. Type 14. *Laid paper; two sizes.*
18 c., blue 0 6
36 c., red-brown 1 0

1898. *Surcharged "4 cents." (Aug.)**
4 c., in red, on 18 c., blue .. 0 2
4 c., in blk., on 36 c., red-bn. .. 0 2

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.
DATE ? . Type 13.
8 c., grey (F)
8 c., ultramarine (G)

WRAPPER.
1898. *Surcharged in black.*
4 g. on 3 c., green 0 3

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.
REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.
1898. *Type of 3d. adhesive 1873 on flap.*
3d., ultramarine (F)
3d., ,, (G)
3d., ,, (K)

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

WRAPPER. *Formula of 1895.*
½d., rose on white

OFFICIAL ENVELOPE.
1897 (?). Type 2, "AUDIT FREE."
No value, black

QUEENSLAND.
WRAPPER. 1898.
Type 4. *Six line instruction.*
½d., green on manilla 0 1

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

TURKS ISLANDS.
REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.
-1897. Type 1, on flap.
2d., blue (G)

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

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 0 6
1 pias., blue ,, 0 9

ENVELOPE LETTERS.
1897. *Same surcharge.*
5 mil., red on salmon 0 6
1 pias., 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

FRENCH COLONIES.
ENVELOPES.
GRAND COMORO.
1897. *Name "GRANDE COMORE," in red.*
5 c., green 0 1
15 c., blue on bluish 0 3
25 c., black on rose 0 3

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 5. *Buff paper, large size.*
5 + 5 pf., green

HOLLAND.
DUTCH INDIES.
ENVELOPES.
-1898. *Previous issues surcharged.*
10 c. on 12½ c., grey
10 c. on 15 c., bistre
10 c. on 20 c., blue
10 c. on 25 c., violet

MEXICO.
WRAPPERS. 1897.
2 c., red and red 0 2
2 c., ,, green 0 2

1898. *New formula.*
1 c., green and black
1 c., ,, green

MONACO.
ENVELOPE. 1890.
Type 1. *Greenish paper, 147 X 113 mm.*
15 c., rose 5 0

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 (two sizes) .. 0 4
10 ,, blue 0 6
12 ,, rose 0 8
1 kr., violet 1 0

WRAPPERS. 1898. Type 7.
2 (ch.), brown 0 2
3 ,, lilac 0 3
6 ,, yellow 0 6

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 0 5

WRAPPER. 1897. (Nov.)*
1 c., blue on buff 0 2

* 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.

1/2d., brown (size 6)
1/2d. " ("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."
(June, '98)*

1d., blue 0 2
1+1d., red 0 4
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
1+1 c., black on straw
2 c., deep blue on cream .. 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 1/2d., grey (three bars)

Card of 1896, No. 9.

1d. on 1/2d., grey (three bars) 0 6

1d. on 1/2d. " (two ")

1898. Type 2. Buff card.

1d., carmine

GIBRALTAR.

POST CARDS.

1898. Surcharged for use in Morocco.

5 c., green 0 2
5+5 c.
10 c., carmine 0 3
10+10 c.

INDIA.

POST CARD.

1898. New type. Buff card.

1 a., blue

CHARKARI.

POST CARD. 1896 (?). (Sept.)*

1/2 a., rose-lilac on buff

1+1/2 a. " "

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 II. Buff card.

8 c., rose 0 3
8+8 c. "

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

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

NEW ZEALAND.

POST CARDS. 1898. With views on back.

1d., brown on buff
1/2d., carmine

QUEENSLAND.

POST CARD.

1898. New type. Buff card.

1d., chocolate
1/2d., black 0 3
These cards have views upon them, in 18 varieties.

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-Illir.-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-Illir.-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-Illir.-Ital.) .. 0 3
(Deutsch-Ital.) 0 3
(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.) .. 0 3
(Deutsch-Rum.) 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

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

BELGIUM.

RETURN RECEIPT CARD.

1897. Buff card. (Sept.)*
10 c., green

BRAZIL.

POST CARDS.

1898. New formula. (June.)*
100 r., red, green, & blk.
100+100 r. " " "

Type of 1895?

50 r., blue and brown

CHINA.

POST CARD. 1897. (Dec.)*

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 CARDS. 1897-98.

50 c., black on blue
1 fr. " rose

MOROCCO.

POST CARDS.

1898. Surcharged with value in carmine.
10 c. on 10 c. of 1896
10+10 c. on 10+10 c. of 1897

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.

DAHOMY.

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 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 two lines on flap.
10 pf., carmine
Instruction in seven lines on flap.
10 pf., carmine

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

Un. Usd.
s. d. s. d.

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.
7½+7½ c., carmine on cream 0 4

ERITREA.

POST CARD. 1898. *Italy, No. 31.*
10 c., rose on cream ..

JAPAN.

POST CARDS. 1898. *On cream. (June.)**
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. " " " " ..

1898. *Similar type, reset.*

2 c., carmine and black ..
3 c., brown and green ..

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 " " " " ..

ORANGE FREE STATE.

POST CARDS. 1898. (March.)*

½+d., green ..
1+1d., deep brown ..

With adhesive surcharged in black.

(½d 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."

Type 1. *White card.*

½d., rose ..

PERSIA.

POST CARDS. 1898. *New type. (June.)**

2 ch., brown on buff .. 0 2
2+2 ch. " " " " .. 0 3
5 ch., rose .. 0 4
5+5 ch. " " " " .. 0 6

PERU.

POST CARDS.

1897. *New types of surcharge, in blue. Plain figure "a," five ornaments above it.*
2 c. on 5 c., black ..
Four ornaments above the figure.
2 c. on 5 c., black ..

Un. Usd.
s. d. s. d.

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. " " " " .. 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. " " " " .. 0 8

PORTUGAL.

POST CARDS. 1890.

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

LETTER CARD.

1898. *Type of 50 reis of 1897.*
65 r., grey-blue on azure ..

AFRICA.

POST CARDS.

1898. *Vasco de Gama series.*
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.

POST CARDS.

1898. *Vasco de Gama series.*
10 reis, rose on grey .. 0 2
20 " lilac " " " " .. 0 4
Set of 8 of 10 reis .. 1 0
" 4 of 20 " " " " .. 1 0

ANGRA (AZORES).

LETTER CARD.

1898. *Type of 50 reis of 1897.*
65 r., grey-blue on azure ..

HORTA (AZORES).

LETTER CARD.

1898. *Type of 50 reis of 1897.*
65 r., grey-blue on azure ..

PONTA DELGADA (AZORES).

LETTER CARD.

1898. *Type of 50 r. of 1897.*
65 r., grey-blue on azure ..

MADEIRA.

POST CARDS.

1898. *Vasco de Gama series.*
10 reis, rose on grey .. 0 2
20 " lilac " " " " .. 0 4
Set of 8 of 10 reis .. 1 0
" 4 of 20 " " " " .. 1 0

FUNHAL (MADEIRA).

LETTER CARD.

1898. *Type of 50 reis of 1897.*
65 r., grey-blue on azure ..

INDIA.

POST CARDS.

1898. *Vasco de Gama series.*
½ tanga, rose on grey .. 0 2
1 " " " " " " .. 0 4
Set of 8 of ½ tanga .. 1 0
" 4 of 1 " " " " .. 1 0

MACAO.

1898. *Vasco de Gama series.*

2 avos, rose on grey .. 0 2
3 " " " " " " .. 0 4
Set of 8 of 2 avos .. 1 0
" 4 of 3 " " " " .. 1 0

Un. Usd.
s. d. s. d.

TIMOR.

1898. *Vasco de Gama series.*

2 avos, rose on grey .. 0 2
3 " " " " " " .. 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. " " " " ..

SARAWAK.

POST CARD. 1897.

3 c., carmine on buff ..

SERVIA.

POST CARDS. 1898. Type 11.

5 par., green on buff ..
10 " " " " " " ..

LETTER CARD.

1898. *Type of 1895.*
10 par., carmine on green ..

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 .. 0 3
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 .. 0 3
2+2 c. " " " " .. 0 6
2 c., blue on blue .. 0 3
2+2 c. " " " " .. 0 6
3 c., lilac on blue .. 0 4
3+3 c., brown on buff .. 0 8

LETTER CARDS. 1897. (Nov.)*

3 c., green on straw .. 0 4
3+3 c., red on buff .. 0 4

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

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STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

VOL. IX.

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À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

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No. 58	" 1 6	
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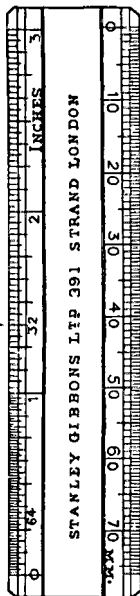
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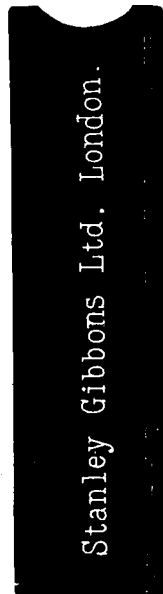
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. IX.

OCTOBER 31, 1898.

No. 100.

EDITORIAL.



OME of our readers are not, we believe, aware that the laxity, which for a long time prevailed in the Post Offices of this country, in regard to the postal use of certain kinds of Fiscal stamps, has at last come to an end. The

British stamps which it was intended by the Acts of 1881 and 1882 should become available for postal, as well as for fiscal, purposes, were

apparently only those which bore the inscription "Inland Revenue," and if those Acts had stated that fact in so many words a great deal of trouble and confusion would have been avoided. The language was, however, fairly explicit, as it stated that only "adhesive stamps, not appropriated by any word or words on the face of them to any particular description of instrument," were affected by those Acts, and it should therefore have been sufficiently evident that stamps inscribed "RECEIPT," "DRAFT," or "DRAFT PAYABLE ON DEMAND, OR RECEIPT" did not become available for postage, any more than stamps inscribed "FOREIGN BILL," "CUSTOMS," &c. The first of the two Acts had reference to Penny stamps alone, and we can only suppose that, as the general public usually termed the Penny "Inland Revenue" stamp a *receipt* stamp, all kinds of *receipt* stamps were looked upon as equally available for postal use; and it is an undoubted fact that all these stamps were so regarded, not only by the public—especially by the philatelic public—but also by the officers of the Post Office, and that the latter Department, either through ignorance of the real meaning of the Act, or from a desire not to interpret that meaning too strictly, made no effort to prevent their use for franking purposes. It is for this reason that the Penny stamps of 1853 to 1860 have been classed in the catalogues as *Fiscal Stamps authorized for Postal Use*, whilst that title, strictly speaking, only applies to the stamps of 1862 to 1881. Now the authorities appear to have decided to enforce the letter of the law, and we can hardly blame them for so doing, as it is

clearly an inconvenience to have so many varieties of Penny stamps available for postal use; the stamps are not demonetized—they can still be used on *receipts* or *drafts*, but not on letters. This, however, places the stamps in question—the id., *blue*, RECEIPT; the id., *brown*, DRAFT; and the id., *lilac*, DRAFT OR RECEIPT—in a somewhat anomalous position from a philatelic point of view. We cannot say that their postal use was ever legally authorized, and yet we can point to the fact that such use was tacitly permitted for several years. During those years unused copies were practically available for postage, and we are inclined to think that unused copies are still admissible into a collection of Postage Stamps, although they originally made their way there under false pretences.

* * *

We have the pleasure of publishing in this number a most interesting paper, by Mr. E. D. **Bermuda.** Bacon, upon the curious stamp—if such it be—of Bermuda, concerning which we published a short article in July and some correspondence last month. Mr. Bacon, as most of our readers are aware, has no rival in matters of philatelic research, and in acquaintance with the most likely hiding-places of early Colonial Acts, &c. Our own scepticism had rather deterred us from research, because we thought it impossible that any official notice should exist of the curiosity in question, and equally impossible to find any document that would disprove its authenticity. Mr. Bacon's unbelief fortunately led him to look for information that might show that such a stamp could not have been used for prepayment of postage, and he was rewarded by finding some very interesting Post Office Acts, under which such a stamp might have been employed, though they give no authority for its issue. If, however, the two copies that have been found are really specimens of a stamp, sold to the public as some of our correspondents state, and used to indicate prepayment of postage, Mr. Bacon's paper clearly shows that these stamps are unique, not merely as being each of them the only copy yet found

of its particular variety, but as being stamps of a class altogether new to collectors, so far as we are aware. The postage upon inland letters in Bermuda in those days formed part of the salary of the Postmaster at whose office the letters were posted; any additional facilities, therefore, for the payment of such postage would tend to increase the number of letters sent, and to increase the receipts. The supplying of stamps for such a purpose would rest with the Postmaster, and would be a private affair of his own, carried out at his own expense and risk, and having nothing to do with the Colonial Authorities. Thus these handstruck impressions, produced by means of the dating stamp of the Hamilton Post Office, would be "Postmaster's Stamps," in the strictest sense of the term, and, if proved to be genuine, stamps of a very curious and interesting nature.

We do not, such is our obstinacy, fully accept Mr. Bacon's argument as to the impossibility of letters being forwarded with postage to be collected upon them, because we feel that no regulations would compel people to invariably prepay their letters, and we doubt whether the Postmasters would refuse to forward unpaid letters, as that would be a strong measure and a most-unpopular one. Some arrangement between the four Postmasters in the Colony could easily have been made, under which postage might be collected on delivery of the letters, and either retained by the Postmaster who collected it, or accounted for by him to the Postmaster at whose office the letter was posted. We do not wish to press this point, as against the supposed stamps, but we do not consider that there is any absolute proof that they were not cut from letters on which there was postage due—which would account for the copies known being uncanceled; and further, the very last letter we have received upon this subject says "stamps were not used in Bermuda until 1860; *people paid for their letters mostly on delivery.*" Showing that, according to the recollection of this writer, prepayment was by no means the rule in those days.

* * *

We are at work upon a series of papers on the local (not the surcharged) stamps of the Feudatory States of India, the first portion of which will appear very shortly in the *Monthly Journal*. We shall be very grateful to any of our readers who can tell us of unchronicled minor varieties of these stamps, or who can lend us copies of some of the scarcer varieties of the stamps that have been chronicled. For instance, we want to borrow, at present, copies

of Bamra, No. 1; Bhopal, No. 7; and Soruth, Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 8. Specimens should be sent to Major Evans, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E., by whom every care will be taken of them.

* * *

We are still struggling with these, **Mulready** and at the risk of becoming tire-**Numbers.** some we shall probably make more than one appeal to our readers, during the coming season, for their kind assistance. On the present occasion we will confine ourselves to comparatively early numbers of the Penny letter sheets. Can anyone show us any of the following: 3, 12, 13, 20, 28, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62? All should be preceded by a capital letter "A." These also should be sent to Major Evans, as above. On a future occasion we will ask for some others.

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.—Mr. Firth draws our attention to the fact that we have not yet chronicled the current Telegraph form impressed with Die 41, and also sends the same form with Die 42. The forms are those printed in December, 1897.

6d., Die 41; 1897.
6d., " 42 "

We learn from Mr. Ewen's *Weekly Circular* that the 1d. stamps have recently made their appearance with Control Letter "W" in the margin, and the 3d. with Control Letter "Q"; also that Dies 43 to 48 of the 6d., and 16 to 19 of the 1s., embossed stamps, have been registered, but we have not met with impressions of any of these dies yet.

From the same source we extract the following summary of the varieties of the Railway Letter Fee stamps, which will be of interest to some of our readers:—

"Ninety-five Railway Companies have up to the present issued stamps—in this total fifteen railways which have changed their name are counted twice. As three lines changed their printers when requiring a fresh supply of stamps, there may be said to be 98 chief varieties. Of these 98, 31 were produced by Messrs. McCorquodale & Co. (19 at their London establishment and 12 at Glasgow), 15 by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, London, 10 by Messrs. Sealy, Briers & Walker, Dublin, and 42 by 17 other firms. Of the 98 varieties of stamps, no less than 45 are printed in sheets of 12. The largest sheets contain 60 stamps, and measure 16 × 8½ inches, the smallest sheets having six stamps only. With three exceptions, all Railway Letter Post stamps are lithographed, and with one exception on unwatermarked wove paper. In 25 cases the stamps bear black control numbers, Messrs. McCorquodale, London, being responsible for 15 of them. The colour is in all but seven cases green, although by no means uniform in shade. Five issues are in red or pink, and two in blue. All Railway Letter Post stamps are perforated, with the exception of those of Messrs. McCorquodale & Co., London, which are frequently rouletted. The first issue of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway was imperforate, as are also the issues of the East London Railway."

To this we are able to add that the anomalous 1d. stamp of the Londonderry and Lough Swilly line is at last replaced by one of the ordinary value, but of by no means ordinary design. In the centre, surrounded by a trophy of flags and cannon, are the Arms of Londonderry, which consist of those of the City of London in the upper portion of the shield, and in the lower a very small castle and a very large skeleton seated by the sad sea waves (we understand that this is Boneyparty at the Siege of Derry). Below is the motto, "VITA, VERITAS, VICTORIA." On curved labels at top and bottom is the legend, "Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway Company," in Gothic type, and at the sides, "FEE FOR POST LETTER BY RAIL." In each corner is the value, "2D" in a circle. The stamp is of oblong shape, printed in *lake*, and *perf.* 10. It forms a welcome relief to the monotony of the usual design.

The Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway is a very short one, and we are assured that it was pure modesty on the part of the authorities that led them to issue a 1d. stamp in the first instance—they thought 2d. would be too much! This is the first time that we have ever heard of modesty, in the matter of charges, on the part of a railway company! We feel almost inclined to offer them 2d. each for the remainder of their 1d. stamps!!

A curious mistake crept into the "Addenda," published with our last number, under the head of "Army Telegraphs." The second item should read "M. 40½, 3d., lilac and brown." This was correctly given in all the previous editions of the "Addenda," and we did not notice that it had been altered.

British Central Africa.—In reference to the perforated 1d. provisional stamp, we have received a letter from a correspondent who assures us that these stamps were never sold to the public, but were always affixed in the Post Office, and if this is the case the perforation of the used copies, of which we have three before us, must be official.

Adhesive. 1d., red and ultramarine; *perf.* 12

British South Africa Company.—Messrs. Waterlow & Sons have produced another new design for this Company, in which we have only seen the 1d. at present. It resembles that of the first issue, but has numerals in the upper corners, and the outline at the top is arched in the centre. There is also more ornamentation at the sides and below, and the whole device is more artistic and better executed. The paper is unwatermarked, and the perforation is even worse than the usual attempts of this firm in that direction. It closely resembles that of Bhopal, but it is on a smaller scale!

Adhesive. 1d., pink; *new type.*

Canada.—We give an illustration of the stamp upon the new 1 c. envelopes. It is better than that on the 3 c., and that is about all that can be said for it.

We have received the 8c. with figures in the lower corners.

Adhesive. 8c., orange.



Cook Islands.—Our next illustration shows the design of the stamps chronicled last month. We do not know what the bird is, but it seems to be flying from the cook.

Gibraltar.—On one stamp on each sheet of some (probably all) of the values surcharged "Morocco—Agencies," the "A" of the second word has no cross-bar, but is like an inverted "V." The stamp is No. 36 on the right-hand pane, and we gather that the stamps were overprinted in half sheets, 120 at a time.

We have received the new issue, with values in English currency. The types are those of 1887, and the colours of

the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. are but very slightly altered; the others have the value in the second colour given below. Perforation and watermark as usual.

Adhesives.

- ½d., greyish green.
- 1d., carmine-rose.
- 2d., purple-brown and ultramarine.
- 2½d., bright ultramarine.
- 4d., orange-brown and green.
- 6d., mauve and red.
- 1s., bistre and carmine.



Grenada.—We give an illustration of the interesting label described last month.

India.—The manager of the Calcutta Philatelic Co. kindly sends us copies of the provisional "½" on ½ a. stamp, of which he tells us 8,000,000 have been printed. Some of our friends out there appear to be dissatisfied with the plain nature of the surcharge, and argue that something more elaborate and ornamental should have been employed, as a *safeguard against forgery*. But what possible inducement could there be for the conversion of ½ a. into ¼ a. stamps, either for postal or for philatelic purposes? The plain, large, unmistakable figures that have been used appear to us extremely sensible and business-like.

Bhopal.—The first illustration below represents the new 8 annas described last month, a very poor work of art.



Bundi.—Our next illustration shows one of the 120 varieties on the sheet of the last received 2 annas stamps.

Cashmere.—In our number for January, 1896, we alluded to a list of "remainders" of the stamps, etc. of this State, one item in which was a number of "Service" ½ a. post cards. In a large quantity of stamps of various kinds, recently purchased by our publishers, was found a specimen of the Cashmere card of the ordinary type, and on the thick wove paper, but printed in *black*. Perhaps some of our readers in India can ascertain for us whether this is one of the Service cards, and whether they were ever really in use.

Service Post Card (?) ½ a., black on wove.

In the same parcel were considerable numbers of a curiosity which we believe to be an even more fitting subject for enquiry on the spot. This purports to be a 2 annas stamp of the type of 1878, and printed like the latest edition of that type, in *red on yellow*; but instead of being one of the usual sheet of twenty varieties, this has been struck from a single die, showing a thick coloured outer line. All the copies found were single, though there were traces showing that some of them had been impressed, at irregular distances apart, on the same piece of paper; all were obliterated with a circular mark inscribed, "JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE," and all had thin *buff* paper on their backs. Their appearance leads us to suppose that a sheet of these impressions was pasted on this buff paper, obliterated, and then cut up into single specimens. Is this one of the results of the destruction of the *original plates*, which was announced as having taken place some time back?

We have since been shown all the values (except the ½ anna) of the 1878-79 issues, printed like this 2 annas from single dies, and postmarked in the same manner. We believe all of these to be *official forgeries*, produced to fill up the stock of *remainders* now being offered for sale.

The following cutting from an Indian paper, which a correspondent kindly sends us, may be studied in connection with the above:—

"PHILATELY AND CASHMERE.—The Cashmere Durbar have determined, says the *Times of India*, to dispose of their old stock of State stamps which were left in the local treasuries when the Imperial Post Office amalgamated the

Cashmere with the British Indian postal systems. A *State agent* has been appointed for the sale of these stamps, among which are a limited number of the old circular issues. The catalogue prices of some of these stamps are fairly high, while the State has priced them at figures much below their average cost if purchased through dealers. The news may prove of interest to stamp collectors, who will presumably be protected from the substitution of forged Cashmere stamps, which are, we believe, pretty plentiful in many of the large bazaars in India."

It is well that we should warn our readers of the extreme improbability of any genuine specimens of the old circular, or even of the early rectangular, stamps being found amongst this stock. A personal friend of ours had an opportunity of examining the stock in the Cashmere Treasury in 1890, and sent us a few copies of everything that he could find. There were no old stamps there then; the circular stamps were most of them from fresh dies, and could only be termed official imitations. Those of the genuine types were reprints. The rectangular impressions of the early designs were of the same two classes. We gave a long list of this rubbish in December, 1890. It is hardly likely that anything better worth having has turned up in any appreciable quantity since.

Cochin.—In the same lot as the Cashmeres described above were some envelopes of Cochin, showing great variety in the shade of the impression. We found the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan in yellow, orange-yellow, orange, and brown-orange; the 1 puttan in a range of shades from pale to deep magenta, and the 2 puttans in a similar series of mauves. These have "COCHIN GOVERNMENT" embossed on the flap. There were also, with plain flap, the 2 p. in deep mauve, a very clear impression, and the same value in dull violet on a thinner paper, slightly toned. All are laid paper, and of the square shape.

Dhar.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of India* that this State has abandoned the type-set device hitherto in use in favour of a lithographed design of a far more pretentious nature, which we hope will not be found to exist in innumerable varieties of type. The illustration given by our contemporary shows an elaborate Coat of Arms, with Elephants rampant for supporters, within an oval band, inscribed "DHAR STATE POSTAGE" above, and with value in words below, surrounded by a rectangular frame with native inscriptions at top and bottom. Only one value of the adhesives has been seen at present, but there are also a $\frac{1}{2}$ a. envelope (square shape, laid paper) and a $\frac{1}{4}$ a. post card (face lilac and back cream), with impressions of a similar stamp. The inscriptions on the card are "Dhar State Post Card," and "The address only to be written on this side," in English and in Hindi.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., carmine; pin-perf. 113.
Envelope. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., ultramarine on laid; 120 x 95 mm.
Post Card. $\frac{1}{4}$ a., purple on lilac; 121 x 75 mm.

Soruth.—We have been shown a specimen of the first issue of this State, on white wove paper, instead of the usual blue laid.

Adhesive. (1 a.), black on white wove; Type 1.

Travancore.—We also found, in the lot of stamps previously alluded to, the following envelopes of this State:—1 chuckram, both types, with tongued flap instead of pointed flap; 2 ch., in orange, orange-vermilion, pink, and carmine; 3 ch., in mauve and slate on ordinary laid paper, and in lilac on thin paper, which might be termed either laid or wove; and 4 ch., in yellow-green, deep green, and dull green, on the usual square envelopes. There are shades also in the impression on the wrappers, which are of very yellow buff paper.

Newfoundland.—We give an illustration of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamp. The following paragraph, in reference to the new 3 cents stamp, is cut from *The Weekly Philatelic Era*:—

"Some time ago, in one of my letters, I mentioned how little trouble is taken by philatelic writers to find out the truth about anything in regard to stamps. The current number of the *Montreal Philatelist* states that 'the new Newfoundland 3 c. stamp is out. It is of orange colour, and bears the portrait of the Duchess of York.'



Now, if Mr. Bach had only taken the pains to have written to the American Bank Note Company, he could have easily ascertained the facts. What seems very strange to me is that Her Majesty's subjects, of what might be called the higher class of people, are not familiar with the portraits of the Royal Family. Here are two cases, the editor and publisher of the leading Canadian philatelic journal, and Major Evans, a prominent philatelist, and an editor of one of London's leading philatelic journals, and neither of them know whose portrait is on the 3 c. Newfoundland."

The writer seems hardly to appreciate the difficulties of the case. The more familiar we are with the portraits of the Royal Family the more difficult we find it to decide which of the Royal Ladies is intended to be represented. It is now authoritatively stated that the picture is intended for the Princess of Wales, but the fact that it became necessary to ask the question is not very flattering to the portrait. We still think that the American Bank Note Company would find it safer to put the names underneath, as was done in the case of the Columbian and Trans-Mississippi Pictures.

New Zealand.—Our illustration shows the 3d. stamp as it appears on the two larger sizes of the Registration Envelopes chronicled in August.



Niger Coast.—We have seen the new stamps chronicled in August, and find the colours to be as follows: 6d., orange-brown; 2s. 6d., olive-yellow; 10s., deep mauve.

Queensland.—We illustrate one of the varieties of the 14d. cards described in August; the 1d. is similar. There are eighteen of each, three dozen additions to our card collection!

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE CARTE POSTALE
QUEENSLAND AUSTRALIA.



St. Helena.—Mr. Hadlow has shown us a copy of the 3d., watermark Crown and CA, perf. 14, with double impression of the surcharged value. The impressions nearly cover, but are sufficiently distinct, we think, to show that the sheet must have been put through the press a second time.

Straits Settlements.—*Negri Sembilan.*—We have received two new values of the current type, &c. The value and name label on the 2 c. are in a very deep shade of what we should term chocolate-brown.

Adhesives. 2 c., lilac and chocolate.
8 c., ultramarine.

Trinidad.—We give an illustration of the Commemorative Plaster which we described last month. And now we trust that we shall hear no more of Christopher Columbus for another hundred years. If he discovered any more places they had better keep it dark; it really is no credit to them.



PART II.

Austria.—*Hungary.*—A new watermark has been introduced here. Instead of interlaced ovals (34 x 39 mm.), with the letters "kr" in the centre, we find ovals, 44 x 48 mm., overlapping to a smaller extent, and with the Hungarian Crown in the centre. It seems to take a block of six stamps.

two horizontal rows of three, to show the new watermark; the old one might come into a block of four. The specimens before us show the watermark sideways in both cases.

We have received the following values with the new watermark; all except the 1 kr., orange, have the figures in black:—

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 (kr.)	black.
	3 "	green.
	5 "	rose.
	10 "	blue.
	20 "	grey.
	24 "	puce and red.
	30 "	olive-green and brown.
<i>Newspaper Stamp.</i>	1 (kr.)	orange; imperf.

Belgium.—*Le T.-P.* for October contains a long and interesting article upon the subject of the reprints of the two stamps of 1849, which are believed to have been made in 1866, or thereabouts. Mons. Moens shows pretty conclusively that the impressions in question are not *proofs*, but *reprints*, apparently made from the dies after the original plates had been destroyed; that these reprints were *official* in the fullest sense of the term, and having been struck in small quantities only, gradually leaked out of some of the public offices.

Brazil.—The *I. B. J.* describes a 200 reis letter card, which appears to be somewhat similar to the 300 reis card we chronicled in September, but is for the interior instead of for the Postal Union. We gather that the ground pattern is in *rose*, the stamp in *orange*, and the inscriptions (or part of them) in *black*.

Letter Card. 200 reis, orange, black, and rose on lilac.

China.—We have received the new 1 dollar stamp, in the same type as the higher values, described last month. The background is in a very pale tint of similar colour to the rest of the impression.

Adhesive. \$1, red and pale red; perf. 15.

Le C. de T.-P. reports that the 3 c. Revenue stamp, which suffered so many changes of value last year, has been surcharged "5 dollars," in similar type to the 1 dollar on the same stamp. It is added that the overprint is also found inverted. We await confirmation of this unpleasant news.

Egypt.—From a portion of a telegraph form, sent us by Mr. Morley, with halves of some of the Soudan telegraph stamps attached to it, we gather that the same effectual method of cancellation is employed here as in India and Ceylon, affording at the same time a receipt for the amount paid by the sender. Such a system as this would probably have prevented the fraud practised upon our own Telegraph Department in 1872, besides giving the sender of a telegram something to show for it.

France.—*Madagascar.*—*Le T.-P.* quotes an official document, from which it appears that the remainders of the special issues for Diego-Suarez, Nossi-Bé, and Ste. Marie de Madagascar, rendered obsolete by the issue of the set of stamps for Madagascar and Dependencies, had been ordered to be destroyed, but that, owing to the exhaustion of the supplies of the last-named series, these remainders were to be handed over to the Postmaster-General in Madagascar to be used up—without, we trust, any distinguishing mark. *Le Ph. Anversois* states further that the 1 c., 2 c., and 4 c. stamps of this colony were to be surcharged with the words "Chiffre tax," and a fresh value; but it seems very unlikely that under the circumstances any of the ordinary stock could be spared for use as Unpaid Letter stamps. The same journal says that provisional 40 c. and 50 c. were also to be provided.

Tunis.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles a 20 c. stamp of the current type, in the same colours as that value of France.

Adhesive. 20 c., red on green.

Guatemala.—*The A. J. of Ph.* states that the following stamps of 1891 have been surcharged in the same manner as the other stamps recently described.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 c.,	in black, on 25 c.,	orange-red.
	6 c.	"	10 c., red.
	6 c.	"	20 c., green.

Hayti.—*La R. Ph. Belge* chronicles the new series, which we stated in July was being produced in New York. The 4 c., 5 c., and 15 c. bear the Arms of the Republic; the other values show the head of the President, Simon

Law. There is also a small set of Unpaid Letter labels, with numerals in the centre.

We have received the 7 c., brown, that was issued earlier in the year, *imperf.* vertically.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	7 c.,	brown, Type 5; imperf. vertically.
	1 c.,	blue.
	2 c.,	orange.
	3 c.,	light green.
	4 c.,	red.
	5 c.,	carmine.
	6 c.,	(?) deep blue.
	7 c.,	grey.
	15 c.,	olive.
	20 c.,	black.
	81,	violet.

<i>Unpaid Letter Stamps.</i>	2 c.,	deep blue.
	5 c.,	bistre.
	10 c.,	orange.
	50 c.,	black.

The object of the previous issue is now sufficiently plain.

Holland.—We have received a new 1 gulden stamp, of the accompanying design, which was issued on September 6th, the coronation day of the young Queen. The stamp is engraved in *taille-douce*, and the handsome and elaborate device worthily carried out. Higher values of the same type are to follow.



Adhesives. 1 gl., deep green; perf. 11.

Curaçao.—The *I. B. J.* reports that the 30 c. and 50 c. Unpaid Letter stamps have at last made their appearance in the current type.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 30 c., black and green.
50 c. " "

Dutch Indies.—Our publishers have received a supply of the 15 c. and 30 c. Unpaid Letter stamps; the 30 c. is in the old type, and in the dull red colour peculiar to that value, the 15 c. is in Type 53, and all the stamps on the sheet are variety I. Both are perf. 12½.

Surinam.—A correspondent kindly sends us an extract from the *Government Gazette* of Surinam, for August 30th, by which it appears that the 12½ c., 15 c., 20 c., 25 c., and 30 c. stamps with the head of William III. of Holland were to be withdrawn from circulation, and converted into 10 c. stamps as required—the lowest value first, and so on. This was acted upon at once, and the usual fun commenced.

The 10 c. on 12½ c., to the number of 78,400, was issued August 30th, and the whole lot bought for a German firm.

The 10 c. on 15 c., 6300 only, came out on September 1st; these were bought by two or three people, and were being resold locally a few days later at 3s. to 5s. each.

The 10 c. on 20 c. appeared on Sept. 2nd, and the lot of 68,000 was bought up in quantities of from 1000 to 10,000; 46,000 of 10 c. on 25 c. were issued on Sept. 5th, and 32,000 of 10 c. on 30 c. on Sept. 8th. We have a copy of the last of these, and find that the surcharge consists of large figures "10" above the word "CENT," in black. Our correspondent assures us that there are no varieties in the type, but adds that it is reported that the 40 c., 50 c., 1 gl., and 2 gl. 50 c. may be treated in the same manner. The *koulement* has evidently been greatly facilitated.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	10 c. on 12½ c.,	indigo.
	10 c. on 15 c.,	grey.
	10 c. on 20 c.,	green.
	10 c. on 25 c.,	blue.
	10 c. on 30 c.,	red-brown.

Honduras.—Did *The A. J. of Ph.* (to which we erroneously referred last month as *The Ph. J. of A.*) publish two editions of its September number? In our copy, and in that received by *Le T.-P.*, only one value, the 10 c., of the new issue of Honduras was chronicled; the *Monthly Circular* quotes two values, 5 c. and 10 c., from the same source; and in the October number of *The A. J. of Ph.* it is also claimed that two values were chronicled in September, and three further values are added on the authority of *The Metropolitan Philatelist*. There is a mystery somewhere.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 c.,	brown.
	2 c.,	deep pink.
	5 c.,	pale blue.
	6 c.,	violet-brown.

Mexico.—Mr. C. H. Mekeel tells us that the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., and 5 c. stamps of the current type have been printed recently upon unwatermarked paper, and he kindly sends us strips of each of these values, all of which are on a greyish wove paper, showing no trace of a watermark. He adds that the 3 c. has not been issued on the Eagle and "R. M." paper, but that before the unwatermarked paper was employed that value was printed upon the earlier paper with the "CORREOS E. U. M." watermark, but sideways. He sends us a horizontal strip, watermarked with letters "O," showing five letters and a half on six stamps, as the watermark, of course, does not fit that way. All are *perf.* 12.

Adhesives. 3 c., brown; *old wmk. sideways.*
 1 c., green on greyish; *no wmk.*
 2 c., carmine-red on greyish; *no wmk.*
 3 c., brown " "
 5 c., ultramarine " "

MOROCCO.—*Tanger and El Ksar.*—We gather from the annexed picture that a service of mail steamers has been established between these two places, for the purpose of employing the following series of labels, which are described in *Le T.-P.* :—



Adhesives. 5 c., green.
 10 c., rose.
 20 c., olive.
 25 c., pale blue.
 40 c., brick-red.
 50 c., lilac.
 1 p., bistre.
 2 p., grey-black.

New South African Republic.—In a collection made in South Africa, which our publishers have recently purchased, they have found some varieties of these stamps which have not been hitherto chronicled. All are on the blue granite paper, and they are not merely fresh varieties of date (they are the dated stamps, without embossed Arms), but values not before chronicled on that paper. The shillings and pence are denoted by "s" and "d," thus "5s 6d," not "5/6"; the 12s. is a new value altogether, and the 10s. has no day of the month given in the date, and has "JAN 86" nearly in the centre. The frame and the type, however, appear to be identical with those of the genuine copies of the known varieties, and in particular the figures "86," which are always above the level of the letters of the month, have that same position in these novelties. They are all (except the 30s., which is *unused*) cancelled with the transverse oval device lettered "NIEUWE REPUBLIEK—A. de Vletter.—VRIJHEID."

Blue granite paper.
 5s. 6d., 13 JAN 86. | 12s., 13 JAN 86.
 10s., JAN 86. | £1 "
 10s. 6d., 13 JAN 86. | 30s. "

Nicaragua.—*The A. J. of Fh.* chronicles, on the very best authority, a full set of Official stamps dated 1897, identical in other respects with those of 1896.

Official Stamps.
 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., red; with red surcharge.
 1, 2, 5 P. " " "

Paraguay.—We have received the 40 c. of the 1892 issue, surcharged "Provisorio—10—Centavos," in three lines, in black.

Adhesive. 10 c. on 40 c., slate-blue.

Portugal.—*Angola.*—A full set of the new Colonial type, illustrated last month, has been supplied to this colony, and to all the others apparently.

Lourenzo Marques.—Thirteen values, new type.

Macao.—Our attention has been again drawn to the 200 reis stamp surcharged "30," in red, in the lower corners, and further overprinted "5 AVOS—PROVISORIO." Can any of our readers tell us whether this stamp (or the "30" on 300 reis) has any postal use except as attached to a post card? No 30 reis or 5 avos stamp has ever been issued among the ordinary adhesives, and these appear to us to be on the same footing as the surcharged stamps on the early post cards of Hong-kong, which we have never listed among the adhesives.

Portuguese Congo.—Thirteen values of the new type have been supplied here.

Portuguese India.—It is now stated that the 9 reis of the 1894 type has at last been put in circulation. *Le Timbro-philie Belge* adds the following values, in the new type, to the list we gave last month :—

Adhesives. 1 tanga, blue-green.
 2 tangas, blue.
 4 " blue on blue.
 8 " lilac on rose.

Timor.—We are shown, as in the case of Macao, the 300 reis stamp of that colony surcharged "TIMOR" at top and "30" in the lower corners, in black, and the same thing with the further overprint "5 AVOS—PROVISORIO." The same question arises in this case—whether these varieties have any place among the adhesives.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—There are thirteen values of the new type to be added here.

Zambesia.—And the same unlucky number here also.

Roumania.—We are told of the discovery of a specimen of the 5 bani, green, of 1890, wmk. Arms, and *perf.* 11½, lettered "CINCL," instead of "CINCI."

The *I. B. J.* reports that a new value, 40 bani, has been added to the current series, for the purpose of paying the registration fee, and single rate of postage on inland letters.

Adhesive. 40 bani, deep green.

Spain.—**Cuba.**—*Le T.-P.* chronicled some time back an error of one of the surcharged stamps of 1883, bearing our Type 19 with "2" in the centre, instead of "20." More recently a similar curiosity has turned up, with "10" in the same frame on the 20 c. stamp; but our contemporary has found some little discrepancies in type between this and the genuine surcharge, which point to the probability of both of these errors being fraudulent.

Fernando Po.—We have received the 2 c. and the 12½ c. of 1896 surcharged with Type 5. This should not be confused with the surcharge "5 Cen," in an oval, which has also been found upon these values. *Le T.-P.* adds that the old surcharge, Type 3, was also applied, in May last, to the 2 c. stamp of 1896.

Adhesives. 5 c., in blue, on 2 c., carmine.
 5 c., in black, on 12½ c., sepia.
 50 c. de pia., in blue, on 2 c., carmine.

Porto Rico.—A fresh crop of surcharges reaches us from here. We presume the *coulement* has got to be facilitated somehow, before the island is finally handed over to America; but it seems hardly necessary to insert the date "1899" in the forme. We have the 5 c., green, of Type 12, surcharged "Habilitado—PARA—1898 y 99," in three lines, in violet, the 4 mil., blue-green, 1 c., carmine, and 4 c., brown, with the same surcharge in rose; and a correspondent assures us that it has been applied to a number of other stamps, which we include in the list given below, but he does not state the colour of the overprint.

We have also the 2 mil., pink, 8 c., brown, 10 c., pink, 10 c., rose, and 20 c., red, of the same type, surcharged "1898—PROVISIONAL—1899," in three lines, diagonally, in black; and a 10 c. in bright red (which does not appear to be catalogued), and the 20 c., red, surcharged "IMPUESTO—DE GUERRA—3 ctvs." (or "4 ctvs.") in three lines, also in black, and we are told of a 5 c. formed similarly from the 1 mil., blue. Finally (for the present), we have the 5 mil. of the 1898-99 issue, surcharged "Habilitado—4 ctvs.," in violet.

Adhesives. 2 m., yellow-green; ? surcharge.
 4 m., blue-green; rose "
 1 c., carmine " "
 1 c., violet-brown ? "
 2 c., brown-red ? "
 3 c., ultramarine ? "
 3 c., brown ? "
 4 c., brown; rose "
 5 c., green; violet "
 5 c., ultramarine ? "
 6 c., mauve ? "
 8 c., rose ? "
 20 c., greenish grey ? "
 40 c., red ? "
 80 c., black ? "
 2 m., pink; black "
 8 c., brown " "
 10 c., pink " "
 10 c., rose " "
 20 c., red " "
 4 c. on 5 m., orange-brown; violet "
War Tax. 3 c., in black, on 10 c., bright red "
 40 c., red. "
 4 c. ? 1 m., blue.

Switzerland.—We have received the 3 c. Unpaid Letter stamp in *olive-green*, with the numeral in *carmine*.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 3 c., *olive-green* and *carmine*.

United States.—*Le T.-P.* gives the accompanying illustration as showing "the design of the new card already chronicled." But this is not the card which we chronicled in February and *Le T.-P.* in March, or any card that we have met with or seen described since. We have an idea that it is a new small-size card, but we are not at all certain.

POSTAL CARD—ONE CENT.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THIS SIDE IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.



Soi-disant "Army Frank" stamps are said to have been produced by an ardent philatelist in the United States army, who amused himself by affixing them to his official correspondence, with the view (according to unkind persons) of eventually disposing profitably of his little stock of *remainders*.



Uruguay.—We give an illustration of the provisional ½ c. stamp which we chronicled last month. *Le T.-P.* reports that the 1 c. stamp of 1895 was similarly disfigured and issued on 17th August. Only 500,000 of each variety are said to have been surcharged.

Adhesive. ½ c., in *blue*, on 1 c., *olive-bistre*.

The A. J. of Ph. adds that the ½ c. on 1 c., *blue*, was also surcharged

"OFFICIAL"; as this value was issued specially for newspapers, it can hardly have been required in the Government offices.

A BERMUDA STAMP OF 1849-55.

By E. D. BACON.

I HAVE been much interested in the account of this label given in an article in the *Monthly Journal* for July last.

In endeavouring to form an opinion of the real character of a postal label of this description it is essential to know the exact postal regulations and the rates of postage in force at the date of the label, and, in this case, the names of the postmasters in office at the period. I have spent some time in making researches upon these points, and I have been rewarded by finding a copy of the Act under which the postal service of the Islands of Bermuda was administered from 1846 to the end of 1855. This Act is entitled "An Act relating to Post Offices," and is No. 4 of 1846. It is a lengthy document; but the following particulars are all that are in any way germane to the present inquiry:—

Section I. appoints postmasters for Hamilton and St. George's, and assistant postmasters for Mangrove Bay and Ireland Island.

Section III. enacts that the postmasters shall appoint receiving houses or offices at certain named places for the forwarding of inland letters by the post to Hamilton, to St. George's, or to Mangrove Bay.

Section XI. provides for a daily post between Hamilton and St. George's, and *vice versa*.

Section XII. : A daily post from Mangrove Bay to Hamilton, and *vice versa*.

Section XIII. : A daily post between Hamilton and Ireland Island by boat, and *vice versa*.

Section XIV. provides for the distribution of inland letters at Hamilton, St. George's, Mangrove Bay, and Ireland Island.

Section XIX. states that no inland postage is to be charged on any packet or ship letters or newspapers arriving at these islands, whether the same shall be delivered at the

office at which they shall first have been received, or forwarded to the other office by the inland post.

Section XX. : "And be it enacted, that all inland postage under this Act shall be prepaid at the time of posting any letter or letters (or any parcel or package to be transmitted by the post) at either of the said post offices, or receiving houses, and after the rate of one penny of lawful money of these islands for each and every letter not exceeding one ounce in weight, and of the further sum of one penny for every other ounce in weight of any letter or parcel sent by the post, not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight, beyond which weight no letter or parcel shall be forwarded by the post, except books not exceeding the octavo size, which may be forwarded by the said daily post at one penny per volume, to be paid in advance."

Section XXII. : Inland newspapers, shipping lists, prices current, and other printed papers on a single sheet, in covers open at the sides, or not under seal, are to be conveyed and delivered free of postage. Magazines, pamphlets, reviews, or parcels of patterns from abroad are to be charged 1d. each.

Section XXIV. fixes the annual salaries of postmasters and assistant postmasters as follows:—

	Postmaster at Hamilton	£70
	" " St. George's	£50
Assistant	" " Mangrove Bay.	£12
"	" " Ireland Island.	£5

Section XXV. : "And be it enacted, that the said postmasters and assistant postmasters be entitled to retain and appropriate to their own use and benefit respectively all inland postage receivable by them respectively by virtue of this Act, as a further remuneration for the performance of the duties by this Act enjoined; and the persons who shall keep the said receiving houses shall retain to their own use respectively all inland postage on letters there deposited, and which shall be prepaid on posting such letters; and it shall be the duty of each of the postmasters acting or to be appointed under this Act to keep an account of all moneys which he shall receive for postage under this Act, such account to be made up in triplicate to the first day of June in every year during the continuance of this Act, to be verified by a declaration made and subscribed by the said postmasters respectively before the Public Treasurer of these islands or his lawful deputy; one copy of such account to be laid before each branch of the Legislature within ten days next after the said first of June, or if the Legislature be not then in session, within ten days after the commencement of the next session thereof."

There are thirty-two sections in all to the above Act, which became law on July 16th, 1846, and was to remain in force until July 31st, 1849. In the year 1848 a further Act was passed to extend the provisions of the former Act until the end of 1855.

Before making any remarks upon the contents of the Act of 1846, I should state that I have found from another official source that Mr. William B. Perot was duly appointed postmaster of Hamilton in 1818, and that he continued to hold that post until 1862, when he was succeeded by Mr. Robert Ward. Further, from postmarked copies of the *Royal Gazette* of Bermuda which I have examined, I find that the label illustrated in the *Monthly Journal* is an exact impression of the old postmark of Hamilton, except that the day and month are omitted. The reason why the specimen of 1849 is struck in black and that of 1854 in *carmine* is doubtless due to different inks being employed in the office at various periods for postmarking purposes. In corroboration of this I find a copy of the *Royal Gazette* for February 13th, 1849, with the postmark "Hamilton Bermuda Fe 15 1849" in black, and

a copy of the issue of the *Gazette* for June 5th, 1849, with the postmark "Hamilton Bermuda Ju 5 1849" in carmine. The other postmarked copies I have seen dated previous to June 5th, 1849, all bear black postmarks, and all after that date up to October 6th, 1851, which is the latest I have come across, have the postmark in carmine, so that the colour of the ink was apparently changed in June, 1849. The black label illustrated in the *Monthly Journal* was therefore struck in the early part of the year 1849.

Major Evans, the writer of the previous article, thinks that the label, at best, is a mark to denote postage due, and at the time I first read his article I must confess I was of the same opinion, an opinion which I see from the *Timbre-Poste* of last September is also shared by Mons. J. B. Moens. But if the label is merely a mark showing there was one penny to pay on delivery, for what purpose could it have been used? When we turn to the provisions of the Act of 1846 we find that no inland rate was charged on letters and newspapers from abroad, and that all inland postage on every description of article had to be prepaid. There only remains the question under Section XXII. of magazines, pamphlets, reviews, or parcels of patterns from abroad, which had to pay one penny each. This charge must have been collected on delivery; but I can hardly conceive that for a small class of correspondence of this kind—and it must have formed but a very small class during the years with which we are dealing—Mr. Perot should have taken the trouble to remove the day and month plugs from the Hamilton postmarking die, which must have been in constant requirement, then applied the die to each of the articles, and filled in the words "one penny" and his signature with pen and ink. It would have been far less arduous, and have saved trouble, if he simply wrote on each article "rd. to pay," and signed his name—a system adopted from the earliest postal times, and one he must have been familiar with, as he would see it in constant employment on unpaid letters from abroad, on which he had naturally to collect the postage on delivery.

Now let us turn to the other side of the subject. With the small exception I have named all correspondence had not only to be prepaid, but, what is a most unusual practice, (see Section XXV.) all moneys received by the postmasters for inland postage became their personal property. It was, therefore, their particular interest to do everything in their power to promote the efficiency of the post office in order to increase the number of letters, &c., carried by the inland post. These facts being incontrovertible, I see no reason why Mr. Perot should not have issued the labels as adhesive stamps for the convenience of those of his customers who cared to purchase them. He must have been well acquainted with adhesive stamps; and, considering the position the Bermuda Islands occupy as regards the United States, it is not stretching the imagination very far if we suppose he may have seen one or more of the early Postmaster's stamps of the latter country, some of which are not unlike his own label.

I will now proceed to make a few remarks upon what is told us about the only two known specimens of the label. The one first seen in this country is the carmine variety with the year 1854. It is attached to a letter dated Hamilton, April, 1855, and the letter is addressed to a gentleman at St. George. If the label and letter were originally found in the condition I have described there cannot, I consider, remain a shadow of doubt that the label is an adhesive stamp used to prepay the postage thereon, since I have proved by the Act of 1846 that all inland postage had to be prepaid. Now there is an incident connected with this stamp and letter, which has apparently escaped the notice of other writers, and which to my mind points to the letter having really been found with the label attached. It is this—whereas the label

bears the year 1854 the letter is not dated until April, 1855. Had anyone wanted to attach the label to a letter with the view of trying to pass it off as an adhesive stamp, surely he would have obtained an old letter, or concocted one, with the same date as the label.

The black specimen dated 1849 is unfortunately now on too small a piece of paper for us to learn anything from its present surroundings; but the next point to notice is that both this and the 1854 variety are unobliterated in any way. This, to my mind, is not such a curious circumstance when we remember the stamp could only pay postage from Hamilton, and could not therefore be used by the recipient of the letter. Probably the mere fact that it was fastened to the letter was held by Mr. Perot to be quite sufficient to prevent its re-use; and as the centre was filled in with pen and ink, the label would not bear wetting in order to remove it. Great carelessness seems also to have been often displayed in obliterating postage stamps in early days; and it is not at all uncommon to find letters which have passed the post with the stamp uncanceled, particularly amongst the local postage stamps of the United States, where in many cases the fact of the stamp being attached to the letter appears to have been considered quite sufficient precaution against its future use.

The fact, too, that Major Evans and another fellow-collector made search for stamps some years ago in Bermuda without finding a specimen does not, I think, in this case, count for much.* In the first place, they may not have gone back far enough; or if their researches were confined to the town of Hamilton, they would naturally find no trace of the stamp; but, whatever the reason, they neither of them came across a copy, although, as a stamp or a label, it had an undoubted existence, for I venture to say none will assert that it is an entirely "bogus" production.

To conclude. I entered upon this investigation with the opinion that the label was a postmark of the postage due order, and my researches were made with the object of establishing this as a fact beyond dispute. It will, however, be seen from the remarks I have made that I have been led to entirely change my belief. I am now persuaded that it is a genuine postage stamp of a very interesting, if not unique, class; and I believe that the information contained in the letter of the present postmaster of Bermuda will eventually be proved to be entirely correct. Looking at the number of years the stamp was in use—from 1849 to 1855, and the period may have been even longer than this—it can hardly be called a provisional, but it was essentially of a local nature, inasmuch as it could only be used on inland correspondence forwarded from Hamilton. In a word, it seems to correspond exactly in character with the Government Postmaster's stamps of the United States. Whether Major Evans or Mons. J. B. Moens, or both these gentlemen, will likewise be led to change their opinion after reading this paper remains to be seen; but I shall certainly await to see what conclusion they come to with singular curiosity.

In searching for information connected with the early postal history of Bermuda I have discovered that the Act of 1846 was not the first to establish an inland post in the islands; but it extended its operations, and made other improvements in the service. The *Royal Gazette* of July 14th, 1846, contains a return of the letters, &c., carried by the inland post for the first four years between the towns of

* The researches in question were not confined to any particular period, or to any one part of Bermuda. They took the form of advertising in the local papers for old stamps of all sorts and kinds, and offering inducements to residents to search through their old correspondence, the idea being that early West Indian and other stamps might be found. And we still think it curious that none of the Local Stamps—as we are inclined to believe these labels may turn out to be—were discovered.—ED. M. Y.

Hamilton and St. George, showing that an inland post was first started in the year 1842; and Mr. W. F. Williams, in his *History of Bermuda*, published in 1848, states that the first mail left Hamilton for St. George on August 1st, 1842. I have thought the return of sufficient interest to reproduce it here:—

“Comparative return, showing the number of penny post letters, including books and packet letters, sent from Hamilton Post Office to St. George, and from St. George’s Post Office to Hamilton, during the four years in which the post has been established (an average of two months being added to complete the first year), and also the number of passengers travelling by the post for the same period:—

	FIRST YEAR. June, 1842, to June, 1843.		SECOND YEAR. June, 1843, to June, 1844.		THIRD YEAR. June, 1844, to June, 1845.		FOURTH YEAR. June, 1845, to June, 1846.		REMARK.
	Number of Letters.	Number of Passengers.	Number of Letters.	Number of Passengers.	Number of Letters.	Number of Passengers.	Number of Letters.	Number of Passengers.	
From Hamilton to St. George	7217	160	7694	180	9095	277	9349	283	The Post Office at Mangrove Bay having been more recently established, the operations of that branch do not fall under the present comparative return.
From St. George to Hamilton	3461	—	4245	—	4594	531	6249	628	

BERMUDA, Secretary’s Office, June 27th, 1846.”

POSTSCRIPT.—This paper was written and completed in the above form within a month after the original article appeared in the July number of the *Monthly Journal*, but was held over for reading at the first meeting of the London Philatelic Society’s new season in October. In the September number of the magazine named some further letters have been published which support the theory that the label is a *bona fide* postage stamp in every way.

SECOND POSTSCRIPT.—Since reading the paper before the Philatelic Society I have discovered that “An Act in furtherance of arrangements for establishing uniform Rates

of Postage between Great Britain and the Colonies” was passed in the year 1853, Section I. of which reads as follows:—“It is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That from and after the commencement of this Act, so much of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Sections of the Act of the Legislature of these Islands passed in the Year One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Forty-six, intituled ‘An Act relating to Post Offices’—as allows any Inland Postage upon the transmission by Post, from any one Post Office in these Islands to any other Post Office in these Islands, of any Letter intended to be forwarded from these Islands to any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; or as allows any Inland Postage upon any Book, Parliamentary Paper, or Document, or any Magazine, Pamphlet, Review, or Parcel of Patterns arriving at these Islands by any Ship or Vessel, and passed through any Post Office in these Islands—shall be and the same hereby is repealed.”

This Act abolished all inland postage on letters, magazines, &c., coming from, or going abroad, so that after it became law there was absolutely no class of correspondence on which inland postage had not to be prepaid. I think I can now claim to have proved that the label could not be a postmark of the postage due order, and therefore if not a postage stamp, what was it?

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 27, Vol. ix.)

SPAIN.

(Continued.)



1 JANUARY, 1873.

The 10 c. changed in colour, and two new values added.

- 5 c., carmine; VII., 1 (faded).
- 10 c., ultramarine; VII., 1.
- 20 c., lilac; IX.



1 JULY, 1873.

Engraved by Señor E. Julia. Typographed. Perf. 14.

- 2 c. de p., orange-vermilion (shades); XVI., 1.
- 5 “ rose “ XI., 1.
- 10 “ green “ XIV.
- 20 “ black “ V.
- 25 “ sepia “ IX., 1.
- 40 “ purple “ VI., 2.
- 50 “ ultramarine “ VI.
- 1 peseta, lilac; XII.
- 4 pesetas, brown; VIII.
- 10 “ purple; IV.

Forgery.

10 c. de p., green; II.



Engraved by Don Luis Plañol. Typographed. Imperf.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. de p., dark blue-green (shades); four blocks of IV., III.
 $\frac{1}{4}$,, yellow-green; IV.
 $\frac{1}{4}$,, green to pale green; five blocks of IV., I.; two blocks of 4.



1 JULY, 1874.

Engraved by Señor E. Julia. Typographed: Perf. 14.

2 c., yellow; V.
 5 c., violet; XVI., 1.
 10 c., ultramarine; XIX., 1.
 20 c., blue-green; V.
 25 c., brown; VI.
 40 c., mauve; X.
 50 c., orange; IX., 2 (pair), 1.
 1 p., yellow-green; IX., 1 (circular punch),
 and 1 (colour changed to black,
 with circular punch).
 4 p., crimson-lake; V.
 10 p., black; IV.

Proofs.

25 c., lilac-rose; II.

Forgery.

10 c., black; I (circular punch).



1 OCTOBER, 1874.

Engraved by Don Luis Plañol. Perf. 14.

10 c., brown (shades); XVII., 3; and II. (imperf.).

Proofs.

10 c., blue; II. (pair); I.



1 AUGUST, 1875.

Engraved by Señor E. Julia. Perf. 14.

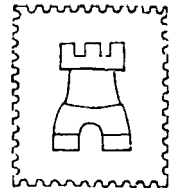
Blue frame at the back of every stamp, numbered from
 1 to 100, in the sheet.

2 c., brown; IX.
 5 c., lilac; IX., 2.
 10 c., blue; IX., 2.

20 c., orange-brown; IV.
 25 c., carmine; X.
 40 c., brown; XI.
 50 c., bluish lilac; XIV.
 1 p., black; V.
 4 p., blue-green; VII.
 10 p., ultramarine; IV.

Varieties. Imperf.

2 c., brown; II. (pair), 1.
 10 c., ultramarine; II. (pair), 1.



1 JUNE, 1876.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson,
 and Co., Limited, of London. Wmk. a Tower. Perf. 14.

5 c., chestnut; VIII.
 10 c., blue; VIII.
 20 c., dark olive-green; VI., 1.
 25 c., brown; IX.
 40 c., sepia; V.
 50 c., green; XI.
 1 p., dark blue; VI.
 4 p., reddish purple; VIII.
 10 p., vermilion; IV.

Varieties.

(a) Numeral on the right side retouched.
 1 p., dark blue; I.

(b) Numerals on both sides retouched.
 1 p., dark blue; II.

Half of 10 c. used for 5 c.

10 c. + half 10 c. = 15 c. (on part original).



OCTOBER, 1877.

Imperforate.

$\frac{1}{4}$ c. de p., green (shades); three blocks of IV., one block
 of 4, and one block of IV., containing a stamp at the
 left upper corner inverted with respect to the other three.

Perforated, privately.

$\frac{1}{4}$ c. de p., green; II. (vertical pair, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, but imperf.
 between).

$\frac{1}{4}$ c. de p., green; II. (the same, but perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$).

Proofs. Double-printed.

$\frac{1}{4}$ c. de p., green; block of IV.
 $\frac{1}{4}$,, ,, ,, one impression being in-
 verted with respect to the other.



1 AUGUST, 1878.

Engraved by Señor E. Julia. Perf. 14.

2 c. de p., reddish lilac; IV. and II. (pair, imperf.).
 5 ,, orange; XIV.
 10 ,, sepia; X., 3.

- 20 c. de p., black; IV.
- 25 „ olive-bistre; IX.
- 40 „ brown; V.
- 50 „ blue-green; V., 2.
- 1 peseta, lilac; VI.
- 4 pesetas, violet; V.
- 10 „ blue; V.

Proofs.

- 2 c. de p., black; II. (pair, imperf.).



1 MAY, 1879.

Engraved by Señor E. Julia. Perf. 14.

- 2 c., black; VIII.
- 5 c., dull green; VII.
- 10 c., carmine; X., 4.
- 20 c., brown; IV.
- 25 c., ultramarine; V., 1, and 1 (colour changed to ochre).
- 40 c., sepia; V., 1.
- 50 c., orange; VIII.
- 1 p., rose-aniline; VI.
- 4 p., lilac; III.
- 10 p., olive-grey; III.



1 JANUARY, 1882.

Engraved by Señor E. Julia. Perf. 14.

- 15 c., orange-pink; VI., 3.
- 30 c., red-lilac; II.
- 75 c., grey-lilac; II.



1 OCTOBER, 1889.

Engraved by Señor E. Julia. Perf. 14.

- 2 c., emerald; I.
- 5 c., ultramarine; II.
- 10 c., chestnut-brown; I.
- 15 c., violet-brown; I.
- 20 c., yellow-green; II.
- 25 c., indigo; I.
- 30 c., olive-black; I.
- 40 c., brown; I.
- 50 c., lake; II.
- 75 c., orange; I.
- 1 p., purple; I.

Various fiscal stamps used for postage.

- 12 c. de p., green (1873); 1.
- 10 c., rose (1882); 4.
- 10 c., lilac (1883); 1.
- 10 c., mauve (1884); 1.
- 10 c., green (1885); 1.
- 5 c., ultramarine (IMP^{TO}. DE VENTAS).

PRIVATE POSTAGE STAMPS.



1 JANUARY, 1869.

Stamp allowed to be used by Don Diego Castell for franking his work, *Cartilla Postal de España*.

(No value), Blue; II. (pair tête-bêche).

1881.

Stamp allowed to be used by Don Antonio Fernandez Duro for franking his work, *Reseña Historico-Descriptiva de los Sellos de Correo de España*.

(No value), Black on buff; I., 1.
 „ „ yellow; I. (reprint).

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the last number of our *Journal*. In most cases the books are arranged after our current Catalogue, although in some cases, where it is intended to rewrite the list for the next edition, the arrangement in the stock books is that of the new lists which will appear in next year's Catalogue. The most important feature, however, is of course not the arrangement, but the prices, and we would draw the attention of collectors to the considerable modifications that have been made in a number of cases where, in our opinion, prices had been unduly driven up. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialize. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be very moderate, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books. The following is a list of those books arranged since the last list published:—

	VALUE.
Great Britain, used	£ 280
Queensland, Vol. I.	1148
„ „ II.	54
Portuguese India, Vol. I.	600
„ „ „ II.	108
Trinidad	742
South Australia	531
„ „ O.S. and Departmental	296
Cashmere	240
Straits Settlements (with Pahang, Johore, &c.)	405
New South Wales, Vol. I.	1047
„ „ „ „ II.	222
„ „ „ „ III.	72
Antigua and Bahamas	432

Exchange Circular of British Colonial Stamps. WE have pleasure in announcing that we have just published a new and very largely increased list of the prices that we allow in exchange for all British and Colonial stamps. The prices now offered in most cases show an enormous advance on those of our last exchange circular published some years ago, which, by the way, has been out of print for a considerable time. In the new list will be found our exchange rates for all the modern stamps, such as British East Africa, Zanzibar, Indian Native States; and not only do we quote the prices we allow for current postage stamps, envelopes, wrappers, &c., but also in most cases we specify the particular prices paid for all rarities of the English colonies. Any rare stamps not specified in this line should be sent on approval, and the price mentioned that is required. We are always open to buy rarities of all kinds. The list includes also a very fine and complete detailed catalogue of packets, sets of crests, arms, and monograms, which are now in considerable demand; but as we are giving up this branch of the business our prices have been considerably reduced, in order to sell out as quickly as possible. The new exchange circular is price 6d., post-free.

* * *

New Wholesale List. WE beg to draw the attention of members of the trade generally to our new wholesale list for November, which has just been published, and which will be sent post-free on receipt of business card or letter heading from any stamp dealer, stationer, or publisher. The wholesale list will not be supplied to collectors, and prices are intended purely for the trade.

We should like to draw the attention of all dealers to the many important reductions we have made in the prices, both of old and of current stamps. Our list is larger, and contains particulars of more rare unused colonials especially, than any other two lists combined, and the whole of the stamps advertised were in stock at the time of going to press. This new wholesale list quotes, first of all, prices of the newest issues, then unused stamps of Great Britain and colonies, the unused stamps of foreign countries, followed by the used stamps of Great Britain and her colonies, and the used stamps of foreign countries. After this we have the most complete trade catalogue of post cards that has ever been published, our stock of these being matchless, especially in the older varieties. In this line the prices have been very much reduced, as the space at our disposal is limited, and we find our stock is taking up so much room that is required for other purposes. The same remark applies to the sets of post cards, the stamped envelopes, and wrappers. The latter portion of the list contains a reduced line in fiscal stamps and of stamps sold by the thousand only. We confidently recommend this list to all stamp dealers, and shall be pleased to send it on receipt of trade card, as before stated.

* * *

Frederick Deane gets 18 Months' Hard Labour for Defrauding Stamp Collectors.

IT will no doubt be remembered that in the February number of the *Monthly Journal* we issued a warning against T. Deane, of Maidstone, whose right name has turned out to be Deane. This warning was issued at the instance of Captain E. A. Warry. We are glad to say that the Treasury took the matter up and instructed Mr. Frayling to prosecute this man, and the result is such a sentence as will, we hope, deter many others from obtaining stamps under similar circumstances. The following full report is taken from the *Croydon Times* of October 8th last:—

“Frederick Deane, 42, accountant, was indicted for having obtained by false pretences from Albinia Lock, of Wick Ferry, Christchurch, Hants, a quantity of foreign stamps, value £37 15s., and from George Thomas Peeke a quantity of stamps, value £11 8s. 2d., in each case with intent to cheat and defraud; further, that he ‘in incurring certain debts and liabilities did obtain credit under false pretences.’ There were five counts of the indictment.

“Mr. Wilkinson (instructed by Mr. F. S. Frayling) prosecuted, and prisoner, who was not represented by counsel, pleaded not guilty.

“Miss Lock, of Christchurch, said, in July, 1897, she advertised stamps for sale in *The Exchange and Mart*, and, in reply, received a letter addressed from 64, High Street, Thornton Heath, in the name of ‘F. Deane,’ asking her to forward certain stamps. In consequence of that she forwarded two books to the address. The contents of one book were valued at £4 5s., and the other £33 10s. They were chiefly old colonial stamps. Defendant was to buy what he liked out of the books, and remit P.O.O. for payment within six days; there was a memorandum to that effect in the beginning of the books. She had no reply from him. About a week or two later she wrote to know if he had received them. At the end of August she got a letter from the same address, in which defendant said there were a good many stamps he could take if she would let him have the books until September, when he would have more cash at his disposal. This letter she received after she had written stating that if she did not hear she would inform the police. On the 2nd September she wrote asking for the return of the stamps by next post, but this letter she received back through the Dead Letter Office. She then sent a telegram to ‘Occupier, 64, High Street, Thornton Heath.’ She received a reply, and then communicated with the police, and ultimately came down to 64, High Street, and found it was a tobacconist’s shop. However, she found out the defendant’s address in Whitehorse Lane, but did not see him. She had never had the stamps back or any money. She parted with the stamps believing defendant’s statements, and that he was a person of credit and respectability.

“Gertrude Miller, wife of Arthur Miller, said she kept a tobacconist’s shop at 64, High Street, Thornton Heath. She knew defendant by sight. In 1897 a note was brought to her shop signed ‘F. Dean.’ After that defendant came to the shop, and took a letter which had been left there addressed to F. Dean. He said it was for his mother. Several other letters came after that, and also a registered parcel shaped like a book, which she also gave him. She did not notice the postmark. After that she told the defendant she could not receive any more letters, as her husband objected. He said no more would come, but two days later a registered letter did come, and she returned it to the postman. Later she also got a telegram from Miss Lock, and sent a reply. At this time no other man of the name of Dean was having letters addressed to her shop.

“Charles Barnes, of 62, Cole Road, Forest Hill, said his father owned the house in Whitehorse Lane, which had been rented by ‘Margaret Dean’ since 1894, under three years’ agreement, not by the defendant.

“Frank King, of 27, Station Road, South Norwood, a tobacconist, said he had known the defendant about three years. In 1896 and 1897 he was in the habit of coming to his shop. He used to say he was out of work, and had borrowed small sums of money to pay his train fare, &c. He had had letters addressed to witness’s shop also.

“Captain E. A. Warry, 4th Somersetshire Light Infantry, residing at Batheaston, Bath, said he had been duped out of stamps to the value of £20 os. 6d.; and Mr. J. B. Neyrode, of Little Trinity Lane, City, deposed to being victimized to the extent of £9 worth of stamps, prisoner in both cases communicating in the name of ‘Hayward, at Weik Street, Maidstone.’

“Detective-Sergeant Hawkins confirmed the evidence he had already given of the arrest. At the station defendant said he had been very hard up.

“Mr. G. T. L. Peeke, a stamp dealer, of 25, Wilton Road, Shirley, Southampton, said that in July, 1897, he advertised stamps for sale in *The Bazaar*. In reply he received a letter signed ‘F. Deane,’ and addressed from High Street, Thornton Heath, asking for a selection of stamps to be forwarded. Witness sent two sheets, of the value £11, in a registered letter, to 64, High Street, Thornton Heath. With the sheets he sent a form of instructions and conditions. As he did not get them back he came to High Street, and found the address was a tobacconist’s shop.

“Mr. T. H. Gurrin, of 59, Holborn Viaduct, expert in handwriting, said he was of opinion that the letters signed ‘Hayward’ and ‘Deane’ were written by the same person.

The jury convicted the prisoner. Detective-Sergeant Hawkins said that since 1893 the prisoner had been an unscrupulous adventurer, and had

swindled people in almost every county in England out of foreign stamps. He was charged in 1892, but not convicted; but he had been fined for defrauding a railway company.

"The Recorder passed a sentence of eighteen months' hard labour."

* * *

**Two more
"Post Office"
Mauritius.**

Two more of these stamps have been found in a sugar broker's office in Bombay, and have been brought to London by the owner, who is now offering them on every side for sale at the absurd and ridiculous price of £2500 for the two. Both stamps are the id., red, and they are both on one envelope, cancelled, partly, with a circular postmark, and partly with the words "Insufficiently prepaid." Up to the time of going to press the owner has not found anyone silly enough to pay such a preposterous price, or to make any offer anywhere near the price that he wants.

* * *

SOME time ago we announced the failure of R. F. Albrecht, of this gentleman, and later on we heard that he had gone into another business in connection with the sale of pictorial cards. We see now by an auction catalogue we have just received, that Mr. Albrecht has resumed the business of a stamp auctioneer, and is now carrying on this at 127, Duane Street, New York, where we wish him every success.

* * *

**Dr. Frederick
Gaertner, of
Pittsburg,
U.S.A.**

In 1895 and the beginning of 1896 this person ordered various stamps from us, and paid one or two small sums on account at the time. For three years, however, we have been totally unable to get any further payment from him, the balance due to us at the present time being a little over £8. We made some enquiries about Dr. Gaertner, and we were informed that he was expelled from the American Philatelic Association, and we communicated with a friend in New York with instructions to institute legal proceedings if necessary. In the meantime, however, we wrote once more—and finally—to the doctor, stating the steps we intended to take, and the reply we have just received from him is of such an unusual character and so entertaining that we think it will amuse a great many of our friends in America to give it in full, and here it is accordingly. We need hardly say that the cheque that is mentioned in the latter part of the letter is not enclosed.

"PITTSBURG, PA., U.S.A.,

"March 3rd, 1898.

"STANLEY GIBBONS, LIM., OF
LONDON, ENGLAND.

"SIRS,—Another one of your blackmailing and threatening libellous letters of Sept. 22nd, 1898, just received. You must be either a raving anarchist or a lunatic of the highest grade, and the medical fraternity of your city ought to look into your case. It is certainly a case of *non compos mentis*, or probably water on your brain, therefore for goodness sake have some of your excellent surgeons! Let it out, it will no doubt be an immense improvement in your condition, and I am satisfied you will appreciate my advice greatly, whence your condition will be normal and healthy again. I would not like to have your pathological conditions for the sole ownership of the entire Philippian Islands, of which now almost all of Spain and America, especially diplomacy, are now fighting so hard about them. What a pity that I and you could not fight personally for the ownership of those valuable Islands? *i.e.*, especially from a statistical and commercial point of view. If we only had a small, tiny coaling station on one of the Hawaiian Islands; or let's shove little Willie, Kaiser of Germany, off the Samoa Islands. Oh, my! oh, my! didn't we miss it in Africa! When Gen. Kitchener ousted the French at Fashoda we could both have made millions by issuing a new set of Jubilative stamps from 1 c. to \$1000, and of course cancelled a few sets, the balance, of course, appropriated to our own use, and had them all well centred, unused, and decidedly genuine, and then immediately destroyed all our cuts, electros, and

electrotypes, &c., &c. Scott Stamp & Coin Co., U.S., would not be in it with us then.

"Please do accept herewith check for amount *not* due you? and if you don't get your check by next mail you had better order some of your gunboats and Gen. Kitchener to at once take Pittsburg and force its collective ultimatum.

"P.S.—I forgot to state that I am editor and associate-editor also of several Philatelic monthlies (magazines), and if you wish any free advertisements you can also get it at your command. Therefore, if you use good and honest common horse sense and *wait*, you will get your money all O.K.; but if you kick over your traces you might never get it. I never refused to pay you; now what are you growling about? If I had it I would send it to you without delay. I haven't got it just now, therefore cannot give it. With my sincere compliments of the season,

"Yours faithfully,

"Dr. FREDERICK GAERTNER."

* * *

**The French
Post Office
Collection
not Stolen.**

The Mail and many other London papers during the past few weeks have had articles, nearly all with erroneous details, as to the supposed theft of the national collection of the Paris chief Post Office, which was stated to have been stolen about October 6th. Amongst other things it was stated that a Reunion stamp, valued at £400, was also taken. (We need hardly point out that no Reunion stamp is worth more than from £60 to £70.) We have, however, made enquiries officially in Paris, through one of our friends, and we are informed that the whole thing is a myth and a canard. Only a few stamps of a quite unimportant nature are missing, and it is more than probable that these will be found shortly. Nothing of any value whatever has been taken.

* * *

**Stamp faking
in Antigua.**

We are indebted to one of our friends in Antigua for the following full and important account of a trial that has recently taken place there. We regret that the police of Antigua should have presented such an incomplete case against the person in question. The whole affair has been thoroughly mismanaged, and reflects the greatest discredit upon all connected with it.

"On the 15th of September the case of Regina *v.* Fenton was tried before the Circuit Court at St. John's, with some startling results. Although it is well known that a great many of the obsolete stamps of the various Leeward Islands Colonies had been tampered with, and although the opinion of an expert had been asked by the police authorities with regard to a brazen forgery of the Dominica id. on 1s. and some suspicious postmarked Virgin Islands varieties, to the surprise of most people an indictment was entered against Fenton for 'having made a *thing*—to wit, a die to imitate *part* of a stamp published in the colony to commemorate her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee!' After all the task of bringing the forgers of postmarks and surcharges of valuable stamps to justice, here was a single charge for the imitation of the Leeward Islands Jubilee trash of 1897.

"That there have been lots of faked stamps passed off on collectors, local and foreign, as well as on English firms, there can be no doubt. That the utter failure of the Government to bring the forger or forgers to justice is the fault of the police authorities, can be easily understood from the way in which the search was conducted. I will now give you a short report of the case. Although the stamp forged was utter trash, I think the case highly interesting.

"Sergeant-Major Brooks, of the Leeward Islands police force, said that he arrested the prisoner, and produced the following articles which he found on his premises. (A) Stamp album. (B) Stamp album. (C) Stamp catalogue. (D) An envelope containing stamps. (E) A package of papers. On June 15th, about two weeks after the arrest of the prisoner, Captain Luscombe, the inspector of police, handed him several boxes, among which was a tin box marked 'L.' (This tin box contained the *thing*, a small wooden knob with a rubber stamp attached, the exact counterfeit of the 'Jubilee' overprint.)

"Cross-examined by Mr. H. B. Moore, for the defence, the witness said that these boxes and the tin box he did not see until the 15th June; they had been all the time at the inspector's private residence, and not in the custody of the police.

"Mr. Kenneth McDonald: 'I am assistant to the Government analyst and employed in the laboratory. Accused was employed there as general attendant. On the 2nd June I received instructions to search the part of the office where defendant works. He had been sent out. I found a cigarette box (L) on a shelf in the laboratory under a counter, where accused occupies his seat. I opened the box and found several dies and stamps, among them the counterfeit die of the Jubilee issue (identified). I gave the box the same day to Captain Luscombe. I know that accused is a maker of rubber stamps. I also know that he deals in postage stamps.'

"In his cross-examination the witness stated that Fenton was sent to the Colonial Secretary's office with an envelope containing a blank sheet of paper. This was in order that the clerks there should detain him while the search was carried out. He further said: '*No one was present when I searched. There was no search by the police. I am not a member of the secret service department. Fenton was not present when I passed the things over to Captain Luscombe. I never said in Fenton's presence that I had found anything.*'

"On being asked how he was sure that the Jubilee 'thing' was in the box when he found it, and how he noticed that above all the others—including an 'A91' (the postmark of the Virgin Islands)—witness said it was 'a striking die.'

"The Postmaster, Mr. Alfred Elridge, swore to the Jubilee issue. (He seemed quite unconscious of the number of collectors who have sworn at it!) He described the steel die, made and sent out from England for the purpose of overprinting the Leeward Islands issue to commemorate the Jubilee. He produced the genuine Jubilee 'thing' and the die, which had been defaced, and in the witness-box he converted the ordinary issue into the Jubilee issue, using the bogus die. The two were passed round, and the forgery pronounced to be an extremely clever one by Judge and jury.

"Other witnesses for the prosecution were called, who proved that Fenton was a skilled maker of indiarubber handstamps.

"For the defence it was urged that there was no evidence to connect the prisoner with the die.

"The Judge, in summing up, remarked that he had never seen a more clumsily conducted search. The police had done all they could to give the prisoner a good defence.

"The jury returned a verdict of 'Not Guilty,' and the prisoner was discharged.

"The Attorney-General gave notice that he would present a further indictment against the accused, but nothing further has been heard of it."

"Two young men, Martin and Knight, were accused in connection with this case of 'obtaining security under false pretences'—presumably they were accused of having 'sold' the German Company, to whom a lot of these fakements were sent, and also his Excellency the Governor, who had invested in several and different varieties of these local productions. At all events, when the Court resumed sitting a *nolle pros.* was entered, and the two enterprising natives discharged.

"It is generally thought that a far different complexion would have adorned this latter case if his Excellency had been put into the witness-box, but perhaps it was *infra dig.*"

"On the whole stamp collectors here are very disgusted at the hopeless breakdown of the case for the Crown."

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER, 1899.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made during the past month with the preliminary arrangements for the Exhibition, to be held in the City Art Gallery next July. An Executive Committee has been formed, consisting of the following twenty members of the Manchester Society: Messrs. Abbott, Barratt, Beckton, Buxton, Castle, Coote, Duerst, Garson,

Gillett, Grunewald, Harrison, Heginbottom, Hesketh, Munn, North, Ostara, Oxley, Petri, Roberts, and Wanstall, Mr. Petri acting as Hon. Treasurer. At their first meeting this Committee was further divided into five Sub-Committees, viz., Advertising, Exhibitors', Finance, General Purposes, and Prospectus.

The Prospectus has been drafted, and each member of the Executive Committee will receive an advance copy for perusal prior to the final revision at a meeting on November 4th, soon after which it will be in the hands of collectors. Philatelists who wish for an early copy will save much trouble to the Committee if they will kindly communicate the fact to the Hon. Secretary at once.

The Finance Committee report very favourably on the subject of the guarantees, and as there are several members still to be approached they have no doubt that the necessary amount will be forthcoming. The Guarantee Fund is strictly confined to members of the Manchester Society, but in order to enable other philatelists to support the Exhibition, a List of Subscribers of One Guinea is being formed. Further particulars on this subject, as well as an announcement concerning the Special Medals, will appear in our next issue.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. G. Fred. H. Gibson) wishes to thank all to whom he has not been able to write personally for their offers of help and support, and to request that all communications may be addressed to him at the Exhibition Offices, 2, Cooper Street, Manchester.

PHILOSEMEIOTISISCOMISTOGRAPHISTS.

THE paragraph on page 48 of our last number, referring to the suggested new term for stamp-collecting, caught the eye of the editor of *The Globe*. His remarks thereupon inspired the following lines, which appeared in *Punch* in its issue of October 15th. We may add that this *verbum bisessuipedale* was the result of great thought on the part of an Australian; as also in the case of Fashoda, it does not belong to France.

["A French stamp collector is dissatisfied at being called a philatelist. Stamp-collectors, he considers, have a right to be called philosemeiotisismogistographists."—*The Globe*.]

Descend, ye Nine! Descend and sing!
' Without your best assistance
I can't so much as name this thing
That's come into existence.
Descend, Urania! Descend,
Melpomene and Clio!
Pronounce this word-without-an-end,
Pronounce Philosemeio—

In vain! Not all your arts, ye Nine,
Can work through half the letters,
And I must even seek the shrine
Of them that are your betters.
Ye Gods! to you my prayer I raise!
Put forth your best devices,
And help me when I try to praise
Philosemeiotisismogistographists—

What! Have not even ye availed?
Then is our case distressful,
For when the very Gods have failed
Who else may be successful?
Ah! there is yet one hope—yes, thee,
I call on thee, Mephisto,
Come! help me sing of Philosé-
-meiotisismogistographists—

Ah! cruel, cruel! Foiled again,
When I'd all but succeeded!
Can any mortal lungs contain
One half the breath that's needed?
If Muses, Gods, and D— too,
Can get it no correcter,
I think 't would be as well, don't you,
To stick to "Stamp-collector."

Vide "*Punch*," October 15, 1898.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

Honorary Secretary—

G. FRED H. GIBSON, Kersal, Manchester.

SYLLABUS, SESSION 1898-99.

1898.
 Sep. 23. The 1899 Exhibition in Manchester. W. DORNING BECKTON.
 " 30. Meeting for Discussion and Exchange.
 Oct. 7. The Collection of Minor Varieties. G. FRED H. GIBSON.
 " 14. Meeting for Discussion and Exchange.
 " 21. The Stamps of South Australia. W. W. MUNN.
 " 28. Meeting for Discussion and Exchange.
 Nov. 4. The Exhibition Prospectus.
 " 11. Exhibition Arrangements.
 " 18. " "
 " 25. " "
 Dec. 2. The Stamps of Baden. G. B. DUERST.
 " 9. Meeting for Discussion and Exchange.
 " 16. The Stamps of France from 1870. W. GRUNEWALD.
 " 23. Meeting for Discussion and Exchange.
 1899.
 Jan. 6. ANNUAL DINNER, 7 p.m.
 " 13. The Stamps of Venezuela (Part II). W. DORNING BECKTON.
 " 20. Meeting for Discussion and Exchange.
 " 27. The Triangular Stamps of the Cape (with display). VERNON ROBERTS.
 Feb. 3. Meeting for Discussion and Exchange.
 " 10. Mulready Envelopes (with display). J. R. HESKETH.
 " 17. Meeting for Discussion and Exchange.
 " 24. Stamp Collector or Philatelist? J. J. LEECH.
 Mar. 3. Meeting for Discussion and Exchange.
 " 10. The Seamy Side of Philately. J. C. NORTH.
 " 17. Meeting for Discussion and Exchange.
 " 24. The Stamps of the Italian States. E. PETRI.
 " 29. Meeting for Discussion and Exchange.
 April 7. Lantern Exhibition. J. H. ABBOTT.
 " 14. Meeting for Discussion and Exchange.
 " 21. Philately as an Education. O. GILLETT.
 " 28. Meeting for Discussion and Exchange.

The Committee of the Manchester Philatelic Society have decided to hold an International Exhibition in their city next July, and have resolved to make it an up-to-date show, and trust that all Philatelists, especially in this country, will respond. Further particulars will be ready by the first week in November. J. H. ABBOTT.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—W. B. AVERY.

President—W. T. WILSON.

Vice-Presidents—R. HOLLICK. W. PIMM.

Committee—

H. R. BEWLAY. T. W. PECK.
 P. T. DEAKIN. C. A. STEPHENSON.
 W. F. WADAMS. W. S. VAUGHTON.

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

Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

- OCT. 6. Annual General Business Meeting. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as above.
 The accounts, showing a net cash balance in hand of £62 19s. 4½d., were audited, found correct, and approved.
 The election of Mr. W. Schwartze was approved.
 The following were elected members:—Madame C. Capt, Mrs. H. G. Campbell, Rev. W. D. B. Curry, Rev. J. H. Astley, Messrs. G. A. Coombs, V. Essayan, R. C. Bach, E. D. Hissard, A. Manoli.
 The annual report showed that during the past session 35 members died, resigned, or were dropped, and 49 new members were elected, being a net increase of 14 over the previous session, and making a total of 241 members on October 1st, 1898.
 At the suggestion of several members, it was resolved to devote alternate meetings to exchange, discussion, and short papers, in order to make the meetings even more interesting than previously.

The programme was settled as follows:—

- Oct. 6. Annual General Business Meeting.
 " 20. Presidential Meeting. W. T. WILSON.
 Nov. 3. Exchange, Discussion, short Papers.
 " 17. Display, St. Vincent.
 Dec. 1. Exchange, etc.
 " 15. Display, Novelties, Curiosities, etc.
 Jan. 19. Exchange, etc.
 Feb. 2. Display, New South Wales.
 " 16. Exchange, etc.
 Mar. 2. Paper, "New Zealand" . . . W. PIMM.
 " 16. Exchange, etc.
 Apr. 20. Display and Paper . . . R. HOLLICK.
 May 18. Exchange, etc.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—We beg to refer to the paragraph in the August number of the *M.J.*, "Duty on stamps sent to the Cape, &c.," and we are glad to see that this subject has come before the public.

Our Mr. E. O. Meyers has been stamp dealing in the Transvaal for nearly three years, and until lately all stamps have been passed free, both by the Cape and the Transvaal customs. During the last few months, however, we have been charged on parcels of stamps by the Cape Government, and consequently by the Transvaal, as the latter does not charge on parcels if they are passed free into the Cape and *vice versa*. It is not so bad to be charged on stamps purchased and imported (and this is specially provided for in this state as duty chargeable), but what we do object to is, that we should be charged duty on our own stamps, which have been sent away by us on approval, when they are returned to us. When we found this was being done we refused to pay the duty, and the parcels have been returned to the senders, and we immediately proceeded to investigate the matter with the kind assistance of the Postmaster-General's office here. It then transpired that at the Cape there are special forms for this kind of business, and goods can be entered before sending and identified on return, and readmitted duty free. There is no such system in the Transvaal, but the Post Office officials are anxious to assist us in getting the matter adjusted. In the Transvaal there is a special clause providing for a duty of 9 per cent. to be charged on stamps; at the Cape there is no such provision, but, on the other hand, there is no provision for their free admission.

It is strange that there should suddenly be all this bother at the Cape, although the law has not been altered. It has been hinted to us that there is a new customs inspector, or something of the kind, down there, and being a new broom he is sweeping a bit clean for the present. Later on there may be a little laxity.

It may interest you to know that, although printed books are exempt from duty in the Transvaal, stamp albums are not exempt, being *almanacs*!—Yours truly,

E. O. MEYERS & CO.

PRETORIA, September 26th, 1898.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DUNDEE.—We are in receipt of your courteous card. We still believe the expression, "English stamps" to be as excusable, and almost as correct, as "English language."

ADELPHI.—We have no reason for supposing that the paper you mention has not obtained permission to give illustrations of stamps, and in any case it is not for us to raise the question.

A. F. J.—We do not know the British Guiana 2 c. of 1860, with a dot after the first letter of "POSTAGE," but it is probably a quite accidental spot, not one occurring on the same stamp on every sheet.

W. W.—At the present day, when a million stamps can be obtained at a moment's notice for a few pounds, it is unlikely that any philanthropist would make the offer alluded to in the letter you enclosed. We are very glad to hear that you have broken the chain, for, even if not intentionally fraudulent, it is a kind of foolishness which should be punishable by law—penal servitude for the first offence, and "hanging in chains" for incorrigible offenders!

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

1898. Perf. 13.	s.	d.
20 pa. on 5 kr., rose	.	0 5
1 pi. on 10 kr., blue	.	0 9

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1898. Special price for sets of current issues.	
1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s., and 4s.; set of 8	15 0
£1, black and lilac	25 0

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

1898. Perf. 15. New Type.	
1d., rose	0 2

CANADA.

1898. Figures in lower corners.	
½ c., black	0 1
2 c., green	0 2
8 c., orange	0 6

CHINA.

1898. London Print.	
\$1, carmine	3 6

CONGO STATE.

1894-1896. Centre in black.	
10 c., blue, used	0 3
15 c., ochre	0 3
25 c., orange	0 5
40 c., green	0 6
50 c., green	0 6
1 fr., lilac	1 0

GRENADA.

August 15, 1898. Jubilee Issue.	
2½d., ultramarine	0 4

GUATEMALA.

1898. Provisionals.	
1 c. on 25 c., orange	0 3
6 c. on 10 c., red	1 6
6 c. on 20 c., green	1 0
1898. Envelopes. Large, black surcharge.	
2 c. on 5 c., blue	0 3
6 c. ,, ,,	0 6

HOLLAND.

1898. New Type.	
1 gulden, blue-green	2 3

HUNGARY.

1898. Wmk. CROWN, in interlaced ellipses.	
Numerals in black. Perf. 11½ to 12.	
1 kr., black	0 1
3 kr., green	0 2
5 kr., rose	0 2
10 kr., blue	0 3
20 kr., grey	0 6
24 kr., puce and red	0 8
30 kr., olive-green and brown	0 9
Newspaper Stamp. Imperf.; same wmk.	
1 kr., orange	0 1

INDIA.

1898. Newspaper Stamps. Provisional Issue.	
½ in large black figures on ½ a., green	0 1

LABUAN.

Alterations and Reductions in Prices.	
1894. Surcharged on Borneo.	
1 c. to 8 c.; set of 6	0 9
1896.	
25 c., green; 50 c., claret; \$1, blue; set of 3, used	4 0
1897.	
1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.; set of 9, used	2 6
April, 1897.	
12 c., vermilion and black	0 9
18 c., olive-brown and black (Postal Revenue)	1 0
October, 1897.	
18 c., olive-brown and black (Postage and Revenue)	0 9
24 c., lilac and blue	1 0

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

2 c., mauve and brown	0 1
8 c., lilac and blue	0 4

NIGER COAST.

1898.	
6d., brown-ochre	0 8

NORTH BORNEO.

1886. Perf. 14.	
1, 2, 4, 8, and 10 c.; set of 5	7 6
1894.	
1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 c.; set of 6	1 6
1887.	
1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.; set of 9, used	2 6
1897. "Postal Revenue."	
18 c., green and black	0 9
24 c., lake and blue	1 0

PERSIA.

No. 159, surcharged in carmine.	
2 kran on 5 kran	5 0

PORTO RICO.

Surcharged "IMPUESTO DE GUERRA," in violet.	
3 ctvs. on 10 c., red	0 8
4 ctvs. on 20 c., orange	0 9
Surcharged "1898, PROVISIONAL, 1899."	
2 mils., rose	0 3
8 c., brown	1 0
10 c., rose	0 9
10 c., carmine	0 9
20 c., orange-vermilion	1 6
Surcharged "HABILITADO PARA 1898 Y 99."	
5 c., green	0 9

SALVADOR.

1897. Jubilee Issue. Triangle in centre.	
1 c. and 5 c., gold, blue, carmine, etc.; per pair	0 5

ST. LUCIA.

This stamp was priced 1s., in error, in the September Addendum.	
2d., ultramarine and orange	0 5

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
- No. 6.—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, 10/-. Post-free in Great Britain, 10/9
- No. 7.—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, 15/-. Post-free in Great Britain, 15/9
- No. 8.—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, 21/-. Post-free in Great Britain, 21/10
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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.

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STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, Stamp Importers, 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NOW READY.

NOW READY.

THE

LOCAL POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

IMPERIAL ALBUM (8th Edition), VOL. III.

279 pages. 8½ by 11½ inches.

THIS VOLUME—which is an entirely new departure, being the first of its kind ever published—provides spaces for all Local Postage Stamps—with the exception of those which have already been provided for in Vol. II., viz., those issued by the Government of a State—such as Madrid, Stockholm, &c., and those issued by Postmasters provisionally, as in the case of the Confederate Locals, &c.

The Railway Letter Fee Stamps of Great Britain have also been provided for.

RUSSIAN LOCAL STAMPS have received special attention, and the introduction to their study and collection will enable the Collector not only to understand the stamps, but assist him to arrive at a closer approach to the true pronunciation of the names of the various districts, as well as to their consistent spelling according to the English language.

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NOW READY.

NOW READY.

THE

Envelopes, Wrappers, &c., OF THE World

IMPERIAL ALBUM (8th Edition), VOL. IV.

303 pages 8½ by 11½ inches.

THE PRESENT VOLUME has been prepared for the reception of the Stamps cut from Envelopes, Registration Envelopes, Wrappers, &c., for which in previous Editions provision was made after the Adhesive Stamps of the respective countries to which they belong.

In the collection of this class of Philatelic matter the general Collector will find his occupation only second in interest to that of the gathering together Postage Stamps proper; and while the difficulty of filling the spaces will be much smaller than in the case of Adhesive Stamps, these excised Stamps, nevertheless, exist in sufficient numbers to add a zest to his labours. The material advantages which he has in his favour are—(1) a far smaller number of spaces to fill; (2) a larger proportion of unused specimens obtainable; and (3) last, but not least, he will find that, by a very moderate outlay, he will be able to build up a much more advanced state towards completion than would be necessary in the case of Postage Stamps.

The spaces provided do not coincide with the sizes of the Stamps, but allow for fair margins on all sides of the designs.

It is hoped that the blank spaces distributed throughout the volume will be sufficient for some time to come, the creation of new issues in this branch being (with the exception of a few of the American countries) strictly limited in frequency and number of values to actual postal requirements.

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STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

Vol. IX.

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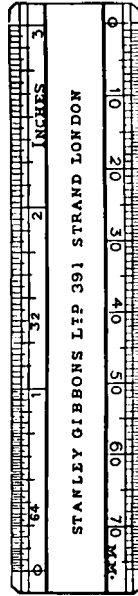
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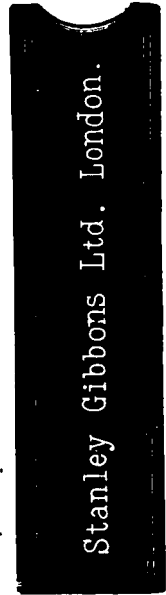
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. IX.

NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

NO. 101.

EDITORIAL.

WE have received a copy of the Prospectus of the International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held at Manchester next year, and have great pleasure in drawing the special attention of our readers to some of the details of the scheme.

Manchester The Exhibition, to which H.R.H. **Philatelic** the Duke of York has graciously **Exhibition.** given his patronage, will be opened on June 29th, 1899, and will remain open for a week. The arrangements are in the hands of a committee of members of the Manchester Philatelic Society, to whose care no collector need hesitate to entrust his treasures, and a most suitable *locale* has been secured in the shape of the Manchester City Art Gallery. The show cases and frames will be of a similar nature to those employed at the Exhibition in London last year, which experience has shown to be well adapted for the purpose. The rules and regulations, and, for the most part, the classes under which the exhibits are to be entered, are on the same lines as those of the London Exhibition, but rather more provision has been made for general collectors, or for what may be termed the less advanced ranks of specialists. On this point the Prospectus says:—

"In the scheme of the Exhibition, which will be found below, the Committee wish to draw attention to the fact that whilst every provision has been made to secure keen competition amongst advanced specialists, the interests of general collectors have been carefully protected. It is with the first object in view that more divisions have been made in the Prospectus than was the case in London, and for the latter purpose that certain favourite and most difficult countries have been introduced twice; in the first instance as a country complete, which the advanced specialists can exhibit, and secondly, after omitting the earlier and usually rarer issues, for the benefit of those who specialise in these countries but are not strong enough in such issues to compete with collectors of the first rank."

The number of prizes offered is very large, and should be sufficient to induce collectors of all countries and conditions to compete; the

Committee has allotted twelve Gold (including one Special), thirty-eight Silver, and forty-four Bronze Medals to the various classes and divisions, and, in addition, eight Gold, twenty-eight Silver, and five Bronze Medals have already been promised by various societies and individuals, the list of which will no doubt be considerably increased before it is finally closed.

The Ladies have not been forgotten, the London Philatelic Society giving a Silver Medal "for the best Special or General Collection shown by a lady," and Mr. E. Petri a Silver and a Bronze Medal, to be competed for by ladies "resident within a radius of fifteen miles from the Manchester Royal Exchange." And we doubt not that our philatelic sisters, cousins, and aunts will also be able to hold their own in not a few of the classes.

The charge for space is calculated at the rate of 4/- for each frame, or part of a frame, occupied, the dimensions of the frames being 40 x 36 inches, or ten square feet. Exhibits can be insured at the rate of 2/6 for each £100. Notice of the nature and extent of the exhibits, with the value for insurance, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. F. H. Gibson, at the Exhibition Committee Rooms, 2, Cooper Street, Manchester, as early as possible, *but not later than May 1st, 1899.* "All exhibits must be delivered, post or carriage paid, between the 5th and 8th June, 1899, addressed to the Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition at the Safe Deposit Company, Chapel Walks, Manchester."

Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, and we recommend all our readers to write for a copy of the Prospectus and to study it carefully. There are few collectors who will not find an opportunity of exhibiting, and we hope that all will combine to make the Exhibition of 1899 as great a success as that of 1897.

* * *

The Evening News for November 16th publishes a most pathetic account of the results of the refusal of the stamp trade generally, and Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in particular, to keep these labels for sale, or to recommend

their collection as stamps. According to our contemporary, Sir Henry Burdett declares that this refusal is depriving the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund of £50,000; a declaration which seems to us to be a confession that the Committee of that Fund contemplated levying a forced contribution upon philatelists to that amount. We do not believe that any intention of that sort ever entered the mind of the Royal promoter of the Fund. It may be that the philatelists of this country are able to contribute £50,000 to this most excellent object, and if that is the case we sincerely trust that they will do so. Nothing is more likely to prevent their contributing liberally than such remarks as Sir Henry Burdett is supposed to have made to his interviewer:—

“Some collectors may say,” Sir Henry went on, “that they are not real stamps. But they are real stamps. The issue is strictly limited; the stamps are made by the firm of De La Rue and Co., who make all the other British stamps, and they have a full claim to go into the stamp albums along with many others. It is a reflection on the hearts and consciences of a large body of philatelists that they will not co-operate with the Prince of Wales in this matter.”

They are not real stamps, except in the sense that every print is a stamp. No issue of *real stamps* is *strictly limited*, and they have no claim to go into any albums, except those expressly made for them. Why are the stamp collectors to be the victims? Why not issue sham coins for all Numismatists to purchase, or fancy book-plates for collectors of *ex libris*? Is it that philatelists, with H.R.H. the Duke of York at their head, are considered the biggest fools of the lot, that they are to be thus fleeced?

No one advocated more warmly, last year, than we did ourselves the purchase of these labels, as a means of contributing to the Hospital Fund; but we never advocated their collection as stamps, or their admission into Stamp Catalogues or Stamp Albums. Our publishers kept them for sale last year, but with the same opinion as to their nature, and, moreover, in the full belief that the Jubilee issue was to be the only one. We still look upon these little prints as an admirable means of collecting small subscriptions, but these contributions need not come solely, or even principally, from philatelists. These things have been advertised as “stamps,” with the result that the general public regard them as intended for stamp collectors only, and will not take them. Stamp collectors know perfectly well what they are, and naturally resent such an attempt upon their pockets.

* * *

OUR correspondence column contains some further letters upon the subject of these curious stamps, the existence of which has been so tardily revealed to collectors, and even our scepticism gives way before the evidence that seems to be accumulating in their favour. Unless we are to suppose that there is a conspiracy, in which some of the leading inhabitants of the Colony are taking part, to affirm the authenticity of an issue that never took place, we must believe that these primitive labels were really Postmaster's stamps, the *raison d'être* of which was pretty clearly shown in Mr. Bacon's paper. A certain amount of scepticism in the matter of extraordinary “finds” is only prudent; and nothing, we think, could be more unlooked-for than the discovery, at this late date, of a local stamp whose use in a British Colony extended over a period of some six or seven years—we have heard of a specimen dated 1848!

In these days, when the multitude of new issues is so overwhelming, we are by no means over-anxious to rake up old ones, and for this reason, as well as for more selfish ones, we should have been glad to find that our doubts were justified; we are equally ready, however, to acknowledge ourselves mistaken, when convinced that such is the case, and we are coming round to the belief that the “Hamilton” stamp will have to find a place some day in the Catalogues, and that it will be found to equal in rarity—though not perhaps in interest or value—our old friends the “Post Office” Mauritius.

* * *

THE mention of these stamps reminds us of an article translated from a German magazine, which has been going the rounds of late in which it is stated that a certain “Evans” described them in the *Philatelist* “as late as 1877” “as errors pure and simple.” Of course, we do not hold ourselves responsible for all the statements made by persons of the name of Evans some twenty years ago; but, having gone carefully through the *Philatelist* for 1876, and *The Philatelic Quarterly*, which took its place in 1877, we are unable to find that anyone of that name made any such statement. A very much higher authority, in an article in which are quoted some notes that the present writer had sent to the London Philatelic Society, says, “The famous POST OFFICE stamps were certainly so engraved on the original plates, and probably altered before more than a very few copies were struck off; the one penny post office is from the die of the 6th

stamp on the plate, the words POST OFFICE only being altered; the position of the twopence we have not identified." This statement was certainly erroneous; but it was not made by the "Evans" referred to, who had not, at that date, ever seen either value of the "POST OFFICE" stamps or even reconstructed the plates of the "POST PAID."

The new history, as given in *The Philatelic Journal of India*, goes on to state that "only one *stereotype* existed" of each value, but the word we have italicised is probably a mistake of the translator; there were no *stereotypes* of course. Further on we find a calculation as to the date of issue, which is placed "between the 1st October and the 25th November, 1847." But the actual date is known to within a day or two. The Postmaster's letter, announcing that the stamps were ready, is dated September 20th, 1847; the penny stamp in the British Museum is obliterated with a date stamp which is either September 21st or September 24th of that year. The second figure is not quite clear, but it is either "1" or "4"; about the rest of the date there is no doubt whatever. The price that the late Mr. Tapling paid for this stamp is of interest principally to the person who received it; we have not yet seen it correctly stated in print. It is sufficient to say that it was not an unreasonable one at the time that it was paid.

If a story that has been published so often is worth retelling at all, it would be worth while to get the details fairly correct.

* * *

We have received the Annual **Birmingham Philatelic Society** Report of this Society for the year ending October 1st (September 30th?), 1898, and are glad to see that it is in a most flourishing condition, both as regards membership and finances. A work of this kind hardly affords much opening for criticism, but as it is sent to us, we presume, for notice, we must try to pick some holes in it. Let us first suggest, in our most carping spirit, that a year which commenced on October 1st, 1897, should end on September 30th, 1898. Second—and this is really a serious suggestion—the list of members would be very much more convenient for reference if the names were arranged in alphabetical order, instead of according to the numbers on the membership cards, which apparently do not even indicate the order in which they joined the Society. Third, a complete list of the works in the Society's library, published with each Annual Report, would not only be of great use to the members, but might lead to additions. People will not always take

the trouble to write to ask, "Have you a copy of —?" But if they see that it is not in the list, they may send it. Finally, and this we would recommend to the notice of all publishers of similar or dissimilar works; avoid loose insets, as you would the —! They are most aggravating, they tumble all about the floor, and one has to pick them and look at them to see if they are anything valuable before putting them in the waste-paper basket—either sew them in or leave them out.

This Society is about to hold an Exhibition—open from December 7th to 9th inclusive, at Graves' Picture Gallery, 44, Cherry Street, Birmingham. Remembering the hot time that we had at the London Exhibition last year, we are inclined to think that December is a more suitable month for these things than July; in any case we wish the Birmingham Society every success, and hope that the show may be well attended.

* * *

THESE stamps, the interest of **Railway Letter Post** ing into the vexed question of **Stamps**. whether they are postage stamps or not, are being brought very prominently before the philatelic public just now, and it is as well that they should be carefully listed while information about them is obtainable. The latest contribution to Railway Letter Stamp literature is a very handy little list, with full-sized illustrations of all the principal varieties of type, compiled by Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen. This is a subject which Mr. Ewen has made especially his own, and, as far as we are able to judge, both the lists and the general information that precedes them are very full and complete. It is not a priced list, but the author quotes the prices in his *Weekly Circular*, which, in the present state of the market, is probably the wisest course.

* * *

Revenue Stamp Album. *Album of the Revenue Stamps of the British Colonies*, vol. i. (Antigua to India.) Mr. W. Morley sends us a copy of this album, which he has just published, and about which we feel that the less we say the less we are likely to exhibit our ignorance. The collection of fiscal stamps is a branch of philately to which we have never devoted any attention, beyond occasionally consulting a fiscal stamp catalogue, in order to ascertain the nature of some curiosity that has been submitted to us. It is a subject that is, we believe, far more difficult than that of the study of Postage Stamps, and, perhaps for that very reason, has not received nearly so much

attention from collectors generally. It is therefore a decidedly courageous act on the part of Mr. Morley to publish an album which appeals, we fear, only to a comparatively small class. The book is very nicely got up, printed upon good paper, with spaces for the stamps upon the right-hand pages and the left-hand pages left blank; the only fault we have to find is that there is too little description given; merely the nature of the stamp, its value, colour, watermark, and perforation are stated, no illustration or description of the design being added to enable the collector to distinguish one issue from another. It is not quite the Fiscal Philately made easy which an album of this nature should provide. We trust, however, that it will meet with the reception that so enterprising a venture deserves, and that other volumes and new editions may follow in due course.

* * *

WE besought the kind assistance of our readers in two little matters, **Touching** in our last number, and we much **Appeal.** regret to state that in neither case has that assistance been forthcoming to any but a *very* limited extent. We have heard of a few, very few, of the Mulready numbers about which we asked, but we have been shown none of the Indian Native States stamps. The end of the year is rapidly approaching. Do not let your Editor's Christmas pass uncheered by the sight of a $\frac{1}{4}$ a. Bamra, first issue, or a few new Mulready numbers!

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.—We do not think that the fact has yet been noted that the current 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. now has the "Jubilee" line round the pane.

Mr. G. E. Sutton sends us a most curious stamped envelope, of the current commercial size, with a second stamp neatly impressed in colour on the flap, where the pink seal used to be in former days. We have never seen such a nicely placed mis-strike before. At Horncastle, where Mr. Sutton writes from, the post office clerks either forgot that February usually has only twenty-eight days, or thought that 1898 was a leap year; he shows us an impression of the Horncastle date stamp with "FE 29—98."

We have the Stock Exchange telegraph form, wide setting, with Die 42, and printed in March last.

110 a. 6d., Die 42; 500,000, 3/98.

Mr. Th. Buhl tells us that he has found, in a lot of common stamps, a copy of the rd. "Govt. Parcels" with the surcharge inverted.

Electric Telegraph Company.—An interesting discovery has recently been made of certain values of the second

issue of the stamps of this Company *perforated*. These are the large stamps, Type T.4 in the Catalogue, with the value expressed. The perforation gauges $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, clean-cut, and so closely resembles that found upon some of the early stamps produced by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., that we should not be surprised to hear that the stamps in question were perforated by that firm. The existence of any perforated stamps of that issue has hitherto been unsuspected, but an examination of the stamps, and their control numbers, seems to show that they must have been in use between 1854 and 1861.

The following are the values, etc.:—

3d.	black on yellow:	control No.	A58,354.
1s. 6d.	"	"	" A79,434.
1s. 6d.	"	"	" A79,435.
2s.	"	"	" A38,248.

Bahamas.—We have received a new printing of the shilling stamp of this Colony, in a *blue-green* shade, very distinct from that of the previous supply. The gum is also quite colourless, but time may alter that. The type, etc., remain unchanged.

Adhesive. 1s., blue-green; Crown and CA; perf. 14.

British Central Africa.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. send us a curiosity which shows that there really has been a dearth of stamps of various kinds in these parts, and which may interest those of our readers who collect fiscals. It is the long rectangular £10, *brown*, fiscal, surcharged "SIX SHILLINGS," in *black*, and then divided vertically into two 3s. stamps!

British South Africa Company.—We have received two more values of the new issue; the 6d. is identical in type with the 1d. stamp which we chronicled last month, the 1s. has the inscription "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA" in an arched label above, followed by the word "COMPANY" immediately over the crest. Perforation as before.

Adhesives. 6d., lilac.
1s., ochre.

Falkland Islands.—We have received the two large stamps which we chronicled in August; they are very handsome, and show what Messrs. De La Rue & Co. are capable of turning out, under favourable circumstances. The watermark is Crown and CC, and the perforation 14.

Gibraltar.—We learn from the *Le T.-P.* that various articles of stationery have reappeared with stamps of the old types in British currency, but, with the exception of the Registration Envelope, which is stated to have the flap on the address side, we are not told to what extent these differ from the 1887 issue.

Reg. Env. 2d., red; size F, new form.

Morocco Agencies.—A fresh supply of the Gibraltar stamps thus surcharged shows that the broken letter "A" has been replaced, this variety being only found on the 5 c. in the lot recently received.

India.—We give an illustration showing the provisional $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamp.

In May, 1893, we noted a specimen of the 4 annas stamp, of 1855, divided diagonally, and used for 2 annas at Singapore in August, 1859. A correspondent sends us a photograph of four letter-sheets, sent from Singapore to Manchester, in September and October, 1859, each of which is franked in part by a 4 a. stamp similarly divided. It seems evident that there was a dearth of 2 a. stamps at Singapore at that period.



Deccan.—Messrs. Byramji Shavakshah & Co. send us a used copy of the current 3 annas, apparently *imperforate*. It has fair margins all round, but we should like to see an unsevered pair before including it in the Catalogue. The same correspondents show us a 1 anna envelope with the impression in *violet*. This is also a used copy and on *white* paper. We have somewhat similar impressions of all the values on coloured envelopes, but have not previously seen them on white.

Our publishers have found amongst their stock an impression of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna adhesive in the colour of the 2 annas.

We do not know whether this is an *error*, or one of the fancy impressions which the authorities at Hyderabad offered to supply some years ago.

New South Wales.—*The A. J. of Ph.* tells us that the 2½d. stamp is now printed in *blue*, to comply with the recommendations of the Postal Union.

Adhesive. 2½d., blue.

Queensland.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* notes the 4d. with a figure in each corner.

Adhesive. 4d., yellow; *new type.*

Uganda.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that a set of stamps has been supplied to this Protectorate in the accompanying designs, of which the smaller serves for the values in *annas*



and the larger for those in *rupees*. They are watermarked Crown and CA and Crown and CC respectively, and perforated 14.

Adhesives.

- 1 a., carmine; *wmk. Crown and CA.*
- 2 a., violet-brown " " "
- 3 a., grey " " "
- 4 a., deep green " " "
- 5 a., pale olive " " "
- 1 r., ultramarine " *Crown and CC.*
- 5 r., brown " " "

PART II.

Afghanistan.—Mr. Masson has kindly sent us a copy of what appears to be a Registration stamp of the issue of 1893. It has a solid ground, like Type 18 in the Catalogue, but the inscriptions of Type 21.

Registration Stamp. 2 abasi, black on magenta.



China.—We give an illustration showing the design of the high values recently chronicled. We have received the new 20 c. and 30 c. stamps, the design being a modification of that employed for the same values in the previous issue, and greatly improved. We cannot say as much for the perforation.

Adhesives. 20 c., lake-red.
30 c., rose.



Ecuador.—The *I. B. Z.* describes two wrappers, with stamps of the accompanying design, made of thick, white *bâtonné* paper.

Wrappers.

- 2 c., yellow; 145 X 235 mm.
- 3 c., ultramarine " "

France.—We have received the 10 c. Unpaid Letter stamp surcharged "I-ANNA-ZANZIBAR" in *deep blue*, instead of in *carmine* as previously chronicled.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 1 a., in blue, on 10 c., brown.

Guatemala.—We have received three more provisional adhesives and two envelopes from this Republic, which seems to be doing all it can to gratify collectors and facilitate the *commerce*. The adhesives are fiscal stamps, with the Arms in the centre, and the inscriptions "REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA-TIMBRE" variously disposed; there is a large rectangular 1 c., *deep blue*, surcharged "CORREOS-NACIONALES" in two lines of block capitals; the same stamp with a similar surcharge, but in smaller

type and followed by "2-CENTAVOS"; and a long rectangular 1 c., *lilac-rose*, overprinted similarly to the last, but in different type again.

Adhesives. 1 c., deep blue; carmine surcharge.
2 c. on 1 c., " " "
2 c. on 1 c., lilac-rose; black " "

The 5 c. envelopes of 1890 are converted again into 2 c. and 6 c. values by means of a fresh type of surcharge. This consists of a large numeral in the centre of the stamp, the word "CENTAVOS" covering the value in words below, and a star to cancel the figure at each side.

Envelopes. 2 c., in black, on 5 c., blue.
6 c., " " 5 c., "



Holland.—*Surinam.*—We give an illustration showing the surcharge, which we described last month as applied to various obsolete stamps of this Colony. *Le T.-P.* quotes an official notice, from which we learn that the obsolete post cards are to be sold off in lots (by auction?) on December 14th. The authorities here are evidently determined to clear out all their old stock.

Honduras.—To the recently chronicled series of stamps of the design shown in the annexed illustration *The A. J. of Ph.* adds a 20 c. value, and states that the 1 c. exists in *black-brown* as well as in *brown*. The *R. Ph. Belge* notes two values of another new set, bearing the Arms of the Republic of Honduras and the inscription "REPUBLICA MAYOR DE C. A." Does the union of the three Republics necessitate two sets of stamps for each instead of one for the lot?



Adhesives. 1 c., black-brown; *Locomotive.*
20 c., orange " "
1 c., " *Arms.*
2 c., pale blue " "

Italy.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 1 lira Unpaid Letter stamp with the numeral in *carmine*, like those of the 10 lire issued in 1895.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 1 l., blue and carmine.

Mexico.—*The Weekly Stamp News* adds the 15 c. to the list of current stamps on unwatermarked paper.

Adhesive. 15 c., blue-green; *no wmk.*

Paraguay.—We give an illustration of the surcharged stamp chronicled last month.



Peru.—Messrs. Williams & Co. send us the 1 c., of the type of 1896, in a new colour, issued September 27th. They add that orders have been sent to New York for 5 and 10 *soles* stamps, a pair of *soles* which collectors will think rather an expensive addition to the *menu*!

Adhesive. 1c., bright green.

Portugal.—*Le Coll. de T.-P.* quotes the following interesting and instructive paragraph from a Portuguese paper:—

"The new Finance Minister desiring to turn to account the stamps which have been declared obsolete, amounting in face value to some thousand contos of reis, proposes to surcharge them and put them in circulation. These new surcharged varieties will continue in use for a year. The large quantities of stamps, which will be returned from the Islands and distant colonies, will also be of considerable value, and it is probable that they will also be surcharged and brought into use. *By this means the Minister considers that the Revenue of the country may be appreciably augmented.*"

The italics are ours; comment appears unnecessary.

Macao.—A correspondent shows us the provisional 1 avo on 5 reis, of 1894, with the surcharge inverted. We are informed that all these interesting varieties are obsolete from October 1st, and that only the last issue, with values

expressed in *avos*, is now available for postage. This means, we presume, that the stocks of all previous issues will require a further surcharge of some kind before they can be again put in circulation.

Portuguese India.—Our illustration shows the design of the new issue, which we described in September, differing slightly from that for the other Portuguese Colonies.



Russian Locals.—*Bielouersk.*—*Le T.-P.* states that the 2 kop., *carmine*, which we chronicled in September, perf. 13½, exists *imperforate* also.

Borovitchi.—Our illustration shows the new stamp which we described in September.



Bouzoulouk.—We give an illustration of the new variety of the design used in this district which we also chronicled in September.

Elizavetgrad.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that this District Post, and its stamps, are to be abolished on December 31st. It would be vulgar to say "Bravo, Betsy!" or we should certainly do it.

Gadiatsch.—We have received sheets of the current type, in various colours, all nicely perforated 11½, so nicely in fact that the stamps come apart on very slight provocation. The sheets contain 30 stamps each, in ten horizontal rows of three.



Adhesives.

- 3 kop., yellow-green; *Arms in red.*
- 3 " sea-green " *carmine.*
- 3 " salmon " "
- 3 " mauve " *rose.*

Glavov.—We give an illustration of the design we attempted to describe in September.

Jeleia.—We have received the stamp of the design of 1893, Type 5, in another new colour.

Adhesive. 2 kop., blue; perf. 13.

Kadnikov.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the 1 kopeck stamp, chronicled in



October, 1897, has appeared with the principal portion of its design in *pale yellow-green*.

We have received a 3 kopeck stamp, showing the design of 1890 again redrawn. In the type of 1890 (No. 18 in the Catalogue) there are *five* loops or scallops in the *red* lines at top and bottom, there is no inner line to the oval band, and the shield does not touch the latter; in the type of 1893 (No. 19) there are also *five* scallops, but there is a separate *green* line inside the oval band, and the shield touches this line at the left, both above and below, and nearly touches it at the right; in the new type there are *six* scallops at top and bottom, there is the inner line, as in 1893, but the shield does not touch it anywhere.

Adhesive. 3 kop., red and green; *type redrawn.*

Kolonna.—The 1 kopeck Unpaid Letter stamp of 1895 is reported by *Le T.-P.* in a new shade.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 1 kop., orange-brown; perf. 11½.

Krasno-oufinsk.—The design which has been in use here for over five years has undergone some slight alterations, being made somewhat more square, the circles in the corners reduced in size, and the background rendered more conspicuous, as shown in the accompanying illustration. We glean further details from *Le P.-T.*



Adhesive. 2 kop., red; perf. 11½.

Laishev.—*Le P.-T.* states that, through wearing of the plate, the ground of the design of the stamps chronicled last year has been reduced to dots. We have received sheets of the 1 kop. and 3 kop., which appear to show some signs of this deterioration; the sheets contain 100 stamps, in four panes of 5 × 5.

Ossa.—We have received part of a sheet of the 2 kopeck stamps chronicled in August. They are in horizontal rows of nine, apparently eight rows to the sheet. It should be noted that the left-hand figure "2" is rather smaller than the right; also that the bees have almost all disappeared; probably they have gone into the hive for the winter.

Perm.—It is perhaps worth noting that the *blue* stamps of this district, which seem to form a really *permanant* issue, are in horizontal rows of seven, six or more rows to the sheet.

Tichvin.—We have received the 3 kop. stamp in the same design and with the same date as that chronicled last January, but with the background in *yellow* instead of *rose*. The sheets are in seven horizontal rows of at least twelve stamps.

Adhesive. 3 kop., blue, gold, and yellow; perf. 11½.

Viatka.—This, we regret to state, is a new District Post, which has commenced with a stamp of the accompanying design. We believe the stamps are lithographed in sheets of 100, 10 × 10.

Adhesive.

2 kop., lake-brown; perf. 11½.



Zadonsk.—We give an illustration of the new type described in September.

Zienkov.—This District has reverted to a type-set device, of which we have received some sheets presenting rather puzzling varieties. There are twelve stamps on each sheet, in four horizontal rows; practically there are twelve varieties of type. The stamps in each row are distinctly different

from those in any other, but the three stamps in the same row appear to have been set up with the same identical bits of type, though they differ slightly one from another. At the same time the *sheets* before us are exactly alike. We can only suppose that a vertical row of four was set up from type, and that casts were taken from this, which casts, owing to the type being loose, differ more or less from one another. That the rows are from the same setting we feel sure; the top row has a stop after the figure "3" in the centre and the word below it; the second row has no stop after the figure, but has one after the word; the third row has an almost invisible stop after both, the illustration shows No. 2 or 3 in this row; the fourth row has a large stop after the figure, and a minute one after the word. Again, in the word upside down at the bottom of the stamp, in the top row, the second letter is a broken "E," it begins "CF"; in the second row the letter is complete, the word begins "CÆ"; in the third row the letter is a small "e," closed up like a crossed "o," as in the illustration; in the fourth row the letter "c" is closed, so that the word begins "oe." There are similar resemblances in other details between the stamps in the same row; but there are also differences, only to be accounted for, we think, as suggested above. The stamps are set rather wide apart, and there are in consequence two rows of perforations between them, both vertically and horizontally.

Adhesive. 3 kop., gold; perf. 11½.



Salvador.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports that the *Return Receipt* and the *Registration* stamps, as well as the two (too) gorgeous labels, all gold and divers colours, that

were issued last year, have been surcharged "FRANQUEO OFICIAL" in an oval. We should say that they were prettier without this addition.

Samoa.—We have received the 1s., *carmine*, perf. 11, overprinted "Surcharged—2½d.," as Type 8 in the Catalogue, in *black*. The disfigurement seems to be done on one stamp at a time, and is consequently a little irregular in position, but we have not yet seen it sideways or inverted.

Adhesive. 2½d., in *black*, on 1s., *carmine*.

Servia.—The *I. B. J.* states that the following values of current types have appeared on plain white paper instead of *granite*.

The *Ph. J. of G. B.* adds the 5 para Letter Card in a new colour.

Adhesives. 5 p., *green*.

10 p., *carmine*.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 20 p., *orange-brown*.

Letter Card. 5 p., *green on greenish*.

Spain.—*Fernando Po.*—Surcharging is still going on here. Our publishers have received a letter franked with a large *Timbre Movil* stamp, of the same type as that similarly employed in 1896, surcharged in four lines "HABILITADO—PARA—CORREO 15 C.—DE PESO." The overprint is vertical, and runs from bottom to top; the last line is very indistinct on the copy before us, but we believe that it is as given above.

Adhesive. 15 c., in *deep blue*, on 10 c., *green* (1898); *imperf.*

Philippine Islands.—We seem to have omitted to note that the cards issued early this year have the formula with a frame, while those of Porto Rico, &c., have no frame.

Porto Rico.—We give illustrations of some of the surcharged stamps recently chronicled.



We have seen the 20 c., *greenish grey*, given in the list last month, and find that the overprint upon it is in *rose*. We learn from the *Met. Ph.* that the 8 c., *rose*, has the surcharge in *violet*, and that the other values against which we put a "?" have it in *rose*, with the exception of the 1 c., *lilac-brown*, which is not noted in our contemporary, and the 5 c., War Tax, on 1 mil., *blue*, which is surcharged in *carmine*.

United States.—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the 10 c. of current type has appeared in a new colour. *The Weekly Philatelic Era* notes the 4 c. and 5 c. adhesives changed also, and adds that the 2 c. card has had the frame of the design removed, and that the stamp and formula are now printed in *black*. We gather also that the card of which we gave an illustration last month is, as we suggested, the new "Ladies' Size."

Adhesives. 4 c., *red-brown*.

5 c., *pale blue*.

10 c., *pale brown*.

Post Cards. 1 c., *black on buff*; 125 x 75 mm.

2 c., " "

Uruguay.—We give an illustration showing the second variety of provisional ½ c. stamp issued here. *L. T.-P.* gives the following list of shades of the stamps thus disfigured: *pale bistre, brown-bistre, yellow-bistre, bright yellow-bistre*. We believe that there are no varieties of type of the surcharge, which, perhaps, is lucky, as we might have to collect an entire sheet of each shade!



The same surcharge has now been applied to one of the Commemorative labels, which fell so flat in 1896. The Uruguayan Government should really be grateful to collectors for not buying up all this stock, which has come in very handy on more than one occasion. A correspondent, who kindly sends us specimens, states that this stamp was issued on October 23rd.

Adhesive. ½ c., in *red*, on 1 c., *black and lilac*.

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 63.)

SPAIN.

(Concluded.)

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



1 JULY, 1854.

Engraved by Don José Perez Varela. Imperf.

½ onza, black on *yellow*; III., 3.

1 " " *rose*; IV., 1.

4 onzas " *green*; III., 1.

1 libra " *azure*; III., 2.



1 JANUARY, 1855.

Engraved by Don José Perez Varela. Imperf.

½ onza, black on *yellow* (shades); XIX., 3.

1 " " *rose* " XVI., 3.

1 " " *flesh* " I.

4 onzas " *green*; VI., 1.

4 " " *grey-green*; VIII., 2.

1 libra " *azure*; III., 1.

1 " " *deep blue*; I.

Forgeries.

½ onza, black on *yellow*.

1 " " *rose*; I., 1.

4 onzas " *green*; 3.

1 libra " *azure*; I., 2.

WAR TAX STAMPS.



1 JANUARY, 1874.

Engraved by Señor E. Julia. Perf. 14.

5 c., black; XI.

10 c., blue; VI.

Forgery.

5 c., black; I.



1 JANUARY, 1875.

Engraved by Señor E. Julia. Perf. 14.

5 c., *green* (shades); XIX.

10 c., *purple* " VIII., 1.

Imperf.

5 c., green; I.
10 c., purple; I.



1 JUNE, 1876.

Engraved by Don Luis Plañol. Perf. 14.

5 c., green; XII.
10 c., blue; X.
25 c., black; IV., 1.
1 p., lilac; II.
5 p., rose; II.

Imperf.

1 p., lilac; I.
5 p., rose; I.

Proof.

5 c., orange; I.

1 SEPTEMBER, 1877.

Engraved by Señor E. Julia. Perf. 14.

15 c. de p., dull lake; VI.
50 ,, yellow; V.



Prepared for use, but never issued.

Engraved by Señor E. Julia. Perf. 14.

5 c., blue; I.
10 c., pink; I.
15 c., violet; I.
25 c., sepia; I.
50 c., black; I.
1 p., grey-bistre; I.
5 p., lilac; I.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

1 JULY, 1864.

Engraved by Don José Perez Varela. Imperf.

1 real, brown; IV.
4 reales, rose; IV.
16 ,, green; I.
20 ,, black; I.

1 JANUARY, 1865.

Engraved by Don Bartolomé Coromina. Imperf.

1 real, blue on lilac; III.
4 reales, black on green; III.
16 ,, red on yellow; II.
20 ,, rose on pale rose; VII.

1 SEPTEMBER, 1865.

1 real, lilac; III.
4 reales, blue; III.
16 ,, green; II.
20 ,, black; II.

Variety. Imperf.

4 reales, blue; 1 (barred).

1 JANUARY, 1866.

Engraved by Don Bartolomé Coromina. Perf. 14.

10 c. de esc., purple; V.
40 ,, blue; IV.
1 esc. 60 c., green; V.
2 escudos, rose; V.

1 JANUARY, 1867.

Similar to last, but with date altered and inscription of 2 esc. altered from CERT. TEL. TO TELEGRAPHOS.

10 c. de esc., grey-lilac; II.
40 ,, blue; III.
1 esc. 60 c., green; III.
2 escudos, rose; I.

1 JANUARY, 1868.

Similar to last, except that the 400 m. (engraved by Don J. P. Varela) has Arms in the centre instead of Head of Queen. Perf. 14.

100 m., blue; III.
400 m., purple; VI.
800 m., rose; VI.
1 esc. 60 c., bistre-brown; IV.
2 escudos, green; III.

CARLIST STAMPS.



1 JULY, 1873.

Lithographed at Bayonne by M. Closeau. Imperf.

For use in the provinces of Viscaya, Navarra, Guipuzcoa, and Alava.

1 real, blue (thin paper); IV., 1.
1 ,, ,, (thick ,,); IV.

SEPTEMBER, 1873.

Same type, but the N of ESPAÑA with *tilde*.

1 real, blue; V., 1 (penstroke), 1 and 1 (on entire original cover).



1 JULY, 1874.

1 real, purple; IV., 2.



15 APRIL, 1874.

For use in the province of Cataluna.

16 maravedis, rose; VII., 1.

Defective Impressions.

PAIRIA for PATRIA; I.
Broken frame at left; I.
"10" for "16"; I.

Complete sheet of 100, arranged in 11 rows of 9 in a row, with a single stamp at the top in the middle of the row.

16 maravedis, rose; C.



SEPTEMBER, 1874.

For use in the province of Valencia.

1 real, rose; Type 1; VI.

" " " 2; I.

Both types together.

1 real, rose; IV. (two vertical pairs).

Doubtful types. Lithographed.

1 real, rose (Type 3); IV. 1.

Variety. "1/2" for "1/2."

1 real, rose; IV.

1 real, rose (Type 4); IV.

Complete sheet of 104 stamps, arranged in eight rows of 13 in a row; each row is alternately Type 1 and Type 2.

1 real, rose (Types 1 and 2); CIV.

THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

BY THE EDITOR.

IN the following papers, dealing with stamps which have always been favourites of mine, but which have been almost universally neglected by collectors, I do not propose to write an exhaustive treatise upon all the stamps of all the Native States, but to confine myself principally to the stamps of those States about which little has been published of late, and to what may be termed the strictly *Native* or *local* issues of those States. The stamps to which I allude must be acknowledged to be Locals, strictly speaking. Most, if not all of them, never had any franking power beyond the limits of the State which issued them, letters going further being either prepaid by means of stamps of British India, or charged with postage on delivery; so that used copies of the Native stamps on entire covers are frequently found side by side with British Indian stamps, the latter paying the charge from one State to another ($\frac{1}{2}$ anna being the single rate), and the Native stamp the local charge, which was, I believe, in most cases, one half of the Imperial charge. Thus the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna is the stamp most commonly used in all the Native States, and high values may usually be looked upon as articles of luxury provided principally for sale to philatelists. There may be exceptions to this rule; but when we consider the comparative scarcity of used copies of the four and eight annas values, even of so considerable a State as Cashmere, and recollect the fact that Alwar, a fairly important State, has never issued any but $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. stamps, we can easily understand the object of the provision of high values by small States with very limited revenues.

At the same time it is only fair to remember that, amongst these (philatelically) unpopular States, there are some that have never, and others that have hardly ever, abused their opportunities, and that the stamps of these are not only perfectly respectable, but possess in some cases a considerable amount of philatelic interest.

The issues of British India, overprinted with the names of various States in which they are employed, belong to an entirely different class. They occupy an intermediate position, between that of the Native stamps and those of

British India itself, inasmuch as they will frank letters (posted in the State whose name they bear) to any part of India, but not further. It may be hoped that, at no distant period, the offices using these stamps will be completely absorbed by the Imperial Post Office Department, as have been those of Bamra, Cashmere, and others, and then the surcharges will cease. In the meantime it is only necessary for me to note, in connection with the subject of these papers, that the issue of these overprinted stamps put an end to the use, for postal purposes at all events, of the Native issues of the States to which they were supplied.

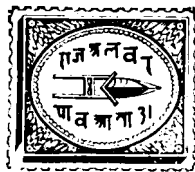
ALWAR.

This State, the name of which may be equally correctly spelt "Ulwar," is situated in Rajputana, about $27^{\circ} 30'$ N. Lat., and $76^{\circ} 30'$ E. Long. Its area is 3,144 square miles, and population (in 1891) 767,786, rather smaller than the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk taken together, and nearly as thickly populated. It is under the rule of a Maharaja, who succeeded in 1892. He is one of those native princes who are entitled to a salute of fifteen guns; and it may be added that this State, in point of population and revenue, is by far the most important of those whose rulers receive such a salute.

I have entered into these particulars in order to show that this is a State of some importance, having no doubt far more use for postage stamps than many of those whose issues occupy much greater space in our lists. It is indeed a model State, from the philatelic point of view. There is no reason to suppose that its inhabitants are not supplied with all the stamps that they require for postal use, and yet during the last twenty-two years only two values have been issued, and these have undergone no material change. If other States (not Indian only), would but follow this excellent example, philately would indeed be made easy.

The stamps of Alwar were first noticed in *Le Timbre-Poste* for February, 1877, where an illustration of the *blue* stamp was given, but its value had not then been discovered. A few months later the two values, which had no doubt been issued together, were described and chronicled, and in November of that year Dr. Legrand laid a full description of the stamps and their inscriptions before a meeting of *La Société Française de Timbrologie*.

The device in the centre is stated to represent a kind of Indian dagger, called a *Kandjar*, with a short, broad blade, the point of which is turned to the right, the handle and guards on the left being quite as long as the blade. The inscriptions are in Devanagar characters, which read from left to right, like our own writing, the horizontal lines being at the top. Where these characters are employed, those



forming each word are commonly arranged so as to appear to be joined at the top. In this instance, however, it is not so, as they are set in curves above and below the dagger. They are very good and clear examples of the Devanagari characters, and these stamps are useful for comparison with some others that have similar inscriptions much more roughly drawn. The inscription at the top is the same in both values, and reads "ra-j-a-l-w-r," divided as indicated by the hyphens; the lower inscription indicates the value, and it will be noticed that the left-hand characters (in one group on the *brown* stamp, and divided on the *blue*) differ in the two values. On the *blue* stamp, which is that shown in the illustration, they read "pa-w-a-na" (pronounced, I believe, *paou anna*), and on the *brown* "ek-a-na," meaning *quarter anna* and *one anna* respectively. The two characters at the

right on each stamp, somewhat resembling the figures "31," have not, to my knowledge, been explained.

As long ago as June, 1879, *Le Timbre-Poste* noted some varieties of tints, the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna in *ultramarine*, *pale blue*, and *dull blue*, and the 1 anna in *brown-bistre* and *yellow-bistre*. After all these years I am only able to add that the colour of what I take to be the earlier impressions of the lower value varies from *pale blue* to a *full blue*, that the *ultramarine* appears to shade off into a *greyish blue* (which I believe is the *dull blue*), and that the 1 anna arrived a couple of years ago (perhaps earlier) in a *red-brown* shade, much warmer than the previous tints.

The stamps are lithographed in sheets of 150, ten horizontal rows of fifteen—that is the arrangement of the most recent sheets I have seen, but I have reason to believe that this may not have invariably been the case. The stones appear to have been made up of blocks of transfers, not of single impressions from the original die, and the numbers of impressions composing these blocks seem to have varied in different printings. My sheets of the two values are made up of blocks of six (two horizontal rows of three), which in the 1 anna may be said to constitute as many varieties of type. In the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna the differences are exceedingly minute, in fact, I can hardly say that six varieties exist, and there is only the fact that the same small flaw in the first letter of "*paw*" exists on every sixth stamp throughout the sheet to prove my theory. In the 1 anna the variations are more conspicuous, and it was in this value that I first noticed them. With the exception, however, of a hair line in the left upper spandrel of the first, and a flaw at the top of the scalloped oval, in the fifth stamp in each block of six, they are confined to the characters of the word "*ek*," which vary slightly—not in shape—but in their position with reference to those which follow them. From this I assume that a die was engraved for the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna value, from which a certain number of transfers (six in this case) are taken and reproduced in blocks to make up the sheet; and that a similar set of transfers is employed for the 1 anna, the word "*paw*" in each having been erased, and "*ek*" inserted, probably with an engraved type.

A fragment of another sheet of this value which I have by me appears to be made up of blocks of eight (two horizontal rows of four), and in this case the entire sheet probably consisted of 160 stamps, ten rupees' worth.

These stamps are commonly described as *percé en arc*, but such is not really the case. They are *rouletted*, by means of dotted rules, set up in a forme so as to perform the operation on a whole sheet at a time, the vertical lines and the horizontal line at the top and bottom of each sheet being continuous, and the intermediate horizontal lines formed of short bits, each the length of a stamp. Mons. Moens catalogues the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp imperforate vertically; this I have not seen, but I possess a vertical pair which was given to me as imperforate horizontally—I fancy, however, that it is only a case of a partially blind roulette, the short piece of dotted rule having perhaps been not quite so high as it should have been. *Le Timbre-Poste* for July, 1885, chronicled this value *imperforate* altogether; this I possess, and I have seen it in other collections, but always in a type which differs distinctly from the genuine. The latter I have never met with imperforate, but it is quite possible that sheets may have escaped perforation. The spurious type seems to be always imperf. I have not been able to trace its history, but specimens found their way into Mons. Moens' stock and also into that of Mr. Gibbons, so that it must have come originally from some trusted source—it may have been produced in India.

The paper is *white* wove, with a slight *greyish* tinge, which varies in depth. The paper varies a little in thickness also; but the apparent thickness seems to me to be due sometimes to the gum, which is thickly and smoothly laid on, and renders the paper very stiff and hard.

Altogether, it may be said that these stamps are remarkable for the excellence of their execution—the design being neat, the printing clear, the paper and gum of good quality, and the perforation carefully applied. The last addition is almost too well done, indeed; for the dots in the rules are so close together as sometimes to cut the lines too effectually, and this, in conjunction with the stiffness of the paper, is apt to make the sheets break up wherever they are folded.

In October, 1880, official stamps for this State were announced. These consisted simply of impressions of a small transverse oval handstamp, struck upon *white* paper. The design is formed of characters in two lines, reading "*raj alwar-dak*" (Alwar State Post), on a ground of solid colour. Mons. Moens catalogues these in *black* and in *blue*, as adhesives, and the same device impressed upon envelopes. He also quotes the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp *surcharged* with this handstamp. I have no faith in any of these *officials*, for the simple reason that I possess what are evidently *used* copies of both values of the ordinary adhesives postmarked with this handstamp, which I take to be merely an obliterating mark, impressions of which have been obtained as curiosities.

Lastly, I must make brief allusion to a supposed Post Card of Alwar, communicated to the editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* by Mr. Alwin Nieske, in January, 1878. It bore no inscriptions, but only an impression of the accompanying device in the right upper corner. There appears to be no doubt that it was a purely fancy production.



REFERENCE LIST.

1877-98. Lithographed on greyish white wove, unwater-marked paper. Rouletted with short cuts, close together.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, pale blue, blue, ultramarine, dull grey-blue.
 1 anna, brown, yellow-bistre, red-brown.

SYDNEY VIEWS: COLLECTIBLE VARIETIES.

By M. P. CASTLE.

[We venture to transfer, in a condensed form, an article which appeared in the last number of *The London Philatelist*, giving the views of one of the highest authorities we have, and one also who does not collect upon unduly economical lines, upon the important subject of *collectible varieties*. The article deals with one issue of stamps only, but the method suggested is of far wider application, and it may well form a model for the treatment of other issues in which similar varieties occur.—ED. M. Y.]

Everything concerning the plates of New South Wales and Tasmania has been learnt, and even in Victoria there is nothing momentous to be unearthed, although much is yet unexplained. There is, however, no real necessity for taking all the type varieties, as an autotype or photograph of each plate can be placed at the end of the respective volumes for reference, etc.

The difficulty of "drawing the line" does not, however, end here, as there are certain long-recognized varieties on some plates, the non-possession of which would constitute a defect in the eyes of the critic—or of the Exhibition jury.

As regards the all-important first issue of New South Wales, there are really but seven errors of importance, e.g.:

- id., Plate II., hill unshaded.
- ” ” ” no clouds.
- 2d. ” I., background of all diagonal strokes.
- ” ” II., “CREVIT” omitted.
- ” ” ” pick and shovel omitted.
- ” ” III. (first retouch), fan with 6 segments.
- ” ” ” (second ”) ” ” ” ”

There is assuredly no advantage—to the Australian specialist—in collecting each of these varieties on the different papers. I would therefore advise him to aim at the real completeness of a specimen of each printing, and not to attempt the impossible task of obtaining all the types of each. In those early days of colonial printing the mixing of the colours and the selection of the paper presented the greatest variety, hence the gathering together of these will be found to afford the fullest interest.

I append a list of the several papers employed and of the shades found thereon, which was compiled some time back from my own collection and observation, and afterwards submitted to competent experts. From this list, which may be deemed fairly inclusive, it will be seen that all the distinct shades on all the paper varieties can be compassed in about 90 specimens, and if to these be added the seven (or, say, ten) “errors” of type, it will be seen that to the patient specialist the horizon of completeness in Sydney Views is bounded by the acquisition of about one hundred specimens.

ISSUE I. OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYNOPSIS OF SHADES AND PAPERS.

1d. Plate I.

- A. Paper—soft, yellowish wove. Pale carmine-red. Full carmine-red. Lake-red (shades). Bright brick-red. Bright brownish red. Dull lake. Rose to pink. Brownish red.
- B. Paper—hard, closely ribbed, bluish to almost white. Dull brownish red. Lake-red. Dull pink.
- C. Paper—hard, bluish. Dull pink (shades). Reddish pink. Brownish red. Bright red (the only specimen I have seen of this value).

id. Plate II.

- A. Paper—hard, yellowish. Vermilion. Bright red. Orange-vermilion. Brownish red.
- B. Paper—hard, bluish. Crimson-lake. Brownish lake.
- C. Paper—blued on both sides. Dull pink. Dull brownish pink.
- D. Paper—hard, dull greyish. Rich lake (generally known by the expression “gooseberry,” which faithfully represents the shade).
- E. Paper—grey. Dull red. Dull brownish red.
- F. Paper—bluish to yellowish, laid (or ribbed) horizontally. Deep crimson. Crimson-lake. Warm brownish red. Dark red. Bright red.

2d. Plate I.

- Paper—soft, medium, thick, and yellowish.
 - Early impressions (showing full details, etc.). Greyish blue. Pale blue. Indigo-blue. Violet-blue. Prussian blue (very rarely seen in this condition of plate).
 - As preceding, but plate more worn. Dull blue. Greyish blue (pale to full). Prussian blue.
 - The later worn specimens also include:— Dark greyish blue. Light blue. Blue. Prussian blue.
- 2d. Plate I. (retouch).
- Paper—as last. Pale blue. Milky blue. Prussian blue. Blue.

2d. Plate II.

- Paper—as last.
- Early impressions showing full clouds and details. Pale milky blue. Pale blue. Deep chalky blue. Bright blue. Dark blue. Prussian blue.
- As preceding, but more yellowish. Blue. Blue-violet (light to dark).
- As preceding, but with plate gradually becoming more worn. (a) Dull blue. Bright blue. Prussian blue.
- Paper—hard (occasionally showing narrow vertical ribbing). (b) Dull blue. Bright blue. Prussian blue.

2d. Plate III.

- A. Paper—hard and greyish. Ultramarine (this is a very scarce variety, and I do not remember seeing a specimen other than in my own collection). Lilac-blue. Pale to full blue (shades).
- B. Paper—rather harder; and impressions showing less distinctly. Deep bright blue. Deep lilac-blue.

2d. Plate III. (first retouch).

- Paper—hard, blue to grey. Dark slaty blue. Rich dark blue. Prussian blue. Deep ultramarine. Violet-blue.
- Paper—laid (or ribbed) vertically, and yellowish. Dullish blue (shades).

2d. Plate III. (second retouch).

- Paper—hard, grey. Violet-blue (shades) as last.
- Paper—laid (or ribbed) vertically. Violet-blue (shades).

3d.

- Paper—hard, bluish. Bright green. Dull green. Apple-green. Full green. Brownish green.
- Paper—soft, yellowish wove. Slightly bluish green. (Green. Deep apple-green. Myrtle-green (shades). (Rare.)
- Paper—soft, bluish to greyish. Emerald-green. Dull brownish green. Pale green.
- Paper—horizontally laid (or ribbed). Yellowish green. Dull green.
- Paper—as last, but bluish. Pale yellowish green. (Extremely rare; only one or two copies known.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Part I. of our new Stamp Catalogue for 1899 (Stamps of the British Empire) is just printed, and is in the binder's hands, and we hope to be able to deliver all booked orders between the 12th and 15th of December. The price of this part will be 2s., or 2s. 3d. post-free. The other parts are being pushed on, and full announcements, with details of the probable date of publication, will be found on the back page of this Journal.

To one thing we might refer, and that is, TO THE PRICES, which are the most important feature of all, in this new Catalogue. Our method of revising the prices each year is somewhat as follows: We take each country in the order it is in the Catalogue, get together the whole of our stock of this country, and have it carefully arranged by one of four experts who are constantly employed in this work. By this means the whole of our stock of any particular country is

thoroughly searched for all minor varieties, shades, post-marks, etc. etc., and a sufficient quantity of each is included in each stock book. We then find out what varieties are missing, and send lists to many of our correspondents, both at home and on the Continent, especially sending to those quarters where we are most likely to be able to supply the missing gaps in our books at the cheapest prices. For instance, for Danish stamps we send to various firms in Copenhagen and other parts of Scandinavia. By this means we fill up the missing gaps at the cheapest prices at which we are able to buy. We then proceed to price the said stock book, and only after this is done do we insert the prices in the Catalogue, transferring in all cases the new prices in our stock books to our Catalogue. This Catalogue is therefore an exact list of the stamps that we have for sale, and the net prices we want for them at the time of going to press, no fancy price for any purpose being included. In our 1899 Catalogue we have been able to make a considerable number of reductions in the prices. On the contrary, however, in very many cases, we have had to pay more for stamps, and the prices have been materially raised.

Collectors will, we think, be very much indebted to the well-known philatelic writer, Mr. E. D. Bacon, for copious notes on reprints which have been inserted throughout the first two parts of the Catalogue. Mr. Bacon's work is so well known that we need hardly state that the present notes are both accurate and complete as far as his knowledge of reprints extends at the present day.

Only prepaid orders for the Catalogues will be booked, and they will be executed in rotation as the orders are received. First come first served.

* * *

Forgery of French stamps to a very dangerous French 1 Franc, Orange.

WE wish to draw the attention of collectors of French stamps to a very dangerous forgery of the 1 franc, orange (Second Republic), which has recently been placed on the stamp market. The colour of the impression has been very successfully imitated, but the paper is thicker and coarser than that of the originals, and is more grey in tone. The following are among the chief points of difference which are distinguishable:—

Original.

Forgery.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. The shading under the eye and on the neck consists of well-defined parallel lines of dots.</p> <p>2. The Greek border at the sides of the frame consists of a bent ribbon, both edges of which are very clearly shown in perspective.</p> <p>3. There is an indent of colour in the middle of the line of the upper lip which almost amounts to a defect in the drawing.</p> <p>4. There are three lines of shading above the eyelid and beneath the eyebrow.</p> | <p>1. The shading under the eye cannot be resolved into parallel lines, that on the neck consists of parallel lines, but is much less pronounced.</p> <p>2. The Greek border on the left side consists of a single bent line with traces only of a second line. On the right side the second line is slightly more noticeable, but it is far from being as clear as in the originals.</p> <p>3. The indent is entirely absorbed into the curved line of colour of the upper lip.</p> <p>4. These are absent.</p> |
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* * *

Proposed New Finnish Postal Stamps.

We are indebted to an esteemed friend in Finland for the following article which has recently appeared in the *Nya Pressa*, a leading radical paper published in Helsingfors. Another friend in St. Petersburg has been kind enough to translate the article for us, as this was beyond our capabilities.

Although to some extent the matter is political, still the bearing is entirely on the postage stamp question, and, we think, should be of some interest to philatelists.

"Finland's internal independence shows itself among other peculiarities in the possession of its own separate State Budget, its own coinage, weights and measures, but it has been forced by necessity to stipulate for its own independent Finnish postal institutions with its own Finnish postage stamps. The Imperial Manifesto of June 12th, 1890, made an important intrusion into the postal system of Finland and affected its independent position. But notwithstanding this control of the Finnish postal system, especially as regards the introduction of the Russian postal regulations, rates, and instructions, as issued by the Revising Committee of the Russian Ministry of the Interior, the postal system in Finland has remained a Finnish institution, and the postage stamps continue to remain Finnish.

"A letter of the Chancery Mission to the Finnish postal authorities on April 7th, 1891, relating to the introduction of Imperial postage stamps into Finland, made an important change. On March 31st, 1891, the Russian Minister of the Interior issued an order that everything despatched by post from Finland to Russia should bear only Russian stamps, marked with certain distinguishing rings; letters posted within Finland for abroad might be franked with Finnish or Russian stamps of the above description.

"That this reform was of no practical value must be admitted. The reason of the decree is to be sought, not in the wish to facilitate the requirements of the post, but in the desire to satisfy the national feeling of ambition among a certain party in our Eastern neighbouring states. But the meaning and spirit of this postal manifesto were not met by the subordination of the Finnish post to the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to this extent; it introduced into Finland various difficulties from a postal point of view, as Doornovo, the Russian Minister of the Interior, and the Russian Postmaster-General, Bezak, both ceased from insisting upon the entire suspension of the Finnish postage stamps and from resisting the introduction of useful reforms in Finland, notwithstanding that they were not in accord with those introduced into the empire. In the meantime it is intended to go still further, and to allow Russian stamps alone to be used in Finland. The principal reasons for this are probably not only those given above, but also the discontent felt by the recipients of letters in Russia when these letters have arrived from Finland bearing Finnish postage stamps. Frequently these letters were held to be unfranked, and receivers have had to pay double postage on them. As is well known, it happens in every country that letters are sent wrongly stamped, and the sender alone is blamed. But when the displeasure, as in the case of Finland, vents itself against an entire country, although the fault is due to a few people, it assumes dimensions which lead to the results above mentioned, or to the Finnish postage stamps being entirely withdrawn. The order to introduce Russian postage stamps into Finland, despite this non-recognition of Finland's autonomy inferred by such a measure, will meet with the greatest practical difficulties. These arise principally from the fact that Russia and Finland have two entirely different systems of coinage and weight. Another difficulty lies in the fact that Russia and consequently Finland have both entered the Universal Postal Union, the tariff for all the countries that have the *franc* currency being 25 and 0 centimes. Under such conditions 10 kopecks should be equal to 25 penni and 4 kopecks to 10 penni. But this is not the case, for by the present exchange 10 kopecks are worth 27 penni and 4 kopecks are worth 11 penni (Finnish). The values of the Imperial postage stamps at the present moment are 3 kopecks equal 8 penni, 7 kopecks equal 19 penni, and 14 kopecks equal 37 penni, and not 35, which would be the price of two stamps of 7 kopecks each. The reason why the prices have been fixed in the

above manner is that speculation in postage stamps may be prevented. Meanwhile the result is that these prices turn out to be exceedingly inconvenient for the public and also for the post office officials, when it is a question from Russian money to Finnish or the other way. In all countries having the franc currency the prices of stamps and the postal rates are calculated by 5 and 10 centimes.

"These charges in inconvenient sums of money are still more unsuitable for Finland, thanks to the fact that they have to be adjusted to another system of weights than that used in Finland. In fact, it so happens that the charge for a letter of over 13 grammes (1 loth) in weight is higher than it would be if the letter were franked with Finnish stamps. In the following table it is distinctly seen how the charges vary according as Russian or Finnish stamps are used:—

"A letter weighing

- 13 grammes costs 7 kop. (19 penni) or 20 penni if stamped with Finnish stamps.
- 14 to 15 grammes costs 14 kop. (37 penni), or in Finnish postage stamps 20 penni.
- 40 to 50 grammes costs 28 kop. (74 penni), if with Finnish stamps 40 penni.
- 53 grammes costs 35 kop. (93 penni), with Finnish postage stamps 60 penni.
- 66 grammes costs 42 kop. (111 penni), with Finnish stamps 60 penni.
- 79 grammes costs 49 kop. (130 penni), with Finnish stamps 60 penni.
- 92 to 100 grammes costs 56 kop. (150 penni), with Finnish stamps 60 penni.

"As will be seen by the above table, the introduction of the Russian stamps will cause a considerable increase in the rates of postage, amounting in certain cases to 150 per cent., notwithstanding that all countries in the Postal Union are endeavouring in one way or the other to lower the cost of postage. In Switzerland and in several other countries there exists a single postal charge of 10 centimes for letters up to 250 grammes in weight. Letters above this weight are regarded as parcels. At the next congress of the World's Postal Union the weight to be permitted for a single rate letter will probably be raised from 15 to 20 grammes, the more so as the question has already been placed several times on the order of the day.

"The post is a means of communication with a great and wide mission of culture. All reaction in this department has a far-reaching influence upon all grades of the community, and is felt most heavily by the poorer classes whose means are the most restricted. A reform in the direction pointed out in the above article would be just such a reaction for Finland, without in the least degree furthering the interests of the empire."

* * *

The Montenegro Jubilee Stamps. We have recently had occasion to receive from a well-known source a supply of the Jubilee issues of Montenegro, and on examining them with old stamps in use at the time, we notice considerable difference in the surcharges, especially in the size of the figures in the dates; and another curious fact is that these surcharges are all appearing on stamps of modern colours and perforations. We shall be glad if any of our friends in Cetinje or in Vienna could inform us if such stamps are being reissued with the authority of the Government for postal use, or if they are only being produced for sale to the poor collector. If the latter, we shall not of course accept them, and shall be very much obliged to any of our friends who can give us any information on this subject.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the last published in the last number of our *Journal*. In most cases the books are arranged after our current Catalogue, although in some cases, where it is intended to rewrite the list for the next edition, the arrangement in the stock books is that of the new lists which will appear in next year's Catalogue. The most important feature, however, is of course not the arrangement,

but the prices, and we would draw the attention of collectors to the considerable modifications that have been made in a number of cases where, in our opinion, prices had been unduly driven up. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialize. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be very moderate, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books. The following is a list of those books arranged since the last list published:—

	value	£
Mexico, vol. 1	.	238
Great Britain, unused, ½d. to 5d.	..	511
" " " 6d. to £1	..	284
Tasmania	..	865
Tonga, Sarawak, Cook Islands, and Samoa	..	214
Switzerland	..	719
Brazil	..	390
Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong	..	275
Victoria, vol. 1	..	1707
" " 2	..	224

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.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON

- Honorary President: H. R. H. THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, K.G., &C.
 Council for the Year 1898-9.
 President: H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.
 Vice-President: M. P. CASTLE.
 Hon. Secretary: J. A. TILLEARD.
 Hon. Assistant Secretary: R. PEARCE.
 Hon. Treasurer: C. N. BIGGS.
 Librarian: T. MAYCOCK.
 W. B. AVERY. E. B. EVANS.
 E. D. BACON. T. W. HALL.
 W. D. BECKTON. T. WICKHAM JONES.
 R. EHRENBACH. H. R. OLDFIELD.
 GORDON SMITH.

THE first meeting of the season 1898-9 was held on Friday, October 14th.

The Secretary reported the death of Captain Northey, a member of the Society, an announcement which was received with great regret.

The Vice-President, in referring to the proposed Exhibition at Manchester, informed the meeting of the recommendation of the Council, that the Society should offer to the Exhibition Committee a special medal or medals for some object to be approved when the arrangements were completed and the prospectus of the Exhibition had been issued.

On the motion of Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Hall, it was resolved that the recommendation of the Council be approved and adopted, and that the final determination as to the number of medals to be offered and the selection of the objects for which they should be given be left to the Council.

The Chairman then called attention to the presence of Mr. Henry Calman as a visitor at the meeting, and in a few appropriate remarks assured Mr. Calman of the pleasure which it afforded the members to welcome him as a guest at their deliberations.

On the motion of Mr. Wickham Jones, seconded by Mr. Oldfield, it was resolved, in accordance with the statutes, that the meetings for the present season be held fortnightly.

Mr. Bacon then read a paper on "The Supposed Bermuda Stamp of 1849-55." In introducing the subject the author reserved the right of publication, as he considered that the paper, being intended for a reply to an article which had appeared in the *Monthly Journal*, ought to be offered to the editor of that journal. After stating that he had entered into the investigation on the assumption that the stamp in question was not a genuine issue, Mr. Bacon explained the result of the researches he had made and the information obtained from official documents in connection with the postal service of the Bermudas, and the reasons which had induced him to come to the conclusion that the stamp had, in all probability, been *bonâ fide* issued by the postmaster at Hamilton, and used by the public for the postage of inland letters.

A long discussion ensued, in which many of the members present took part. Mr. Calman explained the circumstances which had influenced him in deciding against the stamp when it first came to his notice, and Major Evans reiterated his views against the genuine character of the stamp in question.

On the motion of Major Evans, seconded by Mr. Oldfield, the very cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Bacon for his most interesting paper.—From *The London Philatelist*.

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE Monthly Meeting was held on November 8th. A paper was read by Mr. W. M. Gray on "The Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope." It was resolved by the Society to present a gold medal for competition at the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Manchester in June next.

W. H. SCOTT, *Hon. Sec.*

1, PICCADILLY, Bradford.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—W. B. AVERY.

President—W. T. WILSON.

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

Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

OCT. 20.—The meeting was devoted to a discussion *re* Exhibition to be held in December.

NOV. 10.—The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. W. Scott, H. F. W. Deane, J. H. Telfer, R. Lajos, O. Grilstad, S. Frascati.

A Philatelic Exhibition will be held in Birmingham, at Graves' Picture Gallery, 44, Cherry Street, on December 7th to December 9th, 1898. Admission free, by ticket, to be obtained from the hon. sec., or on presentation of address-card. All collectors are welcomed. The Exhibition will be open on Wednesday, December 7th, from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Thursday, December 8th, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; and on Friday, December 9th, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

THE CITY OF LONDON PHILATELIC CLUB.

THE Annual General Meeting was held on October 3rd, fifteen members being present.

The principal business was, acting on the Committee's recommendation, that the Club be amalgamated with the

new Central Philatelic Club. Mr. Walter Morley moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred back to the Committee, with an instruction to reconsider the terms, but this was lost by ten votes to five.

Messrs. Hilckes and Bishop addressed the meeting in opposition to the scheme, but the original proposition was carried by ten votes to five in the room, and nineteen to two by postal votes.

The Treasurer gave his report, and Messrs. Bishop and Plumridge were appointed auditors.

Messrs. Bishop, Hilckes, and T. H. Thompson were appointed as a Committee to wind up the affairs of the old Club, and to decide as to the disposal of the balance in hand.

A meeting of C.L.P.C. members will be held at the Central Philatelic Club on October 17th, when the question of continuing the exchange packet and other matters will be considered.

All communications respecting the C.L.P.C. should be addressed, "Mr. C. Forbes, Secretary, Central Philatelic Club, 3, Cursitor Street, London, E.C."

THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE second General Meeting was held at the Inns of Court Hotel on November 1st, at 7 p.m. As it was resolved that meetings should be held in London for the present, it was deemed advisable to reconstitute the Committee, and the following were elected to serve:—L. Bradbury, W. A. Bois, G. Gaffe, E. A. Mardon, Rev. Walter Jenks, F. A. Wickhart, with power to add two more to their number. It was agreed that the name of the Society be placed on the prospectus to be issued in connection with the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held at Manchester in June next, and that steps be taken for offering at least one medal for competition.

At the termination of the business, Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield gave a display of his collection of Bolivian stamps, accompanied with lucid and interesting explanations of the various plates, &c.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Oldfield brought an enjoyable evening to a close at 9.30 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGLESIDE, St. Albans.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

Honorary President—HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, Q.C.

President—H. R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—T. H. HINTON,

5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

PROGRAMME, SEASON 1898-9.

Wed., Nov. 16.	Display by the President	Mr. H. R. OLDFIELD.
" Dec. 14.	Paper, "Linguistic Studies in connection with Stamps"	Dr. E. F. MARX.
" Jan. 18.	Display and paper, "Persia"	Mr. C. FORBES.
" Feb. 15.	Display and paper, "Fiscals"	Mr. H. THOMPSON.
" Mar. 15.	Display, "Servia"	
	The President	Mr. H. R. OLDFIELD.
" April 19.	Display	Mr. JOSELIN.
" May 17.	Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers, and paper or display, to be announced.	

These meetings will be held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C., commencing at 8 p.m. All members who can do so are invited to attend, bringing with them any new issues, novelties, or duplicates for exchange.

Country members who may be in town on these occasions, or any visitors, will be cordially welcomed.

THE PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—MAJOR G. H. W. STOCKDALE, R.E.

THE eighth Annual Meeting of the Plymouth Philatelic Society was held on May 25th. The Reports of the Hon. Secretary and of the Hon. Secretary of the Exchange Branch showed that the past session ('97-'98) had been distinctly satisfactory, as the financial deficit had been

diminished by more than one-half, and the record of the Exchange Packet was in every respect an unqualified success. Papers had been read or notes contributed of philatelic interest at fourteen meetings, and an interest shown in the Society's work that augured well for the future.

The following officers were elected for the session of 1898-99:—President, Major G. H. W. Stockdale, R.E.; Vice-President, R. T. Stevens, Esq.; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, W. A. Walker, Esq.; Hon. Secretary Exchange Branch, Dr. C. E. Russel Rendle; Committee, Rev. E. T. Fyffe, R.N., F. A. Cocks, Esq., R.N., and H. Tucker, Esq. W. A. WALKER, *Hon. Secretary.*

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting was held on 5th October; the President, Mr. J. F. Peace, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance of members. The reports of last year's work were read and adopted. They showed that progress had been made in all directions; the names of eighteen new members had been added to the register; the balance of funds to the credit of the Society, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditure on the improvement of the library, was higher than before. The programme for the current session, as submitted, was considered satisfactory, and includes exhibits of stamps, debates, and papers on various philatelic subjects.

THE second general meeting was held on 19th October. Seven new members (including one lady) were balloted for and elected. The rest of the time was devoted to an exhibit of the stamps of "Africa."

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

THE Annual General Meeting was held at 271, Collins Street, Melbourne, on 29th June last. Mr. A. J. Derrick, President, occupied the chair.

The election of office-bearers for the year 1898-99 resulted as follows: Mr. W. R. Rundell, President; Mr. A. S. A. Whelen, Vice-President; Mr. C. Chapman, Librarian. Mr. D. S. Abraham was re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and was also elected Exchange Superintendent. The committeemen elected were Messrs. A. J. Derrick, J. Davis, O. W. Rosenhain, and W. Brettschneider.

The newly-elected officers returned thanks to the members, after which the meeting adjourned until the 13th July, upon which date the members again assembled. Mr. W. R. Rundell, the newly-elected President, occupied the chair.

The Annual Report and Balance Sheet had been printed and circulated, and was unanimously received and adopted.

THE ordinary monthly meeting was held at 271, Collins Street, Melbourne, on 10th August, 1898, Mr. W. R. Rundell, President, occupying the chair.

The Hon. Secretary reported the receipt of a complete series of *The American Journal of Philately* from the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, New York, and it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Company for their generous gift towards the library of the Society.

Mr. J. Reford Corr, M.A., was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

Mr. A. W. L. Paul exhibited his Australian collection, which was greatly admired by the members present. It included, among other rarities, a pair of "Too Late" Victoria, used as registered.

D. S. ABRAHAM, *Hon. Sec.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—A copy of your *Monthly Journal* for the month of July, 1898, was shown to me a few days ago.

Enclosed please find two letters, one from the Hon. Jos. M. Hayward, Mayor of the town of St. George, the other from J. B. Heyl, Esq., a leading druggist and merchant,

Vice-Consul of the United States for the last twenty years. These letters prove beyond doubt that these stamps were issued by Mr. W. B. Perot, Postmaster at Hamilton, and were used as interinsular postage stamps, and not as you surmised, that they "were struck upon letters to denote postage due."

You may publish this letter and those enclosed, and kindly return the two original letters sent as soon as you have done with them.—Yours truly,

WM. MOWBRAY.

"Re Postage Stamps in possession of Mr. William Mowbray.

"The Postage Stamps 1849 and 1854, shown me by Mr. Mowbray, originated with the late William B. Perot, Esq., for many years Postmaster at Hamilton, Bermuda. The General Post Office was then at St. George's, Bermuda. Mr. Perot was an old gentleman, very methodical, and in his leisure moments would strike off on sheets of paper 1 doz. impressions of his office stamp, omitting the month and day of the month, substituting his initials in the space to make them genuine; he would then gum the sheets and sell them in shilling parcels, and receive them as pennies in payment of local postage. He had no legal authority for the issue, but used them as a matter of convenience to himself; they were only limited in quantity and very often could not be obtained. I knew the old gentleman well, and he died somewhere in the sixties.

"JOSEPH M. HAYWARD, *Mayor.*

"ST GEORGE'S, Jan. 13th, 1898."

"HAMILTON, Oct. 26th, 1898.

"William Mowbray, Esq.

"DEAR SIR,—Yours at hand. In 1847 I took the store adjoining the Hamilton Post Office. The Postmaster, William B. Perot, Esq., was at times sick, and also very fond of his garden and spent some little time in it, as the business of his office in those days was very small; and having no one to attend to it at such time, he asked me to call him when wanted. I suggested to him the stamping on a sheet of paper a number of stamps, with his signature and the *one penny*, which I cut off in squares and pasted on the letters, which were brought in and placed in a letter-box on the door of the office. The reason for this was that the money was not [always] correct in the box, and he could not find out who put the notes in the box without payment, which he had to make good. Mr. Perot was a vestry clerk, and had to attend other meetings. He was a man much liked and called on at all times.

"I would say your stamp was *genuine and deserving of good faith*; it has been cut round by some one, may-be torn in getting it off. The two colours, *red and black*, they were used [according] as the last colour the stamp was used in [was] red or black. If they [he?] had known what was to turn up, I think they [he?] would have been more particular. I left the store in 1859 or early in 1860; I do not think any were ever used after that date; they were only attached to St. George, Somerset,* and Dockyard* letters. Some one of the family would assort them for the different post offices during the time he was sick.

"Yours respectfully,

"J. B. HEYL."

* These were the offices referred to as "Mangrove Bay" and "Ireland Island" in Mr. Bacon's paper last month.—*ED. M.F.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. C. P.—It was a slip of the pen, or of the printer; it should have been 1 c., green, not 2 c.

G. H. H.—Many thanks for your note; I have a copy of No. 228, so do not require to see yours. The Trinidad stamps surcharged "FEE" are fiscals; copies have been passed through the post, we believe, but their postal use has never been authorised.

W. ST. G. O.—We gather from your description that what you possessed was simply a copy of the St. George's postmark. The Hamilton *stamps* bear the value and the Postmaster's signature.

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BRITISH GUIANA.		NEW ZEALAND—continued.	
1898. <i>Jubilee Issue.</i>		<i>Without Views on back.</i>	
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BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.		1898. <i>Letter Card.</i> (Perf., E.)	
1898. <i>Perf. 15. New Types.</i>		1½d., mauve on greenish	0 3
6d., mauve	0 8 | Is., bistre	1 3	
CANADA.		NORTH BORNEO.	
1898. <i>Figures in lower corners.</i>		1890. <i>Provisionals.</i>	
2 c., mauve	0 2 | 8 c., orange	0 6	
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		"Eight Cents" on 25 c.	
1897. <i>Type 3, wmk. CABLED ANCHOR.</i>		"8 Cents" on 25 c., <i>used</i>	
3d., magenta.	0 5	"Two Cents" on 25 c., surcharge inverted	
CHILI.		1897 (not 1887 as printed in last number).	
1898. <i>Unpaid. New Type.</i>		1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c.; set of 9, <i>used</i>	
1, 2, 4, 10, and 20 c., rose; set of 5	2 9	PERU.	
CHINA.		1898. <i>Type 28. New colour.</i>	
1898. <i>Re-engraved.</i>		1 c., <i>green</i>	
20 c., lake-red	1 0 30 c., rose	1 6	
FALKLAND ISLANDS.		PORTO RICO.	
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3 6 5s., brown-red		<i>On 1896 issue.</i>	
6 6		1 mil., lilac-brown	
GIBRALTAR.		1 3	
1898. <i>New Issue.</i>		<i>Surcharged "HABILITADO 4 CTVS." on 1898 issue.</i>	
½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.; set of 7	3 0	4 c. on 5 mils., violet on orange-brown	
1898. <i>Surcharged "MOROCCO AGENCIAS."</i>		1 0	
2 pesetas, black and carmine	1 8	SALVADOR.	
GUATEMALA.		1895. <i>Parcel Post.</i>	
1898. <i>Provisionals.</i>		5, 10, 15, 20, and 50 c.; set of 5	
1 c. on 25 c., 50 c., and 75 c.; 6 c. on 10 c., 20 c., 100 c., 150 c., and 200 c.; and 10 c. on 20 c.; set of 9	6 6	1897. <i>Postage Stamps.</i> (Dated 1896, but colours changed.)	
1898. <i>Fiscals surcharged for Postal use.</i>		1 c. to 100 c.; set of 12	
1 c., blue, "Correos Nacionales"	0 2	1897. <i>Official.</i> (As last, surcharged "FRANQUEO OFICIAL.")	
2 c. on 1 c., blue	0 3	1 c. to 100 c.; set of 12	
2 c. on 1 c., lilac-rose, "Correos Nacionales"	0 6	1897. <i>Unpaid.</i>	
LABUAN.		1 c. to 50 c., blue; set of 8	
1894. <i>Surcharged on Borneo.</i>		1897. <i>Envelopes, cut square.</i>	
1 c. to 8 c.; set of 6, <i>corrected price</i>	1 6	1, 2, 5, 12, and 15 c.; set of 5	
1896. <i>Provisional Issue.</i>		" " " " set of 5, entire	
4 c., 10 c., and 40 c. on 21; set of 3	3 0	1897. <i>Wrappers, cut square.</i>	
1896. <i>Jubilee Issue.</i>		2, 3, 4, and 6 c.; set of 4	
1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 10 c.; set of 6	1 6	" " " " set of 4, entire	
LIBERIA.		1897. <i>Cards.</i>	
1898. <i>Surcharged "O.S."</i>		1 c., 1+1, 2, 2+2, 3, and 3+3 c.; set of 6, entire	
1 c. to 50 c.; set of 9, <i>used</i>	7 6	SAMOA.	
1 c. to 50 c.; set of 9, <i>used</i>	7 0	1898. <i>Provisional. Surcharged in black.</i>	
1892. 1 c. to 25; set of 12, <i>used</i>	25 0	2½d. on 1s., carmine	
1894. O.S., 1 c. to 25	25 0	0 4	
1892. Official, 1 c. to 25	25 0	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	
NEWFOUNDLAND.		<i>Official Stamps.</i> 0.S. in tall thin letters.	
1890. <i>Catalogue Number 57.</i>		<i>Perf. 15.</i>	
3 c.; set of 7 distinct shades	3 0	½d., green	
NEW ZEALAND.		" <i>used</i>	
1898. <i>New Types.</i>		2d., orange-red, <i>used</i>	
½d., 1d., and 2d.; set of 3, <i>used</i>	0 2	4d., lilac, <i>used</i>	
1898. <i>Registration Envelopes.</i>		6d., blue	
3d., ultramarine (F)	0 5	2 6	
3d. " (G)	0 5	" <i>used</i>	
3d. " (K)	0 6	" <i>used</i>	
1898. <i>Post Cards, with Views on back.</i>		<i>Perf. 13.</i>	
1d., brown on buff	0 2	½d., brown, <i>used</i>	
1½d., carmine	0 3	1d., green	
		4d., violet	
		2 6	
		0 6	
		0 6	
		7 6	
		10 0	
		0 3	
		0 3	
		5 0	
		SWEDEN.	
		STOCKHOLM. December, 1887. Perf. 11½.	
		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 öre; set of 6	
		Ditto. <i>Imperf.</i>	
		1, 2, and 4 öre; set of 3	
		Ditto. <i>Perf. 11½, but with stroke through "o" of "ORF."</i>	
		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 öre; set of 6	
		Ditto. <i>August, 1888. Imperf.</i>	
		3 and 4 öre; set of 2	
		URUGUAY.	
		1898. <i>Provisional. Surcharged in blue.</i>	
		½ c. on 1 c., bistre	
		0 2	

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STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

Vol. IX.

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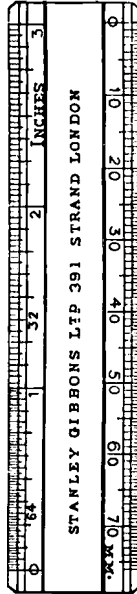
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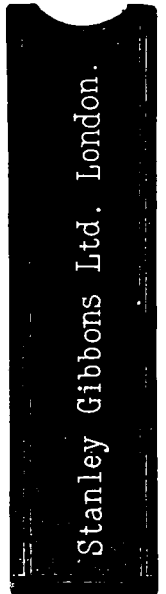
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No. 12.—The Sixpenny Packet of Unused Stamps contains 12 varieties, including Siam (Greece, 1 lepton, perf.), Tunis, Monaco, Porto Rico, obsolete 2½d. Cyprus, and Mauritius. All different and warranted genuine. Post-free, 7d.

No. 14.—The Two Shilling Packet of French Colonial Stamps contains 25 varieties, used and unused, including Obock, Reunion, Morocco, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and others rare. Post-fr., 2/1.

No. 15.—The Shilling Packet of Unused Stamps contains 20 varieties, including obsolete 1d. Cyprus, Liberia, Czernawoda, Newfoundland, Portuguese Indies, Bhopal, Siam, rare Ceylon envelope, provisional Italy, official Mexico, Holland, Shanghai, and others rare. All different and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 17.—The Two Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 20 varieties, including obsolete and rare. All different and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 18.—The Half-crown Packet of Unused Stamps contains 40 varieties, including, amongst others, Sirmoor, Tolima, Cashmere, Guatemala, Jhind, Curaçao, Hawaiian, Indian opies envelope, Bulgaria, Macao, Uruguay, Nicaragua, United States of Colombia, Soruth, Zululand, British South Africa, Spain (head of Liberty), provisional South Australia, Cyprus, Cuba, 1888, Travancore, San Marino, Bechuanaaland, Roumania, &c. All different and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/7.

No. 20.—The Five Shilling Packet of Rare Unused Stamps contains 60 varieties, including the following uncut envelopes: Ceylon and Canada, Egypt; also adhesives: Faridkot, rare Siam, Guatemala,

British Guiana provisional 1c., rare provisional Uruguay, Shanghai, Sandwich Isles, Martinique, Alwur, Johore, obsolete Tolima, Perak, provisional Ceylon, provisional West Australia, Cyprus, Argentine, Mexico Porte de Mar, Granada Confederation, Cashmere service, Brunswick, Swiss newsband, Chili, Bechuanaaland, Finland, Jhalawar, Porto Rico, Belgium, provisional Norway, Spain, British Honduras, Greece, Chefoo and provisional Straits Settlements, and many others. All different and warranted genuine. Post-free, 3/11.

No. 21.—The Five Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 40 varieties, including many obsolete and rare. All different and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 22.—The Four Pound Packet of Rare Unused Stamps contains 500 varieties, including, amongst others scarce and obsolete, Alwur, Angola, Antioquia, scarce Argentine, Azores, Bavaria return letter labels, obsolete Belgium, Bermuda, Bhopal, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Brunswick, Bulgaria, Cape of Good Hope, Cashmere, Ceylon, Chili, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Faridkot, French Colonies, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, provisional Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Macao, Mauritius, set of 3 Mexico (1864), Monaco, Mozambique, Newfoundland, set of 4 Nicaragua, Borneo, Persia, Peru, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Portugal, Jhind, Roumania, Russia, St. Thomas, Salvador, San Marino, Servia, Seychelles, Soruth, Spain, Perak, set of Swiss, and unpaid Tunis, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Western Australia, Zululand. All different and warranted genuine. Post-free, 4/4.

Grand New Packets for the Season 1899.

No. 64 contains 100 varieties, including used and unused. Price 6d.; post-free, 7d.

No. 65 contains 250 varieties, both used and unused Stamps, Envelopes and is well recommended as a capital start for a Collector. Price 3/-; 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 7/6; 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 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 1899 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. 70	contains	500	Stamps of	EUROPE	.	.	<i>all different</i>	.	.	Price	8/6;	post-free,	8/7.
" 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	.	.	"	.	.	"	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.

The Jubilee Exhibition Packets.

No. 78.—The "QUEEN'S PORTRAIT" Packet. 100 Stamps. Price 10s.

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 19/5. 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.

No. 79.—The "QUEEN'S PORTRAIT" Packet. 100 Rare Colonials. Price £1 10s.

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.

No. 80.—The "PICTURESQUE" Packet. 100 Pictures. Price 12s. 6d.

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 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.

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, ld. extra.	All Guaranteed Genuine.	No Reprints.
PORTUGAL—contd.					
AZORES.		No. in Set.	s. d.	PORTUGUESE CONGO.	
†1871-76, embossed, large surch., 5, 10, 15, 20, 150, and 300 reis ..		6	17 6	†1893, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis ..	9 1 6
†1882-83 " " small " 20, 80, 100, and 150 r. ...		4	3 6	† " 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis ..	4 4 6
†1880-83, 5, 5, 5, 10, 10, 25, 25, and 50 reis ..		9	2 6	PORTUGUESE INDIA.	
* " used, 5, 20, 25, 25, 25, 25, and 50 reis ..		8	1 0	†1872-76, 10, 15, 20, and 40 reis ..	4 5 0
†1894, " Dom Henry," 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 reis ..		6	1 9	†1877, Star above value, 10, 15, 20, 40, and 200 r. ..	5 27 6
* " used, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 r. ...		6	1 9	† " " 300, 600, and 900 reis ..	3 50 0
* " " 75, 80, 100, 150, and 300 reis ..		5	12 6	†1877-81, 5, 10, 20, and 100 reis ..	4 2 6
* " used, 75, 80, 100, 150, 300, 500, and 1000 reis ..		7	27 6	†1881, provisionals, "5" on 10, 15, and 20 reis ..	6 7 6
† Newspaper stamps, large and small surcharge ..		4	0 4	† " " 1½, 4½, and 6, on "Crown type" ..	6 6 0
" " used, large and small surcharge ..		4	0 4	† " " 1 tanga ..	4 6 0
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.					
†1877-85, Crown, 5, 10, 10, 20, 20, 25, 25, 40, 50, 50, and 100 reis		11	4 0	† " " 2, 4, and 8 tangas ..	6 30 0
†1886, Head, 10, 25, 50, and 100 reis ..		4	1 6	†1880-83, 1½, 4½, 4½, and 6 reis, 1, 2, 4, and 8 tangas ..	8 2 0
†1893-95, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis ..		9	1 6	†1883, provisionals, &c., 1½, 1½, 4½, 4½, 6, and 6 reis ..	6 7 6
† " 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis ..		4	4 6	†1885, 1½, 4½, 4½, and 6 reis, and 1 tanga ..	5 0 8
†1877-95, used, including "Crown" and "Head" issues ..		6	0 9	†1895, 1½, 4½, and 6 reis, 1, 2, 4, and 8 tangas ..	7 3 0
FUNCHAL.					
†1892-93, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis ..		8	2 0	*1881-95, used, including provisionals and several issues ..	11 3 6
†1897, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis ..		9	1 6	ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS.	
† " 100, 150, 200, 300, and 500 reis ..		5	7 6	†1875, 5, 10, 20, 25, 25, 40, 50, 100, 100, 200, and 300 reis ..	11 10 0
GUINEA.					
†1881-85, Crown, 10, 20, 20, 25, 25, 40, 50, and 100 reis ..		8	2 3	†1881-85, 20, 25, 40, and 50 reis ..	4 1 3
†1886, Head, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, and 100 reis ..		6	3 0	†1887, 5, 10, 20, 25, 25, 40, and 50 reis ..	7 1 9
†1893-94, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis ..		9	1 6	†1889, 5 on 10 and 5 on 20 reis ..	2 4 6
† " 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis ..		4	4 6	†1893-95, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 100 reis ..	9 1 6
HORTA.					
†1892, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 80, and 100 reis ..		8	2 6	† " 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis ..	4 4 6
†1897, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis ..		9	1 6	TIMOR.	
† " 100, 150, 200, 300, and 500 reis ..		5	7 6	†1885, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100, 200, and 300 reis ..	9 6 0
LOURENÇO MARQUES.					
†1895, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis ..		9	1 6	†1887-93, 5 and 10 reis, and 2½ on 20, 40, and 80 reis ..	5 1 3
† " 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis ..		4	4 6	*1893, used, 2½ on 20, 40, and 80 reis ..	3 1 0
MACAO.					
†1884, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100, 100, 200, and 300 reis ..		10	8 6	†1893-94, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis ..	9 1 6
†1885, 10, 20, 40, 80, and 80 on 100 reis ..		5	5 0	† " 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis ..	4 4 6
† " diagonal surcharge, 5, 5, 10, 20, and 40 reis ..		5	6 0	ZAMBEZIA.	
† " horizontal " 5, 10, 5 and 10 on 80 r., and 10 on 200 r. ..		5	6 0	†1894, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 50, 75, and 80 reis ..	7 1 1
†1888, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, and 80 reis ..		7	2 0	† " 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis ..	4 4 6
† " 100, 200, 300, and 300 on 200 r. ..		4	6 6	PORTUGUESE COLONIES.	
†1894, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis ..		8	1 6	A general set of most of the Colonies, all obsolete issues, and including 40, 200, and 300 reis stamps, and rare provisionals—a bargain ..	
† " 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis ..		4	4 6		50 10 0
†1895, 1, 3, 4, 5, and 8 avos ..		5	1 6	ROUMANIA.	
† " 1, 16, 27, and 47 avos ..		4	4 6	†1864, 3, 6, and 30 para. ..	3 2 6
† Fiscal Postals, 1887, 5, 10, and 40 reis ..		3	1 6	†1865-66, 2, 2, 5, 20, and 20 p. ..	5 2 0
† Newspaper, ½ avo, 2½ reis (three varieties) ..		4	0 8	†1864-71, used, including four issues ..	8 7 6
†1887-95, used, four issues ..		6	2 0	†1872-79, including Paris and Bucharest prints ..	7 3 6
MADEIRA.					
†1868-80, including 5 and 120 reis, value in curve ..		6	12 6	*1876-80, used, including various perfs. ..	9 0 9
MOZAMBIQUE.					
†1877-85, 10, 10, 20, 25, 25, 50, 50, and 100 reis ..		8	6 0	†1885-89, including various wmk. and perfs. and 50 bani as last, used ..	14 8 0
†1886, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 reis ..		5	0 9	†1890-91, 1½, 3, 5, 5, and 10 bani ..	5 2 0
†1893-94, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis ..		8	1 6	* " used, 1½, 3, 10, 15, 25, and 50 b. ..	6 2 6
† " 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis ..		4	4 6	*1891, Jubilee, 1½, 3, 5, 10, and 15 bani ..	5 6 6
MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.					
†1892-93, 2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 50 reis ..		7	1 6	†1894, wmk. F. R., 3, 5, 10, and 50 bani ..	4 9 6
† " 100, 200, and 300 reis ..		3	3 6	†1894-96, 1, 1½, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 b. ..	8 1 9
†1894, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, and 100 reis ..		10	2 6	* " 1½, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 b., and 1 leu ..	8 0 0
* " used, ditto ..		10	2 6	† Unpaid, 1881, 2, 5, 30, 50, and 60 bani ..	5 3 0
* " 150, 200, 300, 500, and 1000 reis ..		5	12 6	† " 1887-89, 2, 5, 10, and 30 b. ..	4 1 6
* " used, ditto ..		5	12 6	* " 1881-89, used, 2, 5, 10, 10, 30, 30 ..	7 1 0
PONTA DELGADA.					
†1892-93, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis ..		8	2 0	RUSSIA.	
† " 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis ..		4	5 6	†1858-64, no wmk., perf. 12½, 1, 10, 20, and 30 kopek ..	4 20 0
†1897, 2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, and 80 reis ..		9	1 6	* " " 1, 5, 10, 20, and 30 k. ..	5 5 0
† " 100, 150, 200, 300, and 500 reis ..		5	7 6	†1865, no wmk., 3 and 5 k., and 1868, laid paper, 1, 3, 5, and 10 k. ..	6 15 6
PORTUGUESE CONGO (continued).					
†1872-76, 10, 15, 20, and 40 reis ..		4	5 0	* " used, 1, 3, 5, 10, and 30 k. ..	6 4 4
†1877, Star above value, 10, 15, 20, 40, and 200 r. ..		5	27 6	*1868-71, laid horizontally, 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 30 k. ..	6 1 1
†1877-81, 5, 10, 20, and 100 reis ..		4	2 6	* " " vertically, 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 30 k. ..	6 12 0
†1881, provisionals, "5" on 10, 15, and 20 reis ..		6	7 6	†1875-79, 2, 7, 8, 10, and 20 k. ..	5 17 6
† " " 1½, 4½, and 6, on "Crown type" ..		6	6 0	* " used, 2, 7, 8, 10, and 20 k. ..	5 0 0
† " " 1 tanga ..		4	6 0	†1883, 1, 2, 3, and 70 k. ..	4 3 3
† " " 2, 4, and 8 tangas ..		6	30 0		
†1880-83, 1½, 4½, 4½, and 6 reis, 1, 2, 4, and 8 tangas ..		8	2 0		
†1883, provisionals, &c., 1½, 1½, 4½, 4½, 6, and 6 reis ..		6	7 6		
†1885, 1½, 4½, 4½, and 6 reis, and 1 tanga ..		5	0 8		
†1895, 1½, 4½, and 6 reis, 1, 2, 4, and 8 tangas ..		7	3 0		
*1881-95, used, including provisionals and several issues ..		11	3 6		

CHEAP SETS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS—continued.

Used *.	Unused †.	Used and Unused ‡.	Post-free, ld. extra.	All Guaranteed Genuine.	No Reprints.
RUSSIA—contd.					
*1883, used, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 14 k.			No. in Set. s. d.		
† 3½ and 7 roubles			7	0	6
† 1889, 4, 10, 20, 50 k., and 1 rouble			2	100	0
† " used, 4, 10, 20, 50, and 1 rouble			5	5	0
† 1890-92, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 14, and 35 k.			7	1	6
† " used, 1, 2, 5, 7, and 14 k.			5	0	3
† " 3½ and 7 roubles			2	27	6
THE LEVANT.					
†1866-72, including rose and blue, imperf., and 10 k., large perf.			6	5	0
*1868-72, 1, 3, 5, 10, 10, 10 k.			5	2	0
†1879-84, 1, 1, 2, 5, and 7 k.			5	1	3
† " used, 1, 1, 2, 5, 7, and 7 k.			7	0	9
WENDEN.					
†1862-85, including rare varieties and early issues			6	7	6
FINLAND.					
*1856-70, 10 k., oval; 10 k., 5 and 20 pen.			4	3	0
†1875, perf. 11, 2, 2, 5, 5, and 8 penni			5	4	0
* " used, 5, 8, 20, 25, and 32 p.			5	1	9
*1882, perf. 12½, 5, 10, 20, 25 p., and 1 m.; 1883, 5, 10, 20, 25 p., and 1 mark			10	1	6
†1889-90, 2, 5, 10, 25 p., and 1 mark			5	2	6
* " 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 25 p., and 1 m.			7	0	6
" 5 and 10 marks			2	10	0
†1891, 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 14, 20, 35, and 50 k.			9	3	9
*1891-92, 5, 10, and 20 p., 1, 2, 7, and 14 k.			7	0	9
†1891, 1, 3½ and 7 roubles			3	32	0
†1894, perf. 14 × 13, 5, 10, 20, and 25 pen.			4	0	9
†Helsingfors and Tammerfors (locals)			5	2	0
RUSSIAN LOCALS.					
†Alexandria, 10 k.; Ananieff, 5 k.; Ardattoff, &c.			8	4	0
†Balaschkoff, Bebebi, Biejetzk, &c.			12	3	0
†Bielozersk, including early issues.			8	1	9
†Bogorodsk, including high values and perf. and imperf.			36	12	6
†Borovitchi, Bongourousslan			10	4	0
†Bonzolowk, Charkoff.			12	4	6
†Cherson, Dankoff, Dnieprowsk, &c.			15	4	6
†Codiatsch			9	2	9
†Gdoff, Griazouets, early issue			6	3	9
†Irbil, Jassay, Jegoritzsk, Jelez, &c.			12	3	6
†Kolozieff, Kolonna			12	3	9
†Kotelnitsh, Kowngour, Kownezsk			11	3	6
†Liebedian, Litvny, Louhny, Louga, &c.			13	3	9
†Malnyche, Morschansk, Nikolsk			11	3	6
†Novgorod, Nowomoskowsk, Ochansk			13	3	6
†Orgnieff, Ossa, Ostrogojsk			11	5	0
†Oustronjina, Oustoyolsk, Perziaslov			14	4	6
†Podolsk, Porchow, Prelouky			18	5	9
†Riajsk, Rjeff, St. Petersburg, &c.			12	4	6
†Sarapoul, Schadrinsk, Schatzk			11	3	6
†Shopin, Solikarnsk, Soroka, &c.			16	4	6
†Stavropol, Tichwin			14	5	0
†Tiraspol, Tschernabar			13	3	6
†Tscherpovets, Welsk			10	2	6
†Wessieponsk			14	2	6
†Zadonsk			17	5	0
†Zienkov, Zolotonoscha			13	3	6
SALVADOR.					
†1867, ½, 1, 2, and 4 reales			4	1	6
†1874, surcharged, ½, 1, 2, and 4 reales			4	6	6
†1879, 1, 1, 2, 5, 5, 10, and 20 centavos			7	5	0
†1887-89, including rouletted and three provisionals			7	1	6
†1890, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 c., and 1 peso			9	2	0
†1891, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 20, 25, and 50 c., and 1 p.			10	2	0
†1892, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 20, 25, and 50 c., and 1 p.			10	2	0
†1893, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 20, 25, and 50 c., and 1 p.			10	2	0
† " 2, 5, and 10 pesos			3	2	0
† " 2, 5, and 10 pesos			3	2	0
†1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 20, 25, and 50 c., and 1 p.			10	2	0
† " 2, 5, and 10 pesos			3	2	0
†1895, surcharged, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, and 50 c., and 1 p.			12	2	0
† " without surcharge, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, 50 c., and 1 peso			12	2	0
†1894-95, 1 on 2 c., 12 c., 24 c., and 30 c.; 2 on 20 c.			6	2	0
†1896, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30, and 50 c., and 1 p.			12	2	0
*1897-95, used, including stamps of six issues			10	1	6
*1895, used, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 15 c.			6	1	0
*1896, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 c.			12	1	6
†Provisionals, officials, and telegraphs			7	1	9
†Unpaid, 1895, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 c.			8	2	0
† " 1896, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 c.			8	2	0
SAMOA.					
†1887, ½, 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d.			5	2	0
*1889-92, ½, 1d., 2d., 2½, 4d., 5d., 6d., 1/-, and 2/6			9	2	6
†1893-96, including error 2½d., black, and three provisionals			5	4	0
SAN MARINO.					
†1877-90, 2, 5, 10, and 20 c.			4	1	6
†1892, 5 on 10 and 30 c., and 10 on 20 c. (two vars.)			4	6	0
†1892-94, 2, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 45, and 65 c.			10	3	0
†1894, Jubilee issue, 25 and 50 c., and 1 lire			3	2	3
*Used, 2, 2, 5, 10, 20, 20, and 30 c.			7	1	6
†Unpaid, 5, 10, 30, 50, and 60 c.			5	2	0
SARAWAK.					
†1871, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 cents			6	4	6
" used, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12 cents			5	5	0
†1888-92, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 cents			7	2	6
†1888-97, 10, 12, 25, and 50 cents			4	3	6
†1877-91, provisionals, 1 on 3 (two vars.) and 2 on 8 c.			3	3	1
" used, including rare varieties			4	3	6
†1895, 2, 4, 6, and 8 cents			4	1	0
SERVIA.					
†1866-69, 1, 20, 20, and 40 para			4	4	0
†1869-73, 1, 10, 10, 20, 25, 35, 40, and 50 p.			8	2	0
†1881, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 p., and 1 dinar			6	0	8
" used, 5, 10, 20, and 25 p.			4	0	4
*1890 " 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 p.			5	0	6
†1894-5, 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 p., and 1 dinar			8	3	0
†Unpaid, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 p.			5	1	6
SHANGHAI.					
†1865, large size, 4, 6, and 8 candareens			3	20	0
†1866-73, including cents issue and rare 1 cand. on 4 c.			5	17	6
†1877, perf. 15, 20, 20, 60, and 80 cash			4	5	0
†1879, 20 on 40, 60 on 80, and 60 on 100 cash			3	10	0
†1880-86, 20, 20, 40, 60, 60, 80 and 100 cash			8	7	6
†1886-88, provisionals, with red and blue surcharges			7	8	6
†1888-89, 20, 20, 40, 40, 60, and 60 cash			6	2	0
†1890-93, 2, 2, 2, 5, 5, 10, 15, and 20 c.			8	7	6
†1893, provisionals, ½ and 1 cents on entire and half stamps			5	5	0
† " ½, 1, 2, 2, 5, 10, 15, and 20 c.			8	2	0
† " Jubilee, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, and 20 cents			7	3	6
†1896, 2, 4, and 6 cents			3	5	0
†Postage Due, black surch., 2, 15, and 20 cents			3	5	0
† " blue " 2, 5, and 10 cents			3	5	0
† " 1893, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, and 20 c.			7	2	0
*Used set, including four issues			7	2	0
SIAM.					
†1883, lotte, att, pynung, songpy, salung, and provisional			6	3	0
" used, att, pynung, songpy, and salung			4	3	0
†1888-89, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 atts			5	1	3
" " used, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 64 atts			3	5	0
" used, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 24, and 64 atts			8	1	9
†1889, provisionals, 1 and 2 atts, various types			5	1	9
†1893-94 " 1, 2, 4, and 10 atts, various types			10	3	0
†1889-94 " used, several issues			9	2	6
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC (TRANSVAAL).					
†1870-76, 6d., three varieties, including <i>lecture</i> paper			3	15	0
" 6d., 6d., and 1s.			3	12	0
†1877-82, Roman and Italic V.R.			4	12	6
" used, including rare			7	25	0
†1878-79, ½, 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1d. on 4d., green			5	5	0
" used, 3, 4, 6d., and 1d. on 4d.			4	2	6
†1883, 1d., 3d., and 1s.			3	6	6
" used, 1d., 3d., and 1s.			3	0	9
†1885, ½, 1d., 1d., 2d., 2½, 3d., 4d., and 6d.			8	2	6
" 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.			3	12	0
" used, ½, 1d., 2d., 2d., 2½, 3, 4, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.			11	3	0
†1885-87, provisionals, ½d. and 2d., including rare			6	5	0
†1889-95 " ½, 1d., and 2½			6	2	6
†1894, two shafts, ½, 1d., and 2d.			3	1	6
" used, ½, 1d., and 2d.			4	1	6
†1895, pole, ½, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d.			5	2	3
" used, ½, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d.			5	1	3
†1896-97, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.			8	3	3
*1885-97, various provisionals, used			4	1	6
†Express Company, ½d. and 1d.			4	1	3

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.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. IX.

DECEMBER 31, 1898.

No. 102.

EDITORIAL.

IT is with very great regret that we announce the death of Mr. Pearson Hill, the only son of the late Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., which took place at 6, Pembroke Square, on the 13th inst.

Mr. Pearson Hill, who died at the age of 66, entered the public service in **Death of Mr. 1850**, being appointed to a junior **Pearson Hill.** clerkship in the Secretary's Department of the Post Office.

Like his father and his uncle, Mr. Edwin Hill, he possessed great ability in mechanics, and invented, amongst other things, an improvement in the apparatus for the exchanging of mail-bags at stations at which the mail trains do not stop, and, in 1859, a machine for the rapid and legible post-marking of letters, which is, we believe, still in use at St. Martin's-le-Grand. At the end of 1858, or beginning of 1859, Mr. Hill was sent out to Mauritius to reorganize the postal service in that Colony, and we well remember that one of the most interesting of the official documents that we unearthed there some twenty years later was a long letter from him, in which the postage stamps then in use were mentioned in detail, with recommendations as to further values that were required, and as to the obtaining of future supplies from England, all of which were eventually carried out. This mutual knowledge of the island of Mauritius and its stamps led some years afterwards to an acquaintance with Mr. Hill, and to our becoming indebted to him for much interesting information. He had retired from the Post Office a good many years before we first met him, but retained all his interest in postal matters, and took a very kindly interest in philatelic matters also; and his intimate acquaintance with the Post Office in the early days of its reform, and the multitude of notes and papers in his possession that had belonged to the late Sir Rowland Hill, afforded a mine of valuable philatelic information in which it seemed a pleasure to him to allow philatelists to delve. When we compiled, a few years back, some papers upon the Mulready Envelopes, &c., Mr. Pearson Hill allowed us free access to his father's original diary

of 1840, from which we extracted some exceedingly interesting details, and others who have published works upon the stamps of Great Britain have been greatly indebted to the same friendly source. It seems a sad coincidence that the death of Sir Rowland Hill's only son should have taken place just at this time, when the great scheme of which he was also the parent receives, as it were, new birth in its extension to Greater Britain, and the half ounce letter, which in 1840 was conveyed from one end of the British Isles to the other for a Penny, is now to be carried for the same charge to some of the most distant corners of the British Empire. Our readers will join us in heartfelt sympathy with the family of Mr. Hill, who have sustained so grievous a loss, and for whom this season has become one of sorrow in place of gladness.

* * *

A No more welcome or more
Christmas seasonable gift could, we think,
Present. have been bestowed upon the
letter-writing public than that
which the Postmasters-General

of the United Kingdom and of so many of the British Colonies have combined to present on the 25th December, 1898, to the various communities over whose postal requirements they have been placed in charge. To those whose business necessitates frequent correspondence between the various countries that have formed what we may term the Imperial Penny Postal Union, the reduction of the single rate of postage from twopence halfpenny to one penny is plainly an immense boon; but it is not that aspect of the question which appeals to us so strongly at Christmastide. It is but a small proportion of the inhabitants of the British Isles, at the present day, that have not some relation, some friend in one of our numerous Colonies, and every reduction in the rate of postage is not only a material gain, but it seems actually to bring our distant friends nearer to us than before. It is true that the whole of the British Empire has not yet joined the Union, but that is only a question of time;

besides, Australia, the most important of the absentees from the list, is at the very opposite side of the globe, and it seems natural that we should pay rather more for the conveyance of our letters so far. We may well be content, for the present, to feel that Canada, India, and South Africa, as well as many of the smaller of the British Colonies, are now no further away from us than a penny stamp can carry a letter!

But great as is the boon to us at home, it is infinitely greater to those abroad, to whom it means more or longer letters from home. Perhaps it is only those who, at some period of their lives, have spent a few years in one of those places—there are but few of them now—where a monthly mail is the only regular means of communication with the outside world, that can fully appreciate letters. The postman knocking at our doors half a dozen times a day becomes almost as much a nuisance as a convenience; but when one can only get letters—home letters—once in a fortnight or a month, the arrival of the mail is eagerly looked forward to. Great is the disappointment if, after all, it does not bring the looked-for letter. How much less often need such be the case now that the postage is but a penny! We venture to prophesy, for we go to press early this month, that enormous numbers of such letters as those to which we have alluded will be posted on Christmas Day, 1898!

* * *

A FEW months ago we were offered an opportunity, of which **Our Frontispiece.** we gladly availed ourselves, of purchasing a very pretty original drawing of a design for an Ocean Penny Postage envelope. We do not know by whom it was drawn, and the design is, we think, sufficiently artistic to stand upon its own merits; its previous owner thought that it might possibly be by Mulready, and if that were the case it would possess an additional interest for stamp collectors, but a high authority to whom we showed it is of opinion that it is not in Mulready's style, but rather in that of Stothard, and that it is possibly from the hand of the latter. As far as we are aware, it was never made use of for the purpose for which it was intended, and we have therefore prevailed upon our publishers to have it reproduced as an appropriate plate for presentation with this number of the *Monthly Journal*, and to form a frontispiece for the volume ending in June next, which will cover the period during which "Ocean Penny Postage" has become an accomplished fact. Universal Penny Postage was, no doubt, the ultimate object aimed at by the reformers of fifty years ago, but Penny Postage between all

parts of the British Empire would have been considered a very long step towards it, and if it were extended to our English-speaking cousins across the Atlantic the fondest hopes of the "League of Universal Brotherhood" would almost have been fulfilled. That this will be arranged before long no one can doubt, and when postage is a penny from London to San Francisco or Hong Kong, the rate must surely soon be the same between Dover and Calais; if we can correspond for a penny with our relations across the Atlantic, it should cost no more to write to our friends across the Channel!

* * *

A National Collection in Dublin.

It is probable that many of our readers may not be aware that the late Duke of Leinster bequeathed a valuable collection of stamps to the National Museum in Dublin. Early in the present year the collection was placed in the hands of Mr. W. R. Lane Joynt for arrangement, and while arranging it he has been endeavouring to add to its contents, both with a view to filling gaps in the earlier issues, and to bringing it more nearly up to date. The collection as left by the late Duke contained no stamps of later issue than 1870, and it will be easily understood that there are numerous vacancies among the comparatively common stamps of the last twenty-eight years. We are sure that there are a great many philatelists who have duplicates, which would be most acceptable to the Leinster Collection, and which at the same time represent a very small value to their present owners. We can assure our readers that small contributions will be gratefully accepted, and that valuable gifts will by no means be refused. All who have stamps to spare, or who desire information as to the contents of the collection, should apply to—

W. R. Lane Joynt, Esq.,
c/o Col. Plunkett,
Director, Science and Art Museum, Dublin.

* * *

The Hospital Fund.

WE felt it our duty last month to protest, and to protest very strongly, against the idea that the labels, issued for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to the Prince of Wales' Hospital Fund, were to be purchased by stamp collectors only, or even by stamp collectors principally. We think that none of our readers can have interpreted what we wrote upon this subject as counselling them to abstain from contributing to that Fund, but at this season of the year, when the heart and the

purse should be especially open to appeals for any deserving object, we would go a little farther than mere negative advice. The excellence of the object of the Hospital Fund no one can question, neither can we doubt that stamp collectors—the readers of this magazine—are as ready to contribute to a good object as any other class of the community. The Hospital Fund stamps, as we have more than once remarked, are an excellent means of collecting small subscriptions and giving receipts for them, and a subscriber to so good a cause should look no further. Why should the issue be “strictly limited”? Has our religion nothing better to teach us, at this season of Christmas, than that the humble subscribers of shillings and half-crowns can speculate in their charity? We advise, without hesitation, all of our readers to purchase a few of these “stamps,” a whole set if they can afford it; not because the issue is strictly limited and we think there is likely to be a run upon them, but because we think that in years to come there will be many stamps in their collections whose purchase they will look back upon with less satisfaction.

* * *

We beg to thank several of our **Mulready** correspondents who have sent us **Numbers.** notes of the numbers upon their **Mulready** letter sheets and envelopes, but we are sorry to say that we have as yet heard of very few that are new to our list. We are still anxious to obtain copies of all of those we mentioned in the October *Journal*, and we shall be glad to hear from any one who has copies of those numbers, or of any higher ones, to dispose of. The Indian Native States stamps, about which we enquired at the same time, have not yet turned up at all. We are still looking for them, saving up our money to buy them if for sale; promising to return them with gratitude if lent. Let them all come to Major Evans, at the address previously given.

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.—We find we have not noted the fact that the *½d.* wrappers are now issued without the instruction, the necessity for which has never been very evident, as it merely stated in a roundabout way the self-evident fact that a *½d.* stamp will only pay a halfpenny worth of postage.

Wrapper. ½d., brown on buff; no instruction.

British Bechuanaland.—As some question has been raised as to the existence of the *3d.*, of Great Britain, surcharged with the name of this territory, it seems advisable to state that our publishers have received a supply of this value. The surcharge is in two lines across the upper part of the stamp.

British Guiana.—We have received a new form of registration envelope for this Colony, with the flap closing on the side prepared for the address, in accordance with the latest fashion. The formula on this side is similar to that previously employed, but the double line below the heading is omitted, cross lines are inserted, and the inscription in the stamp space is the same as upon our English envelopes. On the back is the following:—

<p>“ACKNOWLEDGMENT An acknowledgment of the due addressee may be obtained by payment of an extra fee, as follows:</p>	<p>EDGMENT gment of the due addressee may be nt of an extra fee,</p>
<p>For Inland Registered Articles ... } Articles Registered to any Country of the Postal Union ... } ...</p>	<p>... FOUR CENTS. ... FIVE CENTS.”</p>

Under the flap is “THOS. DE LA RUE & CO. LTD. PATENT.”
Reg. Env. 4 c., vermilion; size G.

British South Africa Company.—We give illustrations showing the designs of the new stamps.



Canada.—We have received the 10 c. with numerals in the lower corners. It is in one of those indescribable tints for which the name we give below is perhaps as good as any.
Adhesive. 10 c., brown-purple.

We understand that something extremely gorgeous, in the way of a 2 c. stamp, is to be issued here on Christmas Day. We gather from a cutting (given in full below) from the *Ottawa Evening Journal*, that Mr. Mulock proposes to paint the whole of the *British Empire* red, in celebration of the introduction of Imperial Penny Postage!—

“The new Imperial Penny Postage Stamp, to be used between Great Britain and a number of her colonies after Christmas Day next, has been designed by the Postmaster-General and ready to be issued. It is not to be a special issue, but will take its place among the regular issues. When Mr. Mulock was in Britain he was surprised to notice that the great mass of the people did not appreciate the value or the greatness of the British possessions abroad. This was specially true of Canada. The idea therefore suggested itself to him, when he was considering a new stamp, to prepare something that would show the dimensions of Greater Britain compared with all other countries. Mr. Mulock asked for some designs from a few artists when he came back to Canada, but they did not meet with his views, and he roughly sketched out something himself and passed it over to an artist to have it touched up.

“The feature of the new stamp is a neatly executed map in miniature of the world, showing the British possessions as compared with all other countries. The empire is distinguished from the possessions of the other powers by being in red. Surmounting this map is a representation of the crown, underneath which is a bunch of oak and maple leaves, symbolizing the unity of the Mother Country and Canada. At the upper edge of the stamp are the words ‘Canada Postage’ in a neat letter. Underneath the map is placed ‘Xmas, 1898,’

so that the date of the inauguration of Imperial Penny Postage shall be a matter of record. On the lower corners are the figures '2,' indicating the denomination of the stamp, and at the lower edge is this suggestive passage taken from the works of one of our patriotic poets: 'We hold a vaster empire than has been.' Mr. Mulock will be able to claim the credit of giving the public the cheapest map of the world ever issued. The size of the stamp is about the same as the Jubilee issue.

"The Postmaster-General has under his consideration the preparation of a card bearing the impress of the new penny postage stamp, together with a table of figures showing the volume of Canada's trade, her area, the magnitude of her natural productions, industrial output, transportation facilities, the position she occupies as the great highway between Europe and the East, and other matters of importance. These cards will be placed in envelopes and distributed amongst teachers and others in Canada and in Great Britain, in the hope that they may assist in the formation of a true idea of Canada's present and prospective position in the world."

Ceylon.—We are glad to hear from a correspondent in Ceylon that that Colony is one of those that adopt the penny rate of postage to Great Britain this Christmas Day. The corresponding amount in Colonial currency is to be 6 cents, and stamps of that value have accordingly been ordered; it is probable that they will not reach Ceylon by the time that the new rate comes into force, but in the meantime 3 c. stamps, &c., are to be used to make up the required amount, as the authorities out there are determined not to have recourse to surcharging if it can possibly be avoided. This will be *very* welcome news to all philatelists.

Le T.-P. announces the 2 r. 50 c. printed on red paper, we presume like that of our current 6d. and others, wmk. Crown and CC, perf. 14.

Adhesive. 2 r. 50 c., purple on red.

Gold Coast.—A correspondent sends us, on part of an original cover, a 6d., orange, perf. 14, with half of a second stamp attached, used, apparently as 9d., at Appam, on Christmas Day in a year of which only a figure "8" can be seen. He also shows us a pair of 1d., rose-carmine, obliterated with an oval mark inscribed "OIL RIVERS PROTECTORATE—29 AUG. 92—OLD CALABAR," indicating that Gold Coast stamps were employed there up to that date.

Grenada.—We have received the following notice on the subject of the Commemoration Labels. We do not quite understand whether only 240,000 were printed, or whether there is to be a reserve stock of 260,000:—

"GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

"With reference to Government Notice No. 86, of the 4th of May last, it is hereby notified, for general information, that it has been decided, in consequence of recent postal changes, to limit the issue of the Special Postage Stamp, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Grenada by Columbus, to 240,000, instead of 500,000, as at first announced.

"EDWARD DRAYTON, *Administrator.*

"COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, GRENADA,
"7th November, 1898."

India.—*Bundi.*—We have obtained a set of entire sheets of the stamps now current in this State, and we find that all the values are in sheets of 120 types; moreover, the 4 annas sheet has been redrawn again. The value is at the top, as in the last edition, but the dagger now points to the left instead of to the right. We suggest that Bundi should be left severely alone for a time, until it ceases to change its stamps so often and to print them in such large sheets.

Adhesive. 4 a., pale green on white laid.

Cashmere.—A correspondent has very kindly lent us a partial set of the so-called *remainders* that are being put on sale on behalf of the Government of this State, and we are sorry, but not surprised, to find that the warning we published a couple of months ago was by no means unnecessary. We understand that an Ex-

purgation Committee of Philatelists went over the stock and removed the acknowledged imitations of the old types, but was apparently not permitted to perform its duties too harshly. We find the circular and the early rectangular types in various fancy colours—the varieties, in fact, that were first heard of in Europe about 1888 to 1890. It is said that some of these circular curiosities were allowed to do postal duty (they have been seen postmarked, but that is another story), but we have never heard any such claim put forward on behalf of the rectangular rubbish, which is unlike anything that was ever issued for use. Among the later rectangular stamps—1877, &c.—we find numerous varieties of the 1 a., in all sorts of indescribable shades, from grey to green and greenish brown, and an 8 a. in lilac, which we have no doubt is an entirely fancy article. The prices asked for these delectable things appear to be also of a distinctly fancy nature, and we can assure our readers that Cashmere stamps are to be got cheaper in London (even at 391, Strand) than from the agent at Srinagar.

Cochin.—*The Ph. J. of India* chronicles a new set of stamps and a post card for this State. There is a different design for each value, all having large numerals in the centre and the inscription "COCHIN ANCHAL," and value in words in English, with, we presume, the equivalent in native characters. They are described as printed on thin wove paper, watermarked with an indistinct device, and perf. 12. The card has the stamp in the right upper corner, and inscriptions on a fancy device, with the instruction in English below it and in Cochine above.

Adhesives. 3 pies, blue.
½ puttan, green.
1 " pink.
2 puttans, purple.

Post Card. 2 pies, black on thick cream wove.

Dhar.—We have received some of the new stamps and stationery for this State, and give illustrations of the post card and the stamp upon the envelopes.

The design of the stamp, which has the same foundation all through, is ingeniously varied according to the purpose for which it is used. For the adhesives it is of plain rectangular shape, for the post cards the corners are cut off, and for the envelope it is further altered by snipping out two little pieces at each side and at top and bottom. In addition to the single cards there are also reply-paid, which have the impression on the first and third page, so that the first half, which



DHAR STATE POST CARD.

संवादा वारा पोस्ट कार्ड.
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.
इस तरफ लिखें बाकी स्थान खाल.



differs from the single in the colour of the impression only, is on lilac, and the second, which has "REPLY" and a corresponding Hindostani word below the rest of the inscription, is on cream.

Post Card. ½+½ a., carmine on lilac and cream.

There is only the one value of the adhesives, printed in horizontal rows of twelve, probably ten rows to the sheet, perhaps more. Part of a sheet before us is watermarked in outline letters and figures "OFFICIAL—100 A I."

Duttia.—The accompanying illustration shows a slightly altered type of the 1 anna stamp, which has appeared, according to *Le T.-P.*, with a rather larger figure of Ganesh in the centre, and the value shifted to the right at foot. From the same journal we learn that the post card with heading commencing "DATIA" exists on white laid, with the two lines of the formula measuring 78 and 90 mm. respectively (as we find them on the card headed "DUTIA"), instead of 75 and 92 mm.

Adhesive. 1 a., black on white laid; altered type.
Post Card. ½ a. " " 168 x 105 mm.



Gwalior.—We are shown a specimen of a $\frac{1}{2}$ a. card with the surcharge at top and bottom of the stamp, and the Arms (which are in *brown*) of quite a different type from those on the ordinary cards. The Snakes are better drawn, and the Sun and whole device larger. We understand that this was obtained from an official source some years ago, and we should suppose it to be an essay.

Poonch.—*The Ph. J. of India* publishes an interesting paper, by Mr. D. P. Masson, upon forgeries of the stamps of this State, with illustrations showing the genuine and forged types side by side. Mr. Masson has found forgeries of all except the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna value, of which it is not improbable that imitations also exist. We gather that the forgeries may be met with in *black* and in colours on various papers, and we recommend our readers to carefully examine any copies that may be offered them.

Newfoundland.—A correspondent kindly sends us a Post Office Notice, showing that this Colony joins the Imperial Penny Postal Union on Christmas Day :—



“POST OFFICE NOTICE.

“Regulation in Amendment of the Post Office Act, 1891, approved by the Governor-in-Council.

“Section 4, of Rules and Regulations of the Post Office Act, 1891, is amended as follows :—

“Provided that letters passing between any place in Newfoundland and the United Kingdom and such of the possessions of the British Empire as may adopt the same rate of postage, shall be at the rate of two cents per half ounce weight.

“To come into force on Christmas Day, the 25th Dec., 1898.

“J. Q. FRASER, P. M. G.

“GENERAL POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S,
N.F.L.D., November 10th, 1898.”

We gather that the 2 c., *orange*, stamps are used up, and the 2 c., *carmine*, same type, will come into use under the new tariff.

New South Wales.—Our publishers have met with a used copy of the 3d., *green*, wmk. double-line “6,” perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, surcharged “O. S.,” in *black*, which they believe to be perfectly genuine.

Official Stamp. 3d., *green*; wmk. “6.”

New Zealand.—We have received the “Inland and Australian” card in blue on *buff*, instead of on *white*, and the letter card with line of perforations rounded at the lower corners, instead of extending to the edges.

Post Card. 1d., blue on *buff*.

Letter Card. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., mauve on *greenish*; perf. E.

Sierra Leone.—The *J. B. F.* announces an envelope and a wrapper, with stamp of the annexed design.

Envelope.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., ultramarine on *white laid*; 133×106 mm.

Wrapper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., *green on buff*; 125×298 mm.



Straits Settlements.—*La R.* chronicles a 5 dollars stamp in the current (1892-96) type, but printed in *orange* with the value in *carmine* on a *green* ground. Other authorities describe it as *yellow* and *carmine*, which seems more likely. Wmk. Crown & CA, perf. 14.

Adhesive. \$5, orange and *carmine* (?)

PART II.

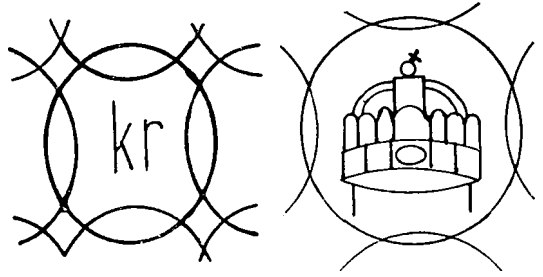
Austria.—We extract from R. Friedl's *Ill. B. Offertenblatt* the following additions to the list of post cards, etc., which we published in June :—

1. “Correspondenz-karte,” 51 mm. long.
 - 2 kr. “(Illyr.)”
 - ” “(Ital.)”
 - ” “(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.)”
 - ” “(Rum.)”
 - ” “(Ruth.)”
 - 2+2 kr. “(Böhm.)”
 - ” “(Ital.)”
 - ” “(Deutsch-Illyr.-Ital.)”
 - ” “(Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.)”
 - ” “(Ruth.)”
 - ” “(Slov.)”

2. “Correspondenz-karte,” 40 mm. long.
 - 2+2 kr. “(Deutsch-Rum.)”

- ! Letter Cards, with German heading, 28 mm. long.
- 3 kr. “(Deutsch-Ital.-Illyr.)”
 - 5 kr. “(Deutsch-Ital.)”
 - ” “(Deutsch-Rum.)”

Hungary.—We give illustrations showing, on a reduced scale, the old and the new watermarks employed here.



Belgium.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the shade of the current 2 c. has been changed, and that the 50 c. is now printed in *black*, to avoid confusion with the 20 c. by artificial light. Our contemporary suggests that another change will doubtless be necessary to render the postmarks more distinct !

Adhesives. 2 c., reddish brown.
50 c., black.

Brazil.—A correspondent very kindly sends us an extract from a Brazilian paper, from which we gather that some of the obsolete Newspaper stamps of 1889 are being used for ordinary postage, with the value altered by means of a surcharge of figures covering those on the upper left and lower right of the original stamps, and the date “1898” upon the word “JORNAL” in the centre. The paper stated that the 50 and 200 reis, *orange-yellow*, were to be thus converted into 100 and 300 reis stamps respectively, and accompanying it was an envelope franked by three copies of the 100 reis, *violet*, with the value raised to 200 reis, as shown in the annexed illustration.



Adhesives. 100, in *violet*, on 50 r., orange-yellow
300 ” 200 r.
200, in *black*, on 100 r., *violet*.

China.—The new issue is coming out gradually; we have the 4 c. this month in the type of the other low values, and with the usual varieties of perforation.

Adhesive. 4 c., chestnut-brown.

Crete.—Just as we are going to press we have received some curious stamps, which purport to have been issued for this island, and which a correspondent sends us as “the latest instance of the rapid organizing power of British officers abroad.” We only trust that philately will not be too rapidly organized in aid of the finances of Crete; but as one issue is already obsolete, a second is at the point of becoming so, and a third is promised to celebrate the arrival of Prince George, we fear the worst. The first type consists of inscriptions in four lines in Greek, which have been translated for us as “Temporary—Post Off.—of Eracleon—paras 20,” the lettering being in white on a more or less solid ground of colour, and the stamps imperforate. The second

is more pretentious, having the value in two lines in the centre, surrounded by a circular band, bearing the first three lines of the inscription of the first issue, the whole being enclosed in a square frame of Greek pattern, with fancy ornaments in the spandrels. This is on bluish white paper; perf. 11½.

Adhesives. 20 paras, mauve; imperf.
10 " blue; perf. 11½.
20 " green "

Egypt.—Sudan.—We have received some of the Telegraph Stamps, and they are so pretty that we cannot refrain from chronicling them, especially as we believe they ought to come into the British portion of the Catalogue, under the heading, "Military Telegraphs." The design shows a long train of camels in an oblong frame, but whether that is intended to indicate the swiftness with which messages are transmitted in those parts, or whether the telegraph boys are mounted on camels, we do not know. The stamps are printed in two colours, that of the centre being the first given in the list. The 10 piastres is watermarked with the Crescent and Star twice on each stamp, and the other values with quatrefoils. The stamps have a line of perforations vertically down the centre to enable them to be torn in half when placed on the forms, and the sheets have the inscription, "SUDAN MILITARY TELEGRAPHS," in the margin, in the colour of the centre of the stamp. We have since seen the 1 piastre stamp with the Crescent and Star watermark. All are perf. 14.



Mr. Cohen informs us that the 2 and 5 piastres also exist with the Crescent and Star watermark.

Telegraph Stamps.

- 5 mil., brown and mauve; *wmk. Quatrefoils.*
- 1 piast., black and carmine "
- 2 " green and brown "
- 5 " mauve and black "
- 1 " black and carmine " *Crescent and Star.*
- 10 " carmine and green " "

France.—*Le T. P.* states that the two varieties of type of the current design are now found together on the sheets of the 10 c. stamps. The complete sheets of 300 stamps are composed of twelve blocks of 25, in three horizontal rows of four blocks. The right-hand half of the sheet contains six blocks, all of Type I., the left-hand half has two blocks of Type I. at the bottom, and the other four blocks of Type II.

La R. Ph. F. states that the date of impression is now indicated on the wrappers in the same manner as upon the post cards, the figures being placed at the right side of the stamp. The earliest date seen is "802," meaning the second week of 1898.

Mons. Th. Lemaire has very kindly sent us a set of the Pneumatic Post stationery, of which we are now able to give a more detailed description than has yet appeared here. The formula on all is headed "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE—POSTES ET TELEGRAPHES—ENVELOPPE" (or "CARTE") "PNEUMATIQUE," or on the letter cards, "CARTE PNEUMATIQUE FERMÉE." There is an instruction at the left, stating the limits within which the post operates. The envelope has the tariff on the upper flap, and instructions on the side flaps; it is of *azure* wove paper, 145 × 86 mm. The post card has the date in the right lower corner—817 on the copy before us (does this form of the card exist without the date?); the reply-paid card we have not seen. The letter card also has the date 652, but in the left lower corner; probably this only exists with the date; it is perf. I. The letter card with prepaid reply is not dated, and is still perf. F. We have seen it stated that some alteration has been made in the tariff, and that a portion of the instruction on the letter cards has been struck out, but this is not the case with the copies sent us.

Germany.—*South-West Africa.*—*Le T. P.* tells us that the surcharge upon the stamps and post cards has been modified so as to read "Deutsch-Sudwestafrika," instead of "Deutsch-Sudwest-Afrika." An economy of a hyphen.

Guatemala.—We give illustrations showing the surcharged varieties chronicled last month. We have since received four more values of the long upright type, all



converted into 1 c. or 2 c. postage stamps by a similar surcharge.

Adhesives. 1 c., in red, on 10 c., blue-green.
2 c. " on 5 c., mauve.
2 c. " on 10 c., blue-green.
2 c., in black, on 25 c., red.
2 c., in red, on 50 c., deep blue.

The stamps thus disfigured are well engraved in *taille-douce*, we should suppose from the perforations by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons. Presumably there was very little demand for these as fiscals.

Hayti.—We have received the new stamps, which we chronicled from hearsay last month, and we give an amended list below. They are of large rectangular shape, as shown in the illustrations. The 4 c., 8 c., 10 c., and 15 c. bear the



Arms, and the other values the portrait of the President. Perf. 12.

Adhesives. 1 c., deep blue. 8 c., carmine.
2 c., dull orange. 10 c., orange.
3 c., green. 15 c., olive-grey.
4 c., dull red. 20 c., grey-black.
5 c., brown. \$1, lilac.
7 c., grey-lilac.

On the last of the list the value is given as "1 gourde." We understand that a calabash of rum is the unit of currency. We hear that there is a 50 c. value besides, but this we have not yet seen.

We have to make some corrections of the colours of the Unpaid Letter stamps, which we find to be as follows: 2 c., blue-black; 5 c., brown-red; 10 c., orange; and 50 c., grey.

We have also a set of six post cards, with the stamp bearing the portrait of the President in the right upper corner, and the Arms in the left. Each card is on a different-coloured material, and the double cards have the impression on the first and fourth pages. Size 130 × 86 mm.

Post Cards. 1 c., blue on white.
1+1 c., grey.
2 c., orange on rose.
2+2 c., pale lilac.
3 c., green on cream.
3+3 c., mauve.

Until recently this Republic was looked upon as of the highest respectability, from the philatelic point of view, and there are some varieties of the early issues that are of considerable interest and rarity. A correspondent sends us a list of minor variations of some of the more recent types, which perhaps are also worthy of note:—

1891. The 5 c. exists with large and small numerals. One stamp on each sheet of each value shows an accent over the "E" of "CENT," and another shows an accent over the "T." Eight stamps on every sheet have a mark like a hyphen between the "Q" and "U" of "REPUBLIQUE."

1893-95. The 7 c. is found on thick and thin paper, and in two distinct varieties of red.

The same type re-engraved. There are varieties with a period after "CENT.," in the third and eighth rows of each sheet; the 3 c. exists imperf. vertically, both with and without stop, and the 7 c. doubly perf. horizontally. We can add the 7 c., brown, imperf. vertically, of which our publishers have found an entire sheet among stock recently received from the Post Office.

Mexico.—We have received the whole of the current series, up to 1 peso, printed upon the greyish, unwatermarked paper. We therefore add the following to the list:—

- Adhesives. 4 c., orange.
10 c., pink.
12 c., olive-brown.
20 c., rose-red.
50 c., mauve.
1 p., deep brown.

MOROCCO.—*Fes-Mesquines*.—We have received the Unpaid Letter labels for this Service, and find that the colours of some of the values should be described as follows: 10 c., green and rose; 20 c., rose and pale brown; 30 c., pale brown and mauve; 40 c., lilac-pink and brown; 50 c., brown and violet; 60 c., violet and red-brown.

Tanger and El Kazar.—A correspondent at the latter of these places assures us that there is no occasion for a line of steamers between them, El Kazar being 25 miles inland! We gather also that the stamps recently chronicled are quite unknown at that place.

Peru.—Messrs. Williams & Co. tell us that ordinary 5 c. stamps having run short at Lima in October, the 5 c. Unpaid Letter stamps, surcharged "DEFICIT," were employed for prepayment of postage. According to our informants these stamps were surcharged "EXPENDIO LIMA," in a circle, for this purpose; but the specimens before us, on the original covers, show that this was applied as a kind of obliteration after the stamps were affixed. We should gather that if these are not fancy articles altogether, they were always put on in the Post Office, and obliterated in this way to show that postage was not to be collected on the letters bearing them.

We have since learned, from the same source, that Unpaid Letter as well as ordinary stamps of the values of 5 and 10 sales have been ordered; also that some forty varieties of Pictorial Post Cards, of the values 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., and 4 c., are shortly to be issued. We do not know whether there are to be forty different views, repeated with each value, but we think it very likely. Our readers know our views on the subject of these fancy issues; we need not repeat them here.

Portugal.—*St. Thomas and Prince Islands*.—A correspondent shows us the 25 reis, mauve, of 1887, surcharged "2½ RS." (Type 6 in the Catalogue), in green. We chronicled this with a black surcharge, type unknown, on the authority of a contemporary. Perhaps the description given above is the correct one, or do both varieties exist?

Adhesive 2½ RS., in green, on 25 r., mauve.

Russia.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles an advertisement Letter Sheet, or Letter Card, the address side of which is shown in the accompanying illustration, which is impressed with a 7 kop. stamp, and sold at 5 kopecks, the profits from the advertisements going to the Founding Hospital, founded by the Empress Marie (wife of Paul I.).

Letter Sheet. 7 kop., blue on white wove.

Бланкъ этотъ продается повсюду за 5 коп.



ЗАКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО

СЪ ОБЪЯВЛЕНИЯМИ



Указомъ Высшаго почтамта отъ 10-го декабря 1898 года Высшаго почтамта Императорскаго МАРКА.

Russian Locals.—*Griazovets*.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles a new value, of the accompanying design, printed on surface-coloured paper, and perf. 11½.

Adhesive. 1 kop., black on orange.

Ossa.—*Le T.-P.* says that the 2 kop. stamp, size 17½ × 24 mm., has appeared in a new colour. We suppose this is the type of the stamp to which we alluded last month, which had then only just reached us in green.

Adhesive. 2 kop., vermilion.



Servia.—The *I. B. J.* chronicles a double card, perforated along the fold, with a 10 paras stamp impressed on one half only. Is this a 5 + 5 paras card in disguise, or a stamped formula of some entirely different nature? We pause for a reply.

Spain.—*Fernando Po*.—We are shown the 10 c., lake, of 1895, surcharged with Type III. in blue, and postmarked "JUN. 95"; also the same surcharge struck in mauve upon a letter, but evidently to denote postage paid over the counter, as the postmark over it is in exactly the same tint. This was used in August, 1895. Our correspondent adds that he was told that Fernando Po was almost entirely destitute of stamps for some five years—1891-95!

Messrs. A. Smith and Son send us the 10 c. fiscal, with the same type of surcharge as that which we described last month, but running from top to bottom, and printed in black.

Adhesives. 50 c. de pesa, in blue, on 10 c., lake.
15 c. de peso, in black, on 10 c., green.

Porto Rico.—We have received what we believe to be really the final set of surcharged stamps of this place, under Spanish rule, being a series of ten values of the 1890 type overprinted "HABILITADO — 17 — OCTUBRE — 1898" within a rectangular frame. This, we are told, was the last day of Spanish rule in the island, and unless they were issued before that date, with the surcharge to show up to what day they could be used, we should be almost inclined to suppose that this overprinting was unnecessary, except for the purpose of finally clearing out the stock, which we trust has now been done. The following list gives the number of each value stated to have been thus disfigured:—



- | | | |
|--------|-------|----------------------------|
| 20,000 | ¼ m. | violet; carmine surcharge. |
| 15,000 | 1 m. | lilac-brown " |
| 15,000 | 2 m. | green " |
| 8,000 | 4 m. | blue-green; black " |
| 5,000 | ½ c. | green " |
| (?) | 8 c. | brown; carmine " |
| 4,000 | 10 c. | pink; black " |
| 6,000 | 20 c. | mauve; carmine " |
| 1,000 | 40 c. | red; black " |
| 1,000 | 80 c. | black; carmine " |

Since writing the above we have been informed that these varieties are of a purely speculative nature. We therefore advise our readers not to invest in them until their character has been rehabilitated, if such can be done.

United States.—We learn from the *Weekly S. N.* that the 1 + 1 c. card has appeared in a new form, the frame being removed, and the depth reduced to 83 mm.

Post Card. 1 + 1 c., black on cream; 140 × 83 mm.

Uruguay.—*Le T.-P.* states that the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 1 c., *bistre*, has been reported to exist with surcharge inverted. We give an illustration of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamp of last month.



Venezuela.—A correspondent at Cartagena, in the Republic of Colombia, tells us that he possesses three covers which came from Rubio, in Venezuela, each made out of a sheet of paper watermarked with the Venezuelan Arms, and bearing the following inscription in manuscript: "*De Rubio para Cartagena—No hay estampillas de correos de 5 céntimos—Rubio Agosto 16*" (and other dates) "*de 1898—El Agente y Admor. E. Ramirez.*" He adds that a postmark was struck over these inscriptions; but, even if it can be shown that the covers thus inscribed were sold as stamped wrappers or envelopes, we doubt whether they will be considered of any great philatelic interest or value.

for. We have no machine here to stamp them properly; we have got them prepared like ordinary tickets by means of the printing press for anyhow carrying on business. However, we send a sample of each class for your satisfaction, without charging anything for them. We return the note registered at our own expense.

"Yours faithfully,

(Signature illegible),

"Private Secretary to H.H. the Chief of Bamra."

The stamps enclosed were one of each value of the first issue. On receipt of this letter Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. at once wrote off again, enclosing cash, and begging that the stamps might be sent. In reply they received fifty-nine stamps of the first issue—viz., three $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, twenty-eight $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, fifteen 1 anna, eight 2 annas, three 4 annas, and two 8 annas, and about 800 of the various values of the second issue, together with a letter, from which the following is an extract:—

"Bamra, 5.8.90.

"Dear Sir,—I received your kind letter of 3rd July, 1890, and know that you want postage stamps used in the Bamra State to value of —. The postage stamps sent you as samples are no longer in use in the State, for H.H. the Rajah has been pleased to change them into new form. I therefore have herewith sent you such numbers of each kind of stamps as are equal in value," etc. etc.

Now I think that these letters are sufficient, even if there were no further evidence, to disprove the assertion that has since been made to the effect that the stamps of Bamra were produced solely and entirely for sale to unwary collectors, and that they never had any postal use at all. I do not doubt that almost all the higher values of the first issue went into the hands of collectors and dealers, and that all but a very small proportion of subsequent supplies of all values went the same way. We know also that, since the State Post Office was absorbed by that of British India (and I gather that there must have been a State Post Office to be absorbed), remainders and perhaps reprints have been on sale in the State; but the fact remains that in the early part of 1890 the Bamra authorities refused to supply their stamps to an English dealer, and actually returned his money, which they would certainly not have done if the one object of issuing the stamps was to raise money in this very way.

Again, if the stamps were made solely for sale to collectors, where have the stocks of the various values of the first issue gone? It may be taken for granted that at least as many copies of the lower values were printed as of the higher, as it would be evident to anyone who knew enough of stamp-dealing to get up such an issue that the former would be more saleable than the latter. If the stamps all went into the hands of collectors and dealers they would be there still, and, considering the reputation that Bamra has since obtained, they would be a drug in the market. As a matter of fact, all the values are scarce—in the genuine original type—and, in my experience, the scarcest of all is the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, and the next scarcest the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, the very value that would have been used most. The only value of which I ever had an opportunity of purchasing an entire sheet was the 8 annas, and I much regret now that I neglected that opportunity, in the belief that entire sheets would probably be plentiful later on.

Mons. Moens could only obtain sheets of the 1 a., 2 a., 4 a., and 8 a., for illustration in the last edition of his catalogue; of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. he was not able to obtain a sheet for reproduction, though he states, probably correctly, that the sheets of that value contained ninety-six varieties; of the original edition of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. he had no knowledge, and it

THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 78.)

BAMRA.

THIS State is attached to the Sambalpur District, Central Provinces, and lies between 20° 8' and 22° 11' N. Lat., and between 84° 10' and 85° 15' E. Long. Its area is 1988 square miles, and its population about 54,000. It is not a State of any great importance, and it is perhaps for that reason that its issues were so numerous during the few years that it is supposed to have possessed a State Post Office.

From the philatelic point of view Bamra is the very opposite of Alwar; there have even been doubts as to whether any of its stamps ever did postal duty at all, and there is no doubt whatever that they were issued in a most unnecessary profusion, both of values and varieties.

Bamra and its stamps appear to have first come under the notice of collectors in February, 1890, when the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* chronicled the 4 and 8 annas of the first issue, and it is worthy of remark that the lower values were not noted till a few months later, being first described, as far as I can ascertain, in *Le Timbre-Poste* for August of that year.

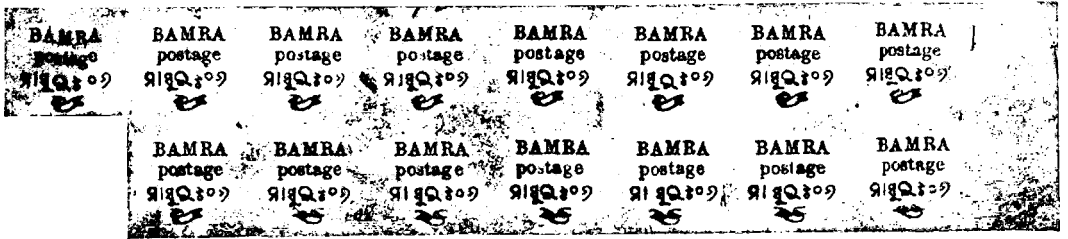
In the meantime Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. had written out to Bamra for a supply of the stamps, and the correspondence which passed between the firm and the Bamra authorities has so important a bearing upon the question of the *bona fides* of those authorities in issuing the stamps, that I have no hesitation in reproducing it here, although it has been already published in the *Monthly Journal* for October, 1890. The letter asking for a supply of stamps was despatched on February 28th, 1890, and enclosed a remittance of about £10; the reply was as follows:—

"The 21st April, 1890,

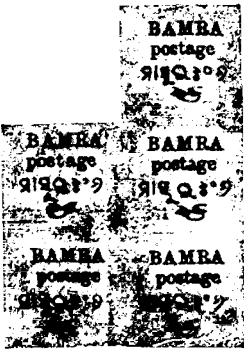
"Font-Mogar, Bamra, C.P.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of 28th Feb., 1890, I have the honour to say that the postage stamps in the Bamra Feudatory State are not worth the purpose you want them

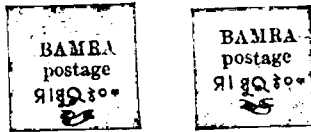
BAMRA. FIRST ISSUE.



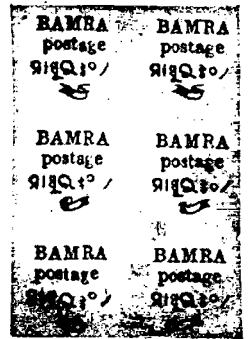
1/2 anna. A.



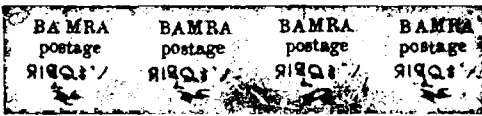
1/2 anna. B.



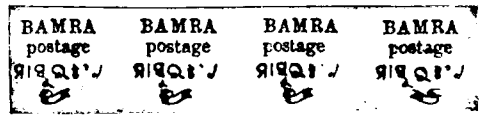
1/2 anna.



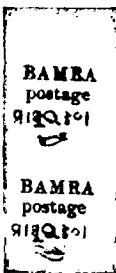
1 anna. A.



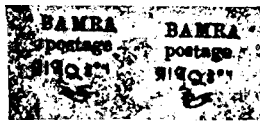
1 anna. B.



2 annas.

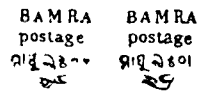


4 annas.



8 annas.

REPRINTS.



1/2 anna. 4 annas.

is not included in his catalogue at all, that value only appearing with the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., as a second edition of the first issue. This second edition of these two values had evidently not been printed off when the letter of the 5th August was despatched, as it was first described in *Le Timbre-Poste* of December, 1890, as just received. Each value is printed in blocks of eight varieties, four horizontal pairs (Mons. Moens says sixteen varieties, but there are really only eight, the upper half of his blocks of sixteen being identical with the lower). I have no doubt whatever that this printing in small blocks took place after the second type had been adopted, and I therefore class these with the later reprints in blocks of 20, which they resemble in a certain point that I shall describe afterwards; at any rate, we have the fact that the original printing of the lowest value had almost entirely disappeared within less than twelve months after the first announcement of the existence of the stamps, and that entire sheets of the same printing of the next lowest value had also gone, and I repeat the question: If these stamps were made solely for speculative purposes, where have they gone? where are the dealers who have ever had any considerable stock of them? and where are the collectors who possess them now?

In regard to the subsequent issues, I have already stated my belief that they were sold principally to collectors; the correspondence quoted above no doubt helped to open the eyes of the Bamra authorities, and I do not suppose that they ever returned any more remittances. But if the first issue was made for postal use, as its history seems to show, we must suppose that the later issues had some legitimate excuse also. The Post Office was taken over by the Imperial authorities in 1894, and although I have seen sheets that were imported lately, I have not seen any fresh varieties of the setting since that year; I cannot affirm, therefore, that any reprints of the second type exist. Probably there was a large stock of remainders, and the demand for Bamra stamps has not been very large during the last few years.

On the plate which accompanies this paper are given the following:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna. A. This shows Nos. 5 to 12 of the top row and Nos. 6 to 12 of the second row of the sheet of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna. B. This consists probably of No. 10 in the 5th row and Nos. 9 and 10 in the 6th and 7th rows of the same sheet.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna. These are two single specimens in the collection of Mons. Ph. La Rénotière, who very kindly sent photographs of them for use in this paper. The first I have not been able to identify; the second is, I believe, No. 11 in the second row.

1 anna. A. These are Nos. 6 and 7 in the 3rd, 4th, and 5th rows.

1 anna. B. Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the 8th row, No. 4 showing the scroll inverted.

2 annas. These are Nos. 7 to 10 in the 6th row.

4 annas. No. 12 in the 1st and 2nd rows.

8 annas. Nos. 11 and 12 in the 8th row.

Reprints.—The full-size illustrations of these, which I intended to give, having unfortunately not arrived in time, I have inserted the reduced blocks of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 4 annas which have been used in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue. These show sufficiently clearly the form of the fourth character, which distinguishes the reprints from the originals.

FIRST ISSUE.

End of 1889.

As the stamps were chronicled in a German magazine as early as February, 1890, they must have been issued before the commencement of that year. The design is a very simple one, consisting merely of an inscription in three lines, with a kind of scroll ornament below; there is no frame to it, and there are not even lines to separate the stamps from one another on the sheet.



4 annas.

The third line of the inscription, according to Dr. Legrand's pamphlet on *Oriental Alphabets and Figures*, is in *Ourya* characters—the stamps of Bamra being the only ones upon which those characters are found. Reading them from left to right, the first four characters form, I believe, the word *masul*, the letter *u* being indicated by the little curl at the foot of the third character; this word commences the inscription upon all the circular stamps of Afghanistan, and is there translated as *Revenue*, it may probably be taken here as equivalent to the word "postage." Following these characters is one somewhat resembling a written letter "z," which appears to be the *Ourya* ι , and then a small circle, both of which probably indicate a value, as the former is the first character of the word for *rupee* on the next issue; last of all is a figure.

On the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna the figure resembles an italic "n"; it is a figure "3," and denotes no doubt 3 *pies*. Similarly the last character on the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna is a figure "6," and denotes 6 *pies*. On the 1 anna there is a slanting stroke, presumably a figure "1," but as far as I can gather it might as well mean 1 *pie* as 1 *anna*, and the same is the case with the 2 annas, the character on which is a minute figure "2," somewhat like our own figure, but turned down on its face, as it were, and with a very long tail. On the 4 annas is a vertical stroke, I believe denoting $\frac{1}{2}$ (rupee); on the 8 annas the character resembles our figure "9," but with the top broken, it is like the Turkish (Arabic) figure for 6 (۶), but it might possibly be the 8 (۸) with the right-hand stroke placed vertically. In any case the notation appears to be not quite consistent, as the characters for 3 and 6 denote *pies*, while the characters for 1 and 2 (and perhaps 8) denote annas, and 4 annas are given as $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee.

The stamps are type-set, and there are of course as many varieties of type as there are stamps on the sheet. An examination of the plates showing entire sheets, given in Mons. Moens' catalogue, shows that the same setting was employed for the various values, although there was not the same number of stamps upon all the sheets. Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna the number is not known, as no collector appears to have seen an entire sheet or even a large block. Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna Mons. Moens says the sheets contained 96 stamps, in twelve vertical rows of eight; he does not give an illustration of this sheet, but block A on the plate accompanying this paper shows a portion of the upper two rows of a sheet of this value, including the upper stamps of the 11th and 12th vertical rows, which are missing in some of the other values; I have therefore no doubt that the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna was in full sheets of 96. Of the 1 anna the sheets appear to have contained only 72, vertical rows 1 to 9 of the setting; the 2 annas value was in sheets of 80, rows 1 to 10; and the 4 and 8 annas were in sheets of 96.

Why the sheets thus varied in size I am unable to guess, but I have a horizontal pair of the 2 annas, with a wide margin at the side showing a colourless impression of two more stamps, indicating that the full setting was there, but that the last two vertical rows were not inked. One of these colourless impressions appears to have the value

6 (pies), and if this is so it shows that, for some reason or another, only part of the setting had had the value altered to 2 (annas).

It will be noticed that the illustrations show that two distinct varieties of the scroll ornament at foot were employed: one with the long end to the right, and the other with the long end to the left; these are mixed up quite irregularly on the sheet, there being 50 of those with the long end to right (including one that is upside down), and 46 of the other kind.

Another variation is more regular: looking at the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps of block A, we see that the third character from the left, resembling an inverted letter "g," has the upper and lower loops about the same size, the little curl below it is joined to it, and the sixth character is a circle of fair size. Turning then to block B of the same value, we find that the single stamp at the top resembles those in block A; whilst on the others the third character has a very large top loop, the curl below it is more or less separated from it, and the circle is very minute. These peculiarities of the third and sixth characters generally go together, though there are a few stamps on the sheet that have the first variety of the "g" with the small circle, and both varieties of circle sometimes failed to print either entirely or in part. The upper five horizontal rows all show the first variety of "g," and the lower three rows all show the character with large top loop.

The fourth stamp in the last horizontal row has the first variety of scroll turned upside down, as in the third stamp in strip B of the 1 anna.

The above variations occur in the same identical positions on the sheets of all the values, so far as they are known.

The first stamp in the fifth horizontal row of the 1 anna sheet has "postaðe," with the letter "g" upside down; this error does not occur in the higher values, and I do not know of its existence in the lower.

The third stamp in the bottom row of the 2, 4, and 8 annas sheets has "postge" for "postage"; this does not occur in the 1 anna sheet, and is not known in the lower values.

I do not think these errors give us much clue as to the order in which the various values were printed, but the inverted letter would perhaps be more likely to be corrected than the omission of a letter by a printer who knew but little of English, and the "a" may have dropped out when changing the value after the printing of the 1 anna.

There are also minor variations, irregularities in the position and spacing of the letters, etc., but these are simply due to loosening of the type, and may not even have existed on all the sheets of the same value. In any case they are hardly worthy of notice, as there was only one setting of this issue, and they, therefore, do not form distinguishing marks of various printings.

The stamps were, I need not say, imperforate, and were all printed in black on ordinary coloured wove paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black on yellow (3 pies).
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " rose (6 pies).
1 " " deep blue.
2 annas " green.
4 " " yellow ($\frac{1}{4}$ rupee ?)
8 " " rose.

Varieties found in all the values:—

- Scroll with long end to right.
- Scroll " " left.
- Scroll inverted (probably on all).
- Third character with small top.
- Third " " large top.

Error, "postaðe."

1 anna, black on deep blue.

Error, "postge."

2 annas, black on green.
4 " " yellow.
8 " " rose.

Reprints, or rather resettings, of this type appear to have been made very shortly after the supply of the original issue was exhausted; in fact, there is a question, as I have previously stated, whether one of these resettings did not take place before the second issue came out, in which case it would form a second edition of the first issue. For my own part, however, I have no doubt that the printing of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to which I refer was a reprinting, *i.e.*, that it was made after the second issue had appeared; and I think that if Mons. Moens had met with copies of the original printing of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna he would agree with me upon this point. For upon this the whole question turns. One specimen of each of the six values was sent to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. in April, 1890, and some more specimens of each value were sent to them in August of the same year. The second lot contained, no doubt, all that were then left of the first issue, as by far the greater part of the consignment consisted of stamps of the second issue; the stamps sent in August I had an opportunity of examining, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps were certainly of the original setting which I have described above, and so, to the best of my belief, were the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps also: there were certainly both varieties of the scroll in this value. The two specimens in the collection of Mons. La Rénoitière show all the characteristics of the original setting, and I have no doubt were some of those to which I have just alluded.

The small blocks of 16 (8 varieties printed twice) were not heard of until some months later, when a certain supply of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna of this setting was received. Mons. Moens suggests that this was the first setting of these values (the only one of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna), and that the large sheets were a second edition; but if so, how are we to account for the fact that none of the sheets of the small setting were sent over in August, 1890? Moreover, all the stamps in these blocks of 16 show a certain feature which is never found on the large sheets, but which is characteristic of the acknowledged reprints, in blocks of 20, which appeared a little later.

This distinguishing point is the shape of the fourth character in the native inscription. This character looks something like an insect, with a round back, three legs below and a tail to the right; on every stamp in the large sheets the tail is quite distinct, sticking out behind (to the right) and slanting slightly downwards, while the legs are less distinct, it being difficult without a magnifying-glass to say whether there are two or three. On every stamp on the sheets of 16 and 20 this character has quite a different form; the tail is hardly perceptible, except as pointing downwards, while the three legs are distinct and visible. This character may fairly be said to belong to a different fount from the other, and to my mind it connects these two printings together and stamps both as reprints.

We have first then the resetting of September (?), 1890, printed in panes of 16, each consisting of two blocks of 8 varieties (four horizontal pairs) placed one above the other. The scrolls all have the long end to the right. In the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. the third character always has a large top, and there are no errors. In the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna No. 5, only, has the third character with small top, and No. 7 has "RAMRA" for "BAMRA." The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. is on yellow and the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on rose, as before.

Then we have the resetting of 1891, first described in this magazine in June of that year. All the values are repre-

sented here, in blocks of 20 varieties (five horizontal rows of four). The scrolls all have the long end to the left. In the ½ a. Nos. 1, 4, 7, 10, 11, 18 and 19 have the third character with large top; in the other values Nos. 1, 4 and 18, only, have this form of character. No. 7, on all except the ½ a., has the first letter of the name inverted, thus—"gAMRA"; and No. 10 on the ½ a. has the last two letters of that word inverted and backwards—"BAMVYU." The papers are similar to those of the originals, but the ½ a. and 8 a. are on *bright rose*.

SECOND ISSUE.

1st Setting. July (?), 1890.

The supply sent with the letter of the 5th August, to which I have alluded, consisted almost entirely of stamps of the issue now to be described; it may be assumed they had come into use in the course of the previous month, although a few copies of the earlier stamps were still left.

The design, as shown in the illustrations, is rather more elaborate than before, though still type-set, and consisting



for the most part of inscriptions. It is of square shape, with a thick outer line, and thin lines dividing the inside space into labels or compartments. At the left is "BAMRA," in capitals, at the top "Feudatory," with initial capital, at the right "STATE," in capitals, at the bottom the value in English, in words, the first word only having an initial capital (except in the "One Rupee"). The central space is divided into three horizontal compartments, in the upper one of which is the word "Postage" (in this issue always with a capital "P"), in the centre a scroll ornament, varying in size and shape, and in the lower the value in Ourya characters.

The value is indicated thus in the native inscription:—

- On the ½ anna, *ek pisa* (one pice),
- " ¾ " *doui pisa* (two pice),
- " 1 " *ek ana* (one anna),
- " 2 annas, *doui ana* (two annas),
- " 4 " *tchari ana* (four "),
- " 8 " *ath ana* (eight ");

and on the 1 rupee, *ek* (one) followed by the character for "t" which is found on the first type, and by another character which I cannot recognize in Dr. Legrand's alphabet; but there can be no doubt that these characters denote *rupee* in some form.

There are, of course, as many minor varieties of type as there are stamps on the sheet, in this and in all the subsequent printings of the same design; but, although it is possible, by comparison with entire sheets, to identify single copies of the stamps, still the varieties generally can only be regarded as varieties of a single design, and it is not possible to give a general description of each setting which would enable a collector to distinguish every variety of that setting from any variety of another setting. At the same time there are varieties that are peculiar to a certain setting or settings; for instance, there is one size of the scroll ornament that is only found in the first setting, there is another only found in the first and second, a third that is not found in either the first or second setting, and a fourth which runs through them all; and there are, naturally, errors which only occur in certain settings. The descrip-

tions that I propose to give of the varieties of the scroll ornaments and their arrangement will serve to identify blocks of the different settings; the descriptions of the errors will identify individual stamps.

(To be continued.)

PIONEER POSTS 'IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

LYING to the west and north-west of the Australian continent is the vast Pacific Ocean, dotted over with islands, grouped and scattered, thickly populated by the Polynesian, Micronesian, and Papuan races, in all their marvellous diversity of colour and type. Red, brown, or black, curly or straight haired, savage and ignorant, or peaceful and advanced in culture, they form an endless subject for study by the ethnologist. To the philatelist, however, these islands are interesting only in so far as the advance of civilization and European settlement has led to the issue of postage stamps—articles of very little practical use to the aboriginal inhabitants.

We are all familiar with the issues of Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, the Cook Islands Federation, New Caledonia, etc.; but it is with the more recent developments and the philatelic future of these islands that I intend to deal in this paper. I have lately visited that part of the Western Pacific comprising New Britain, the Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz, Banks, and New Hebrides Islands, and it may perhaps interest the members of our cult to hear what is going on there in direct connection with their study.

In 1885-86 the late Prince Bismarck extended the sphere of German influence and colonization to a part of New Guinea, to New Britain, New Ireland, the Duke of York Group, and a large section of the Solomon Group. He at once renamed some of the newly-acquired territory, giving to the portion of New Guinea the name of Kaiser Wilhelmsland, in honour of his master Kaiser Wilhelm I.; New Britain he renamed Neu Pommern; New Ireland was rechristened Neu Mecklenbourg, and the Duke of York Islands were collectively styled Neu Lauenbourg, the three latter sections being placed under the comprehensive title of the Bismarck Archipelago. The Solomons (Buka, Bougainville, Choiseul, and Ysabel) remained unaltered, possibly because there was nothing English about their nomenclature. It is somewhat of a reflection upon the originality of the godfather, however, that he could not find anything more appropriate and novel than the "Neu" combinations he inflicted on those he saw fit to rename.

It is rather remarkable that, in issuing a series of colonial stamps for use in these possessions, the name "Deutsch Neu Guinea" should have been selected instead of Kaiser Wilhelmsland; but so it is, and during the past few months the Imperial stamps, which were previously used in all their simplicity, have been adorned (?) with a diagonal inscription in black which informs the world that they emanate from that remote part of the Kaiser's dominions.

In August last the first supply of the surcharged stamps reached Herbertshöhe, the principal settlement of Neu Pommern, the values including 5, 10, 20, and 50 pfennig. The 3 and 25 pf., the 2 marks, and the postal stationery have not found their way there yet, and it is even doubtful whether the 2 marks stamp will be surcharged, as it is very

seldom required. I have seen the 25 pf. with the surcharge, but as it does not represent any special rate of postage from the Colonies, it may not be brought into use for some time.

The interior postal system throughout these German Colonies is unique, and may fairly lay claim to having anticipated, if not outvied, Mr. Henniker Heaton's postal paradise. It is absolutely free! No postage is charged on letters, whether ordinary or registered, newspapers, packets, or value-payable parcels. The reason for this Utopian state of affairs is not far to seek. The whole territory is included in the charter of the German New Guinea Company, and it is in order to encourage the development of the country that every facility for intercommunication is placed within the reach of the residents. There are three Post Offices—Stephansort, in Kaiser Wilhelmsland, where the Landeshauptmann or Governor resides; Herbertshöhe, and Matupi in Neu Pommern. In addition to these places, which have fully-equipped offices, posting boxes, and officials in charge, every mission and trading station is regarded as a branch or receiving office, the missionary or trader being expected to despatch, receive, and distribute all mail matter handed to him without fee or reward. The officials at Stephansort and Herbertshöhe Post Offices are appointed by the Imperial Government, but paid by the New Guinea Company, and perform their postal duties in conjunction with the others to which they are appointed.

Dr. Hahl, the Deputy or Lieutenant-Governor, who resides at Herbertshöhe, and administers the affairs of the Bismarck Archipelago, informed me that he is enabled to maintain this free postal system at no cost beyond the small item of stationery. The Company's officials do not receive any extra salary for performing postal duty, and all vessels—warships or traders—are required to carry the mails free to and from whatever port within the territory they may be sailing. Should the masters of the traders raise any objections—well, there are certain formalities in the way of issuing clearance papers, bills of health, etc., that may be delayed for a while, to the financial loss of the owners, so that, on the whole little difficulty is experienced in securing the required free conveyance of the mail-bags.

For all correspondence addressed to places outside of the German territory the surcharged stamps are used, and Postal Union rates charged.

Further north Germany has another possession—the Marshall Islands—where the Imperial stamps with the diagonal surcharge "Marschall Inseln" are used.

To the south-east of New Britain lie the Solomon Islands, the larger number of which are under British protection. Here a resident Commissioner, Mr. C. M. Woodford, holds the reins of government under Sir John O'Brien, Governor of Fiji, and High Commissioner of the Western Pacific. The European population is at present somewhat limited and scattered, consisting entirely of traders and missionaries. Mr. Woodford is under the disadvantage of having an enormous extent of country to govern with a staff of one European and half a dozen native policemen, and is entirely dependent upon the occasional visits of warships and trading steamers from Sydney to obtain and despatch mails. As he has no steamer of his own, the same vessels have to distribute the mails at the various points of call on their route. Consequently there is, so far, no local postal system, but Mr. Woodford hopes ere long to make more satisfactory arrangements, by which he can establish both a local and a foreign system, accompanied by an issue of postage stamps. At present he cannot collect any postal revenue, as all letters sent from the islands are forwarded either to Sydney or Brisbane, together with the cash to pay postage on to destination.

Early in 1898 H. M. S. *Mohawk* annexed the Santa Cruz

Group, together with the adjacent Reef and Swallow Islands, Tucopia, Utupua, &c. All these, situated from 350 to 450 miles from the southernmost of the Solomon Group, are placed under Mr. Woodford's jurisdiction; and as the white population is steadily increasing the demand for a regular postal system will soon become imperative.

The natives of the Solomons bear an evil reputation. They are by instinct and education head-hunters and cannibals. From the vast collections of skulls that adorn their villages and canoe-houses one might conclude that it would take very little to turn their collecting fervour in the right direction, and lead them into the peaceful paths of philately. Alas! my experience tends to prove that they would be unwilling converts. There being no stamps to collect in the islands, I turned my energies in the direction of accumulating some of the beautiful and varied land-shells that are so plentifully distributed over the group. Hiring a temporarily-reformed head-hunter, I directed him, in the pigeon-English used by the traders, to "look him small sell he stop alonga leaf." After pointing out a sample of my requirements to the kanaka, he very quickly "dropped" to what I wanted, and his keen perception, trained to all kinds of bushcraft, soon enabled him to accumulate quite a large quantity, which he stowed in a leaf-basket skillfully made on the spot. His collection was fully twice as large as mine, though we went over the ground together. On handing his spoil over to me in exchange for a few sticks of tobacco, it could be seen that he was both amused at my objects of search and curious to know their use and ultimate destination.

"What name you look him that pella?" he inquired, "he no good *kaikai*!"*

I explained as well as I could that the terrestrial, air-breathing gasteropod which inhabited each shell would eventually be removed, and the shell itself placed in a cabinet specially constructed for the purpose! It was all in vain, for on joining his comrades he pointed me out as an inexplicable crank, who paid good tobacco for shells, "no good *kaikai*," simply to put them away in a "*bokkis*" (box). The collections of skulls, therefore, cannot be taken as evidences of a true spirit of acquisitiveness, but merely as tending to show how much *kaikai* had been secured and consumed by these cannibals.

To the south-east of the Solomons and Santa Cruz the New Hebrides Group extends for some hundreds of miles. Here civilization has been at work for many years, and the white population numbers 326, in about equal proportions of English and French. These residents are distributed throughout the group, nearly every island having a resident trader and a missionary. On Aneitum and Efate there is quite a community, Vila, the capital "city" of the latter island, boasting no less than three hotels, besides stores and planters' houses. For some years the steamers of the Australasian New Hebrides Co. have been trading between the group and Sydney. As the islands are under the dual control of England and France, there is no local government or administration, and consequently no postal system. There is an agency of the New South Wales Post Office situated at Vila, and all letters from Sydney to the islands, and from there to the outside world, are prepaid by means of New South Wales postage stamps. However, there is a great deal of correspondence between the residents of the different islands, and, in order to facilitate the handling of this mail matter, the Australasian New Hebrides Co. fixed a tariff for the conveyance of interinsular correspondence, and issued 1d. and 2d. stamps for use in prepayment. These stamps are purely local, and confined to the Company's steamers, the French steamers of the Société Française de la Nouvelle

* Why do you look for those fellows? They are no good for food.

Hebrides conveying correspondence to and from Noumea, which is franked by the stamps of New Caledonia and dependencies.

The interisland local stamps obliterated at Port Vila are cancelled with a date-stamp, inscribed "Port Vila Post.—A. N. H. Co., Ltd.," in a circle, and "New—(date)—Hebrides," in three lines in the centre. The letters post-marked on board the steamer are cancelled with a similar, but larger, postmark, lettered "Travelling Post Office."

Far away to the north-east of the New Hebrides lie the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, two large groups not long ago placed under British protection. The time may not be far distant when these will have been developed sufficiently to have a postal system of their own; but it would be of great advantage, both from a postal and philatelic point of view, if the whole of the British possessions in the Western Pacific could be formed into one postal district, under the control of the High Commissioner, and then one set of stamps would suffice for all.

AN INTERESTING ILLUSTRATION OF THE MULREADY COVER.

BY THE EDITOR.

As the readers of this magazine are by this time perhaps more than sufficiently aware, Mulready envelopes and covers and anything connected with them have a special attraction for me, and I therefore trust that they will pardon me for inviting them to share my joy at obtaining a copy of an illustration of the One Penny cover, which, I think, possesses a very especial interest.

A brother philatelist, who is particularly indefatigable in his researches after official notices bearing even remotely upon our hobby, drew my attention some little time back to the fact that, in a volume of United States Senate papers (not a very likely place to look for pictures) there was an illustration of a Mulready cover and a sketch—almost to be termed a caricature—of the Penny adhesive stamp. I consulted the volume in question in the library of the British Museum, to see exactly what the thing was, and then, with the true greed of the enthusiastic collector, turned my attention to obtaining a copy for myself; and this, with the very kind assistance of Mr. Calman and Mr. Luff, of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., I have at last succeeded in doing.

By the end of May, 1840, the month in which stamps were issued in Great Britain, specimens of both the stamps and the envelopes had no doubt reached the United States, together with some account of their introduction and use, and on the 10th of June certain resolutions were laid before the United States Senate, and appeared in the published records as follows:—

"RESOLUTIONS

"SUBMITTED

"By MR. WEBSTER, relative to a reduction of the postage on Letters.

"JUNE 10, 1840.

"Submitted, laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

"Resolved. That the rates of postage charged on letters transmitted by the mails of the United States ought to be reduced.

"Resolved. That it is expedient to inquire into the utility of so altering the present regulations of the Post Office

Department as to connect the use of stamps, or stamped covers, with a large reduction of the rates of postage.

"Extract from a newspaper published in the city of London.

"THE PENNY-POSTAGE STAMPS.

"Yesterday the following notice was issued by the Post Office authorities:—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, April 28, 1840.

"NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

"The Lords of the Treasury having fixed the 6th of May next for the issue of postage stamps, on and after that day all letters written on stamped paper, or enclosed in stamped covers, or having stamps affixed to them, the stamps in every such case being equal in value or amount to the rates of postage now chargeable on such letters, if prepaid, will pass free of postage in whatever part of the United Kingdom they may be posted."

This Notice contains several more paragraphs, but as it has been already published in works upon the stamps of the United Kingdom, I do not think it necessary to repeat the whole of it here.

The newspaper cutting was no doubt attached to the original resolutions, and also, though not referred to directly in the printed report, a specimen of the penny stamp (?) and penny Mulready "cover," as the letter sheets were officially termed. Of these an engraving was made apparently upon a copper plate, traces of the edges of which are visible in the impression before me. The copy of Mulready's design is well executed, but there is a little too much shading inserted in parts. The words, "*POSTAGE ONE PENNY*" are in ordinary italic capitals instead of fancy letters, and the name of the artist, in the left lower corner, is replaced by "*W. J. Stone, Sc. Washn.*," while below the outline at the right is "*Sen. 1 s., 26 c., No. 547.*" corresponding with the letterpress, which is marked,

"26th CONGRESS,—[SENATE.]—[547]."
1st Session.

The tablet below, lettered "POSTAGE," is not so well imitated, but the appearance is fairly reproduced, the letters themselves being shaded with horizontal lines and the ground formed of horizontal and vertical lines crossed. The number is "A 34."

The representation of the stamp, which is shown affixed at the right lower part of the space for the address, is not so elaborate, and it seems likely that it was not copied from the stamp as issued, but from some essay or sketch of the design. The profile is shown, without any shading upon the face or neck, on a ground of horizontal lines, with plain white labels at the sides, and the inscriptions in black on white at the top and bottom; stars in the upper, and "G," "E," in the lower corners.

The rates of postage, etc., carefully copied from the original cover but occupying rather more space, were evidently set up from type and printed at the sides of the design by a second impression.

It may be of interest to add that Mr. Luff made application, in the first instance, to the Superintendent of Documents at Washington, who, on searching the volume of Senate Documents to which I had given a reference, found the resolutions of Mr. Webster, but not the illustration I had described. The official copy, therefore, is incomplete, and I think myself fortunate in having secured a copy of an illustration produced under such exceptional circumstances. This document should also be of some interest to philatelists in the United States, as showing that the issue of stamps was proposed there immediately after their issue over here, though the proposal was not acted upon until a few years later.

THE BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

December 7th to 9th, 1898.

THE members of the Birmingham Philatelic Society have been desirous for some time past of holding an exhibition, but have been prevented from doing so by circumstances over which they had no control. The only suitable room in the city was, however, obtained for a few days in December, and in that took place the first exhibition of stamps ever held in Birmingham to which the public were admitted, although some ten years ago a small exhibit was shown at Victoria Hall, Aston, as a side show in a general exhibition.

Last session we purchased some fifty of the cases that were used in the London Philatelic Exhibition of 1897, and in these were carefully placed as many of the stamps sent in as could be accommodated.

Promptly at 1 p.m. on December 7th the room was ready, although twenty-four hours previously not a stamp was in the frames. The doors were thrown open, and from then until the exhibition closed at 7 p.m. on Friday, the room was never clear of visitors during the allotted hours. Nearly 700 people visited the exhibition, and it is gratifying to note that practically all took a philatelic interest in the exhibits. As it was open free, by ticket or on presentation of address card, we expected to hear some at least prefer "pretty Jubilee sets" to stamps of more philatelic interest, but such was not the case. It attracted a large number of those who had collected, say, twenty years ago, and had scarcely touched their albums since. Many of these brought their old albums with them, in almost every case with the stamps stuck flat down with gum. They quickly recognized the advantages of hinging, and expressed their determination to buy new albums and rearrange their collections.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the exhibition has been the position taken up by the daily press. It may safely be said that we have never had until this week any notice in a Birmingham daily paper that was in any way satisfactory from a philatelic standpoint, and it may be interesting to make a comparison of the following notices from the *Daily Mail*:—

In the *Post* of Dec. 5th, 1884, the following paragraph appeared:—

"THE BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a meeting of gentlemen interested in philately—which means the science of postage stamps—was held for the purpose of forming a society for the exchange of postage stamps, etc. Mr. J. Botteley was elected President, Mr. W. E. Jeff Vice-President, and Mr. C. J. Phillips Hon. Sec."

On this the *Mail*, Dec. 6th, 1884, remarked:—

"Time was when the youngster at school devoted Herculean energies and much pocket-money to the collection of postage stamps. The boy with the premier collection enjoyed an admitted eminence. Stamps of various countries were purchased by the rich boy who had capital at disposal, and bartered to the poor boy for marbles, tops, or equivalent in kind. All this had its day. Then the mind of the boy took a turn, and stamp collecting went out. I thought it was done with entirely long ago. Now I hear, on the contrary, that stamp collecting has developed into a science under the name of Philately, and that this week a society has been formed to meet at an office in Colmore Row for the express purpose of 'studying' and exchanging postage stamps! I should like to know what the next 'Society' will be, and whether in the course of two years there will be any single thing on the terrestrial globe that people will not deem it necessary to organize and associate about."

Daily Mail, Dec. 10th, 1898, has the following, which is not bad from a non-philatelic reporter:—

"BIRMINGHAM AND HER STAMP COLLECTORS.

"There are about £25,000 worth of stamps now on exhibition in this city, under the auspices of the Birmingham Philatelic Society. The fact that the exhibition includes some of the finest specimens in the country suggests that Birmingham, in the matter of philatelic collection, is as favoured as its civic motto indicates. It may not be generally known what a prominent part Birmingham is taking in a hobby which those beyond the spell of its fascination find so difficult to appreciate. But the fact that some countries have found it financially expedient to make stamps simply for collectors, and that many enthusiasts have been acknowledged celebrities, places out of question the legitimate attractiveness of the pursuit. True is it that not without some superficial reason it has been called a craze. But is it? The apologists for the pastime make a strong point when they point out that stamps form a sort of royal road to historical and geographical knowledge. In the process of collecting constant reference to dictionaries is necessary. Again, upon the surface of a stamp are often depicted the fauna, flora, or the physical features of the country of its origin. Moreover, the habit inculcated in any intelligent person develops powers of observing and detecting minute differences in objects which seem superficially identical. The philatelist also grows familiar by degrees with the various processes of engraving, typography, duplication of specimens, embossing, stereotyping, electrotyping, lithography, colour-printing, and paper-making, with its endless diversity of watermarks. Sufficient has been said in justification of a pursuit in which Birmingham, at the present time, commands a leading position. It is fortunate in its presidency. Mr. W. B. Avery, who, up to recently, lived at Edgbaston, and who still occupies a premier position amongst the members, has a collection which cannot be worth less than £50,000. Next to Baron Ferrary, of Paris, he is the most notable and wealthy stamp collector in the world. The Birmingham Society is equally fortunate in its methods of business. Thanks to Mr. G. Johnson, the Secretary and Treasurer, who is responsible for an expeditious method of exchange, the body has effected between its members bargains representing about £20,000, and that without losing or owing a single penny. Such a record is one which few firms could despise. To negotiate commodities to that amount without incurring one bad debt is working in what would be a perfect Elysium to the business man. The reason of the popularity of the Birmingham Society is that, with a thorough guardianship over the roll of membership, and with an excellent system loyally observed, the executive are able, as between member and member, to circulate stamps open to purchase in one packet alone to the value of several thousand pounds. Bargains based on legitimate calculations are also rapidly completed, and it is not surprising that the society, which in 1892 had 26 members, has now 241. Moreover, a splendid connection has been established and is maintained between this country and various parts of the civilized world.

"All of us have fallen victims to the schoolboy craze of stamp collection. We used to paste them in books. Much greater care is taken now, and stamps are so scientifically preserved as to render nearly the whole of them open to thorough investigation. In fact, a stamp in fine condition may be worth £10. Carelessly preserved or seriously marred it may only fetch ten shillings. The exhibition is so full of novelties that space precludes an adequate treatment. Certainly one of the features is a marvellous block of twopenny blues (English) of 1840, which are in an absolutely mint condition, and have been sent by Mr. Mackey, of New Street. A magnificent collection of St. Helenas, belonging to Mr. H. F. Lowe, includes one of those curiosities upon which philatelists place so much value. The specimens in question show how the die for sixpenny stamps has been printed in another colour, and overprinted in black with 'one penny,' to do service as stamps of a lower value: but the stamp under consideration had the overprinting omitted, thus making the sixpence in red instead of blue, and increasing the value from 15s. to £75. Mistakes on the part of the printer are also a rare harvest, and there are some very interesting specimens of singular errors which have multiplied twentyfold or more the value

of certain impressions. The exhibition, as a whole, proves that Birmingham, in stamp collecting as in the majority of things, will not tolerate the occupation of a subordinate position."

All the other papers, for the first time in the history of philately, gave appreciative articles, and as in four cases out of the five they were written by men who knew nothing of philately, it marks a new epoch in Birmingham. The four reporters were conducted separately round the exhibition by Mr. Johnson, the Hon. Sec., and he endeavoured to get as much philatelic knowledge into them as time would allow; indeed one of them afterwards said that he gave fourteen times more philatelic facts in fourteen minutes than he could learn in fourteen weeks; and certainly after those four reporters had departed the effects were noticed in our Hon. Sec.'s husky voice. But the drilling has evidently had the desired effect, judging by the notices put in by these non-philatelists.

Many of those who visited the exhibition were desirous of purchasing some of the stamps, but of course none were for sale. Only one offered stamps, and those she said were Barbados Jubilees, and were VERY rare *because* they went out of use in October, and that if we did not buy them she should send them to the Government. Even this threat did not cause the stamps even to be looked at, their appearance being well known. Another elderly lady visitor felt certain that she had several "Post Office" Mauritius. She intended to look at her stamps, to see whether such was the case, as soon as she got home. She has not let me know yet (time is more than up), but in case she does find any I will send word *at once*.

It is a pleasure to be able to record that no mishap occurred, and sixty-two minutes after the first frame was moved on Friday evening every stamp was out of the frames, 1600 drawing-pins having been extracted during this time, and the whole of the exhibits sent to the Hon. Sec. were in the Post Office, all sealed and registered, in less than ninety minutes after the exhibition closed, thus enabling their owners to get them next day. The Committee worked untiringly, and were very ably assisted by the ladies, without whose help we should have frequently been at a very great loss.

The room in which the exhibition was held was everything that could be wished, except the size, which was smaller than we desired, and naturally restricted the extent and number of exhibits. These were, however, very nicely arranged, and elicited the commendation of all, and the very high praise of many who were in a good position to judge.

Our visitors included leading collectors from London, Manchester, Rochdale, Salisbury, Oxford, Northampton, Shrewsbury, with still larger numbers from towns nearer at hand, such as Wolverhampton, Northfield, Stourbridge, etc., and it is the universal opinion that the good it will do philately in general will be far greater than can be measured by the size of the exhibition, or by the length of time it remained open. It has already revived the "old love" in many collectors, and has brought a number of applications for membership in the Society from some of our important citizens.

The total cost of the exhibition will be borne by the Society itself, as the Committee considered that, having been so successful in other directions, and having a good balance, we ought to do something for the benefit of philately in general.

The following is a list of the chief exhibitors, with particulars of the most interesting exhibits:—

W. DORNING BECKTON (Manchester), the collection of Greek stamps which was awarded the silver medal at the London Philatelic Exhibition.

J. BERNICHON (Paris), 1d. and 2d. "Post Office" Mauritius. This exhibit was a great centre of attraction. It had been specially mentioned in the papers, so that all eagerly looked out for the stamps, or enquired where they were. The 1d. is somewhat heavily marked, but the 2d. is a very fine copy.

T. BUHL (London), a nice case of proofs, and trial impressions in various colours, of English stamps, including a block of 12 2d. without lines and without letters in corners, also proof of Mulready's design.

M. P. CASTLE, a magnificent collection of Saxony, including a block of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ neugr. in the colour of the 2 neugr., with pages of each of the other early values in mint condition. The page of the 3 pf. (1850), unused and used, with another page showing the same stamp on originals, attracted most notice; but the mint copies of 1851 2 neugr., on *dark blue*, were much coveted.

E. A. CLARK (Aberdeen), (1) 1st impression of the head for the English embossed envelope, showing in full detail the beauty of the design. (2) British Guiana (1852) strip of four 1 c., black on *magenta*; (1856) 4 c., black on *magenta*, on pieces of original. (3) Newfoundland, *orange-vermilion*. (4) Natal, 1d. fiscal (1869), used postally. (5) Labuan, 6 c., in *red*, on 16 c., *blue*. (6) Barbados, 1d. on 5s. (7) British East Africa, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., in manuscript with A.D., on 2 a., *red*.

G. A. COOMBS (Bath), a very fine collection of triangular Capes, including fine pairs of many of the rare shades, especially of the 6d., some of which are very scarce in pairs. This exhibit being one sheet short of filling a frame, and as there were no woodblocks in it, Messrs. Hollick and Wilson made up a sheet of about twenty woodblocks to complete it.

E. HEGINBOTTOM (Rochdale) showed a good lot of used stamps, including many rarities, such as—St. Vincent, 5s., star wmk., pair of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on half of 6d., 1d. on 6d., 4d. on 1s.; Lagos, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., of 1885; Virgin Islands practically complete, etc. etc.

R. HOLLICK (Birmingham), African Colonies, including a nice lot of 1d. and 2d. "Post Paid" Mauritius in all stages of the plates; British East Africa and Zanzibar with errors; British South Africa complete, except 1d. on 3d.; Niger Coast, provisionals on originals; Indian Native States.

G. F. JACKSON (Birmingham), the complete and rare collection of Spanish stamps which was awarded the silver medal last year at the London Philatelic Exhibition. It includes every value unused.

G. JOHNSON (Birmingham), Hawaiian Islands (1862-94), including errors of surcharge, all unused, and some used; reconstructed sheets of English, complete, and in fine condition.

C. F. LARMOUR (Calcutta), a nice exhibit of complete sheets of India, including the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., 2 a., with full marginal designs.

A. LOVERIDGE (Wolverhampton), complete collection of Tasmania, including a fine lot of 1st issue 1d., reconstructed sheets of Plates 1 and 2 of the 1st issue 4d., blocks and strips of other imperfs., and the 4d., blue, watermarked Crown & CC, this last being probably a proof.

H. F. LOWE (London), a fine collection of Ceylon, including all values unused, the 2s. imperf. being especially noticeable. The 4d. and 8d. imperf. were also represented by fine copies on original covers. Another stamp in this collection, the 25 c. on 32 c., perf. 14 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, is uncatalogued.

To complete this frame Mr. Lowe included two cards of triangular Capes, with 4d. woodblock, *light blue*, unused; and last, but not least interesting or valuable, is the Cape 4d. (error), *red*.

Three other cases contained Mr. Lowe's superb collection of St. Helena—all in mint condition, including the 6d., *red*, error, without surcharge; and also, what is probably

much rarer, a strip of three 1d. imperf., showing three lengths of bar, thus proving that the different varieties of bar occur on the same sheet.

G. MACKEY (Birmingham). The most attractive part of this exhibit was no doubt the block of eighty-four 2d., *blue*, without white lines, in mint condition and colour; but there were several other nice things which caused visitors to linger, such as—(1) Block of twelve 1d., *black*, Royal Reprint on large Crown paper. (2) Block of twelve 2d., *blue*, without lines, no letters in lower corners. (3) Block of eleven 1d., *red*, *Large Crown*, imperf. (4) 1d., *red*, on original cover, showing its earliest use, Jan. 31, 1841. (5) Fine pair of Archer perforation, *blue* obliteration, postmarked Dec. 1, 1850. (6) 1d., *red*, on original cover, postmark Maltese cross with No. 10 in centre; but the letter was posted in Rochdale and delivered in Edinburgh. The envelope is signed by John Bright. This obliteration is said to have only been used in London. (8) Pair of 2s., *brown*, *imperf.*, etc. etc.

J. A. MARGOSCHIS (Birmingham), an artistically-arranged frame of Colonials, mostly unused, but including 4d. and 8d., imperf., Ceylon, used; reconstructed sheet of English 1d., *black*, etc.

W. PIMM (Birmingham), fine collections of Canada, strong in the pence issues, St. Lucia, St. Christopher, and Tobago, used and unused, all shades, etc.

J. E. SPARROW (Aberystwyth), a fine display of triangular Capes of all values, mint condition, in large blocks as well as in pairs, singles, etc.

MAJOR STOCKDALE (Plymouth), a very good collection of French and French Colonies.

C. F. TANNER (Birmingham), a good lot of unused Colonials and U.S.A.; the Ceylon, Victoria, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and British Bechuanaland were especially good.

MRS. TERAY (London), a good collection of Uganda, especially strong in the first issue with value in cowries.

MISS J. WESTON (Bournemouth) a nice collection of St. Vincent, nearly complete, including a very fine 4d. on 1s.

F. E. WILSON (Birmingham), good collections of Austria and Belgium, with some remarkably fine strips of the first issue of the latter country.

W. T. WILSON (Birmingham). This exhibit consisted of five cases, one of which was filled with stamps on original covers, and had some very interesting things in it—provisionals, cut stamps, early Colonials, such as 1st issue West Australia, one with a block of forty 90 c. U.S.A. on it; early Italians and Italian States.

Two other cases contained rare stamps, used and unused, such as the following:—N.S.W. "Sydneys," all values; British Guiana, early issues, in fine condition—one of the 1st (circular) issue, with good copies of each value and variety after that; British Honduras; Buenos Ayres; provisional India, the rare long surcharged stamps; British Columbia and Vancouver Island; Canada pence issues, with some rare shades of the same in mint condition; Nova Scotia, four 1s.; New Brunswick, three 1s., with good numbers of other values, artistically arranged; Western Australia, a block of forty 1st issue 4d., some fine 2d. and 6d., *black-bronze* and *golden-bronze*; South Australia; Hawaiian Islands, early issues; Afghans; Mauritius, some beautiful copies of the "Post Paid" and "fillets"; Gibraltar 1st issue in blocks; early Philippines; Roumania, errors; U.S.A., five beautiful copies of the 90 c., 1855, and many other choice things.

Two cases opposite the entrance contained Mr. Wilson's fine collection of Mexico; all unused except some of 1864 (head) issue on original covers, which are extremely rare in this condition. The whole of the exhibit was a very interesting one, and represented the amalgamation of the de Coppet and other collections, and the work of years.

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Our 1899
Catalogue.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Part I. (*Stamps of the British Empire*) was published well up to the date promised; in fact, it was ready two or three days before, and at the time of going to press all prepaid orders have been despatched. Although we only started booking orders about the 1st of December, the number already ordered has exceeded five thousand, showing the enormous demand there is for the standard Catalogue of the world. We expect that the demand for the present Catalogues will be at least 20 per cent. higher than for any previous edition. We await with pleasure any criticisms from our friends or opponents, and shall be very pleased to receive any notes on errors or omissions. We are pleased to say, however, that so far very few printer's errors have been pointed out to us. A very prominent one, however, occurs in Selangor, where, in No. 71, the current \$5 stamp unused is priced at 1s. 6d. It will easily be seen, however, that a figure has fallen out in the printing, as the price should of course have been 17s. 6d.

We are now hard at work on Part II. of the Catalogue; but this is an even larger task than Part I., especially as it entails a rearrangement of our stock books of so many of the countries before we can properly fix our new prices. We may state at once that in regard to Part II. the reduction in prices will not be nearly so extensive as in Part I. Two years ago, when our last Catalogue was published, the West Indian stamps were at the summit of a high and artificial boom. Now, we believe that the prices of these stamps have, to a very large extent, descended to their proper level, and we see every reason to expect a gradual and deserved advance in prices in this always popular group of English Colonies. It would have been absurd for us in our new Catalogues to have kept to old prices, enabling small dealers to undersell us, in many cases from 25 to 40 per cent. We thought it best to be bold, and to quote *the very lowest prices in all cases at which we can sell stamps at the present day*, basing the new prices chiefly on the new rates at which we can purchase, owing to the speculators having to unload during the past two years the bulk they had been accumulating. In those countries which we have already priced in Part II. of the Catalogue the circumstances are quite different, possibly because there has not been the material to speculate with that there has been in the English Colonies. However, even in Part II., there are some countries that will in common fairness have to show a considerable reduction in prices. Amongst these we may mention the United States of America, in which, in our opinion, the used stamps are considerably over-valued; Norway, unused, certainly too high; and amongst countries of minor importance that strike us as being over-priced we may mention Shanghai, Russia, and Mexico. On the other hand, a very large number of countries, probably the majority, show considerable advance in prices. Prominent amongst these we may mention France, one of the most popular countries of the present day. Brazil is another country showing a great tendency to advance. In the German and Italian groups very few reductions are possible, as the scantiness of supplies fully justifies the present prices, and even advances in many cases. These few forecasts that suggest themselves to us may be of some little interest to our clients. We may say, however, that in absolutely every case the greatest care is

taken to price the stamps at *their actual market value*, and ALSO IN EVERY CASE AT THE ACTUAL NET PRICE AT WHICH WE CAN SUPPLY THEM FROM OUR STOCK. Fictitious quotations are never found in the Catalogues of Stanley Gibbons, Limited.

* * *

We have just prepared a new and much improved edition of the *Strand Postage New "Strand Stamp Album"*. This popular book is published at prices of 2s. 6d., 5s., and 8s. 6d., and is absolutely the cheapest book of its kind on the market at the present time. The new edition is enlarged by the addition of some eighty extra pages, by several full-page illustrations of watermarks of the various countries, and by many other improvements; and, in addition to this, the binding has been changed for one that is neat, plain, and very strong, a great improvement on the last edition. In the 2s. 6d. album alone, within the first fortnight of publication, over two thousand volumes were sold, and the demand for this book for Christmas presents, especially from the trade, is simply enormous. Full particulars will be found in our advertisement column. The 5s. and 8s. 6d. quantities will not be bound until after Christmas.

* * *

It is very seldom we refer to the stamp auctions which are now held in London nearly every day, but it is impossible to ignore them altogether, and occasionally we think a few remarks on this subject will not do any harm. In the philatelic press generally during the past few months there has been considerable correspondence on the subject of auctions and the reasons of the low prices that are there obtained. One result of the most recent auction, and that of a very important collection, has been so disastrous that we cannot any longer refrain from calling notice to what is, we are fully convinced, a crying evil, which we hope the auctioneers themselves will remedy before they kill their trade entirely. We say this with an absolutely unprejudiced mind, because the present action of the auctioneers plays directly into the hands of the trade, and enables the leading dealers to purchase enormous bargains to the great detriment of collectors. We will now explain a little more fully what we mean, and refer to this one particular case to make our points clear.

The collection of His Imperial Highness the late Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch of Russia was, some two or three months ago, placed in the hands of one of our auctioneers to be sold without reserve. This collection contained, amongst other things, one of the finest lots of unused envelopes, chiefly of Russia, Finland, and the German States, that has ever been offered for sale in the London market. These envelopes, *as is well known*, are very little sought for in England, where there are few collectors of entire, but they are sought for in Russia, Germany, Austria, and France. In such a case as this, in justice to their clients, the auctioneers should issue a catalogue several weeks before the auction takes place. In this particular case what they did was to issue a catalogue on the Friday, and hold their auction on the following Tuesday evening, exactly four days' notice, not time even to allow the buyers in Berlin to send commissions; the result being that we estimate several hundreds of pounds more could have been obtained for the envelopes in question, if proper time had been given for collectors abroad to negotiate with their agents in London. This is the first point, but the second is, in our opinion,

quite as serious, and that is the extremely bad, faulty, and deceptive descriptions of most of the lots. So much is this the case that we believe that it would be absolutely impossible for any collector who had not seen the stamps personally to bid for anything, at least with any knowledge as to what he was buying. Let us take a few cases in point. The Baden envelope, 18 kr., red, large size, entire; this is one of the rare envelopes, and sold for £6 7s. 6d. It was an extremely dirty specimen, which no advanced collector would put in his collection, and yet not a word is said about the condition. A fine specimen would have been cheap at £20. In the same country, lot 9, we have the 12 kr., brown, described as "entire, unused, very scarce." This was a damaged copy with the flap nearly separated from the envelope, and sold for the sum of £4 2s. 6d., barely a quarter of its value. The red Moscow envelopes in the small and middle sizes were certainly fairly described, and brought £21 and £22 respectively, whereas if time had been given for commissions to be sent from St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa, they would probably have brought at least £50 each. They are worth considerably more. Then how is a collector abroad to understand the description, say, of lot 172a, which reads, "Russia, collection of envelopes, 150 pieces"? One can form no idea what is in such a lot without seeing it; this lot went for £4 12s. 6d., probably cheap at £20. In the rare German envelopes, such as Prussia, no distinction was made between the different tresses and as to whether they had short or long gum; the result is that many first-rate rarities were picked up in small mixed lots by a few dealers. Again, take the stamps in the same sale. There was an extremely fine collection of Peruvian stamps, for which we believe the late Grand Duke paid a London dealer £350. This whole lot brought about £52, and this is the way it was described: "No. 394, Peru, 7th portion Arequipa, 135 stamps." "Lot 395, ditto, 8th portion ditto, 116 stamps." How is it possible for anyone, except just the few people who happen to be in town, to bid for things that are so badly described?

In conclusion we should like to say just one word of warning to all English auctioneers. If they wish to keep their business, they can only do it by showing their clients that they have their interests at heart, by taking means to publish their catalogues in ample time before every sale, and to properly and accurately describe every lot, so that anyone can buy from the description without inspection. This would be only a question of a very small increase in their expenses, but the result would be a large increase in their receipts. At the present moment they are playing into the hands of the stamp trade, and they are not protecting the interests of their clients as we think they should be protected. We are speaking generally without aiming against any one particular firm. We believe that the stamp auctions are an important factor in stamp business generally because they show that a collector may, under pressure, be able to realize his stamps without going to any particular trader; but on the present manner in which the auctions are conducted the auctioneers are killing their trade, and we hope that they will consider this a friendly warning in their own interests and in that of the trade generally.

* * *

The following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the last number of our *Journal*. In most cases the books are arranged after our current Catalogue, although in some cases, where it is intended to rewrite the list for the next edition, the arrangement in the stock books is that of the

new lists which will appear in the next Catalogue. The most important feature, however, is of course not the arrangement, but the prices, and we would draw the attention of collectors to the considerable modifications that have been made in a number of cases where, in our opinion, prices had been unduly driven up. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialize. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be very moderate, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books. The following is a list of those books arranged since the last list published:—

	VALUE.
France, Vol. I.	£441
" " II.	219
French Consular Offices	90
French Colonies (General Issues)	210
Russia	401
Belgium and Congo	510
Modena, Naples, Parma, and Roman States	463
Tuscany, Sardinia, and San Marino	—
Bulgaria and Montenegro	141
Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala (surcharges on Indian only)	609
Portugal, Vol. I.	—
" " II.	—
Finland and Levant	—
Luxemburg	—
Curaçao and Surinam	—

* * *

Stamps of India

Surcharged for Native States. They are those of Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, etc. In the last six months, owing to the interesting articles of Mr. Stewart Wilson, published first in the

Philatelic Journal of India, and later reprinted in book form, there has been a great demand for these stamps, especially since Mr. Wilson has published the numbers that were printed of most of the varieties. When one sees that for instance in some of the newly issued 2, 3, and 5 rupees stamps of this section, which have now been withdrawn in all the States, there were only a few hundred of each value, it is easy to see that these stamps are already very rare, and will in a few years be amongst the great rarities. Further than this, we gather from a letter we have just received from the Postmaster of Faridkot the information that the stamps overprinted "Service" will no longer be sold to stamp importers or to the public, but will only be used on official correspondence. We have not yet found out if this applies to service stamps of the other States, but no doubt such will be the case, and we advise collectors to look keenly after the stamps of this group, which are extremely interesting, and many of which will become of the first degree of rarity. One thing we should like to point out, but which we were unable to put in the Catalogue from lack of sufficient information at the time of going to press, and that is, that there are dangerous reprints of the curved surcharges of Jhind and Nabha. In the genuine stamps the letters of the surcharge are widely spaced, as shown in illustrations No. 1 in Jhind and No. 1 in Nabha. In the reprints these letters are close together, occupying nearly one-fourth less space. We have also some reason for believing that some

of the "Auttialla" surcharges in black are reprints; we have not sufficient information on this point yet, but hope to publish an article on the subject later on.

* * *

The following letter we have just received from the Curator of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences may be of some interest:—

"174, MONTAGUE STREET,
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK,
November 28th, 1898.

"GENTLEMEN,—The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences—a public institution of the highest standing and reputation among scientific societies the world over—has established a department known as the 'Section on Philately,' merging with it as a foundation the Long Island Philatelic Society, of Brooklyn, having for its object, in the words of its Constitution, 'To promote and encourage the study of Postage and Revenue Stamps, the establishment of a Philatelic Library, and the formation of a permanent collection of the stamps of the world for the Institute.'

"Thus, for the first time, so far as we are able to learn, philately has been recognized by a great scientific institution—a recognition which philatelists have been seeking for years—and takes its place beside the arts and sciences, acknowledged to be worthy of being classed with them.

"With a view to establishing a permanent philatelic library for the Institute for the use of philatelists who desire complete information on the subject, we would thank you very much if you would send regularly to the Curator a copy of the *Monthly Journal*.

"If you are willing to present the Section with any bound volumes of the *Monthly Journal*, or other literature, the gift would be most acceptable, and highly appreciated. The names of contributors to the Library and Institute collection will appear in the handsome Year Book of the Institute. All literature and stamps intended for the Section should be sent to the Curator at above address. I send you under separate cover Prospectus of the Institute.

"Thanking you in advance for any courtesy you may be able to extend to us, I am,

"Very respectfully,

"JOHN D. CARBERRY, Curator.

"Curator's private address:—

"1205, BUSHWICK AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK."

Referring to the prospectus of the Institute for next year, we notice amongst the names of well-known collectors who are on the Executive Committee of the Philatelic Section those of our friends Mr. J. M. Andreini, Mr. R. R. Bogert, and others. We trust that this new departure of this magnificent Institute in the suburbs of New York may be followed by other institutions of a similar nature in different parts of the world. Any publishers or private collectors who care to donate to the library that the Institute is forming, should write to the address of the Curator given above, and thus help still further to cement the friendship and good feeling that now exists between the two great English-speaking nations of the world.

* * *

The German Stamp Trade and the Discount Question.

The following notice is now being circulated in the philatelic papers in Germany. The signatories are well known to us as amongst the leading firms of the Continent, and we are thoroughly in accord with all that is stated in the circular we have translated

and insert below:—

"*Explanation*.—In order to meet the noticeable fictitious discount terms which, during the last few months, have appeared from certain quarters in stamp collecting, the undersigned firms feel themselves called upon at the present

day to join themselves to a union of German stamp dealers, and to spread abroad the following notice among collectors.

"It is impossible that really good stamps in an irreproachable condition can be sold on an average with a discount of 50 per cent. and more upon the catalogue prices. We have convinced ourselves many times that such offers are, almost without exception, based more or less upon a swindle, and that one part of such approval lots with big discounts consists of damaged, repaired, heavily obliterated, in short, of specimens of little value, and in part of reprints and considerable quantities of forgeries, without any mention being made of the worthlessness of such things; and lastly, of such stamps which are often supplied much cheaper by serious dealers without so much noise being made.

"It is not in the interests of collectors that the idea should be aroused, in view of such offers, that prices have gone down all round; it is rather the fact that collections in good condition and containing good irreproachable stamps are not in the market in such quantities as even to supply the demand, and that above all good collections fetch so high a price that it is impossible that they can be broken up and sold at such high rates of discount as we point out.

"The undersigned dealers have deemed it their duty to make a trial of these suspicious offers and to publicly brand as strongly as possible their defects, and they ask for the support of all right-thinking, earnest philatelists in their efforts undertaken in the interests of philately.

"*Cassel*, 1 Nov., 1898.

"A. BEDDIG, Hanover; E. STOCK, Berlin;

"P. KOHL, Chemnitz; C. WILLADT, Pforzheim;

"HUGO MICHEL, Apolda."

We shall be only too glad to receive any selections at 50 per cent. under catalogue prices, such as those advertised during the past few months. We have had the opportunity of seeing some such selections lately, and in many cases, such as the German dealers referred to, the specimens were shockingly bad copies, repaired and faked in all manner of ways; but when one came to a stamp such as we saw on one selection, namely, the \$5 Columbus unused, the owner, of course, could not put this at 24s., its real value, and allow 50 per cent., so he promptly put it up to 44s., which left just a margin over face value. This is only one example out of many of similar methods of sticking on prices on purpose to take them off again. So much for the so-called discount system.

* * *

We beg to give notice to our many friends and correspondents in Australia that the general agency for our publications, formerly held by Messrs. D. A. Vindin and Co., and after that firm ceased to exist by Mr. Fred. Hagen, of Sydney, has now been cancelled, and a new and more extensive agency has been opened with the firm of Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle, 14, Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia, who will hold full lines of our publications, and who will supply them at the lowest possible rates both to the trade and to collectors. All orders for albums, catalogues, and handbooks should be sent direct to Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle from any part of Australia. All orders for stamps and *Journal* subscriptions to be sent direct to London as hitherto. We may say that this arrangement does not apply to New Zealand, where Messrs. Wilcox, Smith, and Co., P.O. Box 14, Dunedin, who have so ably represented us in the past, will continue, we hope, for many years to supply collectors with our publications as hitherto.

We think it only fair to say that in withdrawing the agency from Mr. F. Hagen we have no reflection to make on his character or business ability, but we feel that a change is judicious, and that our firm should be represented by a younger and more energetic firm, who have more time to devote to our interests, and who will push the business in Australia, which is now growing so largely.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

BY PHILOLOGUS.

THE persistent efforts of Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., have been crowned with a certain measure of success, and Imperial Federation will thereby receive increased support. It is to be hoped that in the fulness of time, and the sooner the better, every spot of land flying the Union Jack will be within reach of every other spot of British territory at the cost of one penny. The following is a complete list of the places which have notified adhesion to the penny postage arrangement:—

Aden	Johore
Ascension	Lagos
Bahamas	Leeward Islands
Barbados	Malay States
Bermuda	Natal
British Central Africa	Newfoundland
British East Africa	Niger Coast Protectorate
British Guiana	Niger Territory
British Honduras	St. Helena
Canada	Sarawak
Ceylon	Seychelles
Cyprus	Sierra Leone
Falkland Islands	Straits Settlements
Fiji Islands	Tobago
Gambia	Trinidad
Gibraltar	Turks Islands
Gold Coast Colony	Uganda
Hong Kong	Windward Islands
India	

To these places on and after Christmas Day the people of the United Kingdom may send a letter for a penny.

* * *

I HAVE already drawn attention in these notes to the rapid growth of illustrated post cards in Germany, and as the view post card has played no small part in the recent pilgrimage of the latest Crusader, I quote the following extract from *The Globe*:—

"One of the latest crazes in Germany is a mania for illustrated post cards. It has penetrated to the small towns and villages, which reproduce their market clocks and best views on their cards. The demand for the cards is so great that the factories cannot keep pace with it. Even the Kaiser is smitten with the new mania. It is stated that he took a very large number of illustrated post cards with him to Venice, where it was his intention to post them to Germany. But the postal authorities were not prepared to deal with so large a number of cards, and although the German Postmaster-General had arranged that they should all bear the same date—the 13th, the day on which the Kaiser arrived in Venice—it was not until the 14th, 15th, and even 16th, that a large number of the cards left the city."

* * *

THE imperial jaunt above referred to gave German commercial activity several opportunities of making itself conspicuous; but it fell to the lot of a far-seeing tradesman of Cologne to turn a good many honest pennings at a good profit, plus a trip in the footsteps of his Kaiser. It appears that illustrated post cards had been issued to form a sort of daily reminder of the Emperor's trip. These cards were also destined to adorn the albums of view-card collectors; but, in order to have any real value, they had to be despatched from and postmarked at each of the five towns through which the Kaiser passed. Of the methods usual in the Post Offices of Asia Minor the less said the better, and the only safe way was to have the cards sent off by some trustworthy person. The Cologne tradesman felt that he was that man; he

straightway advertised enticingly in the German Press that he would despatch the post cards in question for the sum of two shillings. He at once found more than 160,000 subscribers. He then set out for the Holy Land, and himself sent off the 160,000 cards. Trusting to chance, he found scribes in the various towns, and with their help the cards were despatched. It is said that this enterprising German will return to Cologne with a net profit of about £9000.

* * *

WE learn from the Canadian Press that a vessel arrived at Quebec in November with a cargo of dogs, which were to be sent to the Pacific coast, and thence to Klondyke. The difficulties of communication in that district during winter have led the Government to avail itself of dogs for conveying the mails. The cargo of dogs amounted to 140; six or ten will be attached to a sledge, and will travel from fifty to sixty miles a day across ice and snow. Every dog weighs about eighty to one hundred pounds, and costs from twenty to forty dollars. They are easy to manage, but very dangerous if ill-treated. The Canadian Government has already made an experiment in other districts in using dogs in the postal service. The mailman on one occasion ill-used his team of six dogs; they turned upon him at last, and tore him to pieces. We are not told whether the mail reached its destination after this episode.

* * *

DR. LEGRAND bought a Moldavia, 81 paras, for half a crown from a Paris dealer in 1863. The same stamp was resold for £500 in 1897.

* * *

SWITZERLAND has one Post Office for every 900 inhabitants; Germany for 1900; Great Britain, 2000; France, 4600; Austria, 5000; Turkey, 15,600; Servia, 20,000; Bulgaria, 24,000; and Russia, 27,000.

* * *

THE latest rarity of its kind is a wrapper bearing the obliterating stamp of Berlin, in which there are three mistakes in the date, as this is given as 31.9.99. Rather too previous!

* * *

A PUBLIC singer, who is very popular in America, called for her letters lately at a Post Office in New York. She was asked to establish her identity; she could only give her name, as she had forgotten her card case. The official refused to deliver her letters, as anyone could make such a claim. Thereupon the lady said she would prove her identity, and at once began to sing an aria from *La Traviata*. An audience quickly gathered, and the official had to confess that Miss B— could alone sing so divinely, and she received her letters.

* * *

THE latest application of the "rule of thumb" is reported from the Post Offices of Calcutta and the neighbourhood of Khulna. It appears that so many receivers of money orders are unable to write, that a trial was made in affixing a thumb-mark instead of the signature. The trial was so satisfactory that it has been resolved to extend the system.

* * *

A WARNING against "Espérance" of Amsterdam. This "nest" consists of youths without any means, who ask for "approval sendings," and promise payment at the end of the month after receipt.

* * *

A LAST echo of the Kaiser's trip to the Holy Land. The building of the new Church of the Redeemer at Jerusalem is due to our worthy *confévre* Paul Lietzow, of Charlottenburg. Herr Lietzow visited Jerusalem in May, 1888, and on his return to Berlin published his *impressions de voyage*, wherein he laid great stress on the fact that the want of a German Evangelical church at Jerusalem was a standing reproach to Germans. The Kaiser Wilhelm II. accepted the first copy of Herr Lietzow's book, and almost immediately ordered the old plan of building the desired church to be again taken up, and a committee for building the church was appointed. The site had been waiting since 1869.

* * *

A STRANGE case of a lucky and opportune find has just come to light in Berlin. A poor widow was unable to pay a sum of £5 which she owed. She was summoned by her creditor, and a bailiff was put into possession. He was examining a large old chest, which he had found in a corner, when he came across two bundles of old letters. He knew enough of stamps to tell that the stamps on the envelopes were rarities of the first rank. He took the widow to a stamp-dealer, who at once bought the lot for £260, and sold less than half of them afterwards to a leading specialist for £400. Among the stamps were six copies of the 3 pf., Saxony, unsevered, and lightly obliterated; six of the 18 kr., Saxony, Prussian blue, and some very rare provisional envelopes. Good old chest (nut).

* * *

HERR EMIL SOHN, of Frankfurt-on-Main, possessed one of the finest and best stocks of stamps in Germany. Unfortunately his health will not permit him to devote so much time to stamps as he has found it necessary, and he has therefore sold the collection for the sum of £5000.

* * *

JULIUS KRUSE, of Altona, near Hamburg, aspired to rival the State in the production of bank notes of 5 marks each, and of 10 pfennig stamps; having produced a number of each, he at once began to put the results of his efforts into circulation at Hamburg and Hanover. The postal officials recognized the false stamps immediately, and the forger had no time to reap the reward of his energies, at least on the right side of the prison walls. The stamps in question are too light in colour, the inscriptions are irregular, the design is blurred, and the full stop after "PF" is missing.

* * *

A DECREE has been issued by the Emperor of China to the effect that the postal system shall be extended throughout the whole Empire, to replace the present clumsy courier system.

* * *

POSTAL communication with Gilgit by way of the Burzil Pass, which is more than 13,500 feet high, is extremely dangerous during the winter. In 1895-96 four post messengers lost their lives, and in 1896-97 a relay-house on this pass was swept away by an avalanche, and three messengers waiting therein for their mail-bags were buried in the ruins.

* * *

THE "Court-Carpenter Schneider" of Munich is remembered with mixed feelings by many people who were his victims, and especially by philatelists. In 1880

Schneider was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for attempting to murder a policeman, and escaped after one year's free residence in apartments of the State at Zurich. He assumed the name of Dockenburger, and took up his abode in Germany. He has lately been run to earth for making false coins, and being the mainstay of a band of swindlers. His frauds on the "Long Firm" system amount to more than £5000. He is an expert "Filoutelist," if he was a swindling philatelist. N.B.—"Filou" used to be the French for "sharp"; it is still current.

* * *

"GONE UNDER."—At Antwerp, on October 15, *Le Philatéliste Anversois*, in the second year of its publication, and on the issue of its 24th number, owing to pressure of outside work.

* * *

Die Post of Berlin informs a correspondent that the first stamp catalogue was published in Paris in December, 1861; England followed in 1862, and Germany in 1863.

* * *

COLLECTORS are warned against stamps of Bateke, a district of the French Congo. These bogus stamps bear the picture of a negro chief, whose head is swathed in a turban, and are sold on whole envelopes stamped with "D O K A, 3 Juillet, 1896." The publisher of these bogus stamps is a certain *nobleman*, Dom J. dos Anjos Tiumé, of Lisbon.

* * *

HARRY OHLSEN, late of Copenhagen, has long been a noted Filoutelist of international fame. A few weeks ago he entered the shop of Herr Philipp Kosack in Berlin, and asked to see a selection of very rare stamps as the representative of a London firm. Strange to say, the head of the firm had called at Herr Kosack's shop only a few hours previously. On being told of this, Ohlsen said he was the brother of the chief of the London firm. Thereupon Herr Kosack displayed his wares, and meanwhile telephoned (for Berlin is supplied with an excellent telephonic system, and is unhampered by vestries, etc.). When the putative brother from London arrived on the scene fraternal greetings were not exchanged, and Ohlsen threw up his hands; he confessed that he had intended to steal what rare stamps he could get, and that he had only 3½d. in his pockets. He then accompanied a policeman in a stroll as far as the nearest police-station. While passing the time there in turning over the leaves of a Filoutelist Album, which happened to be in the room, the host recognized a much-wanted criminal Johansson in his guest Ohlsen. For five years the police have been vainly trying to come up with Johansson, and the capture reflects great credit on Herr Kosack.

* * *

THE only stamp journal published in Malta contains the following curious "Philatelic Par from Lima, Peru," which we reproduce exactly as it is given in the original:—

"One of the principal collectors in Lima is an Italian business man. He values his collection at £ 1,000, and it certainly makes a magnificent show; but on close examination, many of the rare varieties turn out to be rank forgeries; in most cases he was aware of this at the time of purchase. He is not averse to them as space fillers, and thinks he will be able to hoodwink somebody on his return to Italy in a few months, as he formed the collection with the intention of

ultimately selling at a profit. As he is a large buyer, he is greatly in demand amongst several local dealers whose wares are not always above reproach. This is rather an unique species of collector."

* * *

THE first number of *Le Collectionneur Français* veritably lies before my gaze. It appeared on October 31, and styles itself, "Journal mensuel Philatélique, Littéraire et Humoristique." It bids fair to be a *weakly* object, and the "funny" editor must have been absent at its appearance, as I have searched its seven pages of ancient matter in vain for the smallest spark of humour.

* * *

We take the following comprehensive advertisement from a recent number of a Munich journal:—

"Matrimony. Healthy young ladies and widows, with or without property, Roman Catholic or Protestant, are always on the register of H. B., Hirsch Strasse, 254. Marriages completed free of cost for ladies. Send sixpence for expenses of answer. How to keep eggs fresh and of good taste for a whole year. How to totally destroy house-flies, gnats, and gadflies all the summer by means of a most simple but deadly and spontaneous substance. How to rid the house entirely of rats and mice, so that they will gladly give the abode a wide berth. The three recipes for one shilling; single recipes, sixpence each. I recommend to stamp collectors my lots of 200 different European and foreign stamps, including fifty Japanese, Brazil, etc., for four shillings. Dolls'-eye maker; also limbs supplied to the same. A noted remedy for the gout, price 3½d. How to prevent bow-leggedness in children, 2d.; a trial solicited, and full satisfaction is guaranteed in all cases. Reference permitted to former clients." We are surprised that our old friends, "corns, warts, and bunions," are omitted from such a useful list.

* * *

THE following is an extract from a Canadian paper, *The Chronicle*:—

"OTTAWA, December 1. Lord Minto and the Postmaster-General were present at the American Bank Note Company's building on Wellington Street, at 10.30 this morning, and assisted in running off from the press the first Imperial Penny Postage stamps. His Excellency was accompanied by Major Drummond, A.D.C. The party was shown all through the premises by the manager, Mr. Green. The stamps will be distributed shortly, but they will not be used until Christmas Day. In the meantime they will be placed in the hands of the postmasters all over the country, so that parties can purchase them and have them on hand ready for use."

* * *

THE following impossible curiosity is described in an American journal. We leave our readers to guess what it really is:—

"One of the queerest varieties shown me recently was what the owner called the 'broken plate variety.' It was a pair of 5 s. of the first issue of Chili. The upper left corner of the second stamp (right-hand one), a piece of the plate, about three-eighths of an inch square, was actually broken off. The piece was so clumsily reset that the border of the piece is 1½ millimetres higher than the rest of the stamp proper."

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WE are anxious to make this, as well as other pages of the *Monthly Journal*, as useful and interesting as possible, but if our readers will not send us queries we naturally cannot answer them.

An esteemed correspondent, with whom we are sorry to have to disagree for once, suggests that we should publish questions for our readers to answer, and thus encourage philatelic research by setting examination papers. This is a suggestion that does not fully commend itself to us. Judging from the results of similar action elsewhere, we greatly doubt whether much information of value would be obtained in this manner; besides, we consider that if a correspondent asks a question, it is our business to obtain an answer to it, if possible, for publication with the question, rather than to keep our querist waiting for an answer to turn up. Of course, if we cannot get an answer either out of our library, or out of our own heads, or by sucking the brains of our friends, we are glad to submit the question to our readers as a problem to be solved. We do not pretend to know everything, but we have a lot of miscellaneous philatelic information stowed away in a bookcase or two, and we are happy to place it at the disposal of our readers.

* * *

Early Spanish Cards. A QUESTION as to the date of the first official issue of Post Cards in Spain, and as to the nature of certain unofficial cards which preceded that issue, sends us to Mons. Moens' great work on the Spanish Stamps, &c. The issue of cards was authorized by a Decree of May 10, 1871, which was followed by an elaborate series of instructions on the subject, published June 10 of the same year, but the cards themselves did not make their appearance till Dec. 1, 1873. In the meantime, however, their use was permitted under a postal tariff of Sept. 15, 1872, and, after waiting six months to see whether the Government would move in the matter, Don M. Pardo de Figueroa (well known as a philatelic writer under the name of "Dr. Thebussem") brought out a card of his own design "for the use of himself and his friends" in May, 1873. This card had a plain frame, with a cross at each corner, and the formula included an allusion to the delay on the part of the authorities in issuing a stamped card, and full instructions as to the use of this card with an adhesive 5 c. stamp. This was allowed to pass, with the result that before the end of the month an opposition edition was published, inscribed "Issue of 1,000,000 copies for those who are not friends of the German Doctor." The next month the Doctor retorted with a "Latest edition (June, 1873), while the Government does not attend to its duty. Dr. Th."

A very similar case occurred in India in 1877, when Colonel Brine, R.E., had cards prepared for himself and his friends. Curiously enough, the Post Office of India, which had received authority for the issue of cards, but had not availed itself of it, tried to persuade Col. Brine not to employ this method of conducting his correspondence, in spite of the fact that, there being no $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamps, he had to pay the same postage upon his cards as upon a letter! He, naturally, replied that he should write his letters as he pleased, and the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna Post Card was eventually the result.

* * *

Envelopes and Post Cards. A CORRESPONDENT, who is greatly interested in the collection of postal stationery, puts to us the question, Can a collection, competing for an exhibition prize for the postal issues of any country,

be said to be complete without the envelopes and post cards of that country in an entire condition? This, we fear, must depend entirely upon the rules under which the collection is competing. Our own opinion is that a specialist should study the postal stationery, as well as the adhesives of any country that he takes up, and that his collection is not really complete without both classes; but in the case of exhibitions, the tendency is, unfortunately, to divide them, and to place the adhesives and the stationery in distinct and separate classes. Under these circumstances the exhibitor has no choice; his envelopes and post cards are not admitted into the same competition as his adhesives, and the specialist who would make his collection really complete, as suggested above, has no encouragement to do so. It is thus that collectors are driven to specializing in stationery alone, which means the making of a very bulky collection, difficult to house and arrange, almost impossible to exhibit, and consisting of articles which lose a great deal of their interest from being separated entirely from the corresponding adhesives. To make a general collection of both, except by admitting cut envelopes and wrappers (which possess a certain though very limited amount of interest), is, we acknowledge, practically impossible. But for the specialist it is another thing; he has merely to limit his countries and extend the scope of his collection in those countries, adding a few more volumes, with extra thick pages and guards for the neglected "entires."

The difficulty of arranging envelopes and cards, so that they may be easy of reference and handy for showing to another collector or at an exhibition, is, of course, one of the principal arguments against their collection. But that difficulty is not insuperable. The specialist in stationery will probably find that boxes or drawers, in which the envelopes and cards can be arranged on edge, are the only means of accommodating his accumulations, and he will have to arrange, as so many other exhibitors find it necessary to do, portions of his collection when wanted for exhibition. But where the numbers are comparatively limited, they can be mounted in albums, like adhesives, hinged at top, bottom, or one side, and overlapping if convenient. To give an instance of a rather difficult class to deal with: we have seen an album with movable leaves—an ordinary "Philatelic Album" in fact—entirely filled with telegraph forms of Great Britain, and another album of similar nature containing the adhesives and the post cards of Jhindh—two cases of specialism of more or less unusual nature.

* * *

Methods of Collecting. THE snowball, as a method of collecting untold millions of stamps, is, we believe, pretty well played out, and a good thing too. We pointed out on a former occasion

that if the thing worked correctly, and without any breaks in the chain, some two dozen steps of a triple-action snowball would set the whole civilized world writing letters in connection with it, and leave us no time for anything else. The latest plan that we have heard of is a more modest one. It takes the form of a competition for prizes, offered by one of the numerous weekly magazines that delight the rising generation, with a view to obtaining "twenty million postage stamps" for the benefit (need it be said?) of an excellent charitable institution. We do not venture to suggest that this scheme is anything but a perfectly honest and straightforward one, but we would point out that the machinery to be employed seems to be ludicrously out of proportion to the result to be obtained. A million stamps is a large number, no doubt, but it is not nearly so difficult a number to obtain as it was some forty or

fifty years ago, when the collection of millions came into fashion. A million common stamps can be purchased for a very few pounds nowadays, and will fetch very little when one wants to dispose of such a quantity. The stamps in this instance were to be collected in lots of twelve and pasted on a form issued with each number of the magazine alluded to. Thus for every dozen stamps collected a number of the magazine had to be purchased at a penny. What this would exactly amount to, if 20,000,000 stamps were sent in, we will leave as a little arithmetical problem to some of our readers home for their holidays. But we fancy that, without reckoning anything for the postage of the forms sent in, the value of the stamps collected would be very unlikely to amount to more than a small fraction of the cost of collecting them.

* * *

Confederate States. We are glad to see that some of our contemporaries, on the other side of the Atlantic, are beginning to realise the interest that attaches to the more or less regular issues of the ill-fated Government of the States that seceded in 1861; and we sincerely trust that this fact will lead to further information being unearthed on the subject of these issues, in which we have long taken a personal interest. *The Virginia Philatelist* and *The Lone Star State Philatelist* have recently published articles relating to the stamps of the Confederate States, but, unfortunately, as far as we have seen at present, those articles have not contained any very novel information. A correspondent of *The Virginia Philatelist* has actually discovered a living witness, who was a working printer in the office of Messrs. Archer and Daly, at Richmond, and took an active part in the printing of the first stamps produced locally from Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s plates, and those afterwards printed by the copper-plate process. Anything like exact dates, &c., are however sadly wanting in this gentleman's reminiscences. "In the summer of '62," "later on," "shortly after," "in the fall of '64," are as near as he seems to be able to go in matters of date. What we should like to learn would be the exact dates when the local impressions of the small 5 c., blue, and the first printings of the engraved stamps were made; details as to the manufacture of the engraved plates would also be invaluable. The man who handled those plates should be able to tell us something about the mysterious 10 c. plate with dividing lines, and might also know the real reason for the abandonment of the "TEN CENTS" design.

Mr. H. G. Askew is communicating to *The Lone Star State Philatelist* some extracts from the Official Reports of the Hon. J. H. Reagan, who was Postmaster-General in the Confederate Government during the whole period of its existence, and from these we hope yet to glean some interesting information, though we believe that most of the portions bearing upon the stamps issued have already been published elsewhere. The mere fact that research into these historical matters has been taken up is a good sign, and we feel sure that if it is carefully carried out, some very interesting details will be forthcoming.

* * *

We have received from Mr. J. B. Camaschella a copy of a little book with the annexed title, which we find to be a **Philatelica do Brazil.** Besides the Directory proper, which fills some five and thirty pages, and is arranged under the provinces and principal cities of the Republic, there is a considerable

amount of interesting information, philatelic and other. Among the former is a table showing the numbers of the 180, 300, and 600 reis stamps of the 1844 issue of Brazil, known to be in the hands of South American collectors, while the non-philatelic matter includes useful statistics as to the area, population, &c., of the various provinces.

* * *

F. E. W. We fear that you have not read the description of certain abnormal watermarks, on page 42 (1st Edition) of *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*, or you would have seen that the watermarks in your British Honduras stamps are parts of the lettering in the margins of the sheets. The stamps are in small panes, which do not properly fit the paper. The same correspondent asks a question as to a Switzerland, 1862 type, 3 c., red, on a kind of *pelure* paper. We do not know this, but it is possibly a proof, or an imitation in a fancy colour. Can our readers help us here?

H. C. We cannot trace the paper on post card mounting which you ask about. We offer some suggestions in the present number.

MRS. G. Many thanks for your note. We have number A 148.

NEPENTHE.—Yes; pairs of stamps like the first issues of New South Wales, which exist in varieties of type on the sheet, are always more valuable than two single copies. The Thessaly stamps are of no great value; you will find them priced in the last list of Addenda, under Turkey.

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 HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At a Special Meeting held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Tuesday, December 6th, the proposed alterations and additions to the rules were carried unanimously. The expense for reprinting new rules was sanctioned. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society: W. Brown, as life-member; C. D. Lord, W. H. Peckitt, and J. C. Sidebotham, as ordinary members; E. D. Bacon, Chas. J. Phillips, and W. A. S. Westoby, as honorary members. W. G. Cook and W. Simpson were voted to the two vacant seats on the Committee.

At the close of the business, Mr. Simpson gave a display of his general collection and of some unique blocks of the 1 fr., France, 1853-60 issue. A vote of thanks to Mr. Simpson for his entertainment of members terminated the meeting.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGLESIDE, St. Albans.

SOUTH EASTERN EXCHANGE CLUB.

We have been requested to announce the formation of this Club, the membership of which is, we believe, not strictly limited to residents in the South-Eastern District. Copies of the rules and further information can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, T. J. P. Bannister, 55, St. George's Road, Camberwell, S.E.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ANGRA, FUNCHAL, HORTA, or PONTA DELGADA.	
1898. <i>Types 2.</i>	
65 r., steel-blue	s. d. 0 5
115 r., red-brown on salmon	0 8
130 r., brown on cream	0 9
180 r., grey on pale rose	1 0
BAHAMAS.	
1s., blue-green	1 4
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.	
1898. <i>Surcharged on British, in black.</i>	
3d., brown on yellow	0 5
BRAZIL.	
1898.	
<i>Newspaper Stamps. Surcharged with new value and date.</i>	
200 r. on 100 r., violet, of 1889	0 6
200 r. on 100 r., mauve, of 1890	0 6
BRITISH HONDURAS.	
1898.	
25 c., red-brown and green	1 4
BUNDI.	
½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 as., and 1 rupee; set of 7	4 0
CANADA.	
Christmas, 1898.	
First stamp issued for Imperial Penny Postage.	
<i>Map of the World, with British Empire painted red.</i>	
2 cents, red, black, grey, and blue	0 2
1898. <i>Figures in lower corners.</i>	
10 c., orange	0 7
CHINA.	
1898. <i>London print.</i>	
4 c., orange-brown 0 3 | 50 c., green	2 0
DHAR STATE.	
1897. <i>Obsolete.</i>	
½ pice (No. 1)	0 6
½ anna (No. 2)	0 9
1 ,, (No. 3)	1 0
Set of three, 2/-	
1898. <i>Arms in oval.</i>	
½ anna, rose	0 1
ECUADOR.	
1897. <i>Commemorative stamps.</i>	
20 c., 50 c., and 1 sucre; set of 3, used	4 0
GAMBIA.	
1898.	
½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s.; set of 8	3 6
GIBRALTAR.	
1898. "MOROCCO AGENCIES."	
5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 25 c., 50 c., 1 p., and 2 p.; set of 7	3 6
GOLD COAST.	
1898. <i>Type 3.</i>	
½d., lilac and green	0 5
1d., lilac and red	0 8
GUATEMALA.	
1897. <i>Exhibition Issue. Large oblong.</i>	
1, 2, 6, and 10 c.; set of 4	0 6
1, 2, 6, 10, 12, 20, 25, 50, 100, 200, and 500 c.; set of 11	5 0
1898. <i>Fiscal surcharged "Correos Nacionales" in red.</i>	
1 c. on 10 c., blue-green	0 2

HAYTI.		
1898. <i>New Type. Large stamps.</i>		
1 c.	0 1 | 10 c.	s. d. 0 8
2 c.	0 2 | 15 c.	0 10
3 c.	0 3 | 20 c.	1 3
4 c.	0 3 | 50 c.	2 9
5 c.	0 4 | 1 gourde	5 0
7 c.	0 5 | 1 c. to 8 c.; set of 7	1 9
8 c.	0 6 | 1 c. to 1 g.; set of 12	11 9
1898. <i>Unpaid Letter Stamps.</i>		
2 cents, blue-black		0 2
5 ,, brown		0 4
10 ,, orange-vermilion		0 8
50 ,, greyish black		2 9
2 c. to 50 cents, set of 4, 3s. 9d.		
MEXICO.		
1898. <i>No wmk.</i>		
1 c.	0 1 | 15 c.	0 8
2 c.	0 2 | 20 c.	1 0
3 c.	0 2 | 50 c.	2 5
4 c.	0 2 | \$1	4 6
5 c.	0 3 | 1 c. to 5 c.; set of 5	0 8
10 c.	0 4 | 1 c. to 20 c.; set of 9	3 0
12 c.	0 6	
1898. <i>Wrappers.</i>		
1 c., black	0 2 | 1 c., green	0 2
MOROCCO.		
FEZ-MEQUINEZ.		
5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 c. and 1 fr.; set of 8		3 0
NICARAGUA.		
1893. 5 c., blue, used 0 2 | 1895. 5 c., blue, used 0 2		
10 c., grey ,, 0 3 | 1896. 5 c., lake ,, 0 2		
1894. 5 c., blue ,, 0 2 | 1898. 5 c., bistre ,, 0 2		
PERU.		
1895. <i>Jubilee.</i>		
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.; set of 6		5 6
1897. <i>Parcel Post.</i>		
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c.; set of 6		6 0
1 c., mauve		0 2
2 c., yellow		0 4
5 c., indigo		0 6
<i>Unpaid, used as postage stamps.</i>		
5 c., red, "Deficit," on letter		0 6
SPAIN.		
1898. <i>Recargo.</i>		
5 c., used		0 1
SUDAN.		
<i>Military Telegraphs.</i>		
5 mils.	0 2 | 5 piastre	1 9
1 piastre	0 5 | 10 ,,	3 6
2 ,,	0 9 | Set of 5	6 0
SURINAM.		
10 c. on 20 c., green		1 0
10 c. on 25 c., blue		1 0
10 c. on 30 c., brown		1 0
UNITED STATES.		
1898. <i>Omaha.</i>		
1, 2, 4, 5, 8, and 10 c.; set of 6		1 9
1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 50 c., and \$1 and \$2; set of 9		18 6
URUGUAY.		
1896.		
1 c.	0 9 10 c.	1 6
5 c.	1 0 Set of 3	3 0
1897. "Provisorio."		
1 c.	0 6 10 c.	1 3
5 c.	0 9 Set of 3	2 3

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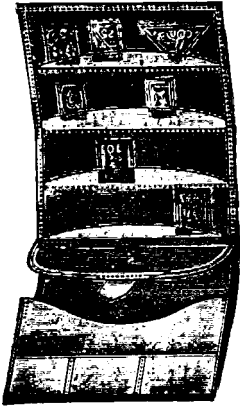
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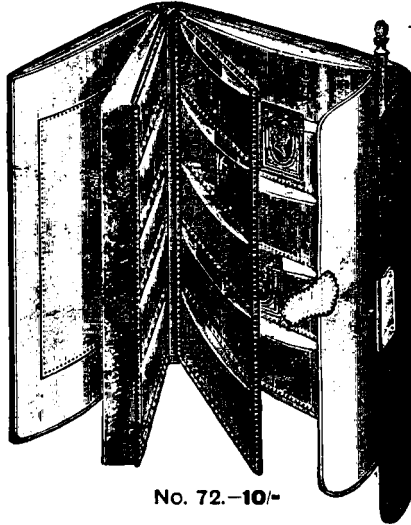
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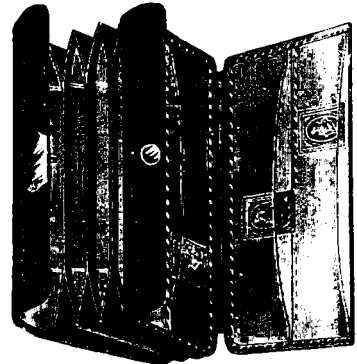
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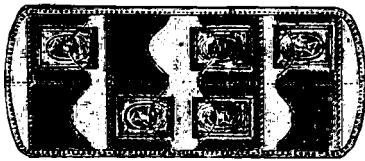
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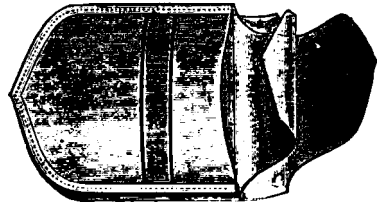
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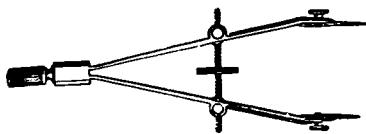
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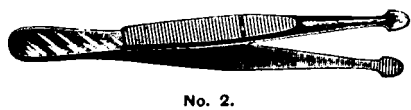
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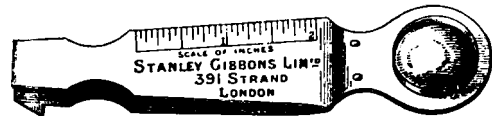
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No. 47	"	1	6
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No. 49	"	1	6
No. 50	"	1	6
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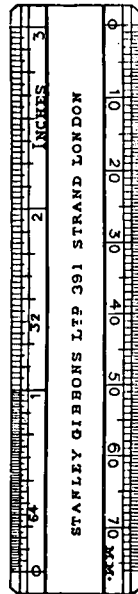
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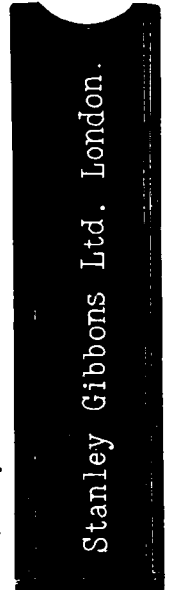
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. IX.

JANUARY 31, 1899.

No. 103.

EDITORIAL.

IN the number of *The London Philatelist* for February, 1898, there was published a very interesting paper, by Mr. Ehrenbach, upon the varieties of type of the first 2 skilling stamp of Denmark, followed in

Denmark
2 R.B.S. of
1851.

April by some notes from the pen of Mr. Bacon, in which some of Mr. Ehrenbach's theories were criticised. Where two such learned doctors of philately differed it was not for us to express an opinion, and we do not now propose to enter in any way into the merits of such controversy as took place. Varieties of a certain kind undoubtedly exist, but without knowing how the plates were originally constructed it was impossible to say whether we were to look for a certain number of varieties, differing from one another in some portion of the design which had been separately engraved for each, or whether the varieties were uncertain both in number and in nature, and due simply to defective reproduction of one original die. Of course, some may say that, provided that the varieties are "constant," that is to say, that the same stamp on every sheet printed from the same plate shows the same peculiarities, it matters little how those peculiarities arose; but we hold that where every stamp on the sheet differs more or less from every other, or where every stamp in a block of a certain size differs, and the sheet is composed of a certain number of these blocks, which are identical one block with another, the varieties are of greater philatelic interest than those which are due to defective transfers or casts, where some of the stamps in the sheet or block may be exactly alike, while others show distinct variations.

Now the London Philatelic Society has the good fortune to possess, in the person of its President, H.R.H. the Duke of York, a philatelist who is peculiarly well situated for obtaining information on the subject of the stamps of Denmark, and H.R.H. has very kindly given another proof of the interest which he takes in the proceedings of the Society, and in philately in general, by investigating this question and obtaining official

information which finally sets it at rest. In the last number of *The London Philatelist* appeared a communication from the President of the Society, embodied in a paper which had been read by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, in which the results of His Royal Highness' researches were given at length, and the paper is so interesting and conclusive that we have taken the liberty of reproducing it *in extenso* in the present number.

The publication of a paper grounded upon information obtained by H.R.H. the Duke of York, with a view to clearing up points raised by a discussion at a meeting of the London Philatelic Society, has an especial interest just now, in view of statements that have appeared in the non-philatelic press to the effect that H.R.H.'s collection was about to be sold for the benefit of a charitable object. Such statements are in reality hardly worth contradicting; but, in case there should be any of our readers who have seen and believed in the statement referred to, we publish a letter on the subject from Mr. Tilleard, who, we may add, is in a position to know the facts of the case; and we think that the article we have already mentioned affords further proof, if such were required, that H.R.H.'s interest in philately is in no degree diminished.

* * *

Ocean Penny Postage.

We have in this number an article from the pen of our friend Mr. Bacon, which is of especial interest at the present time. Some years ago, when we compiled a series of articles on the subject of the Mulready Envelopes and the caricatures of Mulready's design which so quickly followed their issue, we went on to describe some of the other illustrated envelopes of early date, and ended with "Ocean Penny Postage" envelopes and others of a somewhat similar nature. The question of what the expression "Ocean Penny Postage" originally meant we never investigated; in fact, we took it for granted that there was no question but that it meant the transmission of letters from one country to another for a total

charge of one penny, and we never could quite understand how it was that "Britain" was to "bestow this boon" without apparently any assistance from the rest of the world. It now appears that we were quite mistaken; "Ocean Penny Postage" was to be understood literally, and meant that letters carried by British ships were to be conveyed from any port in the United Kingdom to any port in any other country, and *vice versa*, at a charge of one penny per half ounce, and this penny was to be charged in addition to the inland postage at each end of the journey. Thus it was a "boon" which the British Government might have been able to grant, if the contracts with the mail-carrying companies could have been arranged on that basis, and very great reductions in the postal rates in force fifty years ago would have resulted. But what has now been obtained, rather tardily it is true, is a far greater boon.

* * *

Stamps of Europe. PART VII. of Mr. Westoby's most useful book upon *The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe* has just reached us. It contains the final pages of Vol. I., ending with the Ionian Islands, and the commencement of Vol. II., which carries us well into Luxemburg. As in the previous parts that we have seen and reviewed, the information given is not only most sound and accurate, but it is also in a form admirably adapted for the purpose for which the work is intended—easily to be grasped by the beginner, and calculated to interest and lead him on to study his stamps. A work of this nature, carried out with all the care that characterises its author, necessarily occupies no little time; but we trust that we may congratulate Mr. Westoby on having got through at least the half of his task, and that another volume of some 400 pages will complete it.

* * *

Surcharged Indian Stamps. WE have also received the second part of Mr. Stewart-Wilson's book on *The British Indian Adhesive Stamps Surcharged for Native States*, published by the Philatelic Society of India. This volume deals with the stamps supplied to the States of Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala, completing, down to the present time, or nearly so, the history of the surcharged *adhesive* stamps; and now we should like to see a third volume, dealing equally fully with the surcharged Envelopes and Post Cards. We are glad to believe that collectors, in this country and elsewhere, are beginning to realize

the fact that these surcharged issues stand upon an entirely different footing from that occupied by the "Native" issues, properly so-called, and that in point of fact a collection of the stamps of British India is not really complete without the stamps supplied by the Imperial authorities, under certain conditions, to certain of the Native States. The fact that the stamps are *surcharged* is calculated to raise some amount of prejudice against them in the minds of collectors; but the fact, plainly shown by some of the documents quoted in the book before us, that the Indian Post Office exercises a certain amount of discretion as to the supply of values that are not likely to be really required for postal purposes, is a great safeguard against abuse. It is unfortunate that some want of care was shown in printing the surcharges, and that in consequence there are not a few "errors," and *so-called* "errors," to be found, which might easily have been eliminated. At the same time, it is fair to state that we believe all of them to be entirely accidental, and we may add that there are not a few which we should like to see struck out of the lists altogether. Going through the book, we find, amongst the actual *errors*: (1) Inverted surcharges in Jhind and Patiala (including the curved surcharges reversed). (2) Errors of lettering, such as "JEIND" for "JHIND," "AUTTIALLA" for "PUTTIALLA." (3) Errors of omission, such as "ERVICE" for "SERVICE," "ABHA" for "NABHA," "PUTTILLA" for "PUTTIALLA," &c.; but in the case of these we should like to be sure that they are constant, and not merely due to a letter having, in perhaps one or two impressions only, failed to print. (4) Double surcharges. And of these we consider those classed under "2" by far the most worthy of note. In addition to these there are certain items which are placed under the heading "Errors," but which we should rather look upon as varieties of type; cases in which a word is too much or too little spaced, and thus differs in length from the normal type.

But there is another class of the "errors," which appears to us really unworthy of that name; we mean the varieties due to broken letters or defective impressions, loosening of the type, "spaces" set too high and thus producing "■" (regarded as a colon) or "■" (listed as a letter "I"). Examples of these are the so-called *errors* "STATE," and others with a supposed small "A." These appear to be in no case due to the insertion of a letter of a different size from the ordinary, but simply to the use of letters the tops of which are broken or fail to print. Again, there are cases where one or more letters are out of place, sloping, dropped

below the line, &c., due to the type being loose, or to "spaces" of a wrong size being inserted; and, finally, such varieties as "ISERVICE," "JHINDI," and "NABHA," in which there are not really superfluous letters or stops, but merely "spaces" standing high, which may sometimes have been corrected before the whole edition was printed off. Among these is a curious variety, described as lettered "PUTITIALLA"; here a high "space" or some extraneous matter seems to have got between the two letters "T," there is not apparently a redundant letter, but the variety may be admitted as one of spacing.

In thus expressing our personal opinion as to the relative value and interest of these different classes of varieties, we exhaust our criticism of Mr. Stewart-Wilson's work. He has got together a vast amount of valuable information and statistics, which will prove of immense service to collectors. This is the first attempt to reduce to order some exceedingly difficult and complicated issues, and we think that both the author and the Society which has published the book are alike to be congratulated upon its contents and the way in which it is got up. Our readers will be glad to hear that the publications of the Society, including *The Philatelic Journal of India* (which has hitherto only been issued to members), are in future to be placed on sale in this country, and may be obtained from Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham. The book is a necessity for all collectors of Indian stamps, and we recommend the *Journal* to all classes of philatelists.

* * *

We have, unfortunately, no room **Exhibition** this month for an account of the at Calcutta. Philatelic Exhibition which was held at Calcutta in Christmas week, and which we believe was a great success. Our philatelic brethren in India are doing excellent work, both in collecting information and in spreading the knowledge of the fascinations of our hobby. We understand that these exhibitions, which form so capital an object-lesson for philatelists and non-philatelists alike, are to be held annually, under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of India. We recommend this example to the leading Society at home, and would suggest that the shows which used to take place at Effingham House were no less enjoyable in their way than the great Exhibition of 1897.

* * *

We have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Stewart-P.M.G. of Wilson has been appointed Postmaster-General of the Punjab, from January 1st, 1899. The best interests both of the Department and of collectors will be equally well looked after by so able a philatelist, who may be trusted to sternly repress all tendencies towards unnecessary issues, and to use his best endeavours to persuade native rulers to hand over their post offices to the Imperial authorities.

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.—We owe our readers some apology for having omitted to note earlier the issue of the Registration Envelopes with the new scale of charges printed on the back; we believe that three of the sizes appeared nearly three months ago, but we have not yet heard of the others.

Mr. Warhurst tells us that he possesses size C of the 1d. envelopes ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches) in *blue laid*, with tongued flap and *pink* seal, stamped with what appears to be Die "105 w. w.," dated "1.2.60." Size B ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches) with stamp dated "10.1.60" is the only variety hitherto chronicled on *blue laid*. The die is stated to have a flaw below the letter "N" of "ONE," extending through the inner oval into the ground above the centre of the head; probably it is number "102," which is described by Mr. Westoby as showing a crack in some impressions.

Envelope. 1d., pink on *blue laid*; $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in.
Reg. Env. 2d., blue, F, G, H²; new tariff.

We have been shown a value of the "British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s" stamps which is not in the Catalogue; it belongs to the series with Control Nos. in *black*.
Adhesive. 2s. 6d., black on *toned paper*.

Bermuda.—We have recently had an opportunity of seeing a collector who has long been resident in this Colony, and who was in London for a few weeks lately, and obtaining his opinion as to the Hamilton provisional. Like ourselves, he has become convinced, by the evidence which he has had the advantage of obtaining direct, that Mr. Perot did prepare the labels in question, and that they were used for prepayment of postage; but he adds that, although he had seen two or more specimens, he had never taken much interest in them, as he had never seen one that was attached to an original letter or envelope, or that bore any evidence of having been postally used. Thus we are still looking for really *used* copies to complete the case in their favour.

He has shown us, however, a very curious article, used at St. George's in 1861, which seems to prove that the employment of hand-stamped labels was not unfamiliar. It consists of a small piece of ordinary coloured paper, deep *yellow*, cut roughly to octagonal shape, having stamped on it, in *red*, "PAID—AT" in two lines in the centre, surrounded by the words "ST. GEORGE'S BERMUDA," within a double-line circle broken at the top by a Crown. This was pasted on the cover of an official letter, addressed from St. George's to the Pilot Commissioners at Hamilton, and is duly obliterated with the St. George's postmark of July 12, 1861. But why this kind of adhesive stamp was used, instead of stamping the letter "PAID," &c., it is difficult to understand.

British Central Africa.—The following extract from the *Government Gazette* of this territory, dated Nov. 12th, 1898, is interesting as showing the results of the recent troubles—we are glad to hear that they are over:—

"POSTAGE STAMPS.—A further supply of Postage Stamps has arrived, and there is now no danger of a recurrence of the circumstances, which, together with an accident to a case of Stamps, led to the recent surcharging of stamps and issue of Tokens. Of the Three Shillings stamps surcharged One Penny 33,420 were sold, and returns, which have recently been received, show that 23,901 of the Tokens were used in accounting for the postages paid in cash at the different Post Offices in accordance with the notice published in the *Gazette* of the 19th March last."

British Guiana.—The extract from a colonial paper, which we give below, is interesting as showing the legal status, under the Postal Convention, of "Jubilee" and other Commemorative issues. We fear that under the

circumstances the article alluded to will have no effect in checking the use of these labels—there will never be any intention expressed beforehand "to declare them obsolete after a certain period."

"30th December, 1898.

"The question having been raised whether the Jubilee Stamps of this Colony can be used after the 31st December, 1898, for postage on letters intended for places outside this Colony, the Governor directs the publication of the following telegrams for the information of the public:—

"TELEGRAM TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

"Referring to your despatch of 28th December last year, No. 318, does Washington Postal Convention Article No. 11 apply to Postage Stamps approved (by that despatch)? Telegraph reply.

"TELEGRAM FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

"Referring to your telegram of 28th December, Jubilee Stamps may be used, provided that there is no intention to declare them obsolete after certain period."

"The Government has no intention of declaring these stamps obsolete after any period."

Canada.—The great majority of our readers have doubtless already seen and secured specimens of the curious label issued in this Colony on the introduction of Penny Postage to Great Britain. We were indebted, as usual with Canadian issues, to our friend Mr. D. A. King for early copies, which reached us just too late for description in our last number, and we have since received from him, in a letter dated December 25th, 1898, further specimens showing that a modification has already taken place in the impression, the lavender tint first employed for the watery portions having been replaced by a more appropriate sea-green, which, however, does not always print quite smoothly. As we stated last month, the British Empire is in a brilliant red; the general design is in black.

Adhesives. 2 c., black, red, and lavender. 2 c. " " sea-green.

It is not quite an occasion for captious criticism, and when we get a beautiful coloured map of the world for a penny perhaps we ought not to criticise; but we cannot think that the design is a very appropriate one for a postage stamp. The blobs of red are not always quite correctly placed; we have even heard of cases in which a little irregularity of "register" has resulted in the annexation of the greater part of the United States, while England invaded France and the Cape of Good Hope went out to sea!

The Canadian newspapers are not quite happy about it, but that is natural, as they are to pay extra postage in future to make up any deficiency in the budget caused by the reduction in the Imperial rate; we hear that even a Ministerial organ at Ontario complains that the new stamp is too large to lick and too small for wall paper! Some people are never satisfied.

A correspondent tells us of a small variety of perforation to be found in some of the Canadian stamps in use between 1876 and 1897. He shows us a specimen of the 3 c., red, used in 1874, perf. 11½ x 12, instead of 12 all round, and he possesses also the 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 6 c., and 10 c. with the same perforation.

Since writing the above we have been informed that the inland rate of postage has been reduced from 3 c. to 2 c., with the result that in some offices 1 c. and 2 c. stamps ran short, and their places were supplied by one-third and two-thirds portions of 3 c. stamps divided vertically. In some places, our correspondent says, these divided stamps were employed without further alteration, but in others we regret to hear that they were surcharged with a figure "2," in purple, upon the figure "3" of the larger portion, or the word "one," in green, upon the smaller part; or, to further complicate matters, when thirds of two adjoining stamps were used for 2 c. each part was impressed with a figure "2." Our informant's letter is franked in part by 3/4 of a 3 c. stamp surcharged "2," so we fear that this horrible tale is founded on fact.

Adhesives. "one," in green, on 3/4 of 3 c. "2," in purple, on 3/4 of 3 c.



Ceylon.—We have received the 2 r. 50 c. stamp in purple on red, but find that the watermarks are Crown and CA, arranged as for the small stamps, so that each of the copies before us shows parts of four watermarks.

We regret to find that surcharging has been resorted to here after all; we have received the 15 c. overprinted "Six Cents" at foot, in black. These were issued on 26th December.

Adhesive. 6 c. on 15 c., sage-green.

Fiji.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. have shown us the current 5d. perf. 10 all round, and The Australian Ph. gives other additions to the already long lists in the new Catalogue.

Adhesives.	1d., ultramarine (Type 10);	Perf. 11 x 10
2d.,	pale green (" 10)	" "
3d.,	grey (" 18)	" 12
1d.,	lilac-rose (" 19)	" 11
1d.,	black (" 19)	" 11
1d.,	" (" 19)	" 11 x 12
5d.,	ultramarine (" 19)	" 10
5d.,	" (" 19)	" 11.

India.—Bussahir.—It is rumored that this State has at last opened a Post Office, for the use of the stamps that were issued without that preliminary in 1895. We hope that the report is not true; at any rate, we shall await its confirmation before admitting the stamps into our lists. The specimens shown us recently were plainly some of the old stock, which is probably being put on the market again.

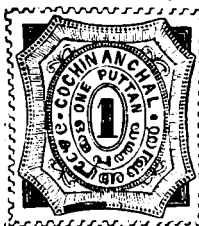
Chamba.—We are indebted to Mr. Stewart-Wilson for copies of the bicoloured 1 rupee stamp, surcharged for official use in this State.

Service Stamp. 1 r., carmine and green.

Cochin.—From the same correspondent we have also received sheets of the new 3/4, 1, and 2 puttans stamps, which are arranged as in the previous issue, so that a sheet of each value amounts to 24 puttans. The 3/4 puttan is in eight horizontal rows of six, the 1 puttan in four rows of six, and the 2 puttans in six horizontal pairs; each sheet is surrounded by a "Jubilee" line, and at the top is the inscription "Cochin Half" ("One" or "Two") "Puthen" (or "Puthens") "Stamps," the currency being given as "puttan" on the stamps and "puthen" in the margin. The paper is the thin wove, with the Umbrella watermark; and as there are more watermarks than stamps, and the former run sideways in our 3/4 and 1 puttan sheets, they are as difficult to distinguish in the stamps as ever. Our 3/4 puttan sheet has 10 rows of 7 watermarks, besides those in the margins, to the 48 stamps. We have also a vertical pair of the 2 puttans, imperf. between the two stamps, and to compensate for this there are a few extra rows of perforations in the margins of each of the sheets!

Mr. W. T. Wilson has since shown us fragments of a sheet of the 3 pies, which consisted of 10 horizontal rows of 8, with the "Jubilee" line and "Cochin 3 pies stamps" at the top. There is a double line of perforations between the second and third rows.

Our illustrations show the designs of the four adhesives and the post card.





Las Bela.—From each of the above-named correspondents we have received a sheet of the ½ a. on *pale blue*, which we had not seen before. We gather that when the sheets have fair margins they are perforated all round, but if the margin is small it is not considered necessary to do this. The sheets of this printing are in five horizontal rows of four, instead of four rows of five.

Adhesive. ½ a., black on *pale blue*.

Poonch.—Mr. W. T. Wilson shows us an envelope bearing a specimen of the ½ anna stamp, on *white* paper, with a postmark dated August, 1884. The letter appears to have been posted at Kahuta on the 3rd and delivered at Meerut on the 6th of that month. The envelope has the Indian ½ a., *blue*, embossed stamp, and the ½ a. Poonch is stuck on the flap. The paper appears to be thin wove, but we are not quite sure of this, and it may be *bâtonné*; the date, however, is unmistakable.

The Ph. J. of India states that the dies and the obliterating stamp of this State have been handed over to Captain Godfrey, who proposes to have them defaced and deposited in the museum at Srinagar. It would be interesting to ascertain whether any other dies besides those of the five commonly known values exist, and whether the early 1 pice stamp, which has so long been chronicled and sought for, on the strength of the first illustration published, ever had any existence except in the form of a defective impression of the ordinary stamp of that value.

Raj Nandgaon.—Mons. Moens sends us the 1 anna in *red* on thin *wove* paper, and without the "M.B.S." surcharge. We have an idea that this was probably earlier than the surcharged stamps, and we have hitherto only seen the 1 a. in *red* on *laid*. If the stamp on wove is not the earliest, we must look upon it as a reprint, but we believe that all the reprints have the surcharge.

Adhesive. 1 a., red on thin *wove*.

Travancore.—This State has issued a Letter Card, adorned with a scroll device, having the conch shell in the centre, "TRAVANCORE ANCHEL LETTER CARD" above, "CHUCKRAM ONE" at left, and corresponding inscriptions in native characters below and at right. The impression is in *blue*, on buff card. Perf. A.

Letter Card. 1 ch., blue on buff; 158 x 120 mm.



Newfoundland.—The 2 c., with portrait of the Prince of Wales, has appeared in its new colour, which is not *carmine*, like the first issue of the 1 c., but *vermilion*.

Adhesive. 2 c., red.

New South Wales.—We are indebted to Mr. F. Hagen, of Sydney, for specimens of the 1½d. cards of 1895, with views on the backs, which we understand are issued by the Post Office for the purpose of advertising the scenery and resources of the Colony. There are stated to be ten different views on the 1½d., and the same ten and five others on the 1d. "Let them all come," we collect cards!

The Aust. Ph. gives the following varieties of perforation of stamps watermarked Crown and N. S. W.:—

Adhesives. 9d. on 10d., red-brown; perf. 12.
10d., lavender
12½d., black and red "

Queensland.—We have received a ¾d. stamp of a new design, or perhaps it should be termed a modification

of the previous one. The shape is still oblong, but the head is on a white ground in a beaded circle, the diameter of which is little less than the depth of the stamp; the words "QUEENSLAND" and "HALFPENNY" are consequently placed upon curved, coloured labels, at left and right respectively, and the value is further indicated by white figures in each corner. The 1d., the design of which has not yet been changed again, comes over with a very curious species of perforation; it is *rouletted* (if we may so term it, for want of a better expression) by means of a zig-zag rule, with angles open, producing a similar appearance to that of ordinary perforation when the stamps are separated—a pair at least being required to show the true nature of the case. Both stamps have the ordinary Q and Crown watermark.

Adhesives. ¾d., deep green; new type; perf. 13.
1d., vermilion; zig-zag rouletted 13.

South Australia.—We have received the 6d. with the current type of "O.S." surcharge, perf. 13.

The Aust. Ph. states that the 2s. 6d. stamp exists perf. 11½ and 12½, simple and compound.

Official Stamp. 6d., blue; perf. 13.

Tobago.—Messrs. Cameron & Co. send us a letter which shows that what has so often been threatened has at last come to pass. On the 1st January Tobago became a "ward" of the larger Colony of Trinidad, and the stamps of the latter superseded those of the former from that date.

Western Australia.—A correspondent has sent us specimens, used postally within the past year, of some of the long rectangular Fiscal stamps; the values before us are 1d., 3d., and 6d., and of these the 3d. has the well-known CA and Crown watermark, with the letters some distance above the Crown, but the 1d. and 6d. are each watermarked twice with a small Crown between the letters "W" and "A," arranged apparently for small oblong stamps.

Fiscals used Postally. 1d., lilac; wmk. WA and Crown.
6d. " " "

PART II.

Afghanistan.—We have received two more varieties of the Registration stamp which we described in November, and of which we now give an illustration.

Reg. Stamp. 2 abasi, black on orange.
2 " " yellow.



Brazil.—We have received the 200 reis, *black*, Newspaper stamp of 1889, and the 50 reis, *dull orange*, of the same issue, converted into 300 and 100 reis stamps respectively, and we believe that these, and not the *orange-yellow* stamps, were the ones referred to in the notice quoted last month; but we have in addition the 1000 reis, *orange-yellow*, and the 1000 reis, *brown*, of the same type, each with its value doubled by means of a similar surcharge, and the 100 reis Newspaper stamp of 1890, converted into a 200 reis stamp for ordinary postal use by printing "200" upon the figures "100" and "1898" upon the word "JORNAL" in the centre, as shown in the annexed illustration. The colour of the stamp thus treated is what we should term *magenta* rather than *mauve*. We have also the Unpaid Letter, 200 reis, stamp of Type 72 in what is perhaps a new colour; it is *mauve*, not *pale lilac*.



Adhesives. 100, in violet, on 50 r., dull orange.
 300 " " 200 r., black.
 2000, in green, on 1000 r., orange-yellow.
 2000 " " 1000 r., brown.
 200, in black, on 100 r., magenta.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 200 r., mauve.

We understand that there are large quantities of each of the surcharged varieties.

A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that the words "reserve a" on the new 100 reis cards are devoid of accents, a defect which may be corrected in later editions.

Chili.—We give an illustration of the Return Receipt stamp, inscription at foot, which was chronicled last year.



China.—*Le T.-P.* reports the 50 c. of the new issue, we presume in the same type as the 20 c. and 30 c.

Adhesive. 50 c., green.

Colombia.—*Die Post* chronicles a new 1 c. stamp of the design shown in the annexed illustration.

Adhesive. 1 c., red on yellow; perf. 12.

Panama.—The illustration we give here represents, we believe, the so-called Registration stamp chronicled in February, 1898, except that the surcharge, which was then described as black, is now stated to be violet. We fully agree with the editor of *Le T.-P.* in thinking that the overprint is simply a postmark, and we should suppose that the stamp was obliterated in this way to show that it represented a Registration Fee and not part of the ordinary postage.



Crète.—We give illustrations showing the designs of the stamps described last month.



Ecuador.—*Le T.-P.* states that the 50 c. Fiscal stamp has been surcharged "CORREOS—5 CENTS.—OFICIAL" in black and in red, as well as in green, as previously chronicled. The *I. B. J.* describes a 3 c. Letter Card, or Letter Sheet, which appears to be simply the recently-chronicled 3 c. wrapper with a tongued flap. The dimensions are those given in November; there are no inscriptions to indicate that it is a Letter Card, and it is said to be white laid paper.

Official Stamps. 5 c., in black, on 50 c., lilac.
 5 c., in red, on 50 c.

Letter Card. 3 c., ultramarine, on white laid (!).

Egypt.—**Sudan.**—A correspondent tells us that the 5 mils. Egyptian stamp exists with the "Soudan" surcharge inverted. He possesses copies taken from letters received from Debbeh. He also informs us that he obtained at Port Said, a few months back, copies of the 2 and 10 piastres stamps with forged surcharges; these bore postmarks in French (the ordinary postmarks of towns in Egypt), and it may be useful to warn our readers that the genuinely-surcharged stamps should be postmarked with the names of the English Post Offices in the Sudan, which at that time were Abu Fatmeb, Debbeh, Halfa, Korti, and Merawi, and possibly one or two others. He adds that he believes that all the remainders of these stamps, when the camel set appeared, were surcharged "TEL," and used for telegrams.

Adhesive. 5 mils., carmine; surcharge inverted.

France.—We have received the 10 c. Unpaid Letter stamp, with the Zanzibar surcharge, in deep blue, printed upside down.

Guatemala.—Surcharging in this Republic has reached such a pitch that the printers apparently don't know where they are, and perpetrate all kinds of enormities. The "1894—1—CENTAVO" overprint, Type 22, appears at some period to have got mixed up with the similar surcharge dated "1895," Type 23. We are shown a horizontal pair of the 5 c. of 1888 with this surcharge, one being dated "1894" and the other "1895." We have also the 50 c. of the same type, with the surcharge "1898—1—centavo" upside down, and the long fiscal stamp, 10 c., deep green, overprinted "CORREOS—NACIONALES—1—CENTAVO."

There are also, as might be expected, higher values of the long rectangular fiscal stamps, three of which reach us converted into 6 c. postage stamps in the usual manner.

Adhesives. 1 c., in red, on 5 c., purple; error "1894."
 1 c. " 50 c., olive green; surcharge inverted.
 1 c. " 10 c., deep green; error "ENTAVO."
 6 c., in black, on 1 peso, dull mauve.
 6 c. " 5 pesos, dull violet.
 6 c. " 10 " emerald-green.

Hayti.—We have at last seen the 50 c. stamp of the new issue; it is in the type with the portrait of the President, and in a colour which we term lake-brown, for want of a better name—we are not sure that strawberry-voan would not be equally appropriate. We give illustrations of the designs of the Unpaid Letter stamps and Post Cards.

Adhesive. 50 c., lake-brown.



Holland.—We give the following extract from *Filatelical Facts and Fallacies*, without any guarantee as to which of those classes it belongs to:—

"Herr Scheuer, a representative of the International Postage Stamp Dealers' Association, learned during a very interesting audience he recently had with the States Minister in The Hague, Holland, that hereafter the postmasters in the Netherlands and colonies will not be allowed to execute any mail orders for postage stamps. Only actual purchases over the counter will be permitted. The reason for this decision is that a certain postmaster in Surinam has recently received large amounts of money for unused stamps of that Colony, and such amounts he retained for himself, and afterwards left for parts unknown. This gentleman had also designed and created certain provisional stamps of Surinam for his own profit."

Honduras.—We give an illustration of the design with the Arms of the Republic, to which we alluded in November. *The A. J. of Ph.* gives a list of four values of this type, each in two colours, and adds two higher values of the Locomotive type.

Adhesives. 50 c., orange-red; Locomotive.
 1 p., blue-green " "
 1 c., yellow; Arms. " "
 1 c., orange " "
 2 c., grey-blue " "
 2 c., pale blue " "
 5 c., black on yellow; Arms. " "
 5 c., red " "
 10 c., black on grey " "
 10 c., black-brown " "



We hear that the Republica Mayor de Centro America is broken up already; we did not expect it to last long. Let us hope that the three Republics will now require only one set of stamps each.

Japan.—A correspondent in this country kindly sends us a specimen of a new 1 sen card, issued on December 1. The stamp, in the left upper corner, is of somewhat similar design to the 1 yen adhesive, and there is a frame of a cord pattern with inscriptions enclosed between its lines at top, bottom, and sides, all in Japanese. The space inside the frame is entirely blank, except where the stamp projects into it.

Post Card. 1 sen, brown-red; 90×141 mm.

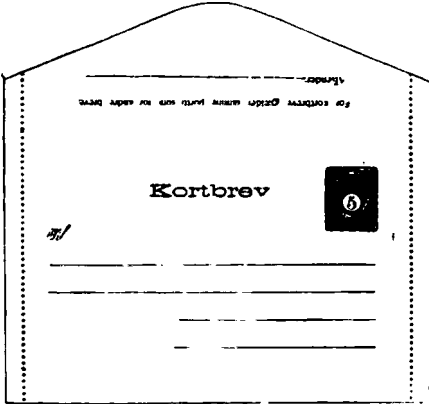
We are told of the 6 sen, Plate 2, of 1874, on wove paper, but are not sure whether this is an unchronicled variety or not, or whether it is covered by the Note in the Catalogue.

Luxemburg.—The *A. J. of Ph.* notes, with some doubt as to its nature, an impression of the 10 c., Arms type, on the paper with watermark "W"; this is probably one of the proofs described in Mons. Moens' book on the stamps of Luxemburg as having been printed in 1863.

Mexico.—Mr. Chapman tells us that all the values, except the 5 pesos, exist on the unwatermarked paper, and that the 10 pesos may therefore be added to the list; he also sends us the current 5 c. Letter Card without the instruction on the back fold. This it appears is an error, being the formula of the 4 c. impressed with the 5 c. stamp.

Adhesive. 10 pesos, blue; no *wmk.*
Letter Card. 5 c., ultramarine; no instruction.

Norway.—*Le T.-P.* announces fresh varieties of the 5 and 10 öre Post Cards, with the instruction "Paa denna," &c., in larger type than before, and the word "Till" in a different position; also that two Letter Cards, of the form shown in the accompanying illustration, have been issued.



Post Cards. 5 öre, green on white; new variety.
10 " carmine " "
Letter Cards. 5 " green " 139×90 mm.
10 " carmine " "

Orange Free State.—A correspondent at Bloemfontein kindly sends us specimens of an official adhesive stamp, which, he tells us, has been used for some two years past by the Mounted Police of this State. The design is type-set, and consists of the words "IN DIENST" (On Service), followed by a dotted line—"O.V.S." (Oranje Vrij Staat)—"R.D.M." (Rydende Dienst Macht=Mounted Police) within a rectangular frame of square ornaments, set diamond-wise. These labels are issued in sheets of four, printed in black on white wove paper. Perf.

Official Stamp. No value, black.

Peru.—Messrs. Williams & Co. tell us that the 5 and 10 soles Unpaid Letter stamps are in light green and lilac respectively, but do not describe the design. They send us the 1 c. wrapper with the stamp in green, and some of the new pictorial cards, the design of which is shown in the annexed illustration. The oval device in the right upper corner is embossed without colour; the date above it, the

value in words below, and the pictures on the lower left are in a different colour for each value; the rest of the formula is in black, on white card, 140×80 mm. The illustration shows a card franked in part by a 1 c. Unpaid Letter stamp, surcharged "DEFICIT."



Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 soles, light green.
10 " lilac.
Wrapper. 1 c., green on buff; 120×242 mm.
Post Cards. 1 c., mauve.
2 c., red.
3 c., grey-black.
4 c., brown.

There are, we believe, forty different views on each value of the cards. Fine prospects for the Post Card collector!

Portugal.—The 15 and 25 reis of the type of 1895 have appeared in fresh colours; the numerals are still in black, and the perforation about 11½.

Adhesives. 15 c., green.
25 c., rose.

Macao.—The *J. B. J.* reports that the 10+10 reis card of 1892 exists with the stamps surcharged 2 avos, in black, in the same fashion as the rest of the series of 1894.

Post Card. 2+2 avos, in black, on 10+10 reis.

Russia.—*Le T.-P.* states that the advertisement Letter Sheet, which we chronicled last month, has since appeared with an impression of the 7 kop. envelope stamp, instead of the type of the adhesive, and with some minor changes in the formula. There have already been ten editions, six with the first type of stamp and four with the second.

Letter Sheet. 7 kop., blue; envelope type.

Russian Locals.—*Griazovets.*—*L'Ami du Timbre* announces a 4 kopeks stamp, of the type of the 1 kop. chronicled last month.

Adhesive. 4 kop., black, gold, and green.

Spain.—*Le T.-P.* notes an impression of the 4 cuartos of 1857, in *carmine-rose* on thick white paper, which the editor of that journal believes to be a recent reprint.

Fernando Po.—We give an illustration showing the surcharged Fiscal stamps chronicled in November and December.

Le C. de T.-P. states that the 25 c. stamp of 1896 has received the surcharge "5 Cen." in an oval, in black.

Adhesive. 5 c., in black, on 25 c., carmine.

Porto Rico.—It was not to be expected that all the fancy printing that took place here a few months ago should have been carried out without a few little mistakes. We have before us the 2 mils., yellow-green, with double impression of the "Habilitado—PARA—1898 y 99" surcharge, and a vertical pair, the lower stamp of which only has the surcharge; also a horizontal pair of the same stamps, from two adjacent panes, with the space between them surcharged, as well as each of the stamps! This, we presume, is the beginning. Let them all come (at once) to save trouble.

An correspondent of the *Weekly Stamp News* says:—
"The following is an official list of postage stamps surcharged June 8th, 1898:



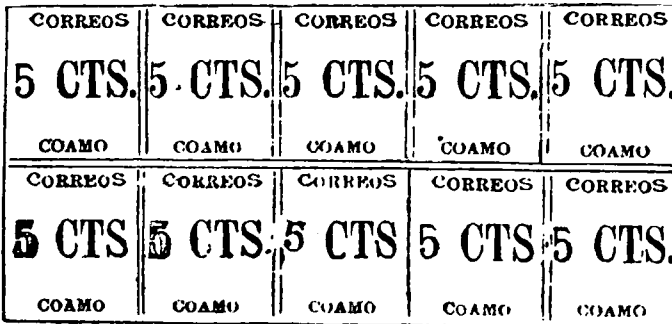
“HABILITADO PARA 1898 AND 1899.

- 200,000 of 1 milésima.
- 500,000 of 2 milésimas.
- 100,000 of 4 milésimas.
- 300,000 of 1 centavo.
- 300,000 of 2 centavos.
- 2,000,000 of 3 centavos.
- 100,000 of 4 centavos.
- 300,000 of 5 centavos.
- 300,000 of 6 centavos.
- 70,000 of 8 centavos.
- 50,000 of 20 centavos.
- 25,000 of 40 centavos.
- 6,500 of 80 centavos.

“My friend has been authorized to say that officially no other stamps” (except the War Tax apparently) “have been surcharged in San Juan, Puerto Rico, since 1873; that the so-called ‘Provisionals’ are fraudulent; that the changes in value other than the changes to 2 and 5 centavos on the War Tax Stamps are likewise fraudulent, and that the surcharged 4 milésimas on the 5 milésimas 1898-99 type is the greatest fraud of all.”

We extract the following also from the same source, and may add that we have very little faith in these curiosities:—

“The Metropolitan Philatelist, dated November 26th, presents a cut of a pane of eight crude-looking, type-set provisionals, supposedly emanating from Coamo, Puerto



Rico. The following is the official explanation of their existence, which perhaps will be taken *cum grano salis*.

“During the Spanish-American War the different towns in the island which were occupied by the American army (and among these the town of Coamo) were shut off from postal communication with those occupied by the Spanish forces, and likewise with others occupied by the American troops. The service was, therefore, temporarily interrupted.

“Some time after the City Council was authorized to organize this postal service, and to charge a postage of 2 to 5 cents for each letter delivered to the postal service.

“At the same time the magistrate determined to issue on this occasion a special stamp of the value of 5 centavos each.

“This stamp was in use from August 13th until about the 4th of September of this year, when the Post Office received instruction from the Military Postal Station at Ponce to use the regular American postage stamps in paying the postage for letters sent from there.

“M. MARGUEZ,
“Secretario del Ayuntamiento.

“Seal of the Alcaldia, Municipal de Coamo.

“COAMO, Oct. 20th, 1898.”

United States.—The 15 c. stamp is said to have appeared in a new colour.

Adhesive. 15 c., olive-green.

Mekeel's Weekly publishes the unwelcome news that a special set of stamps “to be used in Cuba under military rule” is in preparation at Washington, and that in the meantime some of the current U.S. stamps are to be surcharged with the name of the island and corresponding values in *centimos de peso*; the 1 c. to become 1 c. de p., the 2 c. to be 2½ c., and the 5 c. to be 5 c. de p. Later reports state that the 2½ c. on 2 c. is already withdrawn, as

it was thought unwise to increase the value by a surcharge, and replaced by a 2½ c. on 3 c., and that there are 2 c. on 2 c., 3 c. on 3 c., 4 c. on 4 c., and 10 c. on 10 c. provisionals!

Uruguay.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that three more stamps had their values reduced to ½ c. on the 6th, 11th, and 14th November, as shown in the following illustrations,



and that upon the 19th of the same month a fourth provisional stamp, in the type of the fourth illustration, produced by a local lithographer, was put in circulation. The last has the value expressed as 5 milésimos. These were evidently very cheap to buy out.

Adhesives.

- ½ c., in black, on 2 c., blue.
- ½ c., in red, on 5 c., black and blue.
- ¾ c., “ 7 c., green.
- 5 mil., magenta; perf. 11½.

NOTES ON THE

2 RIGSBANK SKILLING (BLUE)
STAMP OF DENMARK,

EMBODYING A COMMUNICATION FROM THE
PRESIDENT (H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK)

READ BY THE HON. SECRETARY AT A MEETING OF THE PHILATELICAL
SOCIETY, LONDON, ON NOVEMBER 25TH, 1898.

(From “The London Philatelist,” December, 1898.)

I HAVE the honour of being entrusted with a communication from our President on the subject of the 2 Rigsbank Skilling (blue) stamp of Denmark.

It will be in the recollection of members that in the course of last season a paper on these stamps was read by Mr. R. Ehrenbach at a meeting of the Society, having for its object the consideration of the question of the types and varieties which were said to exist, and the possibility of “plating” the stamps.

Various points of distinction were described, and in regard to the marks to which attention was called in certain of the stamps, it was stated that they were “caused probably by the engraver’s tools,” while suggestions were made as to the probable mode of the production and setting up of the plate.

Although a large number of the members who heard the paper read did not agree with the deductions formed by the author, it was felt that an interesting question had been raised which called for further investigation, and the paper was subsequently criticised by Mr. E. D. Bacon in the *London Philatelist* for April of the present year.

The whole question is obviously one which depends upon the precise methods employed in the manufacture and production of the stamps, and our President thought that it might prove of interest to members of the Society if some authoritative information could be obtained on the subject.

Accordingly, taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by his visit to Denmark in the early part of September last, his Royal Highness caused inquiries to be made from the postal authorities in Copenhagen.

Owing to the temporary absence of the official competent to give the desired information, our President, before returning to England, prepared and left for the consideration of the official referred to a series of questions, having for their object the elucidation of the matters upon which the question as to "types" most largely depends.

The questions so propounded, with the answers which have recently been received, are:—

Questions as to the first stamp of Denmark—the 2 Rigs-bank Skilling (blue) Issue, 1851.

Answers.

1. Was more than one original die used? In what manner was the die made or engraved? And what material was used for the purpose?

1. In the manufacture of this stamp *one* original die only was used. It was engraved on steel.

2. What method was employed in reproducing impressions for making the plates?

2 and 3. From this die a matrix was produced in plaster for making the plates. From an examination of the plates, which are preserved in the General Post Office in Copenhagen, there is no doubt that ten of these matrices were joined together in one block (in five rows of two stamps each), and that the plates were cast on the block by stereotype process.

3. What process was used in manufacturing the plates from which the stamps were printed?

Ten of the plates so produced—in type-metal (a composition of lead, tin, and antimony)—were used to make the printing plate. These were soldered together and mounted on a mahogany bed, and framed also in mahogany.

4. Were the figures and words in the centre of the stamp, for denoting the value, inserted in the original die or dies, or added to the impressions taken for making the plates, or to the plates themselves, and if so, by what process?

4. The figures and words in the centre of the stamp are engraved on the original die.

From these details it would seem clear that there cannot be "types," properly so called, of the stamps in question; and the facts which our President has been the means of ascertaining demonstrate clearly the accuracy of observation displayed by Mr. E. D. Bacon in his remarks on Mr. Ehrenbach's paper to which I have referred.

I am desired, in conclusion, to assure the members of the pleasure which it affords his Royal Highness to be able to assist in the deliberations of the Society, and to express the hope that the information which has been obtained may be considered of some use in the determination of the questions to which it relates.

"OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE."

By E. D. BACON.

It is strange, but none the less true, how quickly events become forgotten, and how frequently either the history of what were once popular agitations sinks into total oblivion, or the real facts become misrepresented by writers of even the next, or the succeeding, generation. This assertion is strikingly borne out in the history of the initial movement for an Ocean Penny Postage, which has naturally had lately a good deal of attention drawn to it owing to the adoption of Penny Postage for certain parts of the British Empire on Christmas Day last. Every writer who has referred to this early agitation, including the author of a long article on "Imperial Penny Postage" which appeared in *The Times* on December 24th, is apparently entirely ignorant of the true object of the early Ocean Penny Postage reformers, and what they meant by the term.

It was in the early part of 1847 that Mr. Elihu Burritt first propounded his scheme of Ocean Penny Postage. This philanthropist was born at New Britain, Connecticut, on December 8th, 1810, and from the fact that he started life as a smith, was afterwards familiarly known as "the learned blacksmith." He spent many years of his life in England, which he devoted entirely to promoting, in addition to the cheapening of postal rates, such objects as the abolition of slavery and the establishment of universal and unbroken peace, with which latter object he founded the "League of Universal Brotherhood." He died at New Britain, March 6th, 1879. In order to show what Elihu Burritt's Ocean Penny Postage scheme really was, it is only necessary for me to give two extracts from a little work he published upon this subject. The pamphlet is entitled *Ocean Penny Postage: its necessity shown and its feasibility demonstrated*. The work contains thirty-two pages, and was published by C. Gilpin, of 5, Bishopsgate Street Without, at 8s. per 100, or 2d. each. The only copy I have seen has lost its wrapper, so it is impossible to say whether the pamphlet bore a date; but from the fact that two pieces of poetry at the end have the respective dates of "February 3rd, 1848," and "Christmas, 1848," and from other internal evidence of a statistical nature, there can be little doubt that it was published in the year 1849. At the top of the first page is the illustration of a steamer, with "Ocean Penny Postage" on the fore-sail and "1d." on the flag at the masthead, corresponding exactly with that found on one of the illustrations of the Ocean Penny Postage envelopes. The following are the two extracts I have mentioned; the first contains the opening paragraph of the work on page 1, the other is taken from page 15:—

"That the term '*Ocean Penny Postage*' may clearly define the proposition which it is employed to denominate, it may be proper to state, at the outset of our argument, that it means simply this: That the single service of transporting a letter, weighing under half an ounce, from any seaport of the United Kingdom to any port beyond the seas at which the British mail packets may touch, shall be performed by the English Government for one penny, and *vice versa*; or, one penny for its mere conveyance from Folkestone to Boulogne, Southampton to Bombay, Hull to Hamburg, or from Liverpool to Boston. As we would not ask the English Government to perform any other than this single service on a letter for a penny, consequently the entire charge upon one transmitted from any town in the United Kingdom, either maritime or inland, to any port beyond the seas would be *twopence*—one penny for the inland rate, the other for the sea rate."

* * *

"It would meet the terms of our proposition, if every letter under half an ounce, from any town in Great Britain to any town in the Colonies, should pay *threepence*; one penny for the home inland rate, another penny for the ocean, and the third for the colonial inland rate, and *vice versa*. The Government now charges one shilling for these three rates."

In the memorial volume of the *Life and Labours of Elihu Burritt*, edited by Charles Northend, A.M., and published at London in 1880, it is stated on page 32 that "Mr. Burritt addressed 150 public meetings, in the course of two winters, on the subject of Ocean Penny Postage, from Penzance to Aberdeen and from Cork to Belfast, and hundreds of petitions were presented to Parliament in behalf of the reform." And again on pages 441 and 442 of the same work:—

"As a proof of the interest awakened so largely through the operations of Mr. Burritt and his co-workers, on the 25th June, John Bright, M.P., called attention to the subject in the House of Parliament in the following words, as reported in the *London Times* of June 26th, 1852:—

"OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.

"Mr. Bright said the Right Honourable the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be aware that a number of petitions had been presented in favour of the establishment of reduced postage rates between this and foreign countries. The scheme was generally known as an Ocean Penny Postage, and the object of the promoters was that the ocean postage should be reduced to one penny, leaving the rates of internal postage to be fixed at whatever the various countries might think best. The emigrations now going forward from our shores made the question one of very much more importance than it had been at any former period, and it was of essential importance that the utmost facilities of communication should be allowed, in order that all which tended to harmony and peace should be maintained as much as possible. The question would be brought before the House in the next Parliament, either by a direct motion, or by a motion for a committee of inquiry, and if the Right Honourable gentleman should have time during the recess, it would be very desirable that he should turn his attention to this question. There is reason to suppose that the loss of revenue would not be considerable, and, in all probability, in a very short time the receipts from ocean postage would be increased by the enormous increase that would take place in the number of letters transmitted.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed the fear that the recess would be very much occupied, but said he would endeavour to bear in mind the important subject to which his attention had been called."

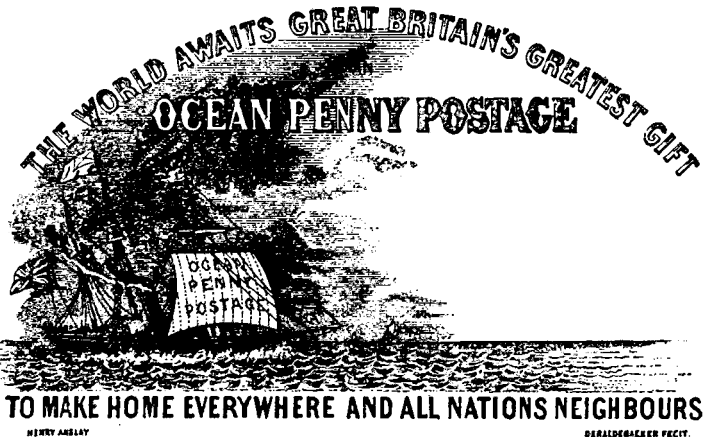
The following year (1853) saw the commencement of the Crimean War, when Ocean Penny Postage drifted into the background and was soon forgotten.

It will be seen from the extracts I have given that the idea of Ocean Penny Postage was an entirely different scheme from Imperial Penny Postage, and Elihu Burritt's efforts may be said to have been more than crowned with success when, on July 1st, 1875, Great Britain joined the General Postal Union, and thereby adopted a uniform rate of 2½d. for half-ounce letters with all the other countries comprised in Class A of the Union.

The pamphlet of Elihu Burritt also contains some very interesting particulars about some of the earliest Ocean Penny Postage envelopes, which fixes the dates when these varieties were produced, and the work also gives a description of an Ocean Penny Postage print, which I believe is now entirely unknown to collectors. The description of

the envelopes and print are found on pages 26, 27, and 28 of the pamphlet, and as the information is of peculiar importance to collectors they will no doubt thank me for giving it in the author's own words, which are as follows:—

"As a little, quietly-working instrumentality for extending the circulation of the idea, a letter-envelope* has been designed by one of the most devoted friends of the movement, Henry Anelay, Esq., an eminent artist, who last year contributed the beautiful design of the Ocean Penny Postage print, which many of our readers have seen. The design of this envelope is simple, but expressive. A British steamer is represented ploughing the deep, with its sails set, and colours flying at the masthead. On the foresail is written in capitals, OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE. Across the hazy firmament are inscribed these words, in capitals, which can be read at the distance of several yards:—



THE WORLD AWAITS GREAT BRITAIN'S GREATEST GIFT,
AN
OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE,
TO MAKE HOME EVERYWHERE AND ALL NATIONS
NEIGHBOURS.

Two other beautifully engraved envelopes, illustrating the same idea, have been brought out, one by James Valentine, Dundee, Scotland, the other under the patronage of J. D. Carr, Esq., of Carlisle. About 100,000 of these little messengers have already been put in circulation; and who can tell what minds they may reach and interest as they pass through the post offices of the country? And who cannot put a dozen or two of them into this circulation, and get a friend to do the same? As soon as the idea has well permeated the public mind in Great Britain, petitions and other faculties of a moral agitation may be easily put in requisition to induce the Government to confer this great boon upon the human race.

"OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE PRINT.†

"We are happy to say, that a new and most interesting agency has been added to our stock of means for propagating the idea of an Ocean Penny Postage. An eminent London artist, Henry Anelay, Esq., to whom we submitted a few lame snatches of the conception, has presented us an exquisite design, which must touch the heart of the British public with lively sympathy for the Ocean Penny Post. We will merely attempt an outline of the features of this beautiful thing. John Bull, in the cosiest mood of grandfatherly benevolence, is represented sitting in an armchair, with his squat hat cocked urbanely, and his yellow-topped boots, looking to the life the image of 'the olden time.' On one side, a beautiful little fairy of a girl, with eyes as bright as diamonds, is looking askingly into his face, while she holds up a letter in one hand, superscribed, 'To Cousin Jane, in America,' and with the other points to the American coast, which is dimly

* Price 1s. 6d. per 100. London: C. Gilpin.

† Price 6d.

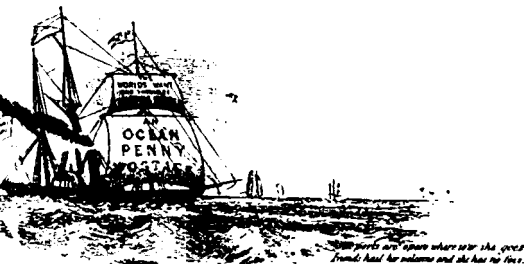
seen in the distance, lined with children, black and white, all with letters in their outstretched hands, and in the act of hailing an approaching steamer bearing the English flag. On the other side, a little cherub-headed boy has mounted the old man's shoulder, and with one of his short, fat arms about his neck, and the other across his breast, with a letter grasped in his right hand, and with all the cheery faith of a child's heart laughing in his countenance, looks as if he would say, 'I shall fetch him now!' Another lad, of a larger size, in a 'shocking bad hat,' and trousers which do not reach down to the top of his clumsy brogues by several inches, is standing rather timidly at a hashful distance in front of the chair, holding up a letter in one hand, as if it weighed twenty pounds, and on the open palm of the other a penny, as if it weighed as much. A little in the background of the group, a sober young chap is seated at a rude bench, trying his first experiment upon the mystery of a letter, and with an expression in his countenance which might be in words, 'I'll have a hand in this myself.' The benign old man's face is full of funny suavity, and looks, for all the world, as if the children had really 'fetched him.' His hand is plunged promisingly and deeply into his pocket, and his lips are pursed up with that half-ironical, puckering smile of benevolence with which a rich old grandfather gives a penny apiece to half a dozen grandchildren clambering up his knees or tugging at his skirts for a present on a Christmas morning. At the bottom of the piece these words give language to its significance, 'Uncle John! won't you please send my letter to Cousin Jane, in America, for a penny?'

In a word, John Bull was never represented to the world in a more agreeable aspect than in this design. He looks the benign Uncle Toby of the family circle so to the life that thousands of children in America, we are sure, would feel, at the first sight of his face, an inclination to climb up over his big boots into his bosom, and ask him for a penny. If the children do 'fetch him,' so that he shall carry their letters across the ocean for a penny apiece, his portrait, as sketched in this picture, will not be too flattering in their estimation we trust.

"This felicitous design was engraved on steel by one of the first artists in London. We earnestly hope that several copies may be put up conspicuously in every considerable town in the United Kingdom. They may be procured through any bookseller, from Charles Gilpin, Bishopsgate, London."

In the *Life of Elihu Burritt*, edited by Charles Northend, it is further stated that "letter paper was prepared, and freely used, at the head of which was the picture of a ship, on the topsail of which were the words 'Ocean Penny Postage,' and directly beneath the same was this couplet,

'Fair speed the ship whose signal is unfurled,—
An Ocean Penny Postage for the world.'



Send your letters where you see the good friend's hand for welcome and the sea no fear.

"Envelopes were used on which a mail steamer was represented, with foresails spread, bearing the motto, 'The world's want and should be Britain's boon,—an Ocean Penny Postage.'"

* In connection with this envelope, Mr. Dornig Beckton tells me that Mr. G. Bradshaw, of the firm of Bradshaw and Blacklock, whose names appear at the left-hand side of the design, was the originator of "Bradshaw's Railway Guide," and in an article in the *Temple Magazine* for this month it is stated that "he was a great friend of Elihu Burritt, the famous learned blacksmith, and aided him actively in his crusades for Ocean Penny Postage and for the promotion of International Peace." Mr. Bradshaw died in 1853; the envelope was published some years previously; indeed, I possess a copy that passed through the post in August, 1850.—Ed. M. J.

"On another envelope was the representation of a sailor, standing upon the deck of a departing steamer, holding a banner with the inscription:—

'Britain! bestow this boon and be in blessing blest;
'OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE
'Will link all lands with thee in trade and peace.'"



The design of the envelope illustrated in the *Monthly Journal* of July last has often been a puzzle to collectors in so far as the vacant stamp-space in the right upper corner of the envelope is concerned, for they argued if the stamp in the left upper corner was intended to prepay the Ocean Postage, which it no doubt was, what need could there be for a further stamp-space. This mystery is solved by the particulars I have been able to give in the first portion of this paper, for it is evident the vacant space was intended for the stamp which was to pay the local rate of the country from which the letter was despatched, the local rate of the country to which it was addressed being probably intended to be collected on delivery.

This envelope must have been published as early as the beginning of 1849, for I find it described in *The Bermudian* (a Bermuda newspaper) for July 4th, 1849."

In conclusion, I should like to point out that the beautiful design for an Ocean Penny Postage envelope, reproduced in the *Monthly Journal* of December, could not have been drawn by Stothard, as that artist died in 1834. Further, to those who are interested in the collection of these early envelopes I would say that they will find some interesting particulars about them in the *Magasin Pittoresque* for 1863, and in a similar series of articles which appeared in *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper* the same year.

* * *

As a supplement to Mr. Bacon's very interesting paper, we give a description of a copy of the Pledge of the League of Universal Brotherhood, which we find printed as a heading to a sheet of paper used for the correspondence of the League. This copy was given to the writer by the Secretary of the Peace Society, and was cut from a letter of October 30th, 1851.

The heading was produced (by lithography apparently) from a plate engraved by J. Valentine, Dundee. At the upper left are a black and a white hand clasped, within a circle of branches, from which foliate ornaments extend down at the left side of the Pledge, and along the top—

* This envelope was evidently a great favourite; it is one of the best known, and I have two copies that were posted in the United States in 1853 and 1854. It is probably the one referred to as having been produced by James Valentine, of Dundee.—Ed. M. J.

the latter ornaments enclosing the words, "LEAGUE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.—PLEDGE," all in outline capitals. The following is all in small script type, with certain errors of spelling as shown :—

"Believing all War to be inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, and destructive of the best interest of mankind, I do hereby pledge myself never to enlist or enter into any army or navy, or to yield any VOLUNTARY support or sanction to the preparation for or prosecution of any War, by whomsoever, or for whatsoever proposed, declared, or waged. And I do hereby associate myself with all persons, of whatever country, condition, or colour who have signed, or shall hereafter sign this pledge, in a "League of Universal Brotherhood"; whose object shall be to employ all legitimate & moral means for the abolition of all War, and all the spirit and all the manifestations of War, throughout the World; for the abolition of all restrictions upon international correspondence and friendly intercourse, and of whatever else tends to make enemies of nations, or prevents their fusion into one peaceful brotherhood; for the abolition of all institutions & customs which do not recognize & respect the image of God & a human brother in every man, of whatever clime, colour, or condition of humanity."—ED. M. J.

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Low Prices at Auctions and their Causes. **Reply of some of the Auctioneers.** SOME of our readers will no doubt remember an article we had in the last number of the *Journal* under the above heading. We wrote to some of the larger auctioneers, and said we should be very pleased to place space in our columns at their disposal to answer this article if they thought fit, and in reply we have received the two annexed letters from Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, and Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper.

"*January 13th, 1899.*

"DEAR SIR,—Referring to your article relating to our sale on the 13th December last, it is quite true that the catalogue was not produced as early as it should have been, owing to the pressure on our printers, usual at this time of the year, consequent on the numerous sales we hold. You are, however, in error in supposing that we received no commissions from the Continent. Advance copies of our catalogue were sent to our regular Continental customers, and they were received by them in time to send us the usual number of commissions. As is, however, an invariable rule, the prices they were prepared to give for the more valuable lots were far below those paid by our London buyers. Whenever we receive consignments of property from abroad, whether they are musical instruments, pictures, books, or stamps, the prices at which we are instructed to sell are generally prohibitive. When, however, our Continental friends are buyers, they generally reverse their tactics, and the commissions are usually far below the actual value of the property. Take, for instance, lots 173 and 174 in this particular sale. One of the best-known Continental dealers sent a commission of £10 10s. each for both of these lots; they were sold to a London dealer for £21 and £22 respectively. Again, for lot 197 two Continental dealers—one residing in Germany and the other in Russia—sent us commissions of £12 10s. and £12 10s. 6d. respectively. This lot was bought by a well-known London dealer for £17, and we could go on multiplying instances right through the sale. The truth is that when a stamp, however rare, is not in general demand, it can only be sold to advantage privately, and rarely realizes the sum by auction proportionate to its rarity. Doubtless several of the stamps referred to in your article were worth considerably more having regard to

their rarity, but how many dealers are in a position to buy these high-class items on the off-chance of finding a ready buyer? We are not prepared to say that our catalogues are as perfect as it is possible to be. A sale cataloguer is not a specialist in the stamps of any particular kind—he has an all-round knowledge in which the specialist is generally sadly deficient; but the mere fact we have sold between £30,000 and £35,000 worth of stamps within the last two years, a very great part of which has been purchased on commissions entrusted to us by clients living at a distance, and the fact that an infinitesimal number of lots have been returned, owing to misdescription, should be sufficient proof that our catalogues are fairly accurate. If we approach the subject from the standpoint of the seller, we may say that we are daily receiving consignments from all parts of the world from clients for whom we have sold on many occasions, and we presume they must be satisfied with the prices realized, otherwise they would not continue to give us their support. In conclusion, we may add that we are always grateful for any remarks tending to improve our catalogues, and we are never slow in adjusting our method to suit the requirements of the majority of our friends.

"Trusting you will think fit to insert this letter in your valuable *Journal*,

"We are, dear Sir,

"Your obedient Servants,

"PUTTICK AND SIMPSON."

"*January 17th, 1899.*

"DEAR SIR,—Our attention has been drawn to an article which appeared in the last number of the *Monthly Journal* headed 'Low Prices at Auctions and their Causes,' which not only makes a sweeping reference to all auctioneers, but gives them kindly advice as to the conduct of their business, in order to prevent its being killed altogether. Surely if mistakes will kill a business, the stamp trade by this time should have ceased to exist, for there have been certain notorious circumstances of late which have caused much uneasiness amongst collectors. We may at once state that we should not for a moment wish to defend improper cataloguing or lotting, and are the less concerned to do so as it is well known that our catalogues have always been prepared with the greatest care, both as regards the descriptions and lotting of stamps. Moreover, from the bids that we receive for nearly every sale from the same people, it is evident that our descriptions give satisfaction. The point which concerns us most is that of low prices at auctions. It may not be out of place to refer to the origin of these auction sales. They were actually brought about by the action of some of the principal members of the London Philatelic Society, who approached us in the matter for the reason that when a collector paid a high price for a rare stamp he was at that time practically in the hands of a few dealers, who made their own prices, and when wishing to realize he in consequence suffered considerably in pocket. The institution of the auctions created so much interest amongst philatelists, and gave them such a sense of security, that they rapidly and deservedly became very popular, both amongst dealers and collectors, and were undoubtedly the means both of enormously extending the interest taken in philately and of obtaining such prices for stamps as were never even dreamt of before.

"The question is, What are 'low prices'? Does the auction give the true market value, or are the prices inserted in the dealers' catalogues to be taken as the standard? We venture to say that the former is the more reliable test, and have known cases when the price of a particular stamp has been raised in the stock books after an auction had proved what was its true value. In our opinion the cause of so-called 'low prices' is that in all trade catalogues the prices have been unduly inflated, and with each new issue increased.

"With regard to the issue of catalogues, there can be no doubt that for special collections or sales appealing to foreign buyers they should be in circulation a fortnight or even more before a sale, though in such cases it sometimes happens, even with keen collectors, that the catalogues are put on one side and forgotten altogether.

"Owners are in a measure to blame for catalogues being issued shortly before a sale, for they naturally like their stamps sold with as little delay as possible. In conducting a large business it is necessary to arrange sales some con-

siderable time beforehand, and in order to get out catalogues two or three weeks before a sale the stamps should be in the hands of the auctioneers at least two or three months previously, so that sufficient time and attention may be bestowed on sorting out and properly lotting and describing the stamps. This much-to-be-desired interval is unfortunately strongly objected to by owners, particularly those in the Colonies.

"Although auctions may not be popular with some dealers, we have no fear for their future, and are satisfied that there can be no equally reliable means for the disposal of valuable collections, when properly conducted by those who understand their business.

"We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"VENTOM, BULL & COOPER."

From these answers we have some reason to believe that our remarks will have good results, and we shall wait to see what the future brings forth in this respect. Owing to our absence on the Continent, it is impossible at the present moment to refer more fully to the letters in question, but we think it only fair to insert them at once.

* * *

FOR some months past a firm under the above name has been advertising in the whole of the philatelic press, or at any Co., of Lima, rate in those papers that would take Peru. Serious advertisements, and has been making every effort to get large consignments of stamps on approval, unfortunately, as we have every reason to believe, with a considerable amount of success. The whole swindle, if swindle it is, has been perfectly worked, and we are afraid that a large number of dealers will be heavy losers. However, on the other hand, we are very glad to say we have been the means of preventing many of our personal friends in London from sending selections of stamps to these people, after they had written to our friends for such selections, and given our name as reference. Messrs. Williams and Co. first started in a small way with us about one and a half years ago, and commenced sending us new issues and friendly notes about stamps, etc.; after this ordering one or two albums, the first year's transactions being to the extent of some £7 or thereabouts. A little later on they asked us if we could recommend them a banker in London, as they wanted to open a London account. Such a thing as this would give a certain amount of confidence. We refused to do this, as we could not recommend anyone to our bankers without knowing a good deal about them. Messrs. Williams & Co. pointed out that they were down on the *Bazaar* reference book; by what means they got there we do not know. The next proceeding was to ask us to receive some £60 from a German source, and with it to pay some of their debts for advertisements, which we did as instructed, using the whole of the money for this purpose. After this we presume that they thought we should have confidence in them, and they used our name as a reference in a circular which they published, and even stated that they were our Peruvian agents, which, except so far as they purchased new issues for us, was absolutely untrue. For many reasons we have during the past few months been very doubtful about this firm, as it seemed to us that their sole aim was to get consignments on approval from every part of the world, and we never heard of any returns or remittances. The first inquiry we made was through the London Association for the Protection of Trade, of which Association we are members. In reply we received a note to say that the firm could not be found at all in Lima, and nothing was known about them. We have forwarded another inquiry in the name of the man Farrant, but have not received a result of this yet. In the meantime, however, a warning has been published in America against this firm, and finally the Berlin Dealers' Association has issued the following warning:—

"EXTRA-NUMBER.

"WARNING! ATTENTION!

"WILLIAMS AND CO., LIMA, PERU.

"OUR colleague, Herr A. E. Glasewald, of Gössnitz, has received the following details from a foreign business friend:—

"The firm of Williams and Co., Lima, Peru, is represented *only* by Mr. Casnough. The other gentlemen, e.g., Farrant, are unknown in Lima. In spite of his splendid advertisements, Mr. Casnough has only a small furnished business room in an hotel, and that is sparsely furnished. . .

"Our informant showed us various selections of great value, which he had received from Williams and Co. for a mere nothing. Williams and Co. used every means to get one purchaser to buy the rest very cheaply for cash.

"Thus it seems that Williams and Co. are in great want of money, and that the 'slump' is at their doors.

"One of the leading London firms, we learn, has been heavily let in. It appears that Williams and Co. won the confidence of this firm by especially cheap offers, etc., and thereby have in part acquired very valuable stamps from other great firms, and they are now *getting rid* of the lots sent.

"A great American firm had sent a selection in value several hundreds of dollars, which Williams and Co. sold to our informant for one-tenth of its value.

"We beg you to make use of the above details for the general good.

"The above report has reached Germany from America. How far it is true we cannot to-day say; but we deemed it our duty to inform our fellow-members of this as quickly as possible, as we have done in previous cases of a like character."

This is so important that we translate and publish it in full. Also, as we are going to press, we hear as follows from a well-known Continental dealer:—

"What business relations have you with Williams and Co., of Lima? For your guidance this party resides in Lima, in an hotel of low rank, and is a retired pugilist. He lives entirely by trickery, and says he represents your firm and the firm of Williams, of London. I think a stop must be put to such pranks, and, if you have any interests, you should act promptly in order to protect them."

Taking it altogether, we have not the slightest doubt but that a colossal fraud has been attempted, and, we are afraid, successfully; and we shall be glad if any of our readers who have any claim against this firm will communicate with us, sending us full details of the dates of their consignments, the value of same, and as to whether applications have been made for their return. We will then see if any concerted action can be taken.

* * *

THE Commissioners of Inland Revenue have drawn our attention to the fact that, under the new regulations, we are prohibited from using illustrations of stamps in advertisements, and it is considered that the front covers of our *Monthly Journal* and our wholesale list come under the designation of advertisements. Therefore in future such illustrations will be omitted, and their places will be taken by small advertisements, as in the current number. The attention of other dealers is also drawn to this matter, as it should be clearly understood that no illustration of a stamp can be used in any way whatever for purely advertising purposes. It is quite another matter when permission is given for stamps to be illustrated in catalogues, handbooks, and albums, in which case they are a necessity for indicating the type of a stamp in a particular place, or to show to what issue a particular variety belongs—a matter that can hardly be explained by any number of words, but which is shown at once by an illustration.

* * *

New Catalogue, Part II.

WE regret to find that the work in rearranging our stock, preparatory to re-writing Part II. of our Catalogue, has turned out to be much heavier than we expected, and, further, we find that we have run out of so many small stamps that we have to make very many large purchases to fill up our stock before we are able to give the proper prices of the day, even for many of the common stamps. Under these circumstances, we do not think it is possible to have Part II. of the Catalogue out until well on in March, but we cannot fix any date yet. We can only assure our customers that the Catalogue will be sent out to all prepaid orders immediately it can be got ready.

Notes from Madrid.

THE following valuable notes from an esteemed correspondent, whose trustworthiness can be absolutely depended upon, have been sent to us, and as they are of such importance we venture to print them in full:—

"Re Porto Rico stamps surcharged '17 Oct. 98.' These stamps appeared here suddenly for sale in a very small lot; they were taken up by Galvez, and prices went up the same evening to 80 pesetas the set of ten. A few days after that they were given as forgeries by the General Post Office director of San Juan de Porto Rico, who acknowledged by law all the other surcharges were issued, but that up to the date of his having left Porto Rico (23rd October) he had not authorized any such surcharge. The thing is this—merchants here have some more for sale, and consequently they want to pass them off as having been done by the local government. It is simply absurd to think that anybody with common sense would have made a stamp for one single day, and hundreds of people (stamp collectors), who I know left Porto Rico as late as 16th December, swear black and blue that such a stamp has never been even seen there. I know, though not the name, that there is a gentleman (!) (?) who writes from Paris offering a large lot of them, and that the merchants here have tendered for them. It is time that such a scandalous affair be terminated, and I should be glad if you would call the attention of dealers and collectors in general through your magazine to the facts, as I believe that until they are officially declared genuine no collector should look upon them but as frauds. I exchanged my set, and keep them as such, but never dream of putting them in my collection. Now I should also like your giving a few hints in your monthly paper about the so-called society 'Circulo Filatelico Matritense,' which society I joined about a year ago in the expectation of finding in every member an honest stamp collector and a reliable means of increasing my stamps. I am sorry to say I have left the said society, and question whether any man with my way of thinking can belong to it. I have found that members who have held posts in the directorship have forged stamps and sold or exchanged them as genuine. One of these gentlemen (?) changed the colour of the 8 m. Porto Rico of 1882 and 1891 to a colour absolutely different from the 1891 one, giving it as of this year; and heaps have been sent abroad, and been taken up in exchange or purchased at high prices, such exchanges, &c., emanating from the 'Circulo.' Surcharges of Philippine stamps have been forged here wholesale by members belonging to the said society, and said members, when any have been returned them as forgeries, have boasted to me the very next day of their having sold them to another member as good. All these exploits are done more by members who hold posts in the directorship of the 'Circulo' than by the others, and I, who am a philatelist at heart, who never deal in anything but what honest people should deal in, beg to call your attention to these facts, and place them before the public, and if necessary I shall give you the names of these so-called gentlemen. I could give you any amount more of HONEST DEALINGS in which a few of these gentlemen indulge, as they stop at nothing as long as they carry their point of cheating the world; and as I think that it is to the benefit of every stamp collector or merchant to, by any possible means, discover these doings, I leave to you the advisability of giving a few hints in your paper, and by so doing bring these people to notice."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I find in the new edition of the *Priced Catalogue of Stamps of the British Empire*, under Gold Coast, a statement that as it is not known whether the 1d. on 4d. mauve was officially issued, the stamp is now omitted from the list. If the history of this provisional had been looked up, I venture to say the stamp would hardly have been expunged from the list, and I hope in future editions of the Catalogue to see it restored to its proper place, for that it had an authentic existence the following particulars will demonstrate.

I well remember purchasing for a few pence a used specimen of the stamp in 1883, at a well-known shop which used at that time to exist in Seething Lane, London, where numbers of Gold Coast stamps were received for sale from time to time. The specimen in question is now in the "Tapping Collection," and about the time I secured it other copies were to be had. What has become of these I am unable to say, but besides the one in the British Museum, the owner of a well-known Parisian collection once told me that he possesses a specimen, so that it is still possible to locate two of these provisional stamps.

After the stamp had been described in the *Philatelic Record* of June, 1883, Mr. W. Clifford of Hull, who at that time used to import and trade in new issues, at once wrote out to the Gold Coast for a supply, and the reply he received, which was published in the October number of the same journal, was as follows:—

"I have just received a reply to the inquiries I addressed to one of the officials, who says, 'Fourpenny stamps surcharged 1d., in printing, were issued here by authority for a very short time, but now they do not exist, their issue has been abolished.'" And Mr. Clifford added: "You may depend on the correctness of this information."

The existence of specimens, coupled with the above official declaration made at the time, is surely quite sufficient evidence to prove that the stamp was a *bona fide* Government provisional issue, and although it has no doubt now become excessively rare, that is no reason for refusing to believe in its authenticity, or for its omission from a list of Gold Coast stamps.—I remain, yours faithfully,

E. D. BACON.

CROYDON, Dec. 31st, 1898.

DEAR SIR,—Will you permit "one who knows" to say, for the benefit of the philatelic world, that there is no shadow of foundation for the report—referred to in a recent issue of a south coast newspaper shown to me by your publishers—to the effect that H.R.H. the Duke of York contemplates the sale of his collection of stamps.

It is, of course, easy to "invent" gossip of this nature, as the persons affected would have their time fully occupied were they to contradict all that is written about their private doings; but seeing that in ninety-nine out of every hundred "reports" affecting Royalty there is no vestige of truth, I can only wonder that nowadays there should be any market for such fabrications.

Yours truly,

J. A. TILLEARD.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. G. H.—Many thanks for your note. We believe that the Canadian stamps are not put on sale in large quantities in this country, and that the object at present is only to supply persons who, when writing to Canada, wish to enclose a stamp for a reply. All the values of the current Brazil, except the 10 r., 100 r., and 1000 r., have from the first had the word "REIS" at each side below, and those three values have now been altered to correspond with the others.

C. J. S.—Some of the U.S. Newspaper stamps, which are now obsolete, have been used up as fiscals, with the surcharge you describe. We have not chronicled them, as they are never likely to pass for postage in that condition.

E. D. F. G.—Whole sets of the Turkish stamps of 1865 exist in various colours; they are proofs, or fancy impressions of some kind. The S.A.R. commemorative stamp was purposely omitted.

P. G. W.—British Guiana: We do not know of any foundation for the statement that variety No. 149 was inserted in the sheet as a check on forgery. The "2" was added, in red, to prevent the alteration of No. 135 into 72 c.—B.S.A., Nos. 51 to 58: The perforation no doubt varies, as with others of Messrs. Waterlow's stamps. The obliteration on your Tobago stamp is probably a fiscal one.

A. F. C.—We believe that no catalogue of the Birmingham Exhibition was published.

G. W. J. P.—We will make inquiry as to the person you mention; we have never heard any complaints before.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ARGENTINE.

1898. <i>Watermark Large Sun.</i>	s.	d.
½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 16, and 30 c.; set of 8	2	6
<i>Watermark Small Sun.</i>		
50 and 80 c., 1 peso, and \$1.20; set of 4	10	6

BRAZIL.

1898. <i>Head of Liberty.</i>		
200 reis, perf. 11½, black and orange	0	5
2000 " " lilac and grey, used	1	3
<i>Journal Stamps. Surcharged in violet.</i>		
300 reis on 200 r., black	0	8
100 " " 50 r., orange	3	6

Surcharged in green.

2000 reis on 1000 reis, yellow	4	0
2000 " " 1000 " brown	4	0

BRITISH EAST AFRICA. 1897.

1 rupee 2 0	4 rupees 8 0
2 rupees 4 0	5 " 10 0
3 " 6 0	10 " 18 0

CEYLON.

Christmas, 1898. *For 1d. postage.*

6 cents on 15 c.	0	2
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CRETE. 1898.

10 parales, blue 0 2	20 parales, green 0 4
10 " " used. 0 4	20 " " used 0 6

CUBA. 1898-99.

2 mils., orange-brown, used 0 2
1 c., deep violet " 0 3
3 c., grey-brown " 0 2
6 c., blue " 0 4

GREAT BRITAIN.

1d. *Plate numbers, used.*

A magnificent set of 150 different plate numbers, from No. 71 to No. 224, all used, picked copies, catalogue value £1 9s. 10d. Price, mounted on card and numbered 10 0

GUATEMALA.

1898. *Provisionals on postage stamps.*

1 c. on 25 c., 1 c. on 50 c. (in rose), 1 c. on 50 c. (in carmine), 1 c. on 75 c., 6 c. on 10 c., 6 c. on 20 c., 6 c. on 100 c., 6 c. on 150 c., 6 c. on 200 c., and 10 c. on 20 c.; set of 10 10 0

1898. *Fiscals surcharged for postage.*

1 c. on 10 c., 2 c. on 1 c., 2 c. on 5 c., 2 c. on 10 c., 2 c. on 25 c., 2 c. on 50 c., 6 c. on \$1, 6 c. on \$5, and 6 c. on \$10; set of 9 10 0

HAYTI. 1896.

7 c., brown, pair, imperf. vertically 2 6

LABUAN.

1893. *Lithographed.*

2 c. to 40 c.; set of 7. 20 0 | 2 c. to 16 c.; set of 6. 12 6

MACAO.

1898. *Post Cards.*

1 avo, orange on buff. 0 2 | 1+1 avo, or. on buff. 0 3

GIBRALTAR.

1898. "MOROCCO AGENCIES."

40 c. 0 6

Registered Envelopes.

20 c., size F 0 4
20 c. " G 0 4
20 c. " H 0 5

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1899. *New colour.*

2 c., vermilion (Prince of Wales) 0 2
2 c., orange, obsolete; raised to 0 4

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Perf. 12 x 11½.

½d., slate 0 1
2½d., mauve 0 4
3d., green 0 5
5d. " 0 8
8d., mauve 1 0

NEW ZEALAND.

Picturesque Stamps.

½d., 1d., and 2d.; set of 3, used 0 2

NIGER COAST.

1898. *New values.*

6d., yellow-brown 0 8
2s. 6d., olive 3 3
10s., deep violet 12 6

NYASSA.

1898. *Stamps of Mozambique surcharged.*

2½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis; set of 13 6 6

PORTO RICO. 1898.

1 mil., orange-brown, used 0 2
2 mils. " 0 2
1 c., deep violet " 0 3
2 c., blue-green " 0 3
3 c., grey-brown " 0 3

1898. *Surcharged "IMPUESTO DE GUERRA" on 1896 issue.*

2 c., lilac 0 6
2 c. (in violet) on 2 mil., salmon 3 0
5 c. on 1 mil., blue 2 0
2 c., in red, on 2 mil., salmon 4 0

Surcharged in carmine "Habilitado PARA 1898 y 99."

2 mils., yellow-green 0 3
4 " blue-green 0 4
4 " " surcharge inverted 0 6
1 c., carmine 0 6
2 c., brownish red 0 9
3 c., orange-red 1 0
3 c. " (surcharge inverted) 4 0
4 c., bronze-brown 1 3
5 c., ultramarine 0 9
6 c., mauve 1 0
8 c., bright rose 1 3
20 c., greenish grey 1 8
40 c., red 4 6
80 c., black 7 6

PORTUGAL.

1898. *Value in black or carmine.*

15 reis, green and black 0 2
25 " carmine and black 0 2
500 " black and carmine on lavender, used 1 6

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

1898. *Registered Envelopes. Sizes F, G, H, H₂, and K.*
4d., olive-green; any size 0 8

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Official Stamps.

No. 550. 1s., brown, used 1 6	569. 2½d., bl.-lilac, used 0 6
551. 2s. 6d., crimson, " 2 6	570. 4d., violet " 0 3
564. 4d., lilac " 1 0	— 6d., blue (pf. 13) " 0 3
565. 6d., blue " 0 9	567. 1d., green, unused 0 9
567. 1d., green " 0 3	568. 2d., red " 1 0
568. 2d., orange " 0 1	551. 2s., crimson " 10 0

UNITED STATES.

Omaha Issue.

1 c., used 0 1
2 c. " 0 1
4 c. " 0 2
1, 2, 4, 5, 8, and 10 c.; set of 6, used 0 9

CATALOGUE—12TH EDITION.

STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

				s.	d.	s.	d.
Page 45.	No. 57 should be Type 11.						
" 46.	" 58 " " 12.						
" 47.	" 94, prices should be	6	6	0	3		
" 49.	Nos. 132 and 136 are not Type 36.						
" "	No. 142 should follow No. 139.						
" "	" 141, prices should be	4	6	0	4		
" 50.	In note (n), after the words "but never issued," add "pl. 2 was prepared, but is only known imperf."						
" 60.	No. O.9, after "blued paper," add "No. 176."						
" 61.	After O.41 add— <i>Surcharge inverted.</i>						
O42 | 1d.,	lilac						
Page 62.	<i>British and Irish Magnetic Tel. Co.</i>						
Insert 11a | "	| 2s. 6d., pale buff						
Page 68.	ARMY TELEGRAPHS.						
Correct prices as follows :—							
M 33 | T 77 |	1d., lilac and black			5	0	5	0
M 34 | "	" 2d. " blue			10	0	7	6
M 35 | "	" 6d. " green			12	6	10	0
M 36 | T 78 |	1s., green and black			20	0	20	0
	<i>And also—</i>						
M 41 | T 79 |	½d., vermilion and black			3	6	3	6
M 42 | "	8d., lilac and carmine			15	0	10	0
Page 69.	For 38 " | read 38 | 3 |						
" "	" 39 " | " 39 | 5 |						
" 78.	No. 62, price unused should be	1	9				
" "	" 65 " " "	3	6				
" "	" 67 " " "	4	6				
" "	" 78, after "1897," Type 2 should be Type 8.						
" "	" 78, after 92a, Types 9, 10, or 11 should be Types 8, 9, or 10.						
" "	" 78, after 101, Type 8 should be Type 11.						
" 82	" 132, price unused should be	0	6				
" "	" 136 " " "	0	3				
" "	" 137 " " "	0	4				
" "	" 138 " " "	0	6				
" "	" 139 " " "	0	8				
" "	" 140 " " "	0	9				
" "	" 141 " " "	1	6				
" "	" 142 " " "	3	0				
" "	" 143 " " "	4	6				
" "	" 145 " " "	12	0				
" "	" 146 " " "	18	0				
" "	" 147 " " "	24	0				
" "	" 148 " " "	30	0				
" "	" 157 " " "	5					
" 90.	Prices should be	0	3	0	3		
" 93.	The line after No. 158 should read—Nos. 152 and 157 have Crown CC wmk.						
" "	No. 180 is Type 32.						
" 94.	Price used should be	10	0				
" 95.	After 23 the next line should read—The figures "½" on No. 22, &c.						
" 97.	After 1891-96 add Type 3.						
" 102.	In the headings over Nos. 23 and 24 add Diagonal.						
" 109.	No. 32, price used should be	0	9				
" "	" 38 " " "	4	0				
" 110.	" 54 " " "	1	0				
" 111.	" 84 " unused	3	0				
" 114.	" 45 " " "	5	0				
" 116.	" 12 " " "	0	9				
" "	" 24 " " "	10	0				
" "	" 25 " " "	12	6				
" "	" 26 " " "	16	6				
" 118.	Over No. 406 insert—						
405a | 17 |	½ a., green						
Page 118.	After No. 406 add— <i>Variety. "PUTTILLA."</i>						
406a | 17 |	½ a., green						
406b | 21 |	2 a., blue						
Page 127.	CASHMERE. No. 415, delete price.						
" "	DHAR.						
" "	No. 1, price unused	0	6				
" "	" 2 " " "	0	9				
" "	" 3 " " "	1	0				
" "	Set of 3, unused, a/-						
Page 128.	The illustrations over the figures "6" and "7" should be transposed.						
" 129.	No. 12 should be brown.						
" "	" 13 " black-brown.						
" 133.	No. 4, price unused should be	0	2				
" 136.	Insert—						
34a | 4 |	4d., brown-red					0	4
Page 141.	Nos. 42 and 43, for No. 32 read No. 33.						
" 146.	MOROCCO. In heading after "surcharged with Type 1, in black," add—"but on the 50 c., in deep blue."						
" 147.	MOROCCO. Insert—						
4a | 40 c.,	orange-brown					0	4
11a | 40 c.,	orange-brown						
Page 153.	For 55 | " | read 55 | 18 |						
" "	No. 67, delete price used.						
" 154.	" 86, prices should be	0	4	0	4		
" 160.	" 312, price unused should be	0	4				
" 316.	After purple insert (Die II.).						
" 318.	Prices should be	0	1	0	1		
" "	After No. 323 add						
323a | 28 |	6d., emerald					0	8
	After (c) Perf. 12 x 11 should be (Die I.)						
324 | 41 |	2½d., purple (Die I.)						
324a | "	" 2½d. " (Die II.)					0	4
	After (g) Perf. 11 should be						
347 | 41 |	2½d., purple (Die I.)						
342 | 8 |	3d., yellow-green					0	5
343 | 9 |	5d., deep green					0	8
344 | "	" 5s., red-violet					6	6
Page 165.	No. 161, for green read brown-red.						
" 167.	After 401 insert—						
401a |	Black on light blue						
Page 171.	No. 55, for No. 49 read No. 46.						
" "	Nos. 57, 58, 59, and 60, for No. 48 read No. 45.						
" 179.	After No. 24 add— <i>Variety. Double surcharge.</i>						
24a | 3 |	4d. on 6d., green						
Page 187.	No. 16, price unused should be	10	0				
" 190.	" 92 " used					2	6
" "	" 93 " " "					12	6
" "	" 94 " " "					5	0
" 193.	" 537 " unused	7	6				
" "	" 542 " " "	5	0				
" "	" 544 " " "	10	0				
" "	" 547 " used	10	0				
" "	" 550, prices should be	10	0	1	6		
" "	" 551 " " "	10	0	2	6		
" "	" 553 " " "	2	6	0	1		
" "	" 554, price unused should be	3	6				
" "	" 556 " " "	15	0				
" "	" 564 " used	1	0				
" "	" 565, prices should be	7	6	0	9		
" "	" 568 " " "	1	0	0	1		
" "	" 569 " " "	3	6	0	6		
" "	" 570 " " "	5	0	0	3		
" "	Add—						
571 | 17 |	6d., blue Type redrawn (No. 180). Perf. 13.					0	3
Page 194.	Below illustration 23, after the words "with Type 23," add "vertically upwards."						
" 201.	No. 71, price unused should be	17	6				
" 204.	" 75 " " "	10	0				
" 207.	After No. 15, next line, "No. 13" should be No. 14.						
" 210.	Nos. 93 and 94, for No. 85 read No. 86.						
" "	" 95 " " " 86 " 87.						
" 222.	" 205, delete price.						
" 223.	No. 8, price unused should be	2	0				
" "	" 10 " " "	2	9				
" "	" 11 " " "	3	6				
" 224.	In heading above No. 52, for Type 8 read Type 11.						
" "	After No. 14—						
1891-94.	Fiscal Stamps of Natal, add—(except the 6d., which is postage).						

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EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

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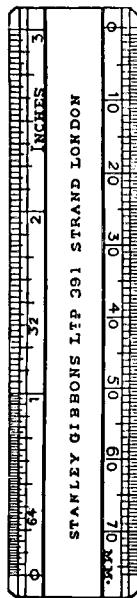
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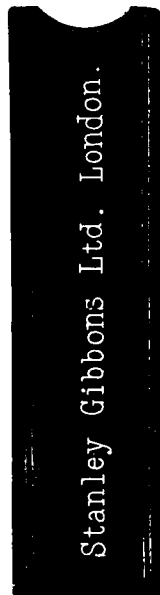
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. IX.

FEBRUARY 28, 1899.

NO. 104.

EDITORIAL.

HAVING a good deal of interesting matter for publication this month, and no subject upon which we specially desire to discourse to our readers, we feel that in abstaining from inflicting a laboured Editorial upon them we are acting for their good, quite as much as for our own.

* * *

MR. BACON informs us that he has changed the stamps on view in the King's Library, and that those now in the cases are the issues of France from October, 1862, and those of Austria down to 1867.

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 Telegraph Forms have been again altered, to a small extent, all round. In the 6d., both ordinary and Stock Exchange, paragraph 5 on the back has been further modified, so that the latter part of it reads: "If the pass be not used its value will be paid to the sender of the original telegram on application being made, within two months, to the Secretary, General Post Office, London, Dublin or Edinburgh, as the case may be. The pass must accompany the application." This is a first instalment of Home Rule all round, as conferred by a Conservative Postmaster-General. On the Foreign and Colonial forms the change consists in additions to the list of "Authorised Abbreviations" given on the back, there being now thirteen of these instead of four only.

In other respects the forms do not appear to have undergone much alteration, but the copy of the perforated A1 form before us has the figures denoting the date omitted at foot, while the Foreign and Colonial and both varieties of the Stock Exchange form are now dated.

Telegraph Forms. 6d., mauve.
 "A1." 106. Imperf., 7/98, Die (?).
 " " " Perf., Date (?), Die (?).
 "A^S₂" 111a. Imperf., 9/98, Die (?).
 " " 111b. Perf., 9/98, Die (?).
 " " 10d., brown on yellow.
 "A^S₁" 55. 2/98, Die 7.

The unstamped forms have been altered in similar ways. The L. P. describes an extraordinary variety of the 1d., red-brown, of 1841, in which the Small Crown watermark is said to appear twice, the right way up and inverted. We have not seen this stamp, and therefore cannot give an opinion upon it, but we should have supposed that such a "freak" could not possibly have occurred in paper-making.

British Guiana.—We have received copies of the 5 c. envelopes of 1894, surcharged "TWO CENTS" in small block capitals, in black, across the lower part of the stamp. These envelopes exist, we find, in two qualities of paper—thin, white tough wove, and azure wove with blue granite surface inside. The surcharge exists also both with and without a period at the end.

Envelopes. 5 c., grey-blue on azure; 135 × 106 mm.
 2 c. on 5 c. " white
 2 c. on 5 c. " azure "

Canada.—The printers appear to be still seeking a suitable colour for the more liquid portions of Britannia's empire, which are shown neatly ruled in squares. The latest is a brilliant tint, which suggests a second line to the motto:

"We hold a Vaster Empire than has been,
 And bluer seas than ever yet were seen!"

A correspondent very kindly sends us a copy of a new 2 c. envelope, with stamp of the type of the 1 c. issued last year. We are informed that this was first impressed in purple, at that time the colour of the 2 c. adhesive, but that when the inland rate was reduced to 2 cents it was decided to stamp the envelopes of this value in red; consequently the 2 c., purple, envelopes are being withdrawn, and but few of them have been issued. This die, we are told, was manufactured by De La Rue & Co., but the stamping is done by the American Bank Note Co., at Ottawa.

Envelopes. 2 c., purple on white wove; 150 × 87 mm.
 2 c., red "

It appears that almost all the values of the issues from 1868 to 1893 exist perf. 11½ × 12, and that some are more common in this state than perf. 12 all round. A correspondent very kindly sends us the following lists of what he has found:

Perf. 11½ × 12.	Perf. 12 × 12.
1868. <i>Large stamps.</i>	
2 c., light green.	2 c., deeper green.
3 c., bright red.	3 c., dull red.
6 c., red-brown, dark brown.	6 c., brown, red-brown.
12½ c., blue.	15 c., grey, light grey, blue-grey.
15 c., light grey.	
1868-76. <i>Small stamps.</i>	
½ c., black.	½ c., greenish black.
1 c., yellow.	1 c., yellow, orange-yellow.
2 c., green.	2 c., green, yellow-green.
3 c., light bright red, flesh-red.	3 c., dull red, bright red.
5 c., grey (large).	
5 c., (small).	
6 c., brown, brownish chestnut.	6 c., brown, chestnut-brown.
10 c., pink, dull pink, reddish pink.	10 c., carmine-pink, reddish pink.
	1882. <i>Smaller stamps.</i>
½ c., black.	½ c., black, black on yellowish.
	1893.
8 c., grey, blue-grey.	8 c., blue-grey.

Gibraltar.—It appears that the first edition of the 50 c. and 1 peseta stamps surcharged "Morocco Agencies" had the overprint in very deep blue, instead of in black, the blue is so deep as to be difficult to distinguish from black without careful examination, but the inks are distinctly different when copies are compared together. These should exist, we suppose, with the broken "A."

Adhesives. 50 c., lilac; blue surcharge.
 1 p., bistre and ultramarine; blue surcharge.

India.—The *Postal Card Reporter* describes some supposed *provisional* official cards, used from 1874 to 1880, before the "Service" or even the ordinary cards were issued. The earlier varieties of these, used apparently in some Government office in 1874 to 1878, consisted simply of ordinary pieces of card with "On Her Majesty's Service" in the right upper corner, and the words "POST CARD" printed diagonally across the face. At what period in the existence of the cards this diagonal inscription was struck does not appear, but it seems evident that these bits of card, which were franked by $\frac{1}{2}$ anna "Service" stamps, have no right to be called *Post Cards* at all, as $\frac{1}{2}$ anna was the ordinary *letter* rate. Anybody could print things of this kind, and the words "POST CARD" were probably added to the form by some admirer of Col. Brine in his advocacy of the issue of Post Cards, or perhaps have been added more recently. A bit of card franked at letter rate cannot be rightly termed a Post Card. The last variety described is the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna card of 1879, with the word "Service" printed across the stamp, and "On Her Majesty's Service" added at left. This may be a semi-official card, no doubt of local production, and used without any special authority. We should class it with the doubtful "Service" and "On H.M.S." surcharges, some of which may have been printed upon stamps in offices which were not supplied with the ordinary official stamps, the surcharge being intended to prevent theft by native messengers, etc.

We have just received the permanent $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp. It has the frame of the 9 pies, but a head of the type of that upon the high values.

Adhesive. 3 pies, rose; *wmk. Star*; *perf.* 14.

Dhar.—We have received a 1 anna stamp, in the same type and on the same paper as the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. described in December. The entire sheet consists, as we supposed, of ten horizontal rows of twelve, with a Jubilee line at top and bottom. The impression is evidently from casts or electro-types, of which a row of twelve must have been made first and reproduced to make up the plate. This is shown by the fact that a flaw at the right side of the second "N" of "ANNA" in the third stamp, and another between the two letters "N" in the tenth stamp, occur in every row on the sheet.

Adhesive. 1 a., purple; *pin-perf.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hyderabad (Deccan).—Messrs. B. Shavakshah & Co. tell us that their attention has only recently been drawn to a paragraph in "Notes and News" in our number for April, 1898, in which their name is alluded to in connection with some so-called *errors* of the stamps of this State. They assure us that these curiosities, which turned out to be 2 annas stamps changed in colour to *blue*, were brought to them by a Post Office peon, who stated that he found them amongst a lot of 12 annas stamps. As anyone can see who reads the paragraph in question, Mr. Phillips looked upon these stamps as having been tampered with after they left Hyderabad, not before; it now appears that this was not the case. Let us hope that the peon will be able to explain the process.

Sirmoor.—This State has issued four new values, in the pretty type with an Elephant in the centre, which is appropriately inscribed "POSTAGE AND INLAND REVENUE." The higher values are quite unnecessary except for *Revenue* purposes.

Adhesives. 3 a., yellow-green.
4 a., dark green.
8 a., deep blue.
1 r., vermilion.

Malta.—The Pictorial Stamp mania has spread to this island, which, instead of joining the Penny Postal Union, has issued four new values—two of them plainly for the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. tariff. The designs are engraved in *taille-douce*, and produced no doubt by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., the two lower values (of small size) being on Crown and CA paper, and the two higher (of large size) on Crown and CC. The 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. bears a representation apparently of a modern Maltese boat, with two of the long triangular sails, each attached to a kind of slanting yard (nautical readers will please pay no attention to this description), used in the Mediterranean. The 5d., which is oblong, shows a great galley, with similar sails and numerous oars. On the 2s. 6d. is the figure of a lady in a

helmet with plumes, probably Miss Melita Britannia, with a sword, which she incautiously holds by the blade in her left hand, and a shield bearing the Arms of Malta in her right; whilst on the 10s. there is a kind of mixed representation of the escape of St. Paul from shipwreck and from the serpent, events which probably did not take place in the island which we know as Malta. St. Paul stands on the sea-shore, with the ship sinking in the background on one side, and the serpent falling into the fire at some distance behind the saint on the other; at his feet are two ladies in the water, and it seems doubtful whether they are swimming from the ship or have fled into the sea from the snake. It is a curious picture.

Adhesives. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown; *perf.* 14.
5d., vermilion
2s. 6d., greenish grey
10s., deep blue

Mauritius.—This Colony, which in days gone by was celebrated for the rarity and philatelic interest of its stamps, and more recently for its multitudinous surcharges, appears to have discovered that 36 cents is too high a price for Commemorative labels, and has accordingly, we hear, perforated the oblong work of art down the centre, so that the poorer class of local philatelist or speculator may purchase part at a time, and that those misguided individuals who want to use it for postage may not have to lick the whole placard at once in that thirsty climate. Further, there is to be a "Labourdonnais" Celebration shortly, the programme of which is to include an issue of three stamps, of the values of 2 c., 4 c., and 18 c. respectively, and as both the designs and the execution are to be the work of local artists and engravers we may hope to see something that will recall the ancient philatelic glories of the island! We trust that our readers will at once look up the history of Labourdonnais and his connection with Mauritius. Historical research in connection with philately is always to be encouraged. We can only deal here with the philatelic aspect of the celebration, and we do not doubt that philatelists will gladly contribute towards the expenses—as usual.

New South Wales.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the following varieties, which are not included in our publishers' Catalogue:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., grey; Type 37; *perf.* 10.
3d., green; *wmk.* "10"; *perf.* 10.
10d., lilac; *perf.* 10 \times 11.
5s., Type 31; *wmk.* Type 33; *perf.* 10 \times 11.

We have received the 3d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 6d. in new colours. We believe they were issued on January 1st.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue-green; *perf.* 11 \times 12.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., deep blue " 12 \times 11.
6d., orange " 11 \times 12.

New Zealand.—A correspondent assures us that the Pictorial Post Cards, which we have listed under the date 1898, appeared before Christmas, 1897; and a very appropriate time too! He adds that almost all the Pictorial adhesives exist in light and dark shades of colour, and that we ought to note that these are on unwatermarked paper, as future issues will no doubt be watermarked. We do not doubt that the future will bring many changes; in the meantime "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof!" Lastly, he says someone has been overprinting the 2d. of 1882 "6d.," in *black*, which is a distinct outrage upon a virtuous Colony which has never done anything of this kind. Even the "O.S.P.O." surcharge, which our correspondent thinks the Colonial Authorities were guilty of, was, we believe, strictly *unofficial*.

Queensland.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 4d. stamp, chronicled last month. The *Monthly Circular* tells us that this has already been impressed upon wrappers.

Wrapper. 4d., green on manilla; *new type.*



St. Vincent.—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the *taille-douce* engraved stamps of this Colony have really been replaced by the commonplace surface-printed labels which the universal providers supply so cheaply. The type is that of Sierra Leone and others, with name and value in the

second colour given in the list. The usual watermark and perforation.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	½d.	lilac and green.
	1d.	„ „ carmine.
	2½d.	„ „ blue.
	3d.	„ „ olive.
	4d.	„ „ brown.
	5d.	„ „ black.
	6d.	„ „ deep brown.
	1s.	green and carmine.
	5s.	„ „ blue.

South Australia.—Mr. G. Blockey, of Adelaide, sends us some interesting information on the subject of certain values of stamps surcharged "O.S.," the existence of which has hitherto been quite unknown to philatelists. It appears that in 1890 and 1891 a few of the long rectangular 2s. 6d. and 5s. stamps were surcharged, principally for use on Government Drafts for remittance to England. It is said that none of the 2s. 6d. stamps have ever been issued for use, and only a very small number of the 5s., of which some four or five copies were used postally. The following are the details given:—

June, 1890. 5s. surcharged "O.S." (thick type), 20.
(Of these 10 were issued in June, 1890, and the remaining 10 in April, 1891, and three or four copies were used for postage.)

May, 1891. 2s. 6d. surcharged "O.S." (thin type), 60.
" 5s. " " " " 60.
(Of the latter 10 were issued in September, 1891, and one copy only is known to have been used for postage.)

Mr. Blockey also tells us that he has a used copy of the current 5d., without watermark and perf. 14, which he supposes to be a proof.

Straits Settlements.—We have received the 5 c., brown, watermark Crown and CA, surcharged "4—cents," in two lines, in black. This, we believe, is the penny rate in this Colony.

Adhesive. 4 c. on 5 c., brown.

Pahang.—Our publishers were shown some time back what professed to be a provisional 2 c. stamp, formed from half of a 5 c. of the 1891 type, but were doubtful whether it was worthy of notice. We are now shown an envelope, postmarked "Ulu Pahang, 20 Sep., 97," bearing several of these provisionals, which have all the appearance of being authentic. With the exception that the stamps are divided diagonally, instead of vertically, these appear to have been issued in the same form as the "1d." on half 6d. of Tobago. The sheets must have been divided into strips containing halves of adjoining stamps, and in the copies before us the upper half of each stamp is surcharged "3 c." and the lower "2 c.," with the original figure "5" crossed out. The surcharge is in MS., in red, and accompanied by initials. Possibly both 2 c. and 3 c. stamps ran short, and this plan was adopted to avoid complicating accounts by altering the value of the complete stamp. As we stated above, these look all right, but we should be glad of further information as to their character.

Adhesives. 2 c., in red, on ½ of 5 c., blue.
3 c. " " " "

Perak.—We have received the 3 dollars stamp of the large oblong type, and the 50 c. stamp in a new colour.

Adhesives. 50 c., green and black.
\$3, green and ochre.

Selangor.—We have received a copy of a 10 dollars stamp, of the oblong type, surcharged in the centre with a letter "J," in red, and obliterated with an oval mark, on which we can only read "7 JU 98" in the centre, and "SELANGOR" below. It is possible that "J" stands for Judicature, and that this is a fiscal stamp with a fiscal obliteration. Can any of our readers tell us anything about it? The colours are green and purple.

Uganda.—A correspondent very kindly gives us the following information as to Uganda stamps with doubtful obliterations, which are being put on the market:—

I had offered to me a number of stamps postmarked "Kikuru"; this is a genuine postmark, the die for which was made in England, which accounts for the mis-spelling; it should be "Kikuyu." But this place is not in Uganda, it is the last place on the road within the Postal Union; all the Uganda mails pass through it, but they are never opened

there. Anyone passing through Kikuyu could no doubt get the Postmaster there to obliterate any stamps he had with him.

I was also offered a set "properly marked" (as the seller put it) "Ankoli," but as there are no whites in Ankoli and no post offices there, the postmarks are *curiosities!*

A proper postmark is now used at Kampala; the stamps were previously obliterated with a red or blue pencil, or in writing. So-called *ête-bêche* pairs are due to the fact that the paper was sometimes turned round and a second impression printed below or at the side of the first. The new stamps are not yet in use.

Virgin Islands.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. send us the long-threatened new issue, which is to restore the fallen revenues of these islands. A figure of the Virgin with a lily occupies the centre, within a kind of church-window-and-door frame—quite impossible in architecture; name on a label at the top; "POSTAGE"—"REVENUE," and value in words (except on the "2½ PENNY") on separate labels below; foliate and fan ornaments at the sides. Engraved in *taille-douce*; wmk. Crown and CC; perf. 14.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	½d.	yellow-green.
	1d.	brick-red.
	2½d.	ultramarine.
	3d.	brown.
	6d.	purple.
	7d.	deep green.
	1s.	brown-yellow.
	5s.	indigo.

Zanzibar.—*Le T.-P.* reports that some of the current stamps have been printed upon rather thicker paper than before, with the watermarks closer together and less regularly arranged, so that in the majority of cases one and a half or two watermarks appear in each stamp. The ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, and 8 annas have been seen on this paper.

The same journal notes sheets of the ½, 2, and 2½ annas of the 1897 issue, in which the top horizontal row is without watermark.

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* tells us that a kind of envelope or letter sheet was issued here for the purpose of conveying New Year's good wishes. It is stated to bear a 5 c. impressed stamp, and on the inside a device formed of Cupids, etc., which would make it appropriate for a valentine. What are we to call it?

Letter Sheet (?) 5 c., carmine on white.

Brazil.—We have received some more of the Newspaper stamps of 1889 with their values increased, as shown in the illustration given in December; also three of those of 1890-94, similarly treated.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	500,	in blue,	on 300 r.,	rose-red.
	500,	in black,	on 300 r.,	" "
	700,	in green,	on 500 r.,	orange-yellow.
	700,	in black,	on 500 r.,	green.
	1000,	in red,	on 700 r.,	ultramarine.
	1000,	in green,	on 700 r.,	orange-yellow.
	20 r.,	in black,	on 10 r.,	grey-blue (Type 53).
	50 r.,	in blue,	on 20 r.,	blue-green
	100 r.,	in carmine,	on 50 r.,	yellow-green "

Chili.—*Le C. de T.-P.* states that a 30 c. stamp has been added to the list of the Great Unpaid.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 30 c., rose.

The Anales de la Sociedad Filatelica de Santiago reports that there is a new edition of the Post Cards of the type of 1882-83, with the frame better drawn, and the name of the printers, the American Bank Note Co., outside the frame in the centre below, instead of inside at the right.

Post Cards. 1 c., dark green on green; 170×89 mm.
2c., carmine "

China.—*Formosa.*—Messrs. Edwin Healey & Co. send us some very poor forgeries of the two 20 cash stamps, carmine and green, of which they tell us a considerable stock is in the market. It should be sufficient to state that the originals were well engraved in *taille-douce*, and that these forgeries are rough *lithographs*, to prevent any of our readers being deceived by them. We fancy that these forgeries are the *lithographed Formosa* stamps, described in an article in one of our contemporaries, in which Formosa is given under the head of "Easy Countries for Beginners." It is a pity that those who aspire to teach beginners should not work up

a little accurate knowledge of their subject first. As a matter of fact, genuine specimens of the stamps of Formosa are not easily obtained, and it is doubtful whether they possess much real philatelic interest when one has got them!

Wei-hai-wei.—We are shown a curious label, which we are told has been issued by a local Post Office here, for use on letters conveyed to Chefoo. The design consists of a circular band, enclosing Chinese characters, lettered "C & Co" above and "W H W" below, with a star at each side; outside the circle, at the corners of the stamp, are "2 c." at top and "C," "P," at bottom. "C & Co" stands for Cornabè & Co., the contractors for carrying the mails, "C P" for Courier Post, and the characters in the centre are the Contractors' "chop" or monogram. The whole thing is engraved (?) in the roughest possible style, and is impressed in *black on red* Chinese paper. Imperforate, of course.

Adhesive. 2 c., black on red.

Colombia.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles the 20 c. of current type on *white* paper, instead of the usual *blue*. The specimen seen was accompanied by certificates to the effect that a few sheets were printed on *white*, quite accidentally, and that most of them were withdrawn, but a few specimens may have got into circulation. The usual story—it may be quite true, but we would only remark that it is a comparatively easy matter to discharge the colour from tinted paper, and that we have always understood that "certificates" grow on the trees in that climate.

We have received a copy of the new 1 c. stamp chronicled last month, which we believe was issued about the end of December, and find it to be perf. 13½.

Panama.—*Le T.-P.* publishes an extract from a letter from an official source, showing that the stamp of which we gave an illustration last month does not bear a surcharge properly so-called, but merely a peculiar form of obliteration.

Corea.—We have received the following information from a correspondent in Japan, who promises us copies of the Decrees and Notices relative to the stamps which we chronicled, with considerable reserve, in November, 1895. We are sorry that there is no hope of finding any of the stamps which were not used upon the letters of several hundred years ago, when the system appears to have been a primitive one, but eminently satisfactory to the postal officials; but it seems likely that the stamps which may have been issued in 1895 are at least as worthy of collection as those that were not issued in 1885!

"For many years Corea has, I believe, had a kind of postal system, under which anyone wishing to send a letter took it to an office and paid a certain sum. Such a system was in force here for several hundred years, probably, before the present postal system was introduced. The letters used to be kept until a sufficient number had accumulated, and then a special messenger would be sent with them. Often, however, they were never sent off at all. The people who received the money would simply pocket it and destroy the letters. This happened very often in Corea, where bribery and corruption is worse even than in China. To stop this the Korean Government attempted, in 1885, to introduce the use of stamps, and actually had a series prepared either in England or America. Unfortunately, however, for the success of the plan, they bore the Chinese characters meaning 'Great Corea.' Seeing this the Chinese representative in Seoul at once sent in a strong remonstrance, saying that Corea was tributary to China and that country would certainly not allow such stamps to be used by any of her dependencies. So effectual was this remonstrance that the stamps were withdrawn at once. It is said, however, that the King did not wish to give the real reason for the withdrawal, but when he found that the Government had to pay—

- (1) For making the stamps,
- (2) Salaries to those who sold them at the various offices,
- (3) Salaries to those who obliterated them,

he was quite disgusted, and said, 'Why, it is pay, pay, pay all the time. The old plan is the best. We will not have any stamps.' However this may be, the stamps were withdrawn, and the old and extremely unsatisfactory system continued.

"When, however, the Japanese went to war with China they did so with the object of putting an end to the Chinese supremacy in Corea and freeing the peninsula from Chinese conservative influences. Naturally, therefore, one of the first things they did was to induce the Korean Government to reform their postal system, and issue proper stamps. The present series was, I believe, printed at the Japanese Government Printing Office in Tokio. They were issued, if I remember right, in 1895, and have been regularly used ever since on all letters sent from one part of Corea to another. I heard that at a meeting held in Washington last autumn Corea was admitted as a member of the Postal Union; but so far this does not seem to have gone into effect, and the Korean stamps are, I believe, still used only on inland letters."

Since writing the above we have received copies of the following circulars, issued by the United States Consulate:—

"(Copy).

"KOREAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

"In 1884 a Post Office was opened in Seoul, the capital of Korea. Postage stamps were issued, but before a single mail had been sent out or received a Revolution occurred, in which the new Post Office was looted and destroyed.

"The supply of stamps in the office was taken, and some natives used them as wall paper.* Formerly foreigners could buy these, but the supply seems now to be exhausted.

"The large Government supply was bought up in bulk by a German firm, and must now be on the market.

"No Korean stamps are to be had here now. None were ever genuinely cancelled.

"Japanese and Chinese stamps are used entirely for foreign mails.

"It will be seen, therefore, that it is impossible for this Legation to supply the continual requests of collectors for Korean stamps. "(Signed) H. N. ALLEN,

"*Chargé d'Affaires.*

"U.S. LEGATION, SEOUL, KOREA,
Jan. 2nd, 1894."

"(Copy).

"NEW KOREAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

"A Korean Domestic Postal System was started in 1895 by the Korean Government, with the intention of extending it to include foreign mail at some future time.

"The stamps used at present were printed in America."

"They are of four denominations—

5 POON equal 1 cent, Green.
10 " " 2 " Blue.
25 " " 5 " Brown.
50 " " 10 " Purple.

"At present there are no printed covers, postal cards, or other stamped postal paper.

"The stamps are all alike except (*sic*) in colour and denomination.

"The characters at the top are ancient Chinese, and mean Chosen (Korea) Postage Stamp. Those at the bottom are Korean, and have the same meaning as the row at the top.

"The characters at the right are Korean, and give the denomination, which is translated into English just below the centre.

"Those on the left are in Chinese, and mean the same as those on the right.

"The plum-blossom ornaments each corner. This is the Royal flower of the present Ye dynasty, which has been in existence for 505 years.

"The national emblem in the centre is the ancient Chinese representation of the male and female elements of nature, or the completed whole.

"The four characters at the corners of the centre piece are taken from the 'original alphabet of all language,' and represent the four spirits that stand at the corners of the earth and support it on their shoulders.

"(Signed) H. N. ALLEN,
"Vice and Deputy-Consul General.

"U.S. CONSULATE GENERAL,
SEOUL, KOREA, 1896."

* Mr. Whitfield King's celebrated room is evidently only a copy!
† Our correspondent adds that the name "Andrew B. Graham," Washington, D.C., U.S.A." is in the margins of the sheets.

Arms on a Mantle, in a square frame. All are lithographed in divers colours, and perf. 1½.

Adhesives. 4 kop., black, rose, and green; 1.
4 " black and grey; 2.
4 " black, rose, and brown; 3.
4 " black, yellow, and green; 4.
4 " black, rose, and pale blue; 5.
4 " black, rose, and deep blue; 6.
6 " black, yellow, and green.

Saroka.—We have received a fresh variety of the type of 1885, with a Star inserted before and after the value below. It is printed in dull blue, with the outer frame shaded with brown.

Adhesive. 3 kop., dull blue and brown; perf. 13.

Stavropol.—We have the stamp of this district in a new colour.

Adhesive. 3 kop., orange; perf. 13½.

Zienkov.—This district, which has its stamps printed in gold, might really afford something better than type-set designs, which are calculated to give great trouble to collectors. The stamps we described in November were, we hear, issued in May last; they exist imperf. as well as perforated. In October the design was modified by removing the value from the centre and replacing it by the dagger, two asterisks, and parenthesis mark, which adorn the type-set stamp of 1895. There was then no indication of value, except the figures in the corners, which might denote either 3 kopecks or anything else. It was, perhaps, for this reason that, in December, a more elaborate setting was adopted, including not only the "ornaments," but also the value, both in figures and words, in the centre, with various other improvements. Each of these exists in four distinct varieties of type, and the sheets of each issue contain eight stamps, a horizontal pair of each type, set wide apart, and with the same lavish amount of perforations as in the earlier setting.

We have since received what, we presume, is a more permanent issue. The design consists of a large numeral in a beaded oval, with "МАРКА" on a scroll above; name, etc., below, and figures in the lower corners. Lithographed on white wove paper.

Adhesives. 3 kop., gold (May); imperf.
3 " bronze (Oct.); perf. 11½.
3 " gold (Dec.)
3 " blue (litho.) "

South African Republic.—We have received a set of registration envelopes which Messrs. De La Rue & Co. have supplied to this State. They are of the now obsolete pattern, with the instructions and space for the adhesive *not* on the same side as the embossed stamp. The inscriptions are as follows, heading in four lines:—"AANGETEEK-ENDE BRIEF.—DEZEBRIEFDIENT, TER ANTEE | KENING, AAN EEN AMBTENAAR—VAN HET POSTKANTOOR | TEGEN KWITANTIE—OVERHANDIGD | TE WORDEN." In the stamp space "FRANKEERINGS—ZEGEL—HIER TE—PLAATSEN." In the left upper corner a large "R" (this should surely have been "A") over the letters "Z.A.R." in an oval. Under the flap "THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., LTD., PATENT." The stamp on the flap has the Arms, flags, and vulture embossed plain on colour, within a circular band inscribed "Z.A. REPUBLIEK AANGETEKENDE BRIEFENPOST—4 PENCE." The formula is in blue, the stamp in olive-green.

Reg. Env. 4d., olive-green; F, G, H, H², K.

Mr. Nankivell informs us that he has recently purchased from our publishers a variety which has not hitherto been chronicled, viz., 3d., lilac on green, 1879, surcharged Roman "V.R." with surcharge inverted. There are two copies of the italic "V.R." with inverted surcharge, in the Tapling Collection, but no copy of the Roman "V.R." with inverted surcharge.

Spain.—*Fernando Po.*—*Le C. de T.-P.* states that the 12½ c. stamp has been disfigured with the 50 c. de pta. surcharge, Type 3 in the Catalogue.

Adhesive. 50 c., in black, on 12½ c., sepia.

Porto Rico.—We have received the 1 c., carmine, with the surcharge "Habilitado—PARA—1898 y 99," in rose; also the 4 mil., blue-green, and the 3 c., brown, with the same surcharge inverted.

Adhesive. 1 c., carmine; rose surcharge.

Switzerland.—We have received the 5 c. stamp printed in green. The type, etc., remain unchanged, the paper being granite, but with very few coloured threads in it.

Adhesive. 5 c., green; perf. 11½.

United States.—*The Weekly Ph. Era* states that new 1 c. and 2 c. envelopes have appeared, the colours being changed to green and red respectively, the design slightly altered, and the paper having a new watermark.

We have received the 1 c. wrapper, with stamp of the new type but the old watermark of 1894, and we gather that the same mixing up of dies and watermarks is taking place as happened on previous occasions, to the great joy of collectors of "entires."

Envelopes. 1 c., green on various papers.

2 c., red

Wrapper. 1 c., green on buff; "94" wmk.

Cuba.—Messrs. J. M. Bartels & Co. kindly send us some of the stamps surcharged for use in this island; the overprint is in three lines, "CUBA"—value—"de PESO," in black on all that we have seen at present. Our correspondents add that it has been found that there is no use for a 2½ c. de peso stamp, and that this is to be withdrawn as soon as a sufficient supply of 2 c. de peso stamps has been received, but in the meantime the 2½ c. is to be sold at 2 c. The following are stated to have been supplied at present:—

Adhesives. 1 c. on 1 c., green.

2 c. on 2 c., red.

2½ c. on 2 c. "

3 c. on 3 c., purple.

5 c. on 5 c., blue.

10 c. on 10 c., brown.

L'Echo de la T. states that, as a kind of counterpoise apparently, a few thousand of the Cuban stamps of the "1898-99" type, 1, 2, 3, and 5 *milesimas*, were surcharged "HABILITADO—1" (2, 3, or 5)—"cents," respectively, in the latter part of December. The story sounds improbable; let us hope it is not true.

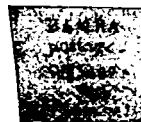
THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

By THE EDITOR.

BAMRA.

(Continued from page 95.)

NOTE.—The following illustrations of reprints of the First Issue were unfortunately not ready in time for insertion in our last number. They show the ½ a., 1½ a., and 1 a.,



the second and third showing the errors that occur in the sheets of twenty.

In reference to the character which appears to denote the currency upon the stamps of the First Issue, and which appears again upon the 1 rupee stamp in the Second Issue, I have, since writing what appeared last month, examined the illustrations of Indian Postal Notes, given in the London Society's book on the Stamps, &c., of India and Ceylon. The value on each of these is given in ten different kinds of native characters, one of which is evidently the Ourya. On the One Rupee note the value is indicated by the kind of zigzag character and small circle as upon the First Issue, followed by a character which is no doubt a figure "1,"

though it is shaped more like a small "2" with a long tail. On the Two Rupees Eight Annas the value is in two lines, each of which commences with the zigzag character. On the upper line this is followed by, first, a character like a large comma with a hollow head, and then the last two characters upon the One Rupee stamp of the Second Issue. On the second line it is followed by the character which evidently means "8" in the First Issue, and those that read "ana" in the Second. The zigzag character perhaps denotes *cash* or *silver*.

Dr. F. Kalckhoff tells me that on the One Rupee stamp of the second type the characters read *ek lakṛā*, and that he believes the zigzag character to be a contraction for this word, which probably means *rupee*.

SECOND ISSUE (continued).

The "scroll ornament," as I have termed it, is said to be intended to represent an elephant's trunk, with the end curled round a tusk, or something of that kind. The end of the trunk (if such it be) and of what it is holding is sometimes to the right, sometimes to the left, sometimes turned up, sometimes turned down. There are four sizes of it, and two forms of each size, so that we find the same size with the end in the same direction, but in one form with the end up and in the other with the end down.

I propose to denote these as follows:—

1. Ornament, 4 mm. long; "A" end to right and up, "a" end to right and down, "A" end to left and down, "a" end to left and up.
2. Ornament, 5 mm. long; "B" end to right and up, "b" end to right and down, "B" end to left and down, "b" end to left and up.
3. Ornament, 6½ mm. long; "C" end to right and up, "c" end to right and down, "C" end to left and down, "c" end to left and up.
4. Ornament, 11 mm. long; "D" end to right and up, "d" end to right and down, "D" end to left and down, "d" end to left and up.

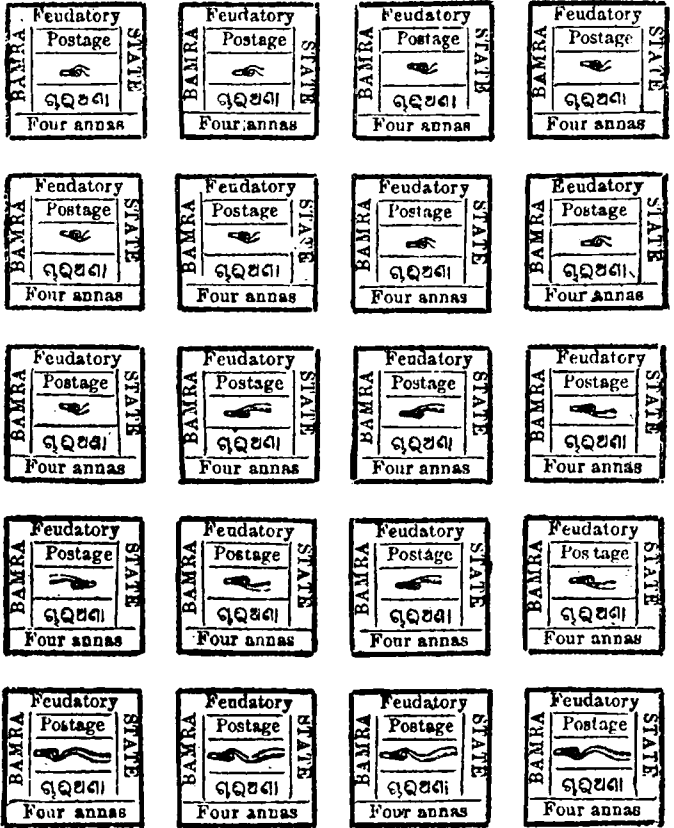
Thus a Roman capital letter denotes an ornament with end to right and up, the corresponding italic capital denotes the same ornament turned the other way, and therefore with end to left and down; the small letters indicate the other forms of the ornaments, which have the ends down when turned to the right, and up when turned to the left. A comparison of the illustration annexed with the lettered diagram showing the setting of the same value will explain my plan for distinguishing the settings more clearly.

This issue is in blocks of twenty varieties, five horizontal rows of four, and the arrangement of the ornaments is as follows:—For the ½ a. and ¼ a.—

A	A	a	a
a	a	A	A
a	C	C	c
C	c	C	c
d	D	D	d

For the other values—

A	A	a	a
a	a	A	A
a	C	C	c
C	c	C	c
d	D	D	d



It will be noted that on the two lower values all the ornaments are turned to the right, and on the higher values the very same ornaments are used, but all except one are turned over and point to the left. The second size of the ornament is not found in this issue; the fourth is not found in any other.

The 8 annas and 1 rupee are in the same block, the left-hand half being the former value and the right-hand half the latter; there are therefore only ten varieties of type of each of these values.

In addition to the varieties noted above, there are the following errors:—

No. 8 in every block is lettered "Eudatory" for "Feudatory"; this error therefore occurs in every value except the 8 annas.

No. 3 of the ¼ anna has "Quarter" for "Quater"; and No. 7 of the same value has "Postage," with the last letter inverted.

There are also some irregularities of spacing, such as "Pos tage" in No. 16 of the ½ anna and 4 annas, and "Postag e" on the same stamp of the 2 annas sheet. But these are not constant; my sheet of the 2 a. does not show the variety which is given in Mons. Moen's illustration—probably the frame of that stamp was a little loose.

The stamps are printed, as before, in black, on coloured wove papers, and imperforate.

- ½ a., black on *rose-lilac*.
- ½ a. ,, *green*.
- 1 a. ,, *yellow*.
- 2 a. ,, *rose-lilac*.
- 4 a. ,, *rose-red*.
- 4 a. ,, *rose-lilac*.
- 8 a. ,, "
- 1 r. ,, "

Errors, lettered "Eudatory."

- ½, 1, 2, 4 annas, 1 rupee.

Error, lettered "Quater."

- ½ anna.

Error, lettered "Postag."

- ½ anna.

Second Setting. January (?) 1891.

Early in this year another setting must have been produced, in which I have only seen the 4 and 8 annas and the 1 rupee. Probably the first supply printed of these values was a comparatively small one. I first saw the 8 a. and 1 r. of this setting in April, 1891, in company with other values of the next setting to be described. I afterwards received the 4 a. of this setting, and 8 a. and 1 r. in a setting corresponding with that of the next 4 a., so that we have two settings of 4 a., 8 a., and 1 r., and one (intermediate perhaps) of ½ a., ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a.

I place this setting of the three higher values first, because in it we have, for the last time, the third size of the ornament, and it is the last setting that I find on *rose-lilac* paper.

The varieties are reduced to 16, 4 rows of 4, and the word "postage" on Nos. 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12 has a small "p"; I show this also in the diagrams that follow. There is the same arrangement of the ornaments for all three values:—

P	P	p	P
C	a	c	c
P	P	p	p
C	C	a	c
P	p	p	p
a	a	a	A
P	P	P	P
A	A	A	A

No. 5 of each value has "BAMBA" for "BAMRA." No. 2 of the 8 a. has "Foudatory" for "Feudatory," and "Postagc" for "Postage"; and No. 2 of the 1 r. has "Postagc" for "Postage."

Lettered "Postage."

- 4 a., black on *rose-red*.
- 8 a. ,, *rose-lilac*.
- 1 r. ,, "

Errors, "BAMBA."

- 4 and 8 annas, 1 rupee.

Error, "Foudatory" and "Postagc."

- 8 annas.

Error, "Postagc."

- 1 rupee.

Lettered "postage."

- 4 a., black on *rose-red*.
- 8 a. ,, *rose-lilac*.
- 1 r. ,, "

Third Setting.

This must have very quickly followed the second. It shows the same number of varieties and the same arrangement of the large and small initials of "Postage," but the third size of ornament disappears, and is replaced by size 2, which now appears for the first time. In the 1 a. and 2 a. there is a distinct space between the two words in the native characters, and this improvement is seen in all the later settings of the values above ½ a.

The arrangement of the four values of this setting is as follows:—

P	P	p	P
B	a	B	B
P	P	p	p
b	b	a	b
P	p	p	P
a	a	a	A
P	P	P	P
A	A	A	A

There are no errors.

Lettered "Postage."

- ½ a., black on *bright rose*.
- ½ a. ,, *green*.
- 1 a. ,, *yellow*.
- 2 a. ,, *bright rose*.

Lettered "postage."

- ½ a., black on *bright rose*.
- ½ a. ,, *green*.
- 1 a. ,, *yellow*.
- 2 a. ,, *bright rose*.

The *bright rose* paper fades, on exposure, to a dull brownish rose colour, the specimens I have met with showing traces of the original tint on the back.

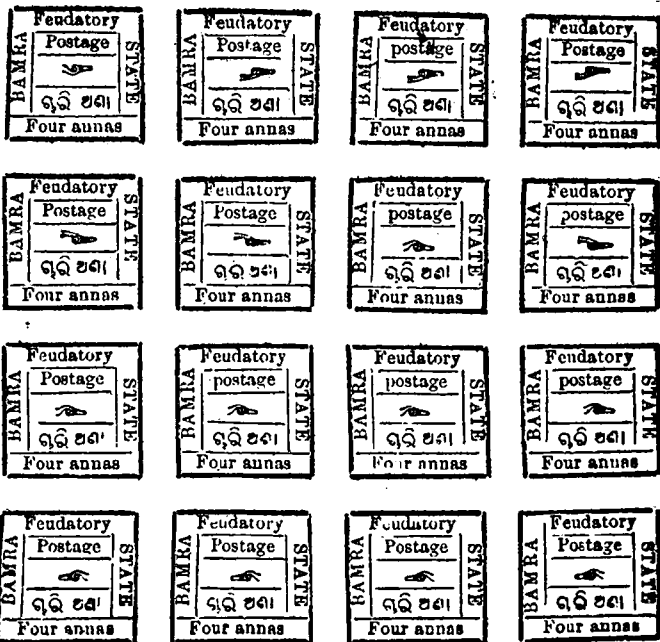
Fourth Setting.

The 4 annas of this edition reached me in April, 1891. I did not see the higher values until later, but they must have been printed at the same time, as not only is the setting almost identical for the three values, but they are also on the same coloured paper. There are again sixteen stamps in the block, the same arrangement of the word "Postage," and the same two sizes of the ornament mixed up afresh.

In the 4 annas the second native character (*ri*) has a different shape from that of the character employed in the previous settings of that value (compare the illustration of the sheet of the first setting with that now given). It now has a plain, rounded top, with a circumflex accent above and quite separate from it, as shown in the illustration given here. This is the form employed throughout this sheet of the 4 annas; in the earlier form the rounded top appears to be broken, and the accent—which denotes the letter *i*—is joined on to it.

The arrangement of the 4 a. is as follows :—

P A	P B	p B	P B
P b	P b	p a	p b
P a	p a	p a	p a
P A	P A	P A	P A



That of the higher values differs only in having ornament A in the first stamps in the third and fourth rows, and ornament a in the second stamp in the fourth row; that is to say, two ornaments have been interchanged, and these two and a third have been turned over so as to point in the opposite direction.

Lettered "Postage."

- 4 a., black on bright rose.
- 8 a. " "
- 1 r. " "

Lettered "postage."

- 4 a., black on bright rose.
- 8 a. " "
- 1 r. " "

Fifth Setting.

Of this I have only one value, 4 annas, and I place it here as it is the last that I find with the two varieties of the word "Postage" arranged as in the previous settings. The two forms of the character *ri* are mixed up and are indicated by the figures "1" and "2" in the diagram.

The paper is *rose-red*, similar in colour to that employed for the earlier printings, but considerably thicker.

The following is the arrangement :—

P a 1	P a 1	p b 1	P b 1
P B 1	P B 1	p A 1	p B 1
P ^{os} b 2	p a 1	p a 2	p a 1
P A 2	P A 2	P 1	P 1

Lettered "Postage."

4 a., black on *rose-red* (thick).

Lettered "postage."

4 a., black on *rose-red* (thick).

Sixth Setting.

Of this again I have only one value, the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, which I place next because it differs from those that precede it (as far as the word "Postage" is concerned) only in having a small "p" in No. 14.

I have it on a *dull green* paper, similar in colour to that previously used, but thicker, and also on *brighter green*.

This is the arrangement :—

P a	P a	p b	P b
P B	P B	p A	p B
P b	p a	p a	p a
P A	p A	P A	P A

Lettered "Postage."

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on *dull green* (thick).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. " *bright green*.

Lettered "postage."

- $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on *dull green* (thick).
- $\frac{1}{2}$ a. " *bright green*.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Purchase of a Grand Old Collection. WE have very much pleasure in announcing that we have just completed the purchase of the magnificent and celebrated collection of postage stamps and cut square envelopes formed by the late Jules Pauwels. Mr. Pauwels died in September, 1870, and left his collection to a brother who was not interested in stamps. This brother died some years later and left the collection to a third brother, who in turn died in 1896, when the collection passed into the hands of one of the first families in Antwerp, who also were not interested in stamps, but they were advised that the collection was of considerable value. After lengthy negotiations we have just succeeded in securing this collection, which was contained in two large old-fashioned volumes that have lain sealed up untouched since the death of Mr. Jules Pauwels; the collection therefore does not contain a single stamp later than 1870, and is, we believe, the last of the *really old collections* that have not been absorbed or broken up. The late Mr. Pauwels purchased very many of his stamps from our firm, and was in fact our best client between the years 1862 and 1870. He bought also very largely from Monsieur Moens of Brussels, from Young & Stockall of Liverpool, and from the late Mr. Edward Pemberton, and he also exchanged very many stamps with Judge Philbrick, Messrs. Herpin, Leglise, and many other well-known collectors of the earlier days. Our Mr. Stanley Gibbons was personally acquainted with Mr. Pauwels, and occasionally visited him at his house in Torquay, being there on one or two occasions with the late Mr. Pemberton.

As showing the estimation in which Mr. Pauwels was held in the earlier days of our hobby, we copy an article that appeared in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for November 1st, 1870, as we think the same very clearly sets forth the importance of this early collection.

"THE LATE JULES PAUWELS, ESQ.

"25th Sept., 1870. At St. Mary Church, near Torquay, Jules Pauwels, Esq., of London and Amsterdam, aged 58.

"Such was the announcement which appeared in the daily papers as we were about going to press last month, and we cannot refrain from offering our tribute of respect to the memory of one of the leading and most accomplished philatelists of the day.

"A Belgian by birth, by long residence and strong friendships among us almost an Englishman, Mr. Pauwels in his later years had devoted himself to the study of his favourite pursuit, for which his thorough acquaintance with both French and English, his great natural acumen, sharpened and perfected by his long connection with the house of Frederick Huth & Co. of London, and the leisure hours at his disposal so eminently qualified him. In him the critical faculty was fully developed, and he had an almost unrivalled capacity for patient examination, and great sagacity in applying the results of his investigations. Probably there was no sounder opinion to be obtained on any disputed point of stamp-lore than that of Mr. Pauwels, and no one was more willing to undertake the trouble of a laborious enquiry than he. His good-nature in this respect rendered his advice constantly sought both by English and foreign correspondents, and whether right or wrong in his conclusions, Mr. Pauwels abundantly justified all the confidence reposed in him by the care and accuracy which he brought to his self-imposed task.

"Under the initials 'J. P.' appeared in *Le Timbre-Poste* the famous 'Revue du Catalogue Berger-Levrault,' a translation of which has this year enriched our pages, and which amply exhibits the clearness, perspicuity, and ability of the writer whose loss we have now to deplore. Mr. Pauwels was frequently urged to write more and allow the public to

participate in his varied knowledge, but his love of retirement prevailed, and he was unwilling to be tempted out of his privacy.

"The state of his health, which for years was delicate, also combined to produce this result, but a more cheerful correspondent, a more keen controversialist, a more genial critic, and to the privileged few who enjoyed his private friendship a truer or more sincere friend, or more hospitable host, never existed. He was a constant and valued correspondent of M. Moens and most of the leading contributors to our stamp literature, and many on the other as on this side of the Channel will greatly miss his letters.

"Mr. Pauwels commenced collecting about 1862, and was chiefly indebted for his first great start to the collection of M. Lecherf of Brussels, which on its break-up passed through the hands of M. Moens. The collection was continued mainly by means of correspondence until it reached its present proportions. Its owner was peculiarly careful to select fine and perfect specimens, and on lately going most carefully through his albums but few badly marked or badly perforated stamps were to be met with.

"Almost every stamp was to be seen there in original and fine specimens. Mr. Pauwels was relentless in discarding reprints and all rubbish; in his eyes a fine postmarked authentic copy was preferable to all the reprints in the world. Essays and proofs were not collected, though one or two extremely fine ones which had been presented by friends graced the books.

"The stamps were mounted by a little piece of paper gummed along the upper edge of the specimen at the back, about an eighth of an inch wide, and so affixed as not to be visible when the stamp was presented right side to the beholder. The stamp thus prepared was fixed to the page by two minute particles of gum, one at each end of the paper band; thus by inserting the blade of a penknife underneath any stamp could be raised for examination, or removed with facility and without damage. Mr. Pauwels preferred to use for his strips behind the stamp the edges of the sheets of the British stamps printed by De La Rue & Co.; these are on glazed paper with a highly-pressed surface, and this surface being placed next the page adhered so slightly as to be easily removable.

"We have been thus minute in describing the system as it is one of infinite ease to adopt, and suited to every case where the trouble of jointing the specimen by a hinge or flap of tissue paper cannot be taken. Mr. Pauwels did not collect entire envelopes, a matter of never-ceasing regret to him, but one which, having commenced on the old system, he did not alter. Had his life been spared, and his stamps collated in new volumes as he contemplated, no doubt this serious defect would have been corrected.

"The collection as it stood was one of the most complete and reliable in the kingdom; and we believe it will go abroad and remain in the hands of the family as a memorial of the patience, care, and accuracy of a much-beloved relative.

"In concluding this brief and imperfect notice we cannot but lament the loss which the true science of philately has sustained, a loss which will be acutely felt by those who were in personal communication with the deceased gentleman, and will be irreparable to his numerous personal friends, among whom the writer was proud of being numbered."

* * *

As the stamps were distributed in two volumes, and those of some countries might be found in three or four different places, we have had the whole of them taken out and carefully arranged in six of our Oriol stamp albums, three of which contain the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies, and the other three contain the stamps of Foreign Countries, arranged in the order of our catalogue, and grouped together in their respective States for convenience in sending particular portions to specialists. Mr. Pauwels was evidently one of the most advanced collectors of his day. In making his collection he took every variety of shade that he could obtain, many stamps being represented by from 10 to 15 copies. For instance, in the French stamps, Bordeaux issue, we notice 14 copies of the 40 c., ranging from yellow to bright vermilion, and so on right through the col-

lection, even in quite scarce varieties. The bulk of the stamps are in the very finest condition, as they have been put away and unbanded for the past 29 years, and are naturally sharp, early, clear impressions, with bright colours, such as are now seldom found in the hands of the trade. A brief list of a few of the more important stamps in the collection may be of some little interest. Unless otherwise specified all the following stamps may be taken to be unused and in fine condition. Space will only allow us to mention a few of the more special things.

British Guiana. 1852 issue, 1 c. and 4 c., with full brown gum. 1856 issue, 4 c., large oblong blue on sugar paper. This rare stamp is a sharp, clear impression, but is slightly cut at the four corners as usual, and is, of course, used. 1862 issue, provisionals, about 20 specimens, mostly fine, with roulettes.

Cape of Good Hope. A beautiful range of woodblocks, including several of each colour unused, and the two errors, which, by the way, it may be interesting to mention, we find were purchased from us in 1863 for the sum of 4s. 6d. each.

Ceylon. 8d., imperf., unused; 4d. and 8d., imperf., used; and a fine range of early colours of the imperf. and first perforated issues.

India. A very fine lot of shades of the 1856 issue, without watermark; brilliant specimens with full gum of the long Service stamps, including light and dark shades of the 8 annas.

Jamaica. A wonderful page of Pineapple watermarks, in fact the finest lot of these we have ever seen. The CC's, of course, do not come in the collection.

Mauritius. 6 or 7 early 1d. and 2d., unused, a fine fillet, and a number of used copies.

Natal. 9d. and 1s., embossed, large size.

Newfoundland. Carmine set, 2d., unused, but without margins; 4d. and 1s., unused, brilliant; orange, 4d., 6d., and 1s., unused, all fine.

New Brunswick. Several 6d., yellow, and an extremely fine 1s., violet, unused.

New South Wales. 12 Sydney Views, unused, including a fine pair of 2d., several copies having the full gum.

Nova Scotia. Several 6d., green, unused; two 1s., used, only.

New Zealand. An extremely fine lot, including from 6 to 8 shades of many of the early varieties, such as the no watermark.

Queensland. A very fine lot of unused; but here Mr. Pauwels evidently found difficulty in getting old ones unused, and had to be content with many used specimens.

St. Helena. In the single page of this country we notice an unchronicled variety, namely, the 6d., blue, of 1862, perforated 12, large holes. A copy of this stamp we saw last year in the collection of Dr. Legrand of Paris; evidently there must have been a sheet of the imperf. stamps perforated by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., but we do not think the stamp has been put on record before.

Sierra Leone. Here we find the most perfect specimen of the first issue 6d., imperf., on the blue paper that we have ever seen. It is a specimen from the top row of the sheet, and shows over half an inch of margin with a portion of the inscription above the stamp. There is also another single specimen in the ordinary condition; and we also notice, what is to us an unknown variety, namely, 6d. on the white paper, imperf., and with the opposite margins very large, being undoubtedly an imperf. specimen.

South Australia. There is a magnificent lot of stamps, including such rarities as the 4d., perf. x roulette, unused, with full original gum; 10d., blue surcharge, perf. x roulette, and 10d., blue surcharge, perf. all round, both rare stamps. We have also a fine specimen of the 10d., blue surcharge, on the Crown and SA paper, but unfortunately used, although a considerable rarity even in this state. Of the early issues, especially in rouletted stamps, there are a fine lot of shades, mostly unused.

Trinidad. Amongst the scarcer stamps here there are two very fine specimens of the blue lithographed, early state, unused, stamps that are seldom found in this condition.

Victoria. Mr. Pauwels is certainly not so strong as we should have expected, the unused stamps being decidedly weak and not what we should call fine, bearing out once more what we have often told our friends, namely, that unused Victorias in fine condition form one of the most interesting and most difficult collections that can be made. Amongst the better things here we might mention the first type 3d., perf. 12, both pale blue and indigo, unused; a fine lot of 2d., engraved and lithographed, of the Queen on throne. These stamps Mr. Pauwels apparently considered to be the first issue, as they occupied the first half of the page in his books. There are a fine lot of Emblems unused, but here he had to take a considerable number of used copies. In the laureated issues the bulk of the errors of watermark may be found, including, in many cases, three or four copies of each variety.

Western Australia. There is a very pretty little lot, including several each of the 2d., black on red, and the 6d., black-brown and bronze, in an unused condition. Also some extra fine copies, used, of the same stamps with beautiful specimens of the same rouletted, amongst which we have found a superb specimen of the 6d., golden bronze, a stamp that is seldom found in a rouletted condition.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria. Here we are lucky enough to have some really great rarities, the Mercuries being represented by the vermilion, a brilliant copy with full gum, and a bright yellow, also very fine. The rose Mercury is only shown used. In the Journal stamps there is a fine specimen of that rarity the 4 kr., red, seldom seen in an unused condition. The first issue is extremely fine with many shades. In the second issue there is a perfectly centred copy of the 2 kr., orange, with full gum.

Austrian Italy. There are several copies of the 45 centes., including one of the rare type.

Baden. The stamps here were very poor, nearly all the first issues being reprints, evidently unknown as such to Mr. Pauwels.

Belgium. These are an extremely fine lot, as might have been expected, as Mr. Pauwels was a Belgian by birth. Here we find many old stamps represented by as many as fifteen examples of various shades and papers, and even in those early days the perforations of 14 and 15 were carefully marked under each stamp.

Bergedorf. There are two specimens of the rare $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. and one of the 3 sch.

Brunswick. Two 3 silber-groschen, first issue, with gum; several fine specimens of the later issues.

Buenos Ayres. A magnificent lot of the Steamship issue, mostly unused, with unusually brilliant red and yellow stamps. Here we find a variety unknown to us, namely, 4 cuartos, in a rich red-brown shade—a kind of mixture of colour of the 4 c., brown, with the rare 5 pesos, yellow. This colour was totally unknown to Mr. Ehrenbach, the great specialist in Buenos Ayres; but on submitting same to Mons. Ja Renotière he tells us that he has got a copy exactly identical in colour, which he has possessed for many years.

Moldavia. We have the 81 and 108 paras, unused, and also that great rarity of the second issue, the 80 para, red, on blue paper, with large margins and full original gum, an extremely rare stamp in such condition.

France. As was to be expected this is very fine, containing several specimens of the 15 c., green, first issue, and a number of shades of nearly all the older stamps. Curiously enough, not a single copy of the 20 c., blue, first type Bordeaux is in the collection. The only *lithé* stamp in France is a pair of 80 c., carmine, Empire, imperf.

Réunion. There are superb unused copies of the 15 and 30 c., the 15 c. having a margin on three sides of about three-quarters of an inch, such a copy as we have never seen before.

Colombia and Antioquia. A fine lot of the early issues, the best stamp perhaps in the Colombians being the 1862 issue, 20 c., red, with large margins and full gum.

Peru. Here are the Pacific Co.'s stamps, ½ real, blue, and 2 reales, red-brown, both *used* and *fine*, the latter being very rare in this state.

Spain. Extremely fine sets of the first few issues, including several shades of many of the stamps, in the finest condition and mostly with large margins.

Philippines. A very beautiful page of the early issues in fine, sharp, undamaged condition, such as we do not often see now.

Sweden. Extremely fine sets of the skilling-bancos, unused, including quite a number of shades.

Switzerland. One of the strongest countries in the collection; evidently a favourite with Mr. Pauwels, and he was so advanced as to have attempted the typing of the Zurich's, both with the horizontally and vertically lined background. In these stamps we find two specimens of the 4 rp., unused, and four or five used. In the 6 rp. there are eight unused copies and about twenty used; of the double Geneva there is an unused copy with gum, and a single used copy; of the Vaud we have the 4 c., used and unused, 5 c., several, unused, and a fine lot of the other cantonal stamps.

Tuscany. A very beautiful lot, unused, not a single used copy being found here. There are four specimens of the 1 soldo, yellow, a 9 crazie on white, 2 soldi, 60 crazie, and 3 lire—an extremely beautiful lot. In the Naples we have the Arms, unused, two of the Cross, unused, with full gum, and several used specimens.

United States. A very nice lot of the early issues, mostly unused, including some scarce varieties.

Wurtemberg. A magnificent lot, unused, but here is one of the few countries where we found quite a number of reprints.

Dominican Republic. A very fine set of the first issue and a magnificent lot of the upright stamps, including some of considerable rarity.

We shall be very pleased to show our clients any portion of this collection that may be in, especially if an appointment is made by letter beforehand; but the fine stamps are selling very quickly, and quite a number have gone at the time of going to press.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the November number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our new Catalogue for 1899, and are priced at the new rates. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books. The following is a list of those books arranged since the last list published:—

	VALUE.
Cuba	£297
Porto Rico	287
Fernando Poo	156
Philippine Islands (Vol. I.)	453
" " (Vol. II.)	184
Wurtemberg	486
Saxony and Thurn and Taxis	436
Baden, Bergedorf, Hamburg	1069
Hanover, Prussia, Oldenburg	1244
Bavaria	277
Salvador (2 vols.)	164
South African Republic (2 vols.)	839
Spain (2 vols.)	1162
Uruguay (2 vols.)	633
United States (3 vols.)	1336
British Central and South Africa	376
British East Africa and Zanzibar	788
Shanghai	501

	VALUE.
Roumania (2 vols.)	£437
Ecuador	145
Portugal (2 vols.)	370
Luxemburg	312
Italy	134
Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany	472
Modena, Naples, Parma	463
Dutch Indies	134
Curaçao and Surinam	227
Finland	480
Russia	401
Belgium and Congo	510
Bulgaria and Montenegro	141
Chamba, Gwallior, Jhind, Patiala, etc.	609
France (2 vols.)	660

* * *

OUR Mr. Stanley Gibbons, who left London in December for a trip round the world, *via* Ceylon, India, Japan, visit America. Hawaiian Isles, and United States, is expected to arrive at the following addresses on the dates mentioned, and will be pleased to meet any old friends:—

- April 11th, c/o S.S. *Coptic*, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.
- " 18th, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, California.
- " 22nd, Knutsford Hotel, Salt Lake City, U.S.A.
- " 25th, Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, U.S.A.
- " 27th, Marlborough Hotel, New York, U.S.A.

* * *

Death of John Siewert of Moscow. It is with very great regret that we have to announce the death of a very old client and esteemed friend, Mr. John Siewert of Moscow, who has been corresponding with the firm for some twenty years or more. In 1884 the late Mr. Siewert founded the Moscow Philatelic Society, which without his great zeal would never have been started, as by his energy and good management he was able to seek out and bring together a number of collectors in Moscow who were not formerly known to one another. Mr. Siewert was extremely energetic, and did a great deal to encourage and keep up the interest in our hobby amongst the members of the club by often reading articles, and by taking great pains to secure new issues from correspondents abroad and supplying them to the members at cost price, a small matter, but which was much appreciated. The late Mr. Siewert had a very good general knowledge of stamps, but his speciality has always been the collecting of British Colonials. Of these he had an exceptional collection of Malta, Cyprus, and Ceylon, which had been his pet countries for many years. Mr. Siewert's collection, however, was dispersed a considerable time before his death.

* * *

Movements in the Stamp Trade. Two rather important removals are notified this month, which it may be of some interest to mention. The first one to which we would refer is that of the very old-established dealer, Mr. J. W. Palmer, who has had to give up his old shop at 281, Strand, owing to the widening of that thoroughfare that is about to take place. Mr. Palmer claimed £5845 for his leasehold interest and was awarded £2500. Mr. Palmer tells us that the County Council would only accept the profits of the last three years (which had been bad ones with him) as a basis for settling the claim. They also stated that his name as a stamp dealer being well known he would lose little or nothing by the change of address. Mr. Palmer informs us that he has taken large and commodious premises at 7, Catherine Street, Strand, nearly opposite the Drury Lane Theatre; but we are afraid that he will find this position not nearly so good for his business as the old one.

No sooner is one dealer gone out of the Strand than another one is coming into it. Messrs. Bright & Son, of Bournemouth, inform us that they have taken a shop at 164, Strand, which, we believe, is on the same side as Somerset House and nearly opposite the church. They inform us that they will open some time in April, and that this branch of their business will be, as during the past five years, under the management of Mr. Oliver, in whose able hands we have no doubt that they will find satisfactory returns in due time.

THE ICELAND PROVISIONALS OF 1897.

By STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.

As we see by some of the German papers that the Iceland Provisionals issued in August, 1897, of which we have sold a good few, were stated to be swindling products, we have taken some pains in investigating their history, and have much pleasure in publishing herewith two documents, one signed by the Governor of the island, and the other by the leading Consuls, proving the absolute authenticity of these stamps, whose merits we do not think can be called in question any further.

“(Translation.)

“THE GERMAN CONSULATE IN ICELAND.

“REYKJAVIK,

“February 7th, 1899.

“THE GOVERNOR OF ICELAND,

“In your favour of Feb. 1st you begged me, Mr. Consul, to give you a declaration upon the newspaper article then enclosed, which is said to have appeared in the philatelic journal *Vertrauliches Correspondenzblatt*, in Dresden, No. 12, 1898, wherein it is maintained that the overprinted 3 aur Iceland stamps, upon the stamps of 5 aur, are a ‘swindling production,’ which an Icelandic post office official is said to have brought about without permission, in spite of the fact that a sufficient supply of the ordinary stamps of 3 aur were on hand, and further, that this post office official has himself taken over the supply of the stamps overprinted in this manner.

“With regard to the above statement, and remarking that it is entirely false from beginning to end, the following is to be reported:

“Shortly after the present postmaster, Briem, who took over the post office at Reykjavik on August 1st, 1897, had taken over the postal business, it was discovered that the supplies of the ordinary 10 aur and 3 aur stamps were almost used up. The want of 10 aur stamps could be supplied by stamps of 5 aur, of which a considerable quantity were on hand. As, however, the rate for printed matter is 3 aur per 10 Kvint, the ordinary stamps of 3 aur could not be dispensed with. Soon afterwards I ordered from Copenhagen a new supply of the ordinary stamps of 10 aur and 3 aur. At the end of October in the same year the yellow 3 aur stamps were quite used up before the new supply had arrived from Copenhagen. As in this way there were no more 3 aur stamps for use, I caused 86 and 50 sheets of the 5 aur letter stamps to be overprinted with the word ‘prir’ (three) in black colour. The first 86 sheets were at first overprinted with the ‘3’ in red, but in consequence of representations made thereupon by the postmaster all the 136 sheets were overprinted with the word ‘prir’ in black colour. Of the 136 sheets thus overprinted, 126 sheets were handed over to the postmaster for use instead of the ordinary 3 aur.

“The greater part of the overprinted and delivered stamps were sold here in Reykjavik at the beginning of November of the same year, and were all used up as a new supply arrived towards the end of the month. That anyone whatsoever of the Icelandic postal authorities has made use of the above-mentioned overprinting for purposes of speculation, or that he has made use of the same in order to enrich himself through the sale of the overprinted stamps, which is forbidden by law, is a perfectly baseless incrimination.

“Signed, MAGNUS STEPHENSON.

“The genuineness of the translation is hereby attested.

“REYKJAVIK, February 10th, 1899.

“The German Consul, D. THOMSEN.”

The official imprint of the Imperial German Consulate at Reykjavik is affixed, as above.

Locus sigilli.

“(Translation.)

“THE GERMAN CONSULATE IN ICELAND.

“The undersigned Consuls and townsmen of Reykjavik on demand make the following declaration herewith with regard to the revillings that have been published in the German philatelic journals concerning the Icelandic Postal System:—

“The stamps of 3 aur overprinted on the green stamps of 5 aur are certainly no ‘swindling productions.’ The stamps were overprinted on the order issued by the Governor, as being the chief postal authority, in order to supply an actual failure of the stamps of 3 aur. The stamps have been sold at the post office here, as also at other places in the country where the stamps of 3 aur were lacking, and have been used everywhere for franking letters sent by the post.

“It is also an unlawful statement that an Icelandic postal official has bought or taken over a large part of the overprinted stamps, or that any post office official whatsoever has in any way a pecuniary interest in the overprinting here referred to.

“Signed by

“D. THOMSEN, Consul for Germany.

“C. ZIMSEN, French Consular Agent.

“J. THORVALDSSON, British Consul.

“GUDBRANDUR FINNBOGASON, Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway.

“REYKJAVIK, February 9th, 1899.

“The accuracy of the translation is hereby attested.

“Signed, D. THOMSEN, German Consul.

“REYKJAVIK, February 10th, 1899.”

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.

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.

THE second meeting was announced to be held on October 28th. A number of members were in attendance, but owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the notices it was decided that the meeting was not properly constituted.

Mr. R. Frenzel produced for examination his fine collection of rarities and curiosities in the stamps of Mexico, and he was asked to give a further display at a later meeting.

THE second meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on November 11th, 1898.

The Secretary reported that he had received intimation of the death of Colonel Chermiside, a member of the Society, an announcement which was received with much regret.

Sir Henry Bunbury, Mr. D. C. R. Greathead, and Mr. W. J. Hardy having notified their desire to resign their membership of the Society at the expiration of the current year, their resignations were directed to be accepted with regret.

The receipt from the publishers, Messrs. Buhl & Co., Limited, of a copy of Mr. Oldfield's work, *How to Collect Bolivian Stamps*, and from Mr. Nicholson of a copy of the 18th edition of *Oppen's Postage Stamp Catalogue*, by Dr. Viner, was in each case directed to be acknowledged with

the thanks of the Society. The Vice-President then read a paper on "The 1876 Issue of Spain, Alfonso XII., Full Face." After briefly referring to the reasons, historical and otherwise, which render the stamps of Spain an interesting study for Philatelists, Mr. Castle described the several values comprising the issue under consideration and the varieties of paper employed in the printing. He proceeded to describe how, in arranging his collection, he had been struck by the fact that there were distinct varieties from the normal type observable in some of the specimens of most, if not all, of the values, varieties which apparently could only be due to "retouches" or "touching-up" of the plates. On investigating the matter further, and with the assistance of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, & Co., the engravers and printers of the issue, who were at first very sceptical on the subject of the "discovery," the Vice-President ascertained that it was undoubtedly the fact that some of the impressions on the "rollers" had been touched up or modified in some way before the plates were put to press.

THE third meeting of the season was held on November 25th.

Amongst the correspondence a letter from the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Manchester Exhibition, thanking the Society for the medals offered, was read.

Messrs. B. P. Rodd, E. Shorthouse, and Elliot T. Sturgis having intimated their desire to resign their membership, the resignations were directed to be accepted with regret.

The Secretary read a short note containing a communication from the President in reference to the information obtained by him as to the first 2 Rigsbank Skilling stamp of Denmark, dealing with the question of "types" of this stamp, as raised by the paper read by Mr. Ehrenbach at a meeting held in the course of last season, and explained the trouble which had been taken by H.R.H. to obtain authentic information on the subject.

The Vice-President then gave a display of his very fine collection of the stamps of Roumania, giving full explanations as to the issues, and answering numerous questions raised by the members present on the various matters of interest in the stamps of this country.—*From The London Philatelist.*

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—W. B. AVERY.

President—W. T. WILSON.

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

Office Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

DEC. 1st, 1898.—The following were elected members: Messrs. J. J. Smith, A. H. Stamford, W. E. Lake, and J. N. Keynes. On December 15th the following: Messrs. R. Plant, Vittorio Durani, A. W. Chaytor, J. B. Brevoort, G. D. Welding, E. Heginbottom, H. De Lacey Ahearne. Monsieur Jules Bernichon was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Society.

A report of the Exhibition was presented, showing that the amount to be defrayed by the Society was about £24. The Exhibition was most successful, over 700 visiting it during the two days and a half it was open.

JAN. 19th, 1899.—The following were elected members: Mrs. Tillotson, Messrs. A. G. Farrar, A. D. Arter, and H. H. Buijs.

Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. H. Ferrier Kerr, Bright & Son, and Gelli & Tani for presentations to the library.

It was decided to purchase Philbäck and Westoby's *Stamps of Great Britain* (new edition); *Postage Stamps of India*; and *The Indian Philatelist*.

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE second annual general meeting of the Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society was held on the 5th January at the clubroom, No. 42, Cotham Hill. The Secretary reported

the Club to be in a good financial position, and as having numerous new members. The following were elected officers for the year: President, Mr. P. J. Lloyd; Vice-President, Mr. F. E. Ellison; Committee, Messrs. A. Bird, N. G. Heaven, D. H. McPherson, and J. H. Reynolds; Librarian, Mr. T. C. Cartwright; Exchange Packet Secretary, Mr. J. P. Way; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. R. Dalton.

CAPE TOWN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A MOST successful meeting of the newly-formed Philatelic Society was held on Monday evening, December 12th, 1898, at Kamp's Café, when about twenty ladies and gentlemen were present, all of whom have joined the Society, and in addition letters were received from several collectors unable to be present, but who have signified their intention of becoming members. Rules were submitted and approved, and the following committee and officers elected: Committee, R. T. A. Innes, M. J. M. Bellassey, G. Jackson, R. M. Lightfoot, Mrs. Cartwright, and Miss Warren; Treasurer, H. M. Humphris; Secretary, B. W. Bell. The annual subscription was fixed at 5s.; meetings to be held on the second Monday in each month. Any collector wishing to obtain information regarding the Society is invited to communicate with the Secretary, P.O. Box 43, Cape Town.

THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

AT a general meeting held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on January 3rd, a proof of the revised rules was submitted and approved. It was resolved that a room for meeting be reserved at Anderton's for the remainder of the season. The following were proposed and elected as members: Rev. Dr. Chetwynd-Atkinson (life member), F. R. Ginn, G. C. Ginn, and J. W. Jones. At the termination of business Mr. C. Forbes gave a reading on Persian stamps, and a display of his practically complete collection of the stamps of that neglected country. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Forbes for his entertainment. Dr. Golodnoff, of Copenhagen, forwarded some rare English plate numbers for inspection; the Rev. Walter Jenks brought his collection of Persians on entires, and novelties were exhibited by Messrs. Bradbury, Haynes, and others. The meeting terminated at 9.30 p.m.

A GENERAL meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel on February 7th. The following were elected ordinary members of the Society:—Capt. E. Stokes Roberts, Messrs. T. A. Googh, W. Hadlow, C. R. Sutherland, W. B. Kirkpatrick, G. F. H. Gibson, and P. L. Pemberton. After the usual business, Mr. Hubert F. Lowe gave a display of his superb St. Helenas, which was much appreciated. General collections were shown by Messrs. Wickhart and Sidebotham, and several members brought curiosities and rarities for exhibition.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE fourth public exhibition of stamps held in Calcutta is now arranged in the Imperial Museum, Chowringhee, and fully equals, if it does not indeed surpass, any of its predecessors in interest and variety. It will be open to the public to-morrow at 11 a.m., and will remain on view until Thursday evening next, a charge of one rupee being made for admission. A preliminary inspection of the exhibits shows that those who are interested in the beautiful pursuit of philately may derive much enjoyment from a visit to one of the most attractive philatelic displays ever brought together. The exhibitors are all members of the Society—two of them, Major Evans and Mr. Dorning Beckett, President of the Manchester Society, sending magnificent contributions of Bhopals, Jhinds, and Japans

from England. In spite of these brilliant exceptions, however, it is much to be feared that the unreasonably persisted-in regulations of the Indian Customs authorities have again somewhat restricted the scope of the exhibition as regards foreign exhibits. Silver and bronze medals (bearing the well-known design of the lion and palm tree) are at the disposal of expert judges for competition in fifteen classes.

The exhibits are as follows: Class I.—Captain F. H. Hancock, Afghanistan; D. P. Masson, Cashmere. Class II.—Major E. B. Evans, Bhopal and Jhind. Class III.—T. E. Madden, Jhind and Patiala; C. Stewart-Wilson, Jhind and Patiala. Class IV.—T. E. Madden, Great Britain. Class V.—C. Stewart-Wilson, Hongkong and Straits Settlements. Class VI.—C. F. Larmour, Cape of Good Hope; Goodwin Norman, Cape of Good Hope. Class VII.—C. F. Larmour, Canada and Newfoundland; Goodwin Norman, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Class VIII.—C. F. Larmour, Trinidad and Virgin Islands; Goodwin Norman, Turks Islands and Virgin Islands; C. Stewart-Wilson, Grenada and Montserrat. Class IX.—C. F. Larmour, New South Wales and South Australia. Class X.—Goodwin Norman, Switzerland; F. N. Schiller, Switzerland. Class XI.—W. Dornig Beckton, Japan; Goodwin Norman, Philippines. Class XII.—W. Corfield, United States of America; T. E. Madden, United States of America.

Special classes.—(1) C. F. Larmour and C. Stewart-Wilson; (2) W. Corfield; (3) W. Corfield and C. Stewart-Wilson.

Some recent issues.—W. Corfield.

From *The Statesman*, December 25th, 1898.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER, 1899.

SINCE the Prospectus was issued further offers of Special Medals have been accepted by the Committee as under:—

Bradford Philatelic Society.—One Silver and one Bronze Medal for the best exhibits by a resident in Yorkshire.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.—One Silver and one Bronze Medal for the best exhibits from Liverpool and district (*i.e.* within a radius of 15 miles).

Plymouth Philatelic Society.—One Silver Medal for the best exhibit shown in Class II. of uncatalogued varieties, consisting of stamps issued up to the end of 1896, and not catalogued by Stanley Gibbons or Scott.

Messrs. Bright and Son.—One Silver Medal for the best exhibit of Holland in Class II.

Messrs. Winch Brothers.—One Bronze Medal for the best and most accurate colour chart, consisting of genuine Government Postal Issues with colours named, Seebecks, Reprints, Locals, and Forgeries being excluded.

By a clerical error in the Prospectus, which the Committee greatly regret, and which was only discovered after most of the copies were in circulation, the name of Mr. A. H. Stamford, and the medal which he has offered for competition, have been associated with the Philatelic Society of Sheffield, instead of with that of Bradford.

THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED November 1st, 1894, and thoroughly reconstituted on December 21st, 1897. Since the latter date this Society has made continually increasing progress. Over thirty new members, all philatelists of good standing, have been admitted during the year, interesting papers have been read at its monthly meetings, and the two sections of the Exchange Society connected with it have circulated, and up to date have settled for, sixteen packets. Sales have been highly satisfactory. Prices are net, and stamps taken are paid for at once, and so all settlements are prompt. There are several corresponding members from abroad. The Hon. Secretary is William Fish, M.A., 18, Montpelier Terrace, Edinburgh.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. P. G.—Of the stamps you mention, the Trans-Mississippi set was not issued until after the Album was printed. We believe the Fez and Sefro labels to be utter rubbish, and the person who sells them can of course obliterate them with something that looks like a postmark. The Norwegian locals may be all right, but we had never heard of them, and in their case again an obliteration is no proof of *use*.

J. H. E.—Yes, we delight in queries, but especially at the beginning of March, June, September, and December, in which months we give our quarterly "Notes and Queries"; still, we will do our best with your list. 1. The Grenada has no doubt a broken or badly printed "T"; collectible, of course, but not, we think, worthy of much notice. 2. Perhaps your Trinidad 1s. shows part of two watermarks; this would account for the letters "C" being very wide apart. Is the Crown in the centre over them, or are there parts of two Crowns? (a) Under any circumstances a stamp with the perforations clipped is a damaged copy, and a perfect specimen will be of greater value. (b) You do not give us quite enough information to go upon, but we would suggest that the 1d. stamp probably prepaid the local postage, and that the 1s. was for the postage to England (or elsewhere), which the sender might prepay or not as he liked. Your block of 6 may have been on a heavy packet. 3. Possibly the stamps were imperforate below, but the distances between the rows of holes were irregular, and it is impossible to say for certain. Value doubtful. 4. It is impossible to lay down any rule as to shades. Let us confess that our publishers are neither infallible nor entirely consistent, but we believe that they have a right to catalogue what they please, and collectors should exercise their own judgment as to what they will collect or refuse. 5. The words "TOO LATE" on the Trinidad are simply an obliteration. 6. We hope that the handbooks you suggest may be forthcoming some day, but the work is not easy.

G. B. P.—1. We should treat them all as Hongkong stamps, wherever used. 2. The stamps used in the French Colonies bear different postmarks from those used in France. We will try to give some descriptions in our next "Notes and Queries."

E. T. R.—As far as we are aware only two entire panes of 90 r. first issue Brazil have been found. We do not know how many stamps there were on the sheets of the subsequent issues.

W. D. B.—Venezuela, 1874: There are two different settings—"Contrasena" at top, and "Correo" with capital "C" in lower line; and "Contrasena" below, and "correo" with small "c." Moens catalogues the 1c., 2c., and 2 reales with the larger surcharge, and also a variety of the smaller with "Correo" in top line, but this is possibly due to faulty "register" of the first variety.

F. H. M. K.—We believe the stamp has been printed, but it may not be in circulation yet.

E. D. F. G.—We have never heard of an envelope bearing a stamp like that of which you send a sketch; we think it more likely to be the seal or mark of some private person.

M. W.—We are much obliged for your note. The advertisement in question will, we trust, be discontinued in future.

K. H. A.—We are very much obliged for your letter. We are not studying the surcharged Indian stamps, and we have the others you describe, but if there are any about which you are in doubt, we shall be glad to see them. It is impossible to say whether the current Uganda stamps are likely to rise in value or not.

S. S.—Your New South Wales stamp must be No. 125 or 139 in the new Catalogue; all the 1s. stamps have the head in an octagonal frame.

R. M.—We are very much obliged for your letter, with list of Mulready numbers. We have copies of those that you mention. We do not know of anyone who collects early postmarks of the time before stamps were introduced.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRAZIL.

1898. *The Newspaper Stamps of 1889-94 surcharged.*

700 reis, in green, on 500 r., orange-yellow	s. d.
700 " black, on 500 r., blue-green	1 6
1000 " green, on 700 r., orange-yellow	2 0
1000 " carmine, on 700 r., ultramarine	2 0
20 " black, on 10 r., blue	0 1
50 " blue, on 20 r., emerald-green	0 2
100 " carmine, on 50 r., green	0 3

BRITISH GUIANA.

Provisional Envelope.

TWO CENTS on 5 c., slate	0 2
Ditto, but with stop after CENTS.	0 2

CANADA.

Reply Post Card.

1 c. + 1 c., black on buff	0 2
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CHINA.

London Print.

½ c., brown . used	0 1	\$1, red . unused	3 6
1 c., orange . "	0 1	\$1 " . used	3 0
2 c., lake . "	0 1	\$2, carmine and yellow	
5 c., salmon . "	0 2	unused	7 0
10 c., green . "	0 4	\$2, carmine and yellow,	
20 c., carmine . "	0 8	used	6 0
30 c., salmon . "	1 0	\$5, green and rose,	
50 c., green . "	1 6	unused	17 6

CUBA.

1899. *Surcharged on current United States Stamps.*

1 c. on 1 c., green	0 1	3 c. on 3 c., purple	0 3
2½ c. on 2 c., red	0 2	5 c. on 5 c., blue	0 5
Set of 4			0 9

DHAR STATE.

New type; arms in oval.

1 anna, purple	0 2
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ECUADOR.

1896. *Long rectangular Fiscals, surcharged for postage.*

1 c. on 1 c., vermilion	used	0 4
2 c. on 2 c., blue	"	0 4
5 c. on 10 c., orange	"	0 6
10 c. on 4 c., brown	"	0 6
Set of 4	"	1 3

Smaller sized Fiscals, surcharged or used for postage, dated 1897-98.

1 c., in black, on 5 c., blue	used	0 8
2 c., carmine	"	0 6
4 c., in violet, on 20 c., indigo	"	1 3
10 c., grey	"	0 9
Set of 4	"	2 6

FERNANDO POO.

1897. *Surcharged with new value in oval.*

5 c., in blue, on 2 c., carmine	3 0
5 c. " " " " used	3 0
5 c., in black, on ½ c., green	2 6
5 c. " " " " used	2 6
5 c., in red, on 6 c., purple	3 0
5 c., in violet, on 6 c., purple	4 0
5 c., in red, on 12½ c., sepia	5 0
5 c., in black, on 25 c., lake	2 0

1897. *Surcharged "HABILITADO" and value.*

5 c., in blue, on 2 c., carmine	3 6
5 c., in blue, on 10 c., bistre	6 0
5 c., in black, on 12½ c., sepia	3 6

Fiscal surcharged "HABILITADO PARA CORREO" and value, in black.

15 c. on 10 c., green	3 0
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GUATEMALA.

Fiscal Postals. Surcharged "CORREOS NACIONALES."

2 c. on 5 c., violet	0 4	6 c. on \$1, purple	0 9
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HONG KONG.

Provisionals.

10 c. on 30 c., blue-green, small Chinese surcharge	1 0
10 c. on 30 c., yellow-green	1 0
10 c. on 30 c., green, large	5 0
10 c. on 30 c. " without	5 0

INDIA.

1899. *Permanent issue, with head of Queen.*

3 pies, carmine	0 1
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LABUAN.

Large Stamps, printed from the plates of North Borneo, and surcharged "LABUAN," in black.

25 c., green, 50 c., marone, and \$1, blue; set of 3	6 6
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LAS BELA.

1898. ½ a., black on blue	used	0 9
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MACAO.

Provisional Stamps.

½ c. to 47 avos; set of 10	used	8 6
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MALTA.

New types and values. Pictorial Stamps.

4½d., sepia	0 6	2s. 6d., grey-green	3 3
5d., vermilion	0 7	10s. od., blue-black	12 0

NICARAGUA.

1897. 1 c. to 5 pesos; set of 9	2 0
" Official, 1 c. to 5 pesos; set of 9	2 0
" Unpaid, 1 c. to 50 c.; set of 7	2 0
" Envelopes; set of 3, entire	1 0
" " " " " " " "	0 6
" Newspaper Wrappers; set of 3, entire	0 6
" " " " " " " "	0 5
" Post Cards; set of 4	0 9

PERU.

1898. *Newspaper Band.*

1 c., green on cream	0 1
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1899. *Provisional Post Cards with various views.*

1 c., violet and black	0 1	3 c., indigo and black	0 2
2 c., red and black	0 2	4 c., brown and black	0 3

RUSSIAN LOCALS.

1898-99 *issues.*

Griazovetz.—4 kopeks; 6 varieties	each	0 4
6 " black, green, and yellow		0 5
Soroka.—3 kopeks, indigo and brown		0 8
Stavropol.—3 kopeks, red		0 4
Viatka.—2 kopeks, carmine		0 3
Zienkow.—3 kopeks, gold		1 0
3 " blue		0 4

SIRMOOR.

Elephant in oval.

3 annas, green	0 5	8 annas, blue	1 0
4 " deep green	0 6	1 rupee, red	2 0

SWITZERLAND.

1899. *Change of colour.*

5 c., green	0 1
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URUGUAY.

1898. *Surcharged "PROVISIONAL ½ CENTESIMO," in red.*

½ c. on 1 c., black and mauve	0 3
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1898. *Lithographed.*

5 milesimos, pink	0 1
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NOW READY. NOW READY.

THE

LOCAL POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

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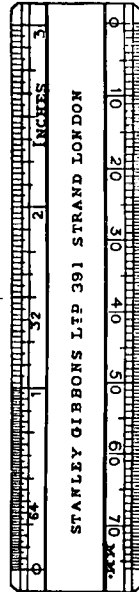
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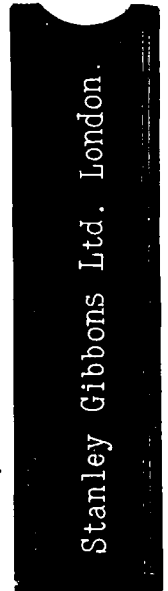
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. IX.

MARCH 31, 1899.

No. 105.

EDITORIAL.



THE *London Philatelist* for January contains a very interesting paper, by Mr. M. P. Castle, upon the subject of certain varieties of type which are found among the stamps of this issue; and as there seems to be some uncertainty as to the reasons for the existence of these varieties, we give a brief summary of the facts stated in the paper, together with a few suggestions in reference to the points in question.

Spain
1876
Issue.

The fact that there are two types of the 1 peseta has long been recognised; indeed, the differences in the form of the numerals, and in the word indicating the value, are too distinct to escape notice, and the variation was put down to that vague, but philatelically useful, process, "a retouch." A more recent authority seems to have perceived that there were other differences also, and in other values, for he stated that the plates had been "worked up," regardless of the facts that "working up" plates that have once been hardened is not an easy thing to do, and that where a variety of type exists in entire sheets it must be due to "retouching" of the original die, which is probably impossible.

Mr. Castle, starting with the two types of the 1 peseta, found, on examining the other values, that there were two types of most of them also; that these two types varied in other respects besides the figures and words denoting the value, but that apart from those figures and words there was not a distinct type for each value; and that, if we term the two types Die I. and Die II.,* there was a complete set of plates (except the 10 pesetas value) of Die I., and a partial set (including the only plate of the 10 pesetas) of Die II. He also found that, in the case of some of the values, there are minor varieties, *i.e.*, that certain stamps on the sheets show additional lines which are not com-

* Mr. Castle uses the terms "Plate I." and "Plate II.," but it seems preferable not to employ the word "plate" in this connection, so as to avoid confusion with the actual plates from which the stamps were printed.

mon to all impressions of that type (or die), and which must therefore be due to engraving upon the plates themselves. These minor varieties may be considered separately; the more important question is, Why were there two types, and only two types—not one for each value?

The method of production of *taille-douce* engraved plates is pretty well understood by philatelists, but as some of the expressions in Mr. Castle's paper would seem to imply that the stamps were printed from "cylinders," it may be well to give a few words of explanation. The original die consists of a flat piece of steel, upon which the design is engraved as it should appear upon the plate from which the stamps are printed. If there are to be several values of the same design, one value may be engraved upon this die (which then becomes the original die of that value), or the value portion may be left blank. When the engraving is completed the die is hardened, and after that no alterations can be made; it may be possible to soften the die again for the purpose of retouching, but it would probably be simpler to make a transfer from it (by the process about to be described) to a fresh piece of soft steel, and make the retouches upon that. From the hardened die an impression is taken upon a small roller of soft steel, which roller, if the original die had a value engraved upon it, may be hardened and used for producing, in its turn, a plate for that value; or, before it is hardened, the value may be erased from it, and it can then be hardened and used for producing blank dies on which the various values can be engraved. In such a case at least two roller impressions would be taken from the original die, one (or more) for producing the plate of the value engraved on the die, and another (or others) for producing the blank dies for the other values. In this particular instance we are told that the original die had no value engraved; it is probable, therefore, that only one roller impression was ever taken from it, as one roller could easily produce the eight dies on which the eight values that exist in Die I. were engraved—as one roller produced the 240 impressions upon the plates of the early stamps of Great Britain.

These eight dies, then, must have been produced before any alteration was made in the original type, as they must have been identical until the values were engraved upon them. While they were still soft a value would have been engraved upon each, and they would thus become the original dies of the various values. Having then been hardened in their turn, a roller impression would be taken from each, and by means of those rollers the plate of each value would be produced. The question arises, When, how, and for what reason can such alterations have been made as formed the second type, or Die II.?

We have first the original die, with the value portion blank. It would only be necessary probably to take one roller impression from this, as we showed above; there was therefore no wear and tear to injure that die. We have secondly the original dies for the various values; from each of these again it is probable that only one roller impression was taken, so that there was no wear and tear there to necessitate fresh dies; as many plates as could be wanted might have been produced from those dies. It would seem therefore that the reason for engraving Die II. can only have been the fact that Die I. was discovered, when printing commenced, to be not entirely satisfactory.

The plates for the lower values would naturally be made first, and thus printing from some of them might have taken place before the plate of the 10 pesetas was begun. It would then be quite easy to take another roller impression from the original die, touch it up and remove any lines that required removing before it was hardened, and then to produce from it, after hardening, a die of soft steel upon which all the characteristics of Die II. could be engraved, and which would then produce the original die for the 10 pesetas plate, and afterwards those for the second plates of the values which exist in both types. This solution of the problem of the two dies, or types, is also suggested by a paragraph in Mr. Castle's paper, in which he says, "The general appearance of Plate II." (Die II. as we have termed it), "notably on the thin paper, is sharper, brighter, and of superior finish, so much so that I was at first inclined to think that they were London printings as distinguished from Spanish." This seems clearly to indicate that there was some improvement in the plates employed, and examination showed that this improvement consisted, in part at least, in the construction of improved dies.

The question of "retouching" is quite a different one, and the term "retouch," as employed by Mr. Castle, covers two different classes

of the varieties thus produced. He says, "By the expression 'retouch' I mean some variation that is not common to all the stamps on the sheet, irrespective of the time at which such alteration was effected." When a plate is first made, before it has been hardened, "retouching," or, as we should rather term it, "touching up," can be effected without any difficulty, and no doubt it is commonly done, the work consisting in deepening or clearing some of the lines. It may of course go further, and then we shall find certain variations always occurring in the same position on every sheet printed from that plate. If, on the other hand, we compare together two sheets (or corresponding portions of sheets) which were evidently printed from the same plate, and we find certain variations upon one which do not exist upon the other, then we must conclude that, after the plate was hardened and put to press, some repairs, or "retouching" in the true sense of the word, became necessary, and produced the variations noted.

As far as we can gather from his paper, Mr. Castle has only found certain proof of "retouching" of the latter kind upon the 5 c., Die I. He examined an entire sheet of this value filed by the printers, Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., and could find upon it no trace of the variations which he had discovered in portions of sheets of the stamps as issued. It is possible that the sheet in question was a proof impression, taken before the plate was hardened, and that the "retouching" was what we have termed "touching up"; but, in spite of the statement of the printers, "that it is quite impossible to retouch a hardened steel plate," we know that such a thing has been done. It was done in the case of one of the plates furnished by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. to the Government of New South Wales, and we were personally informed by the same firm that slight retouching and deepening of the lines, after wear, had been done to plates of the British stamps printed by them; therefore, either the plates are not so hard that they cannot be cut, or they become less hard (in parts perhaps) during use, or they can be softened for the purpose of repairs if necessary; and thus we would venture to account for the signs of "retouching" found upon these Spanish stamps.

The whole question raised by Mr. Castle is one especially interesting to the real student of philately, who wants to know not only what varieties exist, but how they came into existence. It is by such study that the most useful facts are brought to light, showing what varieties are possible and what are impossible, and all philatelists are indebted to

Mr. Castle for opening up a discussion upon an issue to which too little attention has hitherto been paid.

* * *

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & Universal Standard Catalogue. Co. have attempted a more than herculean task—they have not only undertaken to cleanse the

Augean stables of philately from

the accumulations of the last thirty years, but to price every member of the stud which those stables contain. To drop metaphor, our old friends have produced a *Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World*, on the lines of the "Pendragonite" school of collectors, and have been rash enough to quote the price for every stamp mentioned in it—provided that they have it in stock. The general idea of the catalogue is one of which we fully approve; one of the great wants of the present day is a catalogue for the general collector, who does not desire to take all the numerous minor varieties which form the study of the specialist, and who, naturally, is quite unable to make his own selection from the comprehensive lists that are published now, and we congratulate Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. upon having made the first attempt to supply this want. We think, however, that in a book of this nature a little more than dry lists should be given; a few lines of description here and there would not only relieve the monotony of its aspect and render it more attractive in appearance, but are really necessary in some cases; for instance, where the stamps of a series are not all identical in design, and the illustration given represents only one of the values. In the case of the countries more generally collected, we believe that the majority of the lists are fairly accurate and, as far as they profess to go, complete. We have not gone through them very closely, and we doubt not that it is possible to find some faults, as it is no easy task to draw up a consistent list of this nature and to avoid both omissions and redundancies. It is not perhaps fair to examine too minutely the lists of those unpopular stamps in which we personally take an interest, the lists which we are the better qualified to criticise, though, at the same time, it is surely such countries as these that form the true test of a carefully edited work. Prices it is not our business to touch upon. We have no doubt that, as in the case of the lists, most of those that do not interest us personally are much nearer the mark than some of those which did excite our hopes. We fancy that some of the prices on page 143 will prove of especial interest

to our Indian readers, and we think it only fair to warn them that we collect Kashmirs, and that immediately upon receipt of an early copy of the catalogue we cleared out all the bargains in stock! There are no more of the early rectangular $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black, green, or brown; 1 a., black, blue, green, brown, or lilac; 2 a., black, blue, red, green, or brown, to be had at from 2s. to 4s. each; and the perforated stamps of the 1878 issue are all gone too, alas! These, however, are minor defects. The editor of the catalogue under notice is not the only person who neither knows nor cares anything about the stamps of the Indian Native States.

The type in which the book is printed is remarkably clear, and so for the most part are the illustrations. We hope to see other editions of it in the future.

* * *

WE have received from its author, Mr. Juan Mencarini, a very handy little book, entitled **Hong Kong. Descriptive Catalogue of the Postage Stamps and Cards issued by the Hong Kong Post Office.** Mr. Mencarini has had the opportunity of studying the issues of this Colony on the spot, and although his actual list occupies only six pages out of a total of thirty-six, it appears to be complete as far as it goes. He has adopted a system, which we think an excellent one, of giving a separate number to what he considers the principal items, allotting the same number with a distinguishing letter to their minor varieties. For instance, No. 8 is 4 c., grey, wmk. Crown and CC, perf. 14; 8a is 4 c., slate, same wmk. and perf.; 8b is 4 c., grey, same wmk., perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ (the author says "12"). Of course opinions will always differ as to the relative importance of these varieties, but this is the principle which we should like to see employed in all catalogues, to include every variety, but to clearly indicate the fact that all are not of the same importance. The last stamp we mentioned, the 4 c., perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, is one of the few Hong Kong varieties the date of issue of which is quite uncertain. Mr. Mencarini includes with it a 96 c. with the same perforation, the existence of which is very doubtful; it is possible that it found its way into the catalogues through some confusion with the Straits Settlements 96 c. stamp, which does exist perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. Messrs. De La Rue & Co. seem to have used the machine, no doubt a single-line one, which produced the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ gauge perforation, upon the stamps printed from plates which they had not made themselves, such as those of Barbados, Trinidad, &c., and in 1874-75 (possibly earlier and later)

for stamps from some of their own plates, such as those for Dominica, Gold Coast, and Lagos; and we should suppose that it was about that period that certain values of Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, &c., were similarly treated, probably because the 14-gauge machines were fully occupied.

In his introduction Mr. Mencarini gives some useful information as to the Island of Hong Kong, its Post Office, Postmarks, &c.; but it seems a mistake to insert in a book on a special country a large amount of general philatelic information of a nature more fitted for a handbook of philately, and having no more connection with Hong Kong than with Jericho. There is a very useful little table, at the head of the list, giving the Chinese characters employed upon the stamps; we learn from it that the name Hong Kong means "Fragrant Harbour," which sounds very appropriate, but equally applicable to harbours generally in those parts, which are apt to be *fragrant*, if not more so.

* * *

Philately as an Investment. WE have before us letters from two correspondents dealing with this interesting subject from identically opposite points of view.

The one complains that philately is getting to be too much of a *business*; that stamps are issued or surcharged nowadays, not to meet any postal need, but simply as a speculation to catch collectors; and that collectors too often buy stamps, not to be added to their collections, but to be resold at a profit. While the other complains, still more bitterly, that the philatelic magazines are all run by dealers for their own purposes, and that neither editors nor publishers will give impartial advice, such as will enable the less experienced collector so to invest his money, that when he is tired of his collection he can be sure of selling it at a profit. That there are some grounds for these complaints we fully admit; indeed, we may say that the second complaint in itself affords grounds for the first. The question is, Have we any comfort or consolation to offer to either complainant? Our sympathies, we must confess, are for the most part on the side of the first. Philately is becoming—we may say has become—more of a business than a hobby to too many of its followers, and the result is that the magazines are blamed for not giving similar advice to that which a stockbroker gives to his clients or a financial paper to its readers! But is this the sort of information that the philatelic press is expected to provide? We ourselves have always endeavoured to avoid the financial question,

partly because it is not philately, and partly also because it is a subject upon which we possess a vast amount of ignorance, which we are not too eager to display. Besides, we rather pity the editor who shall attempt, month after month, to advise his readers as to what stamps to invest in and what to unload, with the prospect of being brought face to face with all his prophecies at the end of the year when compiling his index, if not earlier. But, says our second correspondent, "the philatelic press always says, and has done so for years, that '*stamps are a very good investment*,'" and he suggests, not altogether unfairly, that the philatelic press ought to follow this up by showing collectors how to collect from this point of view; but we greatly doubt whether any amount of stamp market articles would be of much service. We still believe that the stamp collector, who has gained a little experience and who goes to work with judgment and patience, will find in the end that he has made a collection that will sell for very little less than it has cost him, and that may sell for considerably more—that he has ridden a pleasant hobby at small cost and possibly even at a profit. But experience, judgment, and patience are not to be got out of magazine articles. A few simple rules we can give him:—(1) Not to buy damaged specimens at half catalogue price, because, although a 3 per cent. investment bought at 50 will pay him 6 per cent., the same rule does not hold good with stamps. (2) Not to buy "fashionable" stamps (or stocks) when they are at the very top of the market, because after a "boom" there is likely to be a "slump." (3) To abstain from *speculating*, in the way of attempting to "corner" certain issues, until he has gained a little experience, and then—then to go on abstaining. Any stockbroker will give him the same advice.

We admit that it is impossible, at the present day, to make a really fine collection of stamps for nothing; but the same must be the case in all hobbies when they reach a certain point—the rarities become increasingly difficult to obtain, and cost proportionately long prices, but a really fine collection does fetch a good price. The questions of how to make an interesting collection at small cost, and how to make a collection which will sell at a profit, are by no means identically the same; but we fancy that there never was a time when there were more collectors than there are at present who, by devoting a good deal of time to Exchange Clubs and Societies, manage to make their collections at a very small expenditure of actual cash.

* * *

The Boston Stamp Book, for which in its prime we had a great admiration, as being both in outward appearance and in inward literature one of the best of our Transatlantic contemporaries, is no more. It gradually fell from its high estate, dwindled away, becoming, as the poet puts it,

"Small by degrees, unbeautifully less,"

until at last it has disappeared altogether. This is the death. The wedding took place at the same time, for it united with *The Eastern Philatelist*, which claims to be the oldest stamp magazine in the United States, and we wish the *Boston* and the *Eastern* good luck in their united state! The most interesting result of the union, so far, is an article entitled "An African Ambrotype," which we have carefully followed through three numbers without being able to discover what an *ambrotype* is. This is the more provoking, because, when we were in Africa, we visited the very part where this animal (or is it a "plant"?) seems to flourish, and we not only never collected any, but never saw or even heard of such a thing. It is true we were never at "D'Ushan" or "D'Auban," two places mentioned in the article. *Type* we know, in many kinds, from the common or garden printer's type up to the rarest varieties, but why *ambro*? There seems to be a flavour of *ambrosia* about it, but we cannot quite grasp it; and then why *type*? It is most tantalising. After hunting for *ambrotypes* all through the article, we feel like the old lady who climbed all the stairs to the Philatelic Exhibition in 1897, expecting to find an exhibition of paintings in water-colour, for "there are nothing but those nasty stamps!"

* * *

If any of our readers can give us any history showing the origin of copies of the rare Types I. of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 1 anna circular Cashmere stamps, which they may possess or have possessed, we shall be extremely grateful. A question has been raised, by philatelists in India, as to the authenticity of these types, which have been accepted as genuine in Europe for some thirty years past. We fear that it will be very difficult at this late date to trace any of these stamps back to their birthplace, and any little details may be of service.

* * *

Duty on Stamps. IN reference to the question of Duty being charged upon stamps sent to the Cape Colony and other parts of South Africa, which was referred to in our numbers for August and October last, a correspondent at Durban very kindly sends us an extract from the current tariff, together with a letter from the Collector of Customs at that port, showing that stamps, both used and unused, are now admitted free. Article 77 is headed "Class II. Free. Engravings, lithographs, and photographs, and enlargements or reproductions of the same." And our correspondent adds that under this heading, in the alphabetical list, "Postage Stamps" are now included. This is the tariff of the South African Customs Union, including Cape Colony, Natal, and Orange Free State.

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.—We extract the following account of the "Court Bureau Stamps" from Mr. L'Estrange Ewen's *Weekly Circular*. It will serve to answer questions that are frequently asked about these labels. The colour of the specimens we have seen is *pink* or *rose-red*.

"Some attention has lately been drawn to the stamps issued by the Court Bureau, and, as most of the statements are inaccurate, I take this opportunity of giving their correct history. They were issued in 1890, and remained in use until March, 1891, when the Company went into liquidation. They were not suppressed by the Post Office. As regards their use they were merely locals, available for use in London on Sunday only. There being no Sunday collection in London by the Post Office, as in the provinces, the Court Bureau undertook to collect Sunday letters and convey them to the nearest provincial office to be posted. The letters had, of course, to be franked with the ordinary postage stamp, that of the Court Bureau merely prepaying its own charge. It will thus be seen that the Court Bureau stamps are on a par with Railway Letter stamps, except that the latter are authorised by the Post Office, whilst the former were purely private issues, an important distinction. Unlike the Railway Letter stamps, they can have no claim on the attention of the ordinary postage stamp collector, but at the same time are not without interest. The values I have met with are 1d., 1½d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 6s., and all are of the same design and printed in the same shade of *brown-red*."

Through the courtesy of its discoverer and of Mr. William Brown, in whose hands the stamp was recently, we have had an opportunity of examining the 1d., *red-brown*, with supposed double watermark, to which we alluded with some reserve last month, and we believe that our reserve was amply justified. The regular watermark is near the top of the stamp; below it can be seen, when the stamp is dry, a more or less distinct outline of an inverted Crown, the oblong base of which coincides with that of the regular Crown. There is, we acknowledge, the appearance of two Crowns, one inverted, slightly overlapping; but on soaking the stamp

with benzine the inverted Crown *entirely disappears*, proving, in our opinion, that it is not a genuine watermark at all—and, as we stated last month, we believe (and that after consultation with a very high authority) that a genuine double watermark so placed could not possibly exist.

A correspondent very kindly sends us a copy of one of the Telegraph forms described last month, impressed with the 6d. Die 44.

A 1. 19 b. Perf. 8/98. Die 44.

British Guiana.—Hard times for the philatelist have come again in this Colony. A correspondent at Demerara very kindly sends us a specimen of the 5 c. envelope, *azure* paper, surcharged "TWO CENTS" in *red*, and the 10 c. and 15 c. of the 1897 issue, with the same overprint in *black*; in each case with a period after the second word.

Adhesives. 2 c., in *black*, on 10 c., black and red.
2 c. " " 15 c., brown and blue.

Envelope. 2 c., in *red*, on 5 c., grey-blue on *azure*.

The following cutting from *The Daily Chronicle* of British Guiana shows that the principal object of this overprinting is to facilitate the *scoulement* of certain labels which were found to be rather heavy stock:—

"Since the notice appeared in Wednesday's *Chronicle* that fifteen and ten cents Jubilee stamps, surcharged two cents, would be issued on Friday, there has been a great demand for them at the General Post Office, and the first lot received by the Postmaster-General from the Commissioner of Stamps was entirely sold out. The cost of producing the Jubilee stamps was heavy, and in consequence of the adoption of the Imperial penny postage scheme it was expected that the demand for stamps of the higher denominations would be materially reduced. In order to avoid a loss to the revenue, and in order to dispose of the Jubilee issue of stamps as soon as possible, it was decided to surcharge a number of the stamps for which there would be little demand. Consequently about 124,000 fifteen cents stamps and 96,000 ten cents stamps were surcharged two cents. Of these between 40,000 and 45,000 have been issued by the Post Office, but in order to prevent large speculators buying up the greater part of the issue, and to allow people in the country districts an opportunity of buying the stamps, it has been decided to give the Postmaster-General small lots every three or four days, as he requisitions for them. Of the surcharged stamped envelopes nearly all have been issued, and the Commissioner of Stamps has now only about 8000 on hand."

We have since seen sheets of both the adhesives, and we find that on the 10 c., which are printed in five horizontal rows of twelve, the fifth stamp in the last row has no stop after the second word, and the seventh stamp has "CENTS" for "CENTS." On the 15 c., which are in ten horizontal rows of six, the second in the ninth row has no stop, and there is something resembling a "s" between the "T" and "S" of "CENTS," on the first of the fifth row, and a similar defect between the "N" and "T" on the third stamp of the tenth row, due to bits of dirt jammed into the type. The plate from which the frame of this value was printed seems to have a good many scratches on it in places, as there are very distinct *blue* lines across some of the stamps. We have also found the envelope with the *red* surcharge unpunctuated.

Canada.—We learn that the reduction in the inland rate of postage in this Colony was made so unexpectedly that the contractors had begun to stamp the new envelopes for "drop" letters in the *purple* colour of the current adhesives. As soon as the rate was changed it was decided to stamp the envelopes in *red*, the colour recommended by the Postal Union, and the *red* stamp appeared almost as soon as the *purple*. There was at once a run on the latter, and we hear that all have been bought by speculators, some of whom are asking absurd prices for them. We have good authority, however, for stating that 10,000 were issued, and that there is, therefore, an ample supply which will come on the market in due course. The 2 c. adhesives in *red* have not yet, we believe, been issued, as the "Map" stamp is to continue in circulation.

This Colony is making rapid progress in philately. The surcharged fractions, which we described in January, appear to have been used only at the office at Port Hood, N.S., where the Postmaster apparently did not consider it safe to

use divided stamps without some distinguishing mark. We have seen other copies since, and find that a figure "1" was struck upon the smaller portion; not the word "one," as previously stated.

The 3 c. envelopes and letter cards having become practically useless, the P.O. Department has surcharged these with a large figure "2" and a letter "C." Mr. D. A. King has shown us two types of the letter: (a) Capital "C,"; (b) lower-case "c," of the same size as the other, but with a ball at the top. Variety (a) we have only seen on the letter card of 1893, but it may exist on the other articles also. The overprint seems to be either in *black* or *blue*.

Mr. King also sends us a specimen of the current 1 c. double card, with the impression of the reply portion on the back of the first, and no impression at all on the second card.

Envelopes. 2 c. on 3 c., red (1897); 137×77 mm.
2 c. on 3 c. " " 150×85 "

2 c. on 3 c., red (1898); 148×87 "

Post Card. 1+1 c., black on buff; error of impression.

Letter Cards. 2 c. on 3 c., red on blue (1893) a.

2 c. on 3 c. " " b.
2 c. on 3 c. " " (1897) b.

Ceylon.—We give an illustration showing the 6c. on 15c., provisional.



Cyprus.—Certain Fiscal stamps, both with and without the overprint "POSTAL SURCHARGE," were at one time catalogued as "Fiscals used Postally." Messrs. Cameron and Co. kindly send us some information, derived from official sources, which shows that these stamps were never allowed to be employed for the prepayment of postage unless through an oversight. They were used in the Post Office itself in accounting for postage collected on letters, and at first the stamps to be thus used were initially by the Postmaster so as to distinguish them from the other Fiscal stamps in stock; afterwards the overprint mentioned above was employed as more convenient. They were usually obliterated with a date stamp, in *red*. They were never affixed to letters as "Postage Due" stamps, but appeared solely in the official accounts.

Great Barrier Island.

—*Le T. P.* chronicles a stamp of the design shown, which is stated to be employed by a mail company plying between Auckland and this island. The value seems rather high to be the only one used.



Adhesive. 1s., deep blue; perf. 12½.

India.—*Nepaul.*—Mr. Stewart-Wilson sends us a stamp of a new value—½ anna—recently issued by this State. It is used at present solely on letters between the Maharaja's camp, while he is on tour within the State, and the capital, Khatmandu; but it is possible that a general ½ anna rate may be introduced before long, and then this value will come into ordinary use. The design is upright rectangular in shape, with a central device, consisting apparently of a couple of *kukris* (or Ghoorka knives) surmounted by a bow and arrow, with name and value on labels at top and bottom. The new stamps are typographed in sheets of 64 (8×8), with a Jubilee line round the pane, and are imperforate. We have also a sheet of the 2 annas stamps of the old type, but set in seven horizontal rows of eight; there is an inscription at the top only, within the line which now surrounds the block, and the stamps are all the right way up. The paper is the usual native material, but the sheet is perforated, like the earlier issue.

Adhesives. ½ a., black-brown, on brownish native paper.
2 a., purple " " pin-perf.

Nowanuggur.—Mr. William Brown shows us the 3 docras of current type on *thick* paper, like that of the first printing of the 1 docra; also the 2 and 3 docras on a softer thin paper than before, and in rather different tints. All perf. 12.

Adhesives. 3 docras, orange; thick paper.
2 " " deep green; thin soft paper.
3 " " brown-orange " "

Poonch.—We are indebted to Mr. D. P. Masson for the sight of a copy of one of the earliest stamps of this State, the existence and denomination of which have hitherto been uncertain. It is of similar design to the later 1 pice ($\frac{1}{4}$ a.) stamp, but slightly larger, and with the value expressed as 6 pies ($\frac{3}{8}$ a.) We have little doubt that this is the stamp represented by Type I. in our publishers' Catalogue, which was copied from an old illustration of dubious accuracy. The date upon the stamp is "1933," corresponding with our 1876, which was probably the date of issue, as copies have been found used in 1878.



Adhesive. 6 pies, red, on white wove.

Sirmoor.—Mr. Stewart-Wilson kindly sends us some more new stamps from this State. It seems that there is a new Rajah, and that he has not only issued the four values of the Elephant type for "Postage and Inland Revenue" (especially the latter), but also corresponding values with his own portrait in a frame resembling that of the previous type, but better drawn, and engraved in *taille-douce*.

- Adhesives.* 3 a., yellow-green; head type.
 4 a., deep green "
 8 a., " blue "
 1 r., vermilion "

Malta.—We give illustrations of the new stamps described last month.



Newfoundland.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. send us the following extract from a Colonial paper, notifying the destruction of the plates, &c., of various obsolete stamps:—



"POST OFFICE NOTICE.

"IN accordance with instructions from the Government of Newfoundland, the following Plates, Dies, and Rolls used in the preparation of Postage Stamps for Newfoundland were destroyed at New York on the 16th January, 1899, in the presence of CHARLES W. BOWRING, Esq., and of T. H. FREELAND, Esq., Secretary and Manager of the American Bank Note Co.: 1 Plate each 1 c.; 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., 6 c., 10 c., 12 c., 13 c., and 24 c.

"Original Dies of the above stamps, 5 rolls, containing the same, which comprises the whole of the Dies and Rolls engraved by the Company named for Newfoundland, excepting only those of the current issue of postage stamps, that is to say—1, 2, 3, and 5 cents issues of 1897-98.

"(By order), J. O. FRASER, P.M.G.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, Feb. 24th, 1899."

Queensland.—The zigzag roulette does not appear to have been found a success, and has been given up. It was done, we understand, in black, as well as without colour, but the plan of arranging the bits of rule in between the blocks for printing the stamps, and thus printing and perforating them at the same time seems not to have been tried. That is, we think, the most satisfactory system from a philatelic point of view, but it probably wears out the inking rollers. We have seen the 1d. perforated vertically and both perf. and rouletted horizontally, and we have also the 2½d. of the current type in colours resembling those used for our own stamp of the same value.

- Adhesive.* 1d., red; zigzag roulette in black.
 1d. " " " and perf.
 2½d., purple on blue; perf.

St. Vincent.—It seems hardly necessary to give an illustration of the well-known design now employed for the stamps of this Colony.



Straits Settlements.—The *A. J. of Ph.* reports that the 5 c., blue, and the 8 c. adhesives have been converted to 4 c. in the same manner as the 5 c., brown, chronicled last month, as shown in the above illustration.

- Adhesives.* 4 c., in black, on 5 c., blue.
 4 c. " " 8 c. "

Tasmania.—The *J. B. J.* states that a letter card has been issued here, with stamp of the type of 1870, the necessary inscriptions, and the customary pictures on the reverse fold.

Letter Card. 2d., green on pale grey; 143x81 mm.

Uganda.—We have received two letters on the subject of the postmarked stamps which we mentioned last month, but we await further and more definite information before saying more.

Virgin Islands.—The annexed illustration shows the design of the new stamps for this Colony.



Western Australia.—Mr. G. Sutton tells us that he is informed by a correspondent in this Colony that the 1d. and 2d. stamps have appeared with the Crown and "W A" watermark, which we described in January. The 2d. is also in a new colour.

- Adhesives.* 1d., carmine; wmk. Crown and W A.
 2d., orange " "

PART II.

Austria.—*Le T. P.* reports that Pneumatic Post stationery has been issued for use at Prague, similar to the articles used in Vienna, but with inscriptions in Bohemian as well as in German.

- Envelope.* 15 kr., lilac on pale rose.
Post Card. 10 " " blue on blue.
Letter Card. 15 " " lilac on pale rose.

Brazil.—We give an illustration showing one of the disfigured Journal stamps of 1890-94 which we chronicled last month.

The following varieties of current stamps have just been received:—

- Adhesives.*
 20 r., blue and orange; perf. 5½.
 200 r., black and orange; perf. 13½
 vertically, imperf. horizontally.
 200 r., black and orange; perf. 7.
 200 r. " " " 5½.

- Unpaid Letter Stamp.*
 100 r., brick-red; perf. 11.



China.—In reference to the \$5 on 3 c. Revenue stamp, to which we alluded in October, Mr. Benjamin tells us that such a stamp was in existence many months ago, but that it was never issued to the public or used for postage; it was only employed on money orders, the value of which is indicated by affixing stamps to the amount required.

Wei-hai-wei.—We have received a second value of the curious local stamp which we described last month. It has "5 c." in the upper corners, and "Courier Post" in full at foot. These additions seem to be written in, and the specimen shown us has the circular device double-printed, one impression upside-down.

Adhesive. 5 c., black on red.

Colombia.—*Santander.*—*Le T.-P.* tells us that a 5 c. stamp of the annexed design was issued in this State at the beginning of January.

Adhesive.
5 c., black on rose; perf. 10.



Denmark.—A correspondent tells us that he recently received a 5 öre card, with the international rate made up by means of a stamp cut from another card of the same value. Possibly the Danish regulations admit of such use.

Egypt.—We are indebted to Mr. Aphonides for specimens of the 5 mil. cards, single and double, surcharged "4 MILLIEMES 4," with corresponding Arabic characters below, diagonally across the stamp, in black. There are two varieties of the overprint, one having no accent over the first "E" of "MILLIEMES" and with the first Arabic character under the left side of the "M," the other with the accent and the first character under the first figure "4." The former appears to be peculiar to the single card, and the latter is on both halves of the double.

Post Cards. 4 m. on 5 m., carmine on buff.
4+4 m. on 5+5 m., carmine on buff.

The same correspondent also sends us the following cutting from the *Egyptian Journal Officiel* for February 25th. It will be noticed that the printer got a little confused between the English "single" and the French "simple."

"ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES.

"From the first of March next the price of Foreign Post Cards, now fixed at 5 mill. for a single (*sic*) card and 10 mill. for a reply post card will be reduced as follows:—

"For a single (*sic*) card . . . 4 mill.
For a reply post card . . . 8 mill."

Soudan.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the 2 piastres Telegraph stamp with the Crescent and Star watermark.

Telegraph Stamp. 2 piast., green and brown.

Mr. Aphonides adds that there is to be an entire new outfit for this province in the way of Unpaid Letter stamps, envelopes, and post cards, and that all the stamps are to be printed on the Crescent and Star paper.

France.—We have received the 5 c. in a new shade—*paler green* of a yellow tinge, on almost white paper.

Adhesive. 5 c., yellow-green.

Tunis.—We have the 5 c. in the same shade of green as that described above for France.

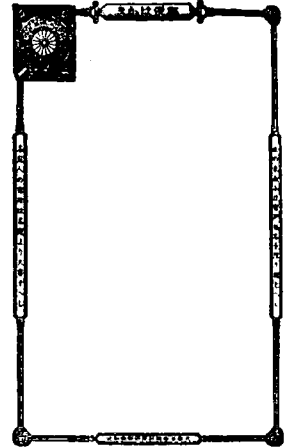
Adhesive. 5 c., yellow-green.

Hawaii.—We have received the 2 c. in *rose-red* and in *pink*, to represent the Postal Union colour, we presume. We thought that all the stamps of this place were to be superseded by those of the United States as current stocks ran out, but some forethought was plainly exercised in this instance!

Adhesives. 2 c., rose-red.
2 c., pink.

We have also what, we are told, is a new edition of the 1 c. card, the card having a slight salmon tint.

Japan.—We give illustrations showing the designs of the new adhesives and the 1 sen card recently chronicled.



Montenegro.—The 2 nov. has, we are told, appeared in a new colour, and perf. 11½.

Adhesive. 2 nov., emerald-green; perf. 11½.

Nicaragua.—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes a full set of stamps for this Republic, in the design of 1894, with the date changed to "1899." The series includes two additional values, but the 5 pesos is omitted. Perf. 12 as usual.

Adhesives.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 c., grey-green. | 15 c., chocolate. |
| 2 c., bistre-brown. | 20 c., dark green. |
| 4 c., lake. | 50 c., carmine-rose. |
| 5 c., dark blue. | 1 p., red-orange. |
| 10 c., brown-yellow. | 2 p., violet. |

There is also a set of *Official Stamps*, consisting of this series surcharged, and—

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 c., carmine.

Paraguay.—Divers authorities, according to *The A. J. of Ph.*, have chronicled the 15 c. stamp surcharged 10 c. in the same type as that upon the 40 c. recently noted.

Adhesive. 10 c., in black, on 15 c., orange.

Persia.—Mr. Hadlow shows us a curiosity which he found in a large parcel of ordinary stamps; it is the 10 sh. surcharged with the word "OFFICIEL" and a fresh value, in 1886, on which figures "12," both in ordinary and in Arabic characters, seem to have been first impressed in error, and then the correct value "18" added.

Adhesive. "18" on "12" on 10 sh., black, buff, and orange.

Peru.—We find that each value of the new pictorial post cards exists with the date, "1899," in two sizes of figures, thus making eight cards for the specialist in post cards who neglects the pictures. There are forty, we believe, of these works of art, to be found probably with each value, and possibly with each variety, of the date, so that the specialist in picture cards can add 320 to his collection!

We have received the 2 c. stamp, of current type, in a new colour.

Adhesive. 2 c., red.

Portugal.—*Lourenço Marques.*—A correspondent in Natal tells us that some new provisionals have been issued here, formed by cutting in half the 30 and 800 reis long rectangular bill stamps of Mozambique, and printing upon each half "correo de—Lourenço Marques—50 reis." There are thus two different values afflicted in this way, and tops and bottoms of each. Our correspondent does not quote the colours either of the stamps or the overprint.

Russia.—*Finland.*—A correspondent at Viborg tells us that it has been decided to discontinue the use of the Russo-Finnish stamps, with values in *kopecks*, when the present stock is exhausted, and to replace them by ordinary Russian stamps. The other Finland stamps remain in use for correspondence to all parts of the world except Russia.

Russian Locals.—*Bougoulma.*—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the type of 1894 has appeared in *yellow-green*, both with and without the control number in *blue*, which is now said to indicate official use. Both are perf. 11½.

Adhesive. 2 kop., yellow-green.
Official Stamp. 2 " " and blue.

Gadiatsch.—To the list of stamps perf. 11½ which we chronicled in November *Le T.-P.* adds the following:—

Adhesive.
3 kop., yellow; *Arms* in carmine.

Griazovetz.—The following illustrations show the designs of the stamps chronicled last month, those of the 4 kop. being placed in the order which we described them.



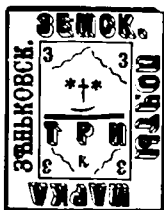
Zienkov.—Our illustrations show the designs of the stamps we described last month, together with two more type-set devices, each more ingenious than the other. These philatelic flowers are apparently intended to blossom monthly or thereabouts.



October.

December.

January.



February (?).

March (?).

Adhesive. 3 kop., gold (Feb. ?); perf. 11½.
3 " " (Mar. ?) "

Salvador.—We have received some values of a new series of stamps dated "1899" and of uniform type, with a female figure in the centre, name above, "CENTAVO" (or "CENTAVOS") below, and numerals at sides. The impression is apparently by lithography, and each of the copies we have seen bears, in addition to an obliteration, a small circular device (Catharine-wheel or water-wheel?) in the centre. The

1, 2, 5, 12, and 15 centavos come to us stuck upon obsolete stamped envelopes of the issues of 1896 and 1897; we have also the 3 c. loose, but this may have been removed from a wrapper of that value, and we have an idea that the *wheel* mark is intended to prevent stamps thus issued upon the envelopes being removed and used separately, but we have no information at present as to the object of the mark.

Among the envelopes themselves we find the 1 c., *carmine*, of 1897, and 2 c., *red*, of 1896, in the small size, 109 × 65 mm., with the inscription, "SERVICIO NACIONAL Y LOCAL" and "SERVICIO DEL EXTERIOR" respectively. We believe these values also exist in the larger size, without the inscriptions.

Adhesive. 1 c., brown; perf. 12.
2 c., pale green "
3 c., blue "
5 c., orange "
12 c., deep green "
13 c., carmine "

The 1 c. on the 1 c., *carmine*, envelope; 2 c. on 2 c., *red*; 5 c. on 2 c., *green* (1897); 12 c. on 15 c., *black* (1897); 13 c. on 13 c. on 15 c., *black*.

Samoa.—We have received specimens of the 5d. stamp, which appear to have been printed from a fresh plate; the lettering in the centre is thicker, in spite of the fact that the impression is heavily inked. We have also the 1d., *blue-green*, overprinted with "Surcharged—2½d.," in *red*. The overprint was evidently struck on three stamps at a time, side by side, and shows three minor varieties differing in the angle at which the diagonal line of the fraction is set. We are shown specimens of both the above values postmarked "Jan. 25. 66." but we believe that this does not prove that the issue took place thirty-three years ago!

Adhesive. 2½d., in *red*, on 1d., *blue-green*.
5d., deep red; variety of type (?).

San Marino.—*La R. Ph. Belge* announces two values of a new type, the design of which is stated to represent an "Allegorical Goddess." Query: Madame O. B.—, as Philatelia?

Adhesive. 2 c., *solferrino*.
5 c., *yellow*.

Servia.—Our publishers have received the 20 paras Unpaid Letter stamp perf. 11½, instead of 13 × 13½.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 20 p., orange-brown; perf. 11½

South African Republic.—We give an illustration showing the design of the stamp upon the Registration Envelopes described last month.



Turkey.—We are shown a copy of the 5 piastres of the current type with a dot after the character for "5" in the right upper spandrel, making the value read "50." We understand that one stamp on each sheet of the first printing of this value showed the error.

Adhesive. 5 piast., lilac; with error "50."

United States.—The following notice finally decides the question as to the disposal of the last issue of Newspaper and Periodical stamps, about which a good many contradictory statements have been made, which we did not think it necessary to copy.

"SALE OF NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL STAMPS.

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
"OFFICE OF THIRD ASS'T P.M. GEN'L,
"WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 4, 1899.

"Announcement is hereby made that, in compliance with numerous requests made to the Postmaster-General by collectors and others, enough of the Newspaper and Periodical stamps lately in use by Postmasters to make up 50,000 complete sets have been reserved by the Department for sale, and that on and after the 15th instant they may be had of Postmasters at first-class post offices, or upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, at the rate of

five dollars a set—the set consisting of one each of the following twelve denominations: One, two, five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents, and two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollars. When applications are made by mail, the money to pay for the stamps must accompany the order, with ten cents additional to pay for postage and registry fee on the returned packet.

“Not less than a full set will in any case be sold; but as many more whole sets as may be wanted can be bought. When two sets or more are desired, any or all of the several denominations may be had in an unsevered condition, that is to say, in strips not exceeding ten stamps each, or in blocks of four or more. The Department, however, cannot require Postmasters to segregate, for the accommodation of purchasers, marginal strips of stamps bearing plate numbers; nor can any guarantee be given that the stamps shall be perfectly ‘centered.’ It must also be understood that the stamps are not good for postage, and that after their purchase they cannot be redeemed or exchanged for others by the Government.

“The sale of these stamps will continue up to the 31st of December next, unless the stock is sooner disposed of; but no more than the 50,000 sets will be sold, and no more will hereafter be printed. In fact, the working plates from which the stamps were printed will shortly be destroyed.

“The Newspaper and Periodical stamps of a former issue — of which fragmentary lots have been returned to the Department by Postmasters—will not be sold, but, together with the stock of the last issue returned in excess of the 50,000 reserved sets, will all be destroyed.

“JOHN A. MERRITT,
“Third Ass’t P. M. General.”

With reference to the above the editor of the *A. J. of Ph.*, after examining a set of the stamps (which, it may be noted, were not placed on sale until February 25th, instead of 15th), states positively that four of the high values have been reprinted, as may be recognised by their colours, as follows:—

	<i>Original.</i>	<i>Reprint.</i>
\$5 . . .	blue . . .	Prussian blue.
\$10 . . .	green . . .	grey-green.
\$20 . . .	grey-violet . . .	cold grey-lilac.
\$100 . . .	reddish purple . . .	bluish purple.

It is probable that originals of some of these values may be found in some sets, but it is to be feared that most of them will contain the reprints.

The same journal reports that the 6 c. stamp has appeared in its new colour, and the 5 c. envelope with re-engraved die.

Adhesive. 6 c., magenta.
Envelope. 5 c., dark blue; *new type.*

We give below a list of the Cuban stamps which are reported (so far) to have been surcharged with values in American currency, as shown in the accompanying illustrations. We do not vouch for the authenticity of any of these curiosities.



- Adhesives.*
- 1 c., in black, on 1 m., chestnut (1898).
 - 2 c. " " 2 m. " " "
 - 3 c. " " 3 m. " " "
 - 3 c., in lilac, on 1 c., purple
 - 3 c., in black, on 1 m., green (1896).
 - 3 c. " " 2 m. " " "
 - 3 c. " " 3 m. " " "
 - 3 c. " " 4 m. " " "
 - 3 c. " " 8 m. " " "
 - 5 c. " " 5 m., chestnut (1898).
 - 5 c., in lilac, on 1 c., purple
 - 5 c., in black, on 1 c., olive-grey (1891).
 - 5 c. " " 1 m., green (1896).
 - 5 c. " " 2 m. " " "
 - 5 c. " " 3 m. " " "
 - 5 c. " " 4 m. " " "
 - 5 c. " " 8 m. " " "

THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

BY THE EDITOR.

BAMRA.

(Continued from page 133.)

SOME, perhaps the majority, of the impressions of the sixth setting have the first “a” of “anna” inverted in No. 11 on the sheet. I have therefore to add under those *Lettered* “postage”:

- Error, lettered “enna.”*
- ½ a., black on dull green (thick).
- ½ a. " " bright green.

Seventh Setting.

I now come to what I believe to be the final arrangement of the word “Postage,” showing a capital “P” in the stamps of the first and third horizontal rows, and a small “p” in those of the second and fourth; the two varieties of the letter are therefore now evenly divided and symmetrically arranged. There is more than one *setting*, however, differing in the placing of the ornaments. Three of these are very much alike, but as the 2 a. and 8 a. each occur in two of them, they must be separated.

I give first a setting in which I have the ½ a. and 8 a.

The arrangement is as follows:—

P	P	P	P
a	A	A	a
P	P	P	P
a	A	A	a
P	P	P	P
b	B	A	a
P	P	P	P
b	B	B	b

There are two errors known of the ½ anna, arising apparently from the type of the last stamp on the sheet getting loose—this stamp has been seen lettered “BVMRV” and “BAWRV”; some sheets also have the first “a” of “anna” inverted on No. 11. I have a sheet showing the last error only, and another with all the letters in their right position. The paper is thin coloured wove.

Lettered “Postage.”

- ½ a., black on magenta.
- 8 a. " " rose-red.

Error, lettered “enna.”
½ a., black on magenta.

Lettered “postage.”

- ½ a., black on magenta.
- 8 a. " " rose-red.

Error, lettered “BVMRV.”
½ a., black on magenta.

Error, lettered “BAWRV.”
½ a., black on magenta.

Eighth Setting.

This differs from the seventh merely in having the ornaments of Nos. 11 and 15 transposed, so that the former now has

ornament "B" and the letter ornament "A." I have the 2 annas only of this setting.

- 2 a., black on *rose-red*; "Postage."
- 2 a. ,, ,, "postage."

Ninth Setting.

In this the transposition has been carried rather further, the ornaments of Nos. 11, 12, and Nos. 15, 16, having been interchanged; thus the right lower corner of the block is as shown here, instead of as given in the preceding diagram:—

P	P
B	b
p	p
A	a

I have the ½ a., 2 a., and 8 a. of this setting, and I have been shown a single specimen of a 1 a. stamp which I believe also belongs to it. This stamp is an *error*, being lettered "annas," and I find it corresponds with No. 11 on the sheet.

Lettered "Postage."

- ½ a., black on *green*.
- 1 a. ,, *yellow* (?).
- 2 a. ,, *rose-red*.
- 8 a. ,, "

Error, with "annas."

- 1 a., black on *yellow*.

Lettered "postage."

- ½ a., black on *green*.
- 1 a. ,, *yellow* (?).
- 2 a. ,, *rose-red*.
- 8 a. ,, "

Tenth Setting.

Of this I have the 4 a. only, with the first type of the character *ri* throughout. The arrangement is as follows:—

P	P	P	P
a	A	A	a
P	P	P	P
a	a	A	A
P	P	P	P
b	B	a	a
P	P	P	P
b	b	B	B

If this diagram be examined it will be seen that an additional copy of ornament "a" has been substituted for one of "A." In the previous settings, from 3 to 8 inclusive, there were five of "A" (or "A"), five of "a" (or "a"), three of "B" (or "B"), and three of "b" (or "b")—it being remembered that the ornaments indicated by italic letters only differ in position from those indicated by the corresponding Roman letters. We now have only four of the "A" (or "A") and six of "a" (or "a"). I have therefore every confidence in placing this setting at the end, and trust that it may be the last.

Lettered "Postage."

- 4 a., black on *rose-red*.

Lettered "postage."

- 4 a., black on *rose-red*.

I have included the whole of these settings, or editions, under the one heading "Second Issue," because I think that they can only be considered as forming one issue. I thought at first of making the first setting, in blocks of 20 varieties and showing the word "Postage" with a

capital "P" throughout, a separate issue; but a single stamp of that setting cannot (except by comparison with entire sheets) be distinguished from a similar stamp of another setting with capital "P" and the same ornament; and the same is the case all through. Of course we must remember that a stamp with the largest ornament belongs to the first setting, and one with the next largest to the first or second setting, and I think these variations in the *size* of the ornament should be recognised as forming collectible varieties. But even if we go no further than this and the colours of the paper, and include the *errors*, the list will be a fairly long one. It is worthy of note that after the *Second Setting* the *errors* are seen no more—except in the *Sixth* and *Seventh Settings*, where they were corrected, and one which perhaps occurs in the *Ninth*; this seems to be additional proof that the stamps were not printed for philatelic purposes solely.

I should add that it is quite possible that other settings exist which I have not met with, and that it is very probable that other values exist of some of the settings described above.

Reprints.—The State Post Office of Bamra was absorbed, in 1894, by the Imperial Post Office Department of India, and its stamps thereupon became obsolete. So far as I am aware the second type has not yet been reprinted; that is to say, I have seen no impressions of settings different from those of which sheets were received early in 1895, or before that date.

In *The Philatelic Journal of India* for November, 1897, I find the following paragraph:—

"We have it on the best authority that the rubbishy Bamra 'reprints,' of which so many have been seen of late, are not reprints at all, but pure and simple imitations made by someone in the State without either permission from, or the knowledge of, the Raja. We hear that the Raja sold the remainders of the stamps, which became useless on the abolition of the State Post, to an enterprising speculator on the spot, who took the whole stock at double face value. After doing an excellent trade with these, this man appears to have felt the need to replenish his stock, and the result has been those 'reprints.' It is only fair to the Bamra Durbar to make this public."

I do not know to what particular impressions this statement refers, but I should be inclined to suppose that it is only true in regard to the fancy "reprints" of the first issue. The latest settings that I possess of the second type are the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, which were chronicled in February, 1895.

Reprinting may have taken place, but looking at the manner in which the previous editions were evidently set up and printed off as wanted, I think it unlikely that the type was kept standing, and I believe that we have not yet got to the end of a considerable stock of *remainders*.

The following summary of the varieties in the Second Issue may be of service to those who do not collect these stamps in entire sheets:—

I. "Postage" with a capital "P."

- ½ a., black on *rose-lilac*; A, a, C, c, D, d.
- ½ a. ,, *bright rose*; a, A, B, b.
- ½ a. ,, *magenta*; a, A, a, B, b.
- ½ a. ,, *green*; A, a, A, a, B, b, B, b, C, c, D, d.
- 1 a. ,, *yellow*; A (?), a, A, a, B, b, B (?), b (?), C, c, C, c, D, d.
- 2 a. ,, *rose-lilac*; A, a, C, c, C, c, D, d.
- 2 a. ,, *bright rose*; a, A, B, b.
- 2 a. ,, *rose-red*; A, a, A, a, B, b, B, b.
- 4 a. ,, *rose-lilac*; A, a, C, C, c, D, d.
- 4 a. ,, *bright rose*; A, a, A, B, b.
- 4 a. ,, *rose-red*; A, a, A, a, B, b, B, b, C, c, C, c, D, d.
- 8 a. ,, *rose-lilac*; a, A, a, C, c, C, c, D, d.
- 8 a. ,, *bright rose*; A, a, B, b.
- 8 a. ,, *rose-red*; A, a, A, a, B, b, B, b, B, b.
- 1 r. ,, *rose-lilac*; a, A, a, C, c, C, c, D, d.
- 1 r. ,, *bright rose*; A, a, B, b.

*Errors:—*Lettered "Eudatory."

- ¼ a., black on *rose-lilac*; A.
- ½ a. " " " A.
- 1 a. " " " A.
- 2 a. " " " A.
- 4 a. " " " A.
- 1 r. " " " A.

Lettered "Quater."

- ¼ a., black on *rose-lilac*; a.

Lettered "Postage."

- ¼ a., black on *rose-lilac*; A.

Lettered "BAMBA."

- 4 a., black on *rose-red*; C.
- 8 a. " *rose-lilac*; C.
- 1 r. " " C.

Lettered "Foudatory" and "Postage."

- 8 a., black on *rose-lilac*; a.

Lettered "Postage."

- 1 r., black on *rose-lilac*; a.

Lettered "enna."

- ¼ a., black on *magenta*; A.

Lettered "anus."

- 1 a., black on *yellow*; B.

II. "postage" with a small "p."

- ¼ a., black on *bright rose*; a, A, B, b.
- ½ a. " *magenta*; A, a, A, a, B, b, B, b.
- ¾ a. " *green*; A, a, A, a, B, b.
- 1 a. " *yellow*; A (?), a, A, a (?), B, b.
- 2 a. " *bright rose*; a, A, B, b.
- 2 a. " *rose-red*; A, a, A, a, B, b, b.
- 4 a. " *bright rose*; a, B, b.
- 4 a. " *rose-red*; a, A, b, B, b, c.
- 8 a. " *rose-lilac*; a, A, c.
- 8 a. " *bright rose*; a, B, b.
- 8 a. " *rose-red*; A, a, A, a, B, b, B, b.
- 1 r. " *rose-lilac*; a, A, c.
- 1 r. " *bright rose*; a, B, b.

*Errors:—*Lettered "enna."

- ½ a., black on *green*; a.

Lettered "BWMNV."

- ¼ a., black on *magenta*; b.

Lettered "BAWRV."

- ¼ a., black on *magenta*; b.

ENVELOPES.

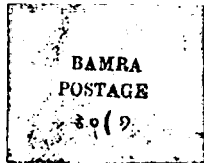
1890.

The first issue of stamped envelopes probably took place soon after that of the first stamps, but they were not chronicled till July or August, 1890.

There are two sizes, small (about 115 × 65 mm.), of ordinary shape, and large (varying from 180 to 190 × about 65 mm.), bag-shaped. The stamp, if such it can be called, is on the flap in each case, and there is a frame of type-ornaments surrounding the address side.

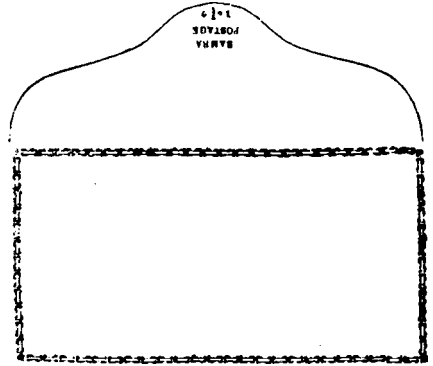
There are two very different patterns of the frame, and there are also two varieties of the stamp, one of which I have always found with one frame, and one with the other.

The stamp consists merely of an inscription in three lines: "BAMRA—POSTAGE," and a line of native characters, which, by comparison with the adhesives, can be recognised as meaning "pies (?) 6." We have the "t" character, the circle, a curved dash, which is not found on the adhesives, and the character for "6." This form, which is shown in the full-size illustration above, I always find with the frame of the pattern shown on the small envelope illustrated below; not on the small envelopes alone, because the same frame exists on large envelopes also. In the other variety of the stamp the curved dash is



¼ anna.

replaced by a much thinner stroke, shaped like a hook; this I have always found with the border of loops, as in the illustration of the bag-shaped envelope.



The impression, both of stamp and frame, is in black, and the envelopes are of toned wove paper, probably of local manufacture, and are very irregularly cut.

1. With frame of oblong ornaments.

- ½ a. (6 pies), black; 115 × 65 mm.

- ½ a. (6 pies), black; 187 to 190 × 65 mm.

The setting of the stamp on the large size seems always to differ slightly from that on the small; there is more space between the first and second characters of the native inscription on the former, so that the other characters are more to the right.

Copies of the small envelope are not uncommon with the native inscription omitted, and thus without indication of value; these appear to have been issued with the others. I find them with two sizes of the frame, one having twenty-four ornaments at top and bottom (not counting the small corner ornaments)—this is the normal size—the other with twenty-three ornaments only.

No value indicated, black; 115 × 65 mm.

Variety, 23 ornaments at top and bottom.

No value indicated, black; 115 × 65 mm.

2. With frame of loops.

- ½ a. (6 pies), black; 180 × 64 mm.

1891.

The stamp upon this envelope was evidently intended as a fitting companion to the second issue of adhesives; it bears the same English inscriptions, but differently arranged, in an ornamental frame, without interior dividing lines; the value in English is put above the central ornament, the native characters (similar to those on the previous envelope with frame of loops) are below, and "Postage" at foot.



This is impressed in *black* in the right upper corner of ordinary envelopes of *cream* or *white* laid paper, about 137 x 80 mm. I have what I take to be an early impression of this on thin *cream laid* paper of very poor quality, and impressions, apparently later, with more of the letters filled up, on *white laid* paper of rather better quality. I find no noticeable variations in the setting, except that the frame on right bulges out a little on my *cream* laid envelope and is nearly straight (bending in a little) on the *white*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. (6 pies), black on *cream laid*.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. " " " *white laid*.

POST CARD.
 1894.

The stamp upon this is simply hideous, and one can only feel thankful that type-set designs were employed for the adhesives and envelopes. A portrait of, I presume, the Rajah is shown in a frame with a blank label above and

BAMRA STATE POST CARD

বাংলায় কোথাকার।
 কতকটা কালের এক ভেদে কোথাকার।



value in words at foot; there is a rough attempt at ornament at the sides, and an imitation of perforations at top and bottom. The inscriptions are shown in the illustration. The impression is generally very heavily struck and shows in considerable relief on the back.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., green on *azure*; 128 x 84 mm.

CHATTY NOTES FROM AUSTRALIA.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

New South Wales.

In November last a series of Illustrated Post Cards was issued for sale at the General Post Office, Sydney. There were two values, 1d. and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the former being adorned with fifteen different views and the latter with ten, similar to those on the 1d., but in different colours. In addition to the views, each card bore the inscription "With Christmas Greetings" or "With New Year Greetings." As the cards were sold either singly or in sets at face value, it may easily be imagined that they met with a ready sale; in fact several of the more popular views were sold out in a few days. Care was taken to deprive the issue of any philatelic aspect; the ordinary plates of the current post cards were used, and card of the same colour and quality was employed. As the views are on the back or message side of the cards, they should not be regarded as varieties from a philatelic point of view. Owing to the rush of the public to obtain them (not for speculative purposes, I am happy to say), a special counter had to be fitted up, and for several days an unending stream of buyers passed in and out, and the scene at the counter was very lively. The purchasers were principally ladies, and the cards were no sooner purchased than they found their way into the foreign letter-box for despatch to friends in the old country and elsewhere abroad. It was rather amusing at times to hear the orders.

"Give me two Christmas Mossmans, a Broken Hill New Year, four Fairy Dell Christmasses, and a—oh, say a dozen others assorted."

"Yes, madam," replies the sale-clerk. "Will you have them at 1d. or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.?"

"Oh, I want them for home," is the answer. The clerk turns to the International pigeon-holes, and then has again to ask whether the dozen assorted are to be Christmasses or New Years. Owing to the number of varieties, the process of selling was somewhat retarded, so now that the first lot is sold out a fresh supply of the 1d. value only,

bearing ten separate views and the inscription "Greetings from," has been issued, and the handling has thus been considerably simplified.

One lady asked for a complete set of the first issue, and on being asked whether she wanted New Years or Christmasses, replied, "Do they all have those ridiculous inscriptions?"

"Yes, madam."

"How very absurd. I wanted them for a stamp-collecting friend, and he would not have them with such absurd remarks printed on them. Good-morning."

Presumably there is one collector "yearning" for a complete set of New South Wales illustrated post cards "with inscriptions"!

It is intended to have these illustrated cards regularly on sale, and from time to time fresh views will be added. The object is purely to advertise the scenery and features of the Colony.

The change of colour in the $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. stamps to *green* and *dark blue* respectively, in deference to the resolution of the Washington Congress, will be made on January 16th. It was gazetted to take place on the 1st, but the stock in the old colours was not quite exhausted. The $\frac{3}{4}$ d. wrapper will also appear in the new colour about the same date. In consequence of this change to *green* of the $\frac{3}{4}$ d. stamp it has become necessary to again alter the tint of the current 6d. This time it will be issued in *deep orange*, the type, paper, etc., remaining unaltered.

* * *

OWING to the time required for perforating Queensland stamps by the comb machine, an experiment was recently tried at the Government Printing Office. A correspondent describes it as follows:—

"A quantity of steel rule, with one edge shaped into short, zigzag lines, was procured, and tested as to its perforating capabilities on cheque and other butt books. These tests proving satisfactory, a frame was made with the rule the same size as a sheet of postage stamps, by means of which the workman was enabled to perforate a sheet of stamps at one operation, instead of twelve. The perforation, which is, I believe, known as the *perçé en scie*,* makes slanting cuts, similar to the letter 'V,' the end of each cut barely touching that next to it either at top or bottom. Between the 7th of November and the 10th of December, 1898, 5000 sheets of 1d. stamps were perforated with this frame, when instructions were received from the postal authorities to discontinue its use. Its economy was demonstrated, but not its utility. Defects occurred in the manipulation of the frame that, had time been allowed, would doubtless have been remedied."

I have seen specimens perforated with the frame *inked*, thus producing a mourning border. Sheets were also perforated without the colour, but in what proportions the two varieties were issued I cannot say. I enclose a specimen of this perforation, the principal objection to which appears to be its too great fragility.

Mr. William Knight, the Government engraver, who has produced all the electro-plates of the Queensland stamps for the past twenty years, was to retire at the end of 1898. It is sincerely to be hoped that a new series of stamps will ere long be issued by Queensland. For some seventeen years the present type, with the many minor alterations so vexing to the collector and so helpful to the forger, has reigned over the Colony. Surely the time is ripe for a change!

* * *

Tasmania. THE little island marks the Christmas season by the issue of a letter-card. It is a poor example of local printing, a *cliché* from the 2d. die of 1870 being used for the stamp; Arms above "TASMANIA" in small Roman capitals, placed over "LETTER CARD," in type of quite unnecessary size. Below the space for the address is an inscription in four lines, "This Card may pass through the Post to any place in Tasmania, and without additional—postage to New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Victoria, Western Australia,—New Zealand, and Fiji. If anything be enclosed in the Card, it will be treated as an in—sufficiently-paid letter." This inscription is an example of applying another

* This is not quite correct.—Ed. M.J.

Colony's wording where the motive is entirely absent. As the ordinary postage to the places named is 2d., and that amount is stamped on the card, it should not require the exercise of any abnormal intelligence to conclude that no further postage would be required. The latter part of the inscription is incorrect, for, as a matter of fact, anything could be enclosed, so long as the enclosures did not bring the aggregate weight over the half-ounce. In the case of New South Wales, where the letter-card is sold at 1½d., less than the usual letter-rate of postage, such an inscription as the above is necessary. In the case of Tasmania it is not, for full letter-rate is already charged on the card.

There is a view purporting to represent "Diana's Basin and St. Patrick's Head" on the back of the Card. It reminds one irresistibly of the crude sketches we made on our slates in the intervals of looking perfunctorily at the black-board and listening with half an ear to the school-master's explanation of an abstruse algebraical problem. But on the whole I think those sketches were rather better than the one on the Tasmanian Card, which nevertheless bears the signature of G. A. Mault, a local art connoisseur. A friend who sends me a specimen from Hobart remarks that the design "should chasten any superfluous joy at this season!"

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

BY PHILOLOGOS.

THE "false Mercury stamps" of Austria are still stirring up strife in stamp circles. According to the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung*, which has received information from a trustworthy source, Herr J. Schlesinger, a stamp dealer of Berlin, has entered an action against Ludwig Hecksch, a Vienna dentist, in which the latter is mentioned as being the maker of the false Mercuries.

LA Societa Filatelica Lombarda deserves well of collectors, and especially of beginners. It appears that this Society lately bought and destroyed a quantity of highly successful forgeries of the stamps of Tuscany, together with the blocks used in making them by a certain Volpini. "What's in a name?" In this case Mr. "Foxy's" productions were dangerous enough to deceive beginners, for the forgeries were loose and also obliterated upon letters.

SINCE January 1st the rate of postage for all ordinary letters from France to the French Colonies and Protectorates has been reduced from 25 centimes to 15.

THE pneumatic post has been established at Prague; new envelopes, cards, and letter cards have been issued of the same pattern as those in use at Vienna, but they are printed in German and Bohemian.

It is rumoured that the postal authorities are planning the introduction of the pneumatic post into St. Petersburg.

A STAMP dealer of Chicago, a Mr. Wolsieffer, advertised stamps for sale in the local press with a discount of fifty per cent. His first customer asked for a new 2 cents stamp, and insisted on paying only 1 cent for it. In vain he was told that the advertisement referred to stamps for collectors, and that such stamps are always sold above their face value. He would listen to no explanations, and gradually growing enraged, declared that such advertisements were a pack of lies for the purpose of deceiving the public, since no one ever paid more than the face value of a stamp. After threatening the bewildered Wolsieffer with various weird forms of chastisement, the stamp buyer left the shop, and it is reported that he is busily engaged in contracting for the cheap and speedy funeral of the stamp dealer.

At the end of December a new obliterating stamp was tried by the French postal authorities. It is worked by

electricity, and in addition to a circle giving the place, date, and hour there is an impression of a waving flag bearing the letters "R.F." This is an experiment, and it is said that 6000 letters can be thus obliterated per hour.

ACCORDING to a Swedish newspaper a Philatelic Congress will have been held at Stockholm by the time that these notes appear.

THE Postmaster-General of Russia, Adjutant-General von Petroff, has introduced new letter-boxes in all Russian towns, and has arranged for a more frequent collection of their contents. These new boxes will not be stuck on the side of houses, as has hitherto been the custom, but will be placed at the street corners, and the postal employees will remove the contents from the street side, so as to avoid having to dismount from their "trikes." All the letter-box collectors make their rounds mounted on tricycles, which carry a large receptacle for the contents of the various boxes.

If any stamp dealer finds himself in Berlin with nothing to do any Thursday evening, I can recommend him to betake himself to the "Badischer Hof," Unter den Linden 9. Here the "Internationale Postwertzeichenhändler-Verein of Berlin" then holds high revels. On the first and third Thursdays of every month meetings of the Society are held, and stamp auctions on the second and fourth. Herr Paul Lietzow, of Charlottenburg II., is the indefatigable secretary. The good and earnest work of this Society in rooting out the discreditable elements in the stamp trade, so far as they exist—and, unfortunately, they always will exist—is too well known to be more than alluded to by me. *Prosit.*

So far only certain countries have allowed the public to write a few words, in the nature of a letter, upon International Money Orders. I learn from *Le Timbrophile Belge* that, after a great deal of correspondence on the subject, Belgium has consented to permit this privilege for all the countries of the world with the exception of Great Britain and the United States.

It is announced that the stock of the Thessaly stamps has been sold to a speculator, and that the Turkish Post Offices do not supply these stamps any longer.

THE philatelic Press has not failed to noise abroad the story of the Duke of Norfolk and the Post Office clerk who unwittingly treated her commander-in-chief in an off-hand manner. Of course, other exalted personages will now "go one better," and the first of the expected crop of stories has appeared in the Austrian Press. It appears that a few days ago a rustic took a parcel to be despatched from the head Post Office at Trieste. The clerk at the counter said that the parcel was not well made, and he refused to take it. The peasant then asked how he ought to do the parcel up, and was told he must learn that himself. Thereupon a stranger, who was standing near, spoke on behalf of the rustic, and was also answered shortly, with a final remark, "If you are not satisfied complain to the superintendent." The latter was summoned, and at once said that it was no part of the official's duty to teach the public; he then also said, "If you are not satisfied complain to the director." This was too much for the stranger. He gave his card to the superintendent with these words, "I have not the time; I beg you to go to him at once and tell him that I command him to come here this moment and show this man how he ought to do up his parcel." The superintendent looked at the card and saw that the speaker was the Archduke Louis Salvator, who was at the time known to be at Trieste. The director quickly came upon the scene and soundly rated the superintendent, who, in turn, fell upon the clerk, who started this "snowball." However, the rustic was given a wonderful lesson in packing parcels, and it was suggested that the resultant parcel ought to be placed in a museum as

a monument of what can be done by the joint efforts of three postal officials when they are really aroused.

* * *

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Morning Post* informs us of the result of seven years' stamp collecting for the Mission Field. He was told by the principal of an academy at Liège that during this time 300,000,000 stamps have been collected and sold for £2000. Part of this amount has been used by the Belgian missionaries in founding and organising five mission stations on the Congo. Meanwhile the stamps are still being collected, and it is intended to build with the proceeds a church at Leopoldstadt, in the Congo.

* * *

STILL they come. The fourth centenary of the discovery of Brazil will be celebrated in 1900 by a new issue of stamps, cards, and wrappers.

* * *

THE "Commemoration Fever" seems to have attacked Turkey. The first symptoms appeared in the form of the Thessaly issue, and the malady is now assuming the shape of an issue for the "Jubilee" of the accession to the throne by Sultan Abdul Hamid.

* * *

THE police authorities of Dresden are progressive and philatelic. We learn that the "Criminal Museum" of that city contains a splendid collection of forged stamps.

* * *

IN 1850 it cost 1s. 3d. to make 1000 French stamps; to-day the cost is only 2½d.

* * *

ACCORDING to the *Illustrated Briefmarken Journal*, rice paper has received its name from the fact that it has nothing whatever to do with rice. It is made from the snow-white pith of a small tree of the Aralia tribe. This tree grows only on the island of Formosa in the China Sea, and nowhere else, so far as is known. These trees are exported to China, where the rice paper is made. We may now expect to learn from the same source the derivation of the term "sugar paper."

* * *

FOR twelve years Herr Landgerichtsdirektor Lindenberg has been the "technical adviser" of the Postage Stamp Division of the Imperial Postal Museum at Berlin. On April 1st he will relinquish his duties of his own accord. The condition of the department entrusted to Herr Lindenberg is the best proof of his untiring energy and devotion, and it will be no easy matter for the authorities to find a worthy successor.

* * *

WHY should Great Britain wait? Berlin and Vienna have each its Postal Museum, and Paris is to have one. It is certainly strange that the country which gave the world the benefits of "Uniform Penny Postage" should be so backward in showing any inclination to form a permanent museum of everything connected with the wonderful system which has done so much to build up and bind together the British Empire.

* * *

THE following advertisement which appeared in the *Family Herald* for March 22nd, 1851, a copy of which is kindly sent us by a correspondent, is interesting as showing that the exchanging of stamps came into vogue at a very early date:—

"Postage Stamps:—To Collectors of the used Postage Stamps. The advertizer will give (in exchange) four of the Penny Red Stamps for one Oval of the Stamped Envelopes. Any Person that would collect a few would be kindly thanked by T. H. S., Smith's Library, 20 Brewer Street, Golden Square.

"N.B.—The Ceiling of the Library is decorated with 80,000 Postage Stamps in various Devices, and admitted to be the most novel Ceiling in England."

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A GENERAL meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, on March 7th, at 7 p.m. The recommendations of the Committee that Messrs. Bradbury, Cool, and Haynes be appointed to form a Finance Committee, and that the April meeting be postponed till the 11th, on account of Easter, were carried *unanimously*. W. Dyson Perrins, E. Bounds, C. S. Milner, and M. Z. Kuttner were proposed and elected members of the Society.

The Hon. President gave a display of his famous collection of English stamps. A special vote of thanks to Mr. Harold White for his interesting and instructive entertainment was carried with acclamation.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. E. J.—A stamp with the same letter in each corner is of no special interest or rarity; they existed on every sheet. Almost all the British stamps may be found with the word "SPECIMEN." Our publishers only price those which they happen to have in stock.

H. J. H.—We are much obliged for your note of the Mulready numbers, both of which we possess. They were all printed at an early date, but could, of course, be used at any time. Your other questions have, we believe, been answered direct.

D. C. C.—We gather that you count the perforations along the whole side or end of your stamps, which is not the correct method, as, of course, there will be more holes round a large stamp than round a small one. The number of holes in a certain distance (two centimetres) are counted; you should get a perforation gauge. Many of the British stamps were perforated in the way you describe, showing a blank space at one side, but it makes no difference in the gauge.

D. F. G.—The "Army Official" stamps with a short bottom-stroke to the "L" have not been thought of sufficient interest to be catalogued. They seem to come half-way between the ordinary and the variety "OFFICIAL," and the latter is only a broken letter.

A. H. L. G.—We are much obliged for your list, but these more or less abnormal varieties of Uruguay surcharges are too much for us. We doubt whether any should be alluded to in the Catalogue, except in a footnote. It seems doubtful whether the impression on the flap of the O. F. S. envelope has any franking power, or whether it is simply an official envelope (unstamped).

H. D. S.—We are much obliged for your letter, which we notice elsewhere. There is no duty charged on stamps, either used or unused, entering the United Kingdom from any part of the world.

W. G. H.—We believe the early Uganda stamps are usually in a *black* of a *greenish* shade, what used to be called "invisible green," perhaps, but *black* seems near enough for a name. The question of postmarks we are still investigating. The stamps, no doubt, are genuine, the postmarks may also be genuine, and yet the combination may be an unnatural union.

H. D. S.—We gather from your description that the U.S. stamps are from the side or corner of a pane; that would account for their being partially imperforate, and also, we believe, for the lines you mention.

G. H. H.—The U.S.A. Postage Stamp Notes were simply Government Notes of small value, issued to provide small change during the Civil War, and to take the place of the stamps which were much used at that time for the same purpose.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRAZIL.

1899. Postage Stamps.		s.	d.
20 reis, blue and orange, perf.	5½	0	2
200 ,, black and orange ,,	5½	2	0
200 ,, ,, ,,	7½	0	8
1899. Unpaid Letter Stamp.			
100 reis, red		0	2

N.B.—A fresh supply of all the provisional stamps advertised in the last two numbers of the *M. J.* has now been received, and they can still be supplied at same prices.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Jubilee Stamps surcharged.		s.	d.
2 c. on 10 c.		0	2
2 c. on 15 c.		0	2
Envelope Surcharged IN RED.			
2 c. on 5 c., slate		0	3
,, ,, with stop after "CENTS."		0	3

CANADA. Envelopes.

2 c., mauve		3	6
2 c. on 3 c., old issue		4	0
2 c. on 3 c., new issue		1	3

Letter Cards.

2 c. on 3 c., old issue		4	0
2 c. on 3 c., new issue		0	3

COLOMBIA. New Issue.

1 c., red on yellow		0	1
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COOK ISLANDS.

1898. New Type.		s.	d.
2d., brown		0	4
6d., purple		0	9
1s., carmine		1	6

CUBA. Reduction of Prices.

1892. 5 c., emerald		0	2
1894. ½ m., pink		0	1
2½ c., violet		0	2
1896. 1 c., purple		0	1
2 c., lake		0	2
2½ c., pink		0	2
5 c., indigo		0	2
10 c., emerald		0	2
The set of 8 as above		1	0

GUATEMALA.

Fiscal surcharged "CORREOS NACIONALES" and Value.		s.	d.
2 c. on 1 c. (inverted surcharge)		4	0

GWALIOR.

Indian Stamps surcharged.		s.	d.
2, 3, and 5 rupees; set of 3, used		40	0
Service Stamps.			
1 rupee, carmine and green		3	0
1 ,, ,, ,, used		3	6

HAWAIIAN ISLES.

Change of Colour.		s.	d.
2 c., rose		0	2

HAYTI.

New Large Stamps.		s.	d.
1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 c.; set of 5, used		1	0

ITALY. Unpaid.

20 c., carmine and orange		0	4
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MOROCCO AGENCIES.

Surcharged in LONDON (new type).		s.	d.
10 c., black and carmine		0	2

NEWFOUNDLAND. Jubilee Issue, used. s. d.

1 c., green		0	6
2 c., carmine		0	6
3 c., ultramarine		0	3
4 c., olive-green		0	6
5 c., purple		0	5
6 c., red-brown		0	6

NICARAGUA.

1896. 1 c. to 5 pesos; set of 9		2	0
,, Official, 1 c. to 5 pesos; set of 9		2	0
,, Unpaid, 1 c. to 50 c.; set of 7		2	0
,, Envelopes; set of 3, entire		1	0
,, ,, □		0	6
,, Wrappers; set of 3, entire		0	6
,, ,, □		0	5
,, Postcards; set of 4		0	9

PARAGUAY. 1899. Provisional.

10 c. on 15 c., orange		0	3
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PORTO RICO. 1898-99. Boy King Issue, used.

1 mil., chestnut		0	2
2 mils. ,,		0	2
3 mils. ,,		0	3
5 mils. ,,		0	3
2 c., blue-green		0	3
3 c., deep brown		0	2
5 c., rose		0	4
10 c., vermilion		0	6
20 c., marone		0	9

1894-6. Postcards. Colour on buff.

2 c., indigo		0	2
3 c., carmine		0	3
2 c., green		0	2
3 c., brown		0	3

1898. Postcards. Colour on buff.

5 mils., carmine		0	1
5 + 5 mils. ,,		0	2
1 c., green		0	1
1 c. + 1 c., green		0	2
Set of 8 cards, as above		1	0

PORTUGAL. Postcards.

25 reis, carmine on bluish		0	2
25 + 25 reis ,, ,,		0	4
40 reis, mauve on bluish		0	4
40 + 40 reis ,, ,,		0	8

Letter Card for Foreign Countries.

65 reis, indigo on bluish		0	6
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PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

ANGRA, FUNCHAL, HORTA, or PONTA DELGADA.

1898. New Values and Changes of Colour.

15 reis, black and green		0	2
25 ,, ,, carmine		0	2
65 ,, ,, indigo		0	5
115 ,, ,, brown-red		0	8
130 ,, ,, brown		0	9
180 ,, ,, grey		1	0

SAMOA. 1899. Provisional. Surcharged in red.

Type I., 2½ on 1d., green (fraction bar nearly vertical)		0	4
Type II., 2½ on 1d., green (fraction bar more sloping)		0	4
Type III., 2½ on 1d., green (fraction bar very sloping)		0	4

TUNIS. 1899. New Colour.

5 c., pale yellow-green		0	1
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UNITED STATES.

1895. Periodicals, on watermarked paper.		s.	d.
1, 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents; 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 dollars. Set of 12		30	0

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In the collection of this class of Philatelic matter the general Collector will find his occupation only second in interest to that of the gathering together Postage Stamps proper; and while the difficulty of filling the spaces will be much smaller than in the case of Adhesive Stamps, these excised Stamps, nevertheless, exist in sufficient numbers to add a zest to his labours. The material advantages which he has in his favour are—(1) a far smaller number of spaces to fill; (2) a larger proportion of unused specimens obtainable; and (3) last, but not least, he will find that, by a very moderate outlay, he will be able to build up a much more advanced state towards completion than would be necessary in the case of Postage Stamps.

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STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

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Vol. IX.

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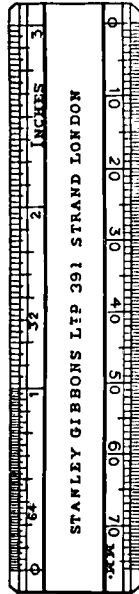
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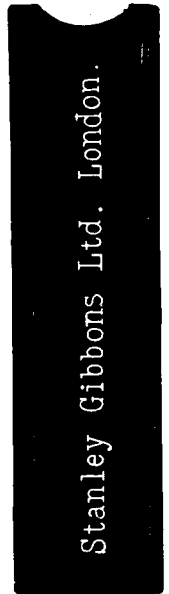
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Made of best tough white paper, strongly gummed on flap and at the joints.

Invaluable to the Collector for keeping Duplicates, and to the Dealer for use in sending Selections on Approval, as well as for use in his own stock.

SUPPLIED IN FOUR SIZES:

	INCHES.	PER 100.	PER 1000.
A.	2 3/8 by 1 1/2	5d.	3/6
B.	3 3/4 " 2 1/4	6d.	4/6
C.	4 3/4 " 3 3/8	8d.	5/9
D.	6 1/4 " 5	1/2	10/-

POSTAGE EXTRA—

A and B. 1d. per 100; 3d. per 1000.
C. 1 1/2d. per 100; 5d. per 1000.
D. 2 1/2d. per 100; 7d. per 1000.

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 Monthly Journal.

VOL. IX.

APRIL 29, 1899.

NO. 106.

EDITORIAL.

THE question, What would become of the future of Philately if no young collectors were growing up to take the place of those who die off or give up collecting? is one of those interesting problems like, What would have happened

The Young Collector. if Napoleon had won the battle of Waterloo? about which volumes might be written; and fortunately

it seems to be as unnecessary to write volumes about the one question as about the other. Young collectors are springing up around us in most satisfactory abundance, and the problem is, not so much how to increase their numbers, as how those of us who have had some experience in Philately can best make what we have learnt available for the assistance of our younger brethren. The perusal of a recent number of the *Camberley School Magazine* has brought vividly before us the vast difference between the conditions under which the "beginner" makes his start in the present day, and those which prevailed when *we* began, many years ago—a difference so great as to render our experiences of but little service to the present generation. We had the advantage, it is true, of having but a few hundred varieties (as varieties were reckoned then) to obtain, but, on the other hand, we had no catalogues even of those varieties, and dealers' Price Lists (few and far between) were, what we are inclined to think they should be still, lists of what the dealers had in stock, with the prices at which they would supply the stamps so long as the stock lasted. We were not "Philatelists" any more than we were "Philosemeiotiscomistographists," since neither of those appropriate words had then been invented. We were Stamp Collectors simply, and we walked in darkness, ever desiring more light and more stamps to collect. We did not ask for works of art, we did not care whether our stamps were pretty or not, we did not even care—some of us—whether they were really stamps or not; anything that looked like a stamp went in, and an Essay was a thing to be gloated over. In one respect we were perhaps more advanced than the

majority of collectors of 1899; we all collected in *blank* albums, for the simple reason that there were no others. Things are rather different now. It is possible that the beginner still longs for more stamps to collect, but that is partly because he knows no better, and partly because the older stamps are becoming more and more difficult to get. There is the same good old acquisitiveness, without which there would be no collectors at all, the desire for numbers, the ambition to have a larger collection than the other chaps, because the size of the collection appeals to the outsider, who is as yet in the majority; but we believe the ideas of rarity and value (the latter, perhaps, too often in connection with subsequent realisation) are coming to the front, and it is certainly a healthy sign when the young collector endeavours not only to fill as far as possible the pages of his album, but to fill them with good specimens and with stamps that it is a little trouble to get.

In the matter of Catalogues and Albums, the difficulty of the present day is that of an *embarras de richesses*, the albums being so numerous that it is hard to choose between them, and the catalogues so full of detail as to be a puzzle to the beginner, rather than an aid. We have, it is true, seen a complaint that the *Imperial Album* is not sufficiently advanced for one of our collectors who still thinks himself unable to arrange his stamps without the help of printed spaces, but that must be due to an excess of modesty. A collector who goes in for minor varieties to any beyond the most limited extent can only collect in a blank album; his catalogue will show him what there is to be collected, and he can surely arrange his stamps in accordance with the catalogue without requiring numbered spaces to show him where to put each specimen. What is really wanted, in our opinion, by the beginner is a classified catalogue, including, or at least indicating, every possible variety, but at the same time separating the more important from those that are less so; giving, first, lists as we might say of the *stamps* in their various designs, colours, and values, as recognised by the post offices (to go back to the most elementary principles), followed by lists of the varieties recognised by philatelists, and these

varieties further classified, as far as can be done, according to their relative importance from a scientific point of view. Thus the beginner would be taught how to begin, and at the same time would have before his eyes the road that he must pursue if he desires to become a philatelist. Such a catalogue need not be a priced list, but we see no reason why it should not be. At the present day the only general catalogues are those published by dealers, and the only catalogues for which there is any really large demand are those that are *priced*; and after all there is no readier or clearer means of indicating the relative rarity of *varieties* of the same stamp than by careful pricing. The relative rarity of *different* stamps is another point altogether.

The young collector, we are glad to see, receives due encouragement at Camberley; the *School Magazine* contains numerous allusions to Philately, which we gather was the favourite subject for study during last term, and we see that volumes of the *Imperial Album* figure among the prizes at the sports. *O pueri philosemiotisticomistographici fortunati nimium!*

* * *

OUR enterprising fellow-worker, Transvaal Mr. E. J. Nankivell, has taken **Collectors' Quarterly** a new departure in philatelic literature by starting what we believe to be the first specialist magazine published by a collector. Mr. Nankivell's avowed object is, we understand, not so much to make a fortune as to arouse further interest in the stamps of the South African Republic, and to obtain information upon some of the knotty points connected with them, and we only trust that he will not find the pursuit of knowledge by this method too ruinous. We are not entire strangers to the fascination of the study to which he has devoted himself so exclusively, having ourselves collected Transvaals, in a humble way, in days when the early issues were more easily obtainable perhaps than they are now, and we wish Mr. Nankivell every success. We confess, however, to having a certain amount of doubt as to whether there is very much more, of real philatelic interest, to be learnt about the stamps in question, and whether the object of his devotion is fully worthy of such exclusive attention.

* * *

British Stamp Directory.

WE have received a copy of the new edition of this useful work, which is not, as its title might seem to imply, a *Directory* of

British Stamps, giving the last known address of all the "V.R." Pennies, Tenpence Die 5 and Plate 2, and other rarities, but a *Directory* of Stamp Collectors resident in the British Isles, with a list of Philatelic Societies, Stamp Exchange Clubs, etc., within the same area. Such a list of names and addresses as this is extremely difficult to compile, and it cannot of course pretend to be absolutely complete and accurate, as there are many collectors who do not care to have their names published at all, and there are numerous others who do not publish their changes of address; still we have no doubt that it will prove of considerable service to collectors as well as to dealers. A second list, with the names arranged under counties, would be of great use to secretaries of Philatelic Societies and to others who would like to know of fellow-collectors in their own neighbourhood, but it would perhaps add too greatly to the expense of publication to be practicable.

* * *

THE Hon. Secretary, Mr. Manchester G. F. H. Gibson, 2, Cooper Philatelic Street, Manchester, requests us to **Exhibition.** remind intending exhibitors, who

have not already done so, that they must forward their applications for space to him *at once*, as otherwise it will be impossible for the Committee to accept their exhibits. The Exhibition will be opened on June 29th by Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P. There are no less than 160 prize medals* to be competed for—25 gold, 81 silver, and 54 bronze, several of which are allotted to exhibits by ladies and young collectors, who, it is hoped, will be largely represented. The following philatelists have accepted the invitation of the Committee to act as judges:—

E. D. BACON.	M. P. CASTLE.
JULES BERNICHON.	DR. E. DIENA.
R. BREITFUSS.	E. B. EVANS.
DR. VEDEL.	

Tickets for the Exhibition are now ready. They take the form of a souvenir card, and are as follows:—

Subscriber's ticket (not transferable), one guinea, entitling holder, in addition to admission to the Exhibition, to attend all ceremonies (including the dinner, subject to paying therefor). The list of subscribers will be printed in the catalogue.

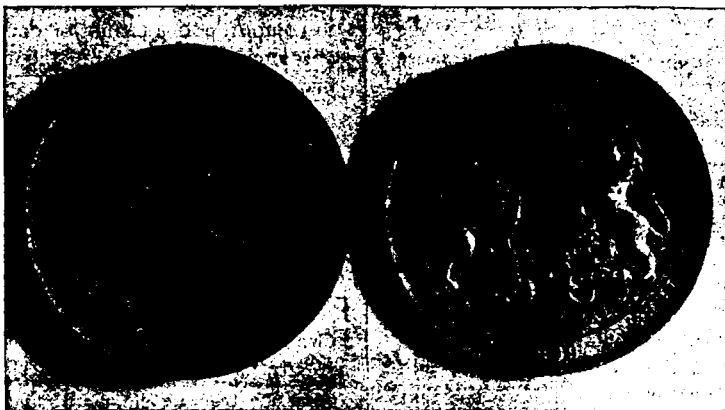
Season tickets (not transferable), one guinea, which carry with them five single admission tickets, entitle the holder and lady to admission, and to attend ceremonies (except the dinner). The holders of these tickets will not be deemed

* See illustration on the next page.

to be subscribers, and their names will not appear in the official catalogue.

Single admission tickets, one shilling each, including catalogue and admission, but not available for the opening or other ceremonies.

The Advertising Committee desire to call the attention of intending advertisers to the circular already issued, the terms of which will be strictly adhered to. Practically all space facing reading-matter is already bespoken.



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.

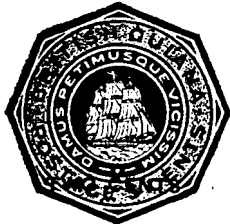
PART I.

Great Britain.—Mr. Ewen's Circular draws attention to the fact that the ½d. and 1d. stamps are now being printed on a paper that is rather thinner than before, and which has the appearance of being laid. We have noticed this appearance in the margins of stamps which we have purchased of late, and it is certainly very marked in some cases, but we are not quite certain yet whether it is a true laid paper or not.

British Bechuanaland.—We have received the current Registration envelope of the Cape of Good Hope, size G, surcharged across the stamp "BECHUANALAND—PROTECTORATE," in two lines of sans-serif capitals, similar to those applied by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. to the stamps now current. Reg. Env. 4d., blue; black surcharge.

British Guiana.—We give an illustration showing the surcharged envelope previously chronicled.

A correspondent sends us a copy of the 2 c. on 15 c. adhesive, on which the overprint is supposed to read "TWOCENTS," the superfluous "1" being a high space between the two words. This does not occur on all the sheets; the copy before us is the second stamp in the fifth row.



British South Africa Company.—A correspondent shows us a specimen of the 4d., Cape of Good Hope, surcharged in 1897 for use in this territory, which he tells us he obtained direct from Bulawayo at the time when these stamps were in use there, and which shows no trace of the third line of the surcharge. The stamp is from the bottom row of a sheet, and it is possible that the last line of the setting was not inked when this sheet was put into the press.

Canada.—To the list of surcharged stationery given last month we have to add the 3 c. envelope of 1898 with variety a of the overprint—that with a capital letter "C."

The 2 c., purple, envelopes are still being held by speculators at long prices, but considering that the great majority of the 10,000 copies printed are in the hands of persons who will want to sell them, and that there are probably not 10,000 collectors who will give exorbitant prices for anything of this kind, we fancy the stock will be very difficult to unload. The recent record of Canada is most unfavourable, what with Jubilee labels, the Maple leaf fiasco, the Imperial placard (which the teetotalers say was issued expressly to promote thirst and the "licker" habit), the rush to change the colour of the 2 c. value on the pretext that the Postal Union regulations required it, and finally the pettifoggish method of surcharging the 3 c. envelopes and letter cards, have combined to make the P.O. Department a by-word amongst Philatelists.

In reference to the cut and surcharged 3 c. stamps, a correspondent sends us the following extract from a letter from the postmaster of Port Hood:—

"When the change in Canadian postage was made—of which we got notice by wire—I had only very few two cent stamps in stock, so that before I got my supply from Ottawa I ran completely out of them, and, to keep my account straight, I was compelled to cut threes, making three twos out of two threes. This was for one day only, and not over 300 stamps were cut. I would say about 200 '2' and 100 '1' were used. Those stamps I put on letters for delivery within the county as much as possible. About 100 '2' and probably nearly as many '1' were marked with the figures 2 and 1 as you describe, and were placed on letters for delivery in towns throughout the Dominion. Those were the only provisional stamps used by this office."

Gibraltar.—Morocco Agencies.—We have received the 40 centimos, which was not included in our previous lists, with the surcharge in deep blue, like that upon the 50 c. and 1 p. The whole series, both of adhesives and stationery, has since been overprinted (by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., we believe) with the same words in slightly different type, the letter "M" in particular being narrower. We have seen three values only at present.

Adhesives. 40 c., orange-brown, local surcharge in blue.
 10 c., carmine,
 40 c., orange-brown,
 1 p., Listre and ultramarine, } London surcharge in black.

Hong Kong.—A correspondent assures us that in 1893 or 1894, when he visited this colony, the postage stamps surcharged "S.O." and "S.D.," and thus converted into fiscal stamps, were nevertheless allowed to be used for postage. He states that the postal officials told him that they considered that the overprint did not take away the postal power of the stamps, but only rendered them available for certain fiscal purposes also. He adds that he obtained two copies of the 2c., on which the "O" had been converted into a "D" by the addition of a vertical bar covering the left-hand side of the letter. In 1892 a correspondent in Hong Kong informed us that the letters "S.O." stood for "Stamp Office," and "S.D." (which superseded the former) for "Stamp Duty," and that both of them rendered the stamps available for fiscal purposes only; and he stated that both were then obsolete, and that the stamps were being used both for postal and fiscal purposes without any surcharge. Such being the case, it is quite likely that the surcharged stamps were afterwards allowed to pass for postage, but it is curious that they should have been still on sale a year or two later. We find that Mr. Menzies catalogues these under the heading "OFFICIAL STAMPS."

India.—Our illustration shows the design of the new 3 pies stamp, which, we learn from the *Ph. J. of India*, has also appeared with the "On H.M.S." surcharge, in black.

Service Stamp. 3 pies, rose.

Cashmere.—Just five years ago, in May, 1894, *Le T.-P.* mentioned a $\frac{1}{4}$ a., green, stamp, which we had never heard of before or since. We are now shown a sheet of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. of the 1878 type, printed in light green on the thin, white wove paper which characterised some of the latest Cashmere editions. We have no belief in this as a stamp that was ever in use, but look upon it as a fancy impression, produced perhaps in view of the approaching abolition of the State Post Office. Together with a sheet of this curiosity we are shown ordinary impressions of the 1 a., in one of its numerous shades of deep green, with a nice clean-cut perforation. This would not deceive anyone who had ever seen the original attempts at this addition to the Cashmere stamps, but we think it well to warn our readers against it.

We are also shown the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. of 1886, Type 19 in the Catalogue, badly printed in red and in black upon the very white thin wove paper. These may not be reprints, but we should be glad of some information as to whether this type of $\frac{1}{4}$ a. was ever really in use at all.

Dhar.—We give an illustration showing the design of the current adhesives complete, without the modifications introduced into it when employed for the envelopes and post cards. *Le T.-P.* draws attention to some varieties that may be found in the settings of the 1 pice of the first issue; we have found two slightly different settings of each value, varying in the arrangement of the types composing the frame, etc.



Hyderabad (Deccan).—The *Ph. J.* of 1. for March contains some very interesting information as to the stamps of this state surcharged *Sarkari* for official use. It appears that the introduction of a special *Service* stamp was proposed in 1872, but that this proposal was not adopted on account of the expense; in 1873 the system of surcharging the ordinary stamps was first tried, and all the Government departments were ordered to use these surcharged stamps from 7th October, 1873. It is curious that at so late a date any of the first types of $\frac{1}{4}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a. stamps should have received the surcharge at all, but there seems to be no doubt that some of the specimens known are quite genuine, and indeed the first of the *Service* stamps, chronicled in *Le T.-P.* for September, 1875, were the 1 a., oblong, with red surcharge, and the 2 a., skeleton type, and $\frac{1}{4}$ a., current type, with black surcharge. Four hand-stamps, differing slightly in type, are stated to have been used, probably indiscriminately, but we have always had an idea that on some of the earliest copies the red surcharge is in manu-

script. The system was given up in August, 1878, and there can be little doubt that the great majority of specimens in the hands of collectors are reprints.

Nepaul.—We have received sheets of the 1 a. and 4 a. stamps, containing 64 each, 8 rows of 8, with a framing line round the pane, inscription at top only, and perforated, like the 2 a. stamps chronicled last month. We understand that the sheets are more commonly issued imperforate, as the native paper will not tear easily even along the lines of perforation. Eleven inverted stamps exist on the sheet of 1 a., but only one on that of the 4 a., and the great irregularity in the lower value is no doubt due to the fact that the blocks of 1 a. are in worn condition, and that it is difficult to see which way up they are!

Adhesives.

1 a., deep blue; native paper; pin-perf.
4 a., green " " "

Sirmoor.—We give an illustration of the type with the portrait of the new Rajah.



New Brunswick.—The following contribution towards the history of a much-disputed issue is sent us by a correspondent who obtained it direct from a personal acquaintance of Mr. Connell:—

"A number of years ago I was in Woodstock, where Mr. Connell lived, and knew him well. On asking him about the celebrated 'Connell' Stamp, he told me that what he felt most keenly about the affair was the charge of vanity urged against him. His explanation was, as well as I can remember, that it was necessary, as New Brunswick had followed Canada in adopting the decimal system, to change the designations of the New Brunswick postage stamps. As Postmaster-General, he had to carry out the change. He accordingly went to the United States to make the necessary arrangements. There were several denominations of stamps, and the design for each had been settled excepting that for the 5 cents stamp. Being obliged to return unexpectedly to New Brunswick before that design had been agreed upon, he urged the designer to give him something definite about it. The artist said if the matter was left to him he would let the Postmaster-General have something that he thought would please the people. Mr. Connell, in 'a moment of weakness,' agreed to the proposal, and left for home. When the first consignment of stamps arrived he was more surprised than anyone else to find that the stamp bore his own likeness. He had not time to change the design, so let it go. The day for the first issue came, and with it a storm of popular wrath, which the Premier of the day allayed by the only course open to him, viz., by requesting and obtaining Mr. Connell's resignation.

"While Mr. Connell was giving me this version of the trouble we were walking in front of his house. He said, 'I have the stamps here, for I felt that it was only right that I should pay for them out of my own pocket.' Taking me into a room, he showed me a great pile of the stamps, and said, 'I am going to burn them.' Thinking that a souvenir would be a good thing to have, I asked him if he would let me have a few. He at once acceded to my request, and I put some of them into my pocket-book. Soon after I learned that he had destroyed his little 'Klondike.'

"I understood from him that very few of these stamps passed under the official stamp, but how many I do not recollect. The stamps I received from Mr. Connell I parted with about 1877 to an English collector."

New Zealand.—Our publishers have found the following varieties of perforation in their stock of the *Life Insurance Department* stamps:—

1d., perf. 10x11.
1d., 1d., 2d.; perf. 11.

Great Barrier Island.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the following information:—

"The enquiries we have made about these stamps have led to some unexpected results. We had no idea of the exact nature of the stamps when we first received a few from a New Zealand correspondent, as he gave us no information about them, but they prove to be something startlingly novel. There is no cable to the island, and the mail service is irregular and infrequent, and as long ago as November, 1897,

a PIGEONGRAM service was established, the pigeons of course being taken out by vessels as opportunity offered, and liberated when messages were required to be sent. For twelve months this service was carried on without the aid of stamps, but last November, in consequence of the increase in the number of messages, it was deemed advisable to issue stamps, and 1800 were printed. The messages are written on slips of thin tissue paper, the address being at the top, and the stamp is placed on the message, as of course no envelope can be used in such a service. The stamp is obliterated by a circular stamp, and the slip is then rolled up and tied under the pigeon's wing. We do not know how many such messages each bird can carry. When the birds are liberated at Great Barrier, they fly home to Auckland, New Zealand, when the messages are removed and placed in envelopes, addressed and posted, the fee of 1s. covering delivery to any part of the colony.

"There is only the one value, 1s., which is, indeed, the only one required, the fee being 1s. for each *pigeongram*. The design being badly done, a new stamp has been engraved, of which we expect a supply in a few weeks, when we shall send you a specimen for illustration. Although a private venture, we are satisfied that it is *bonâ fide*, and it is of so unique and interesting a character, that we believe the stamps will be much sought after. If we can get hold of an original used 'flimsy' with stamp attached, we shall let you see it, but the stamps are generally somewhat the worse for the journey, being in a more or less creased condition."

The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles a new variety of franked wrapper, used by the Printing and Stationery Department. It bears the letters "V.R." in a monogram in the centre in a circle, "POSTAGE" above, and "FREE" below, within a frame of lines and scallops, with "P. & S.D." in the spandrels. It is impressed in black on *manilla* paper. We think it very doubtful whether these impressions have any claim to be considered stamps, though we know that they are catalogued and presume that they are collected. They seem merely to indicate that certain packets or letters emanate from a department whose correspondence is not chargeable with postage.

St. Vincent.—We have seen a set of the new stamps, and find that the name and value on the 4d. are in dull orange rather than brown.

Sierra Leone.—We have received a 1d. envelope, with stamp of the same type as that upon the 2½d. value chronicled in December.

Envelope. 1d., carmine on white laid; 120×95 mm.

We learn from *Le T.-P.* that there is also another size, 140×78 mm.

Straits Settlements.—We have received another 4 c. stamp, evidently produced by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. It consists of the 5 c. printed in carmine and surcharged at foot "FOUR CENTS" in the usual *sans-serif* capitals. Wmk. Crown and CA.; perf. 14.

Adhesive. 4 c. on 5 c., black and carmine.

Negri Sembilan.—We have received the 8 c. of current type surcharged "Four cents" across the top of the stamp in black. *Adhesive.* 4 c. on 8 c., lilac and ultramarine.

According to a letter that we have received from a correspondent at Singapore, there should also be a 4 c. on 5 c., blue, of Negri Sembilan. He describes some errors in the lettering, which appear to be due to broken type or defective printing, and some varieties of large and small figures, the presence of which we do not understand, as he mentions the word "Four" also.

Tasmania.—We have received the following cutting from the *Hobart Mercury* of March 1st, 1899. We gather that Tasmania is another of those places

"Where every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

"POSTAGE STAMPS.

"The Premier (Sir Edward Braddon) has instructed the Secretary to the Post Office to obtain an issue of postage stamps somewhat similar to those in vogue in New Zealand. These stamps will be illustrated with views of different places in the colony. A number of illustrated post cards are

also to be issued. It is presumed these will be printed in sufficient supply to make them available for the general public. It will be remembered that on a previous occasion the entire issue got into the hands of a few purchasers. The Secretary to the Post Office, Mr. Bayley, supplies us with the following particulars of new scenery stamps and letter cards, which have been ordered from England: ½d., green, Lake Marion, Du Cane Range; 1d., red, Mountain Lake, Huon Road; 2d., lilac, Cataract Gorge, Launceston; 2½d., dark blue, St. Columba Falls; 3d., claret, Lake St. Clair; 4d., orange, Russell Falls; 5d., light blue, Mount Gould; 6d., violet-lake, Dilston Falls. Letter Cards—value of stamp, 2d., to be lilac on tinted card, size about 5½ in. by 3½ in.: Hobart, Launceston, Great Lake, River Derwent (New Norfolk), St. Mary's Pass, Mount Ida (Lake St. Clair)."

Trinidad.—*Philatelic Facts and Fallacies* makes the following announcement regarding certain obsolete post cards, which we fancy the Crown Agents will find rather heavy stock:—

"The undermentioned single and double postal cards having become obsolete, the quantity remaining unsold at the expiration of six weeks will, by the direction of His Excellency the Governor, be forwarded for disposal to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, London, viz.: single postal cards at 1½ penny and 2 pence, double cards at 1½ + 1½ penny and 2 + 2 pence."

Victoria.—Our publishers have shown us a copy of the 1s., blue on blue, surcharged "STAMP DUTY" in blue, instead of in black. The overprint is, naturally, not very easy to distinguish, but it seems to be quite genuine.

Adhesive. 1s., blue on blue; surcharged "STAMP DUTY" in blue.

We learn on good authority that, until a few months ago, sets of the high value Duty stamps were obtainable at the Post Office, duly postmarked, at £5 per set. It has, however, recently been decided that such sets are in future to be marked "Specimen." They won't sell well like that!

Virgin Islands.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. show us a block of the new ½d., showing the first stamp in the last row on the sheet lettered "PFENNY" for "PENNYP." They add that the letter is not a broken "E," but a plain "F," but as the stamps are not type-set, we fail to see how the letter can be anything but a defective "E"—if it were otherwise it would be the same upon every stamp on the sheet. The second stamp in the third row from the bottom has a broken "F" in "HALF," forming an inverted and reversed "L," a thing which does not exist either in nature or in the printing office. This is to be known as the "celestial error."

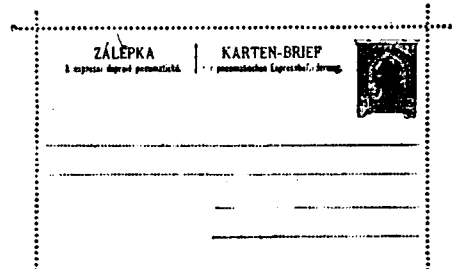
A correspondent assures us, on very good authority, that these not very beautiful stamps are of a purely speculative and unnecessary nature. The ordinary Leeward Islands stamps are not superseded, but are to continue in use in the Virgin Islands in conjunction with the new issue, which it is hoped will prove a good "wind-raiser." The Lady is in fact none other than the Goddess Philatelia, in a fresh form!

Western Australia.—We have received the 2d. stamp in its new colour, which we should term yellow, rather than orange. We give an illustration showing the new watermark.



PART II.

Austria.—Our illustration shows the formula of the Pneumatic Post Letter card of Prague, which we chronicled last month.



Brazil.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the 100 reis Newspaper stamp of 1890, surcharged "200—1898" in blue, instead of black. We have received another value of the current type with the distant perforations.

Adhesives. 200, in blue, on 100 r., magenta.
300 r., black and green; *perf.* 64.

We learn from a correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, that all the broken sheets of the 50 reis, *dull orange*, Journal stamps, are to be specially overprinted "100—1898—100" with a hand-stamp, so that these precious relics, which cannot be put through the press in the ordinary way, may not be wasted. Mr. A. Bruck sends us a translation of the decree authorising this surcharge, which he thinks implies reprinting of the stamps to be thus treated, but we believe the facts of the case are as stated above. The Treasury of the United States of Brazil must be very hard up.

Translation:—

"GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE POST.

"*Obsolete Newspaper Stamps to be put into circulation again.*

"By order of the General Administrator, and in conformity with article 23 of the law, as instituted by decree 2230 of 10th of Feb., 1896, the public is informed that, in accordance with the notice of the Minister dated 17th May, under No. 164, the newspaper stamps of 50 rs., declared to be obsolete, will be again sold surcharged.

"This stamp, which was used for franking newspapers and issued in 1890, is of a bistre colour; it bears the word 'CORREIO' at the top, 'BRAZIL' at the bottom, 'JORNAES' in the centre, and also the words '50' and 'REIS.'

"The surcharge of 100 rs. will be in light violet ink; the original value will be effaced, and the word 'JORNAES' will also be replaced by the figure of the year 1898, also in light violet ink, this surcharge being made with hand-stamp.

"This stamp can be used for any kind of correspondence.

"Given in the capital, 15th February, 1899.

"MANSEL DE JESUS VALDETARO."

We have since received from Mr. Bruck specimens of the stamps alluded to, and we have no doubt that the account given above is quite correct. The stamps are identical in colour with those of the original issue, the surcharge seems to be identical in type, but in rather a lighter shade of ink. If the stamps had been reprinted they would surely show some difference in colour, and, being reprinted in sheets, there would be no object in surcharging them with a "hand-stamp."

We are shown a pair of the "700," in green, on 500 reis, orange-yellow, with the surcharge repeated in the margin at the right. Is this two 700 reis stamps, or a strip of three? Also the current 100 reis, black and rose, with the centre so misprinted as to cover the curved label at the right.

China.—*Wei-hai-wei.*—We give an illustration of the design of one of the primitive labels recently described. The square outline appears to be an addition made by the engraver of the portrait, which is fairly accurate in other respects.

Colombia.—A correspondent kindly sends us new 5 c. and 10 c. stamps of the design of the 1 c. chronicled in January, which we gather were issued in February.

Adhesives.

5 c., orange on buff; *perf.* 134.
10 c., brown on pink "

Le T.-P. tells us that the 50 c. has been redrawn, the design showing slight differences in some of the minor details.

Crete.—The two values of the second type illustrated in January reach us in new colours; whether the change has any other object than increase of sales to collectors we have not yet ascertained, but we would suggest that quarterly editions can hardly be absolutely necessary.

Adhesives. 30 p., brown.
20 p., rose.

Ecuador.—*Le T.-P.* states that the 50c., lilac, fiscal stamp has been surcharged "CORREOS—20 CENTS—OFICIAL," in red.

Official Stamp. 20c. on 50c., lilac.

Greece.—The following new varieties have just reached us, too late for the new Catalogue:—

Type 1. *Athens print. Perf.* 114.
20 l., carmine; no figures at back.
40 l., rosy buff; cream paper, figures at back.

Type 2. *Belgian print. Perf.* 114.
2 l., ochre.

Recent printing.
2 l., fawn; imperf.
2 l., " *perf.* 114.

Guatemala.—It seems hardly necessary to state that several of the more or less recent surcharges exist upside down. We are shown the following: 6 c., in black, on 10 c., red, and on 200 c., orange-yellow, postal, and 2 c., in black, on 1 c., lilac-rose, fiscal stamps; also the "1895—1—CENTAVO" surcharge, in red, on 5 c., purple, all in this abnormal position.

The *I.B.J.* chronicles two provisional stamps of the accompanying design, which are stated to have been issued

**Champerico
Provincial.
Vale 10 cent**

at Champerico, a port at the north of Guatemala. They are described as hand-stamped in violet, on white paper, the values being 10 c. and 20 c. respectively. When we want any of these for our own private collection we will get our printers to see if they cannot produce something equally artistic.

Mexico.—*The Ph. J. of A.* describes two new post cards, with the formula of Type 15 in the Catalogue, but a different ornament between the lines of the heading. The 1 c. is inscribed "SERVICIO URBANO" at each side, and the 2 c. "SERVICIO INTERIOR." White card.

Post Cards. 1 c., green; formula in blue.
2 c., red " brown.

Paraguay.—We have seen the 10 c. on 15 c. stamp which we chronicled last month, and find that the word "centavos" in the overprint has a small initial, not a capital "C," as shown in the illustration of the 10 c. on 40 c. given in November. Do both varieties exist on either value?

Persia.—A correspondent at Teheran sends us copies of some of the values of the issue of last year overprinted with an undecipherable device in violet, which he says is intended to distinguish the stamps supplied by the present administrators of the Post Office from those in the hands of their predecessors or of the general public. We gather that the unsurcharged stamps are practically demonetised; presumably an attempt is being made to put a stop to maladministration of the Department, not, we believe, before it was wanted. We have seen the following values:—

Adhesives. 2 ch., brown; violet surcharge.
16 ch., green " "
1 kr., ultramarine " "
2 kr., yellow " "

Portugal.—We have received a set of the new cards, and find that they are all upon grey. The same no doubt is the case with those for the provinces in the Azores and Madeira.

La R. Ph. Belge reports the 5 reis of current type with the design in rose, instead of orange. This is said to be an error.

Mozambique.—We have received the whole series of the latest issue of this colony, overprinted "NYASSA," in black, as shown in the illustration given in September last, all neatly postmarked (just as the Anti-heavy-cancellation Association would wish), and with original gum (if any) carefully removed. There is plainly some use for these stamps after all.

Russia.—Mr. Breitfuss informs us that there is shortly



to be a set of the current stamps issued, surcharged KOTAE, for use in Russian China.

Wenden.—Mr. Phillips tells us that he saw in Germany an entire sheet of No. 7 in the Catalogue. It consists of 16 stamps in 8 horizontal pairs, the third from the top being a *bleu-bleu* pair.

Finland.—In reference to what we stated last month, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the following translation of an article in the *Hufvudstadsbladet* of Helsingfors, dated March 9th, 1899:—

“THE POSTAL QUESTION.

“As stated below, the Russian Minister of the Interior has decreed, in a despatch received here, that the Russian postage stamps provided with circles, which at present are used in Finland, shall, as soon as the stock of the same has come to an end, be abolished and replaced by the corresponding Russian stamps (those used in the empire). As the reason for this alteration, it is stated in the despatch that now, since ‘the Finnish and Russian monetary conditions have become stable,’ it is unnecessary to have special Russian postage stamps for use in Finland.

“The present order for the use of postage stamps was introduced through a postal manifesto of the year 1890. It was then decreed that the Finnish stamps were to be used as before for correspondence in the country and abroad. For correspondence to Russia special Russian stamps provided with circles were introduced, which in this case were obligatory. These stamps would also have currency within the boundaries of Finland. By the last decree of the Russian Minister of the Interior such alteration will take place in these conditions that the edition of the Russian stamps provided with circles will be replaced by the ordinary Russian stamps, which will also have legal currency in Finland together with the Finnish stamps. As a reason for a special edition of Russian stamps for Finland being introduced in 1890, it was adduced from Russian quarters that the fluctuations of the rate of exchange of the rouble made a control of the Russian stamps, which were sold to Finland, necessary. As a gold standard has been practically introduced into Russia, such control is no longer considered necessary. Hence the last alteration. For Finland this alteration will be of no great practical consequence. The present Finnish stamps, in *penni*, will be retained for correspondence in the country and abroad. Russian stamps are used as a rule only for correspondence to Russia. There is reason to believe that the ‘postal question,’ which at one time was much agitated, and has contributed to keep people in uneasiness, has been solved by the above reform.”

Russian Locals.—*Bilozersk.*—We have received the current 2 kopeks stamp in what we believe to be a new shade of *green*, and perf. nearer 13 than 13½.

Adhesive. 2 k., yellow-green; *perf.* 13.

Dankov.—We have received a new variety of the type of 1896. The centre is coloured *green*, as before, but the space surrounding the oval band has a solid ground of *deep blue*.

Adhesive. 3 k., black, green, and blue; *perf.* 11½.

Ossa.—We have received the 2 kopeks stamp of the design described last November, but in *yellow-green* instead of *blue-green*.

Adhesive. 2 k., yellow-green; *perf.* 11½.

Solikamsk.—We have received a new variety of the design of 1895. The whole design seems to have been redrawn, all the minor details differing; it may be noted that both the handles of the axle over the well are *down* in the new type, and that the head of the large figure is almost closed into a complete loop.

Adhesive. 2 k., blue; *type redrawn*; *perf.* 11½.

Verchotour.—The 2 kopeks of the type of 1893 comes in a *bright pink* colour.

Adhesive. 2 k., pink; *perf.* 11½.

Zienkov.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that we were mistaken in supposing that there was to be a monthly issue for this district. It appears that the designs which we labelled *February, December, and March*, were set up in a vertical row, in that order (the first should be placed with “МАРКА” at the top), forming a sheet of three types issued in

November last; then came in December the sheet which we described in February, formed of reproductions, with slight variations, of one of those types; and finally, in January, the design with a large figure in the centre, which was lithographed at Poltava, and will, we trust, last for some time.



San Marino.—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps chronicled last month, which we are informed are intended for internal use only.

Siam.—Mr. D. E. Ellis, of Hong Kong, kindly sends us a specimen of a new provisional, the 12 atts. surcharged “1 Att.,” with the equivalent in Siamese below, in *black*.



Adhesive. 1 att. on 12 atts., purple and carmine.

Spain.—The *Madrid Filatelico* affirms that the supposed reprints of the 4 cuartos of 1857, to which we alluded in January, are from a supply which was printed in 1859, but not brought into use. But how is it that these did not come into the market before with the other remainders?

Fernando Po.—It is stated in *Madrid Filatelico* that the 20 c. stamp of 1896 has been adorned with the “5 cen,” surcharged in *red*. *Le T.-P.* adds that this island has been supplied with a full set of adhesives and post cards in the type of the 1898-99 series of Cuba, etc., presumably in consideration of the fact that the Stamp Office has no longer to supply the other colonies.

Adhesives.

5 c., in red, on 20 c., blue.	
1 m. de p., chestnut.	6 c. de p., ultramarine.
2 " " "	8 " grey-brown.
3 " " "	10 " vermilion.
4 " " "	15 " olive-slate.
5 " " "	20 " ?
1 c. de p., deep purple.	40 " deep lilac.
2 " blue-green.	60 " black.
3 " deep brown.	80 " chocolate.
4 " orange.	1 peso, yellow-green.
5 " rose.	2 pesos, indigo.

Post Cards. 5 mil., carmine on buff.

5+5 "	1 cent., deep green "
1+1 "	2 " purple "
2+2 "	3 " orange-brown on buff.
3+3 "	" " "

Philippine Islands.—It is stated by *Madrid Filatelico* that the whole series of stamps issued last year, with the exception of the 4 mills, and the 4, 40, and 80 cents. de peso, have been put in circulation (where?), surcharged, in *black*, C-1898—resellado-1899—T,” enclosed in a rectangular frame.

Turkey.—We have received the 20 paras of current type in a new colour. *Perf.* 13 as before.

Adhesive. 20 paras, claret.

United States.—Collectors of private locals will be relieved at learning that the plate (or stone?) from which the Fresno and San Francisco Bicycle Mail labels were printed was duly defaced in August, 1894, and that reprints from it only exist with two white lines drawn crosswise. These labels were duly described by us in 1894, and are catalogued under the name “Victor Bicycle Messenger Service.”

We give on another page a detailed account, from the *Weekly Stamp News*, of the provisional stamps issued at Coamo, Porto Rico, to which we alluded, under Porto Rico,

in January. They would appear to have been issued under the authority of the general commanding the U.S. forces at Coamo, and these labels should therefore come under the head of U.S. issues for Porto Rico. We understand that a special issue for this island, manufactured at New York, has been supplied, but we have no details at present as to designs or colours.

In the meantime, we have received some of the values of the U.S. adhesives surcharged with the name "PORTO RICO" diagonally, and we hear that the current 1 c. and 2 c. U.S. cards have been issued with "CUBA.—1 c." (or "2 c.") "de Peso" printed in one line below the stamp, in *black*.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 c., yellow-green; surcharged for Porto Rico.	
	2 c., red	" "
	5 c., blue	" "
	10 c., yellow-brown	" "
<i>Post Cards.</i>	1 c., black	" Cuba.
	2 c., "	" "

All four values of the new United States envelopes are said to have appeared, in the usual variety of sizes and papers. There is again a so-called "rejected die" of the 2 c. value, which has been allowed to find its way into the Stamping Office just to afford a little encouragement to the few remaining collectors of "entires."

The *A. J. of Ph.* adds the following to the list of Cuban stamps overprinted for use in the American post office at Puerto Principe:—

<i>Adhesives.</i>	5 c. on 2 mil., orange-brown.
	5 c. on 3 " "
	5 c. on 5 " "

There seems to be no doubt that these stamps were really issued, though in an apparently superabundant number of permutations and combinations.

THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 153.)

BEFORE proceeding to the next State on my list, I have a few additions and corrections to make to the matter that has already been published.

ALWAR.—I have received two interpretations of the characters resembling figures "31," which end the lower inscription upon both values of the Alwar stamps. One authority tells me that these characters indicate the possessive case, and should be read here as "of," *i.e.*, "of the value of," meaning that the stamp is of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ (or 1) *anna*. The other states that these are figures "31," and indicate the date, 1931, of the Bir Vikram Jit era, corresponding with our 1875-76, in which the present postal system was introduced into the State.

The official spelling of the name in European letters seems to be Ulwar. Mr. Stewart-Wilson has very kindly sent me impressions of the date stamps of no less than seventeen post offices, on all of which the name of the State, thus spelt, is given in addition to the name of the particular office, as well as an impression of the stamp of the principal office. These date stamps are circular, with a label for the date across the centre, the name of the place in a curve above, and "ULWAR STATE" in a similar curve below, except in the case of the stamp of the principal office, which has "ULWAR" above, and "STATE—POST-OFFICE" in two lines below. The others are as follows:—

Bahadurpur.	Mandhan.
Bansore.	Narainpur.
Behror.	Partapgarh.
Gobindgarh.	Rajgarh.
Kathumar.	Ramgarh.
Kishengarh.	Tapukra.
Lachmangarh.	Thanaghazi.
Malakera.	Tijara.
Mandawar.	

I have also obtained a sheet of the 1 *anna* value, containing seventy stamps only, in ten horizontal rows of seven, with margins all round. Curiously enough, this is from the stone with eight varieties (if such they can be called) in a block, the alternate rows consisting of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, and Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 5, 6, 7, respectively. It must be presumed that these were transferred in entire blocks of eight, and that some damage occurred on the other part of the stone.

BAMRA.—A note, in *The Ph. J. of India* for February, on the first portion of my paper on the stamps of this State, says:—

"We have it on the authority of the Diwan of Bamra that these stamps were first issued in 1888. They were printed at Deogarh, the capital of the State, in the Jagannath Ballabh Press. There can be no doubt that there was a genuine State Post, though we believe that there were only two or three offices, all doing very little work.

"The Urya inscriptions in the stamps are as follows:—

<i>Masul tangkâ sunya tin pài</i> (postage paid 3 pies).	
" " <i>chhay</i> " (" 6 ").	
" " <i>ek ana</i> (" 1 <i>anna</i>).	
" " <i>dui</i> " (" 2 <i>annas</i>).	
" " <i>chari</i> " (" 4 ").	
" " <i>ât</i> " (" 8 ").	

I fully acknowledge my incompetence to judge of the accuracy of the above transcription, but I have some doubt whether the inscription upon the stamps of the first issue is quite so full as this. The words *pai* and *ana*, in particular, seem to me to be entirely absent, as there is only one character which varies in the different values, and that character, I fancy, is a figure only. The first part of the note is satisfactory, as showing that the stamps were in use for at least twelve months before collectors heard of them.

I am sorry to say that I was mistaken in supposing that there is only one setting of the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* printed upon *magenta* paper. Since I wrote what appeared in the last number, Mr. William Brown has shown me the sheets in which the two errors in the letters of the name occur, and I find that these are of the fifth *Setting*, not the seventh; the latter, therefore, only contains the one error, "enna," which does not exist on all the sheets of that setting. The $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* of the fifth *Setting* I have not seen with the lettering fully corrected, but only with the two forms of the error, one on one impression, one on another, but it may exist without either.

The list of the fifth *Setting* will therefore be as follows:—

<i>Lettered "Postage."</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on <i>magenta</i> .
4 a. " <i>rose-red</i> (thick).
<i>Error lettered "BAMRA."</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on <i>magenta</i> .
<i>Error lettered "BAMRY."</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on <i>magenta</i> .
<i>Lettered "postage."</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on <i>magenta</i> .
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. " <i>rose-red</i> (thick).

These errors must be struck out of the seventh *Setting*.

In the summary, the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on *magenta*, under Section I., must be shown as existing with ornaments *B* and *b*, in addition to those mentioned on page 151, and the errors in the word "BAMRA" must be transferred from Section II. to Section I.

This is the result of writing without the sheets before me!

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 77.)

FRANCE.



1849-50.

Engraved by Monsieur Barré, and printed by Monsieur Hulot, of Paris. White or tinted paper. Imperf.

- 10 c., yellow-bistre (shades), (15 Sept., 1850); XII.* 2 (pair).
- 15 c., green (shades), (23 July, 1849); IX., 1.
- 20 c., black (1 January, 1849); XIV., IV. (block).
- 20 c., blue (error); I., 2.
- 25 c., blue (shades), (1 July, 1850); XIX.
- 40 c., orange (shades), (February, 1850); XII., 2 (one on very thin paper).

- 1 fr., orange-red (shades), (1 January, 1849); V.
- 1 fr., carmine-brown (shades); VI., II. (pair).
- 1 fr., carmine (, ,); XIX.

Varieties. *Tête-bêche* (pairs).

- 10 c., bistre; I.
- 20 c., black; I.
- 25 c., blue; I., 1 and 1 (vertical).
- 1 fr., carmine; 1.

Reprints of 1862.

- 10 c., pale bistre; III.
- 15 c., green; II.
- 20 c., black; II.
- 20 c., blue; IV.
- "25c—" in red, on 20 c., blue; II.
- 40 c., pale orange; IV.
- 1 fr., carmine; II.



1852.

Engraved and printed as before. Imperf.

- 10 c., bistre (shades); V.
- 25 c., blue (, ,); VI., 1 (thin paper).

Reprints of 1862.

- 10 c., pale bistre; IV.
- 25 c., blue; II.



1853.

Engraved and printed as before. Imperf.

- 10 c., bistre (shades); XXIII.
- 25 c., blue (, ,); VI.
- 40 c., orange (shades); IX.
- 1 fr., carmine (shades); VII.

Variety. *Tête-bêche* (pair).

1 fr., carmine; 1 (vertical).

Reprints of 1862.

- 25 c., blue; I.
- 1 fr., carmine; I.

1854.

Same type, engraved and printed as before. Imperf.

- 5 c., green (shades); XIV.
- 20 c., blue , , XXIV.
- 80 c., carmine-rose (shades); XIX., 2.

Variety. *Tête-bêche* (pair).

80 c., rose; 1.

Variety. On greenish paper (1855).

20 c., blue; I., 4.

Variety. On blue paper (1858).

20 c., blue; I., 5.

1 MARCH, 1860.

Same type, engraved and printed as before. Imperf.

1 c., bronze-green, olive-green; IV., II. (pair), 1.

1861.

Unofficial perforations.

(a) "*Susse*" perf. 7.

1 c., olive-green; IV., II. (pair), 1.

5 c., green; IV., II. (pair), 2.

10 c., bistre; III., II. (pair), 2.

20 c., blue; I., 5.

40 c., orange; 4.

80 c., carmine; 4.

(b) *Rouletted*.

1 c., olive-green; V., IV. (block), II. (pair), 1.

5 c., green; IV., IV. (block), IV. (2 pairs), 3, 2 (pair).

10 c., bistre; IV., IV. (block), 4 (2 pairs), 2.

20 c., blue; IV., IV. (block), II. (pair), 4, 2 (pair).

40 c., orange; II., 4.

80 c., rose; II., 4.

(c) *Pin-perf*.

1 c., olive-green; I., 2.

10 c., bistre; 1.

20 c., blue; 3.

40 c., orange; 1.

(d) *Perçé en pointes*.

20 c., blue; 2.

1862.

Engraved and printed as last. Perf. 14 x 13½.

1 c., bronze-green on bluish (shades); X., I. (s).*

5 c., green on bluish; IV., I. (s).

5 c., greenish; XIII.

10 c., bistre on buff (shades); XI., I. (s).

20 c., blue on bluish (shades); XIII., I. (s).

40 c., orange on toned (shades); XII., I. (s).

80 c., rose-carmine; X., I. (s).

Varieties. *Têtes-bêches*.

20 c., blue; II. (pair).

80 c., rose-carmine; 4 (2 pairs).



1863-70.

Engraved by Monsieur Albert Barré, and printed by Monsieur Hulot. Perf. 14 x 13½.

1 c., bronze-green (shades), (May, 1870); VII., II. (pair).

2 c., brown (shades), (1 Jan., 1863); XV., I. (s).

4 c., grey (shades), (1 Jan., 1863); XV., I. (s).

10 c., bistre (shades), (15 Nov., 1867); XI.

20 c., blue (shades), (4 April, 1867); IX.

30 c., brown (shades), (4 April, 1867); XIII.

40 c., orange (shades), (15 Aug., 1868); IX.

80 c., carmine (shades), (Feb., 1868); IX.

* Roman numerals refer to unused, Arabic to used specimens.

* "Specimen."

- Variety. Tête-bêche.*
 4 c., grey; 2 (pair), 3 (strip).
Imperf.
 1 c., bronze-green; II.
 2 c., brown; IV.
 4 c., grey; IV.
 10 c., bistre; III.
 20 c., blue; III., II. (pair).
 30 c., brown; VI., II. (pair).
 40 c., orange; III.
 80 c., rose-carmine; VI., II. (pair).

Perf. unofficially:—

Rouletted.

- 2 c., brown; I.
 4 c., grey; I.
 80 c., rose-carmine; II.

Pin-perf.

- 30 c., brown; I.

Perf. 8½.

- 30 c., brown; I.



1 NOVEMBER, 1869.

Engraved and printed as last.

- Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. (a) "5" and "F" $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height,
 (b) "5" and "F" 4 mm. in height.
 5 fr., grey-lilac (a); III.
 5 fr., ,, (b); III.

11 OCTOBER, 1870.

Printed from the old plates of the 1849 issue by Monsieur Hulot. Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

- 10 c., bistre; VIII., 1 (rouletted).
 20 c., blue; XIV., II. (pair), I. (double perf.).
 40 c., orange; XI., I.

Varieties. Têtes-bêches.

- 10 c., bistre; IV. (2 pairs).
 20 c., blue; IV. (2 pairs).

15 NOVEMBER, 1870.



Lithographed by Monsieur H. Delebecque, Director of the Mint at Bordeaux. *Imperf.*

- 1 c., bronze-green (shades); XXIV., III. (strip), 2.
 2 c., red-brown, brown-red (shades); XXII., II. (pair), 1.*
 4 c., grey (shades); XII.
 5 c., green (shades); XXI., IV. (2 pairs).
 10 c., bistre (shades); XXVI., II. (pair), 1, 1.*
 20 c., blue:

Type 1.—VIII., 2.

,, 2.—XXXI., VI. (3 pairs), 1.

,, 3.—XIV., 4 (block), 1.

30 c., brown (shades); XV.

40 c., orange (shades); XXVIII.

80 c., rose-carmine (shades); XVI.

Rouletted.

1 c., bronze-green; V., 2 (pair), 1.

2 c., red-brown; VI., IV. (block).

4 c., grey; V., 2 (pair).

5 c., green; V., 2 (pair), 1.

10 c., bistre, VI.

20 c., blue:

Type 2.—IV., 1.

,, 3.—II., 2.

30 c., brown; II., 1.

40 c., orange; VI.

80 c., rose-carmine; V.

Pin-perf.

1 c., bronze-green; II. (pair), I., 2.

2 c., red-brown; II. (pair).

4 c., grey; I.

5 c., green; I., 1.

10 c., bistre; I., 4.

20 c., blue:

Type 2.—1.

,, 3.—I., 1.

30 c., brown; I.

80 c., rose-carmine; 1.

Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

1 c., bronze-green; III., 2.

2 c., red-brown; 1., 2.

4 c., grey; II., 1.

5 c., green; III.

10 c., bistre; I., 2.

20 c., blue:

Type 2.—1.

,, 3.—II., 1, 1 (*percé en pointes*).

30 c., brown; I.

40 c., orange; I.

80 c., rose-carmine; II.

1 SEPTEMBER, 1871.

Printed from the old plates in Paris, and perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

15 c., bistre (shades); XII., 1.

25 c., blue (shades); VII., IV. (2 pairs).

Variety. Tête-bêche.

25 c., blue; II. (pair), 2 (pair).

Both these pairs are vertical.

DECEMBER, 1871.

The 10 c., of November, 1867, surcharged "10," in blue. Although prepared for use this stamp was never issued.

"10," in blue, on 10 c., bistre; II.

JUNE, 1872.

Printed from new plates prepared in Paris. Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

1 c., bronze-green; VIII.

2 c., brown; X.

4 c., grey; VII.

5 c., green; XIII., II. (pair).

1872.

Design of 1849, but with larger figures of value. Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

1872.

30 c., brown; VII., II. (pair).

80 c., rose-carmine; V., II. (pair).

15 JANUARY, 1873.

Type of 1849. Small figures. Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

10 c., bistre on rose; III.

Variety. Tête-bêche.

10 c., bistre on rose; III. (strip).

JUNE, 1874.

Type of 1849. Large figures of value. Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

15 c., bistre; IV., II., 1 (flaw on nose).

MARCH, 1875.

Same as last.

10 c., bistre on rose; III.

Error.

10 c. + 15 c. = II. (unsevered pair).

JUNE, 1876.



Two types. Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

(a) "N" of "INV" under "B" of "REPUBLIQUE."

(b) "N" " " " " "U" " "

* Overprinted diagonally B. BALLON in *sans-serif* capitals.
 P. R.

- Type (a).
 1 c., green; III.
 2 c., " II.
 4 c., " VI.
 5 c., " V.
 10 c., " III.
 15 c., grey-lilac; IV.
 20 c., brown; V.
 25 c., ultramarine; II.
 30 c., cinnamon; VIII.
 75 c., carmine; IV.
 1 fr., olive-green; V.
- Type (b).
 2 c., green; IV.
 5 c., " X., IV. (2 pairs).
 10 c., " II.
 15 c., grey-lilac; VII., I.
 25 c., ultramarine; V., IV. (block).
 25 c., blue; V.
 30 c., cinnamon; I.
- Forged perforation.
 20 c., brown; I.

1877-78.

Same type and perforation. Colours changed. Type (b) only except the 40 c.

- 1 c., black on *azure* (shades), (1 June, 1877); XIV.
 1 c., " *Prussian blue*; II., II. (pair).
 2 c., red-brown (shades), (May, 1877); XIX.
 3 c., ochre (Sept., 1878); VI.
 4 c., purple-brown (Sept., 1877); IX.
 10 c., black on *lilac* (Jan., 1877); XI.
 15 c., blue (Jan., 1878); XV., II. (pair).
 25 c., black on *deep red* (25 Oct., 1878); IV., II. (pair).
 35 c., brown on *yellow* (June, 1878); V.
 40 c., red, Type (a); VI.
 40 c., " " (b); II., 2 (colour changed).
 5 fr., lilac (1 June, 1877); VI.

Errors of perforation in which the stamps have been perforated diagonally.

- 2 c., red-brown; parts of 4 stamps making up the size of a pair.
 15 c., blue; parts of 4 stamps making up the size of one stamp.

Forgery passed through the post.

- 15 c., blue; I.

Same type and perf. Changes of colour.

- AUGUST, 1879.
 25 c., ochre-yellow (shades); XII.
 10 JUNE, 1880.
 3 c., drab; III., II. (pair).
 NOVEMBER, 1884.
 20 c., red on *green*; III.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.



- 1 JANUARY, 1859.
 Lithographed. Imperf.
 10 c., black; V., 3.
 1 JUNE, 1859.
 Typographed. Imperf.
 10 c., black; VIII., I. (rouletted), 2.
 1 JANUARY, 1863.
 Typographed. Imperf.
 15 c., black; VIII., 2.
 15 c., " (rouletted); III., II. (pair).
 15 c., " (perf. 13); I.
 15 c., " (" 14); I.

* This block is irregularly perforated. The sheet has been served to the comb-machine from the bottom, and in working up the sheet has missed the top row of the block.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

DURING the past three months we have Philately on the Continent. paid four visits to the Continent, and have had an opportunity of observing the steady advance in our hobby in various parts, embracing amongst others Paris and the South of France, from Nice to San Remo, and Northern and Central Germany; and our absence on the Continent must be our excuse for the omission of our usual budget in the last number of the *M. J.*

In the South of France, especially in the Riviera (or "The Littoral," as our French friends call it), we naturally gave but little time to Philately, our object during a fortnight's stay in that most delightful district being to get a rest and a change, and to leave stamps severely alone.

At Monaco we considerably surprised the employés by our demand for several thousand of the lower value stamps, and had to wait about an hour while the different values were hunted up and checked over about five times.

In the yearly statement of accounts issued to the shareholders of the Casino Company at Monte Carlo, there appears an item, "Loss on Monte Carlo Post Office £2000," the reason for which is not generally understood, but which is as follows:—

The late Prince Charles of Monaco consented to the establishment of a post office for the convenience of visitors, only upon condition that, if there were any loss, the Casino Company should make it good. French stamps were used, and the office was nearly paying its way, when Prince Albert "succeeded." Then he insisted upon having stamps of his own, and also that he should have the receipts, the Casino to continue to pay the expenses! This admirable arrangement—for the Prince—costs the Casino the sum of about £2000 per annum.

Our visit to Germany was purely for business, and embraced a good few of the more important Philatelic centres, such as Berlin, Leipzig, Frankfurt, Chemnitz, etc. etc., and we have had an opportunity of attending various Philatelic meetings and of comparing notes with a large number of the more prominent members of the trade in the Fatherland, and we can most truly report that one and all declare that business is in a most brisk and healthy condition, very different from what it is reported to have been in Germany during the year 1898.

Messrs. Senf Bros., of Leipzig, speak most hopefully of the business prospects of the year. Their annual catalogue has been exhausted three months earlier than usual, and owing to the great increase in their business in the last few months, they have had to considerably increase their staff.

In Berlin—where we stayed a week at that beautiful hotel, "The Bristol," on the Linden—we found a great demand for rare stamps; in fact, the market seemed to have been almost cleared out of really good things. While there we sold such rarities as the Moldavia 81 and 108 paras; the Reunion 15 and 30 cents; the red Mercury of Austria; both Cape errors, etc.; and in fact, speaking generally, we found both collectors and dealers far more anxious to purchase than on our previous visits.

In Berlin we found that the resignation of Mr. Carl Lindenberg from the Imperial Post Museum was generally regretted, and this is not to be wondered at when one considers that it is practically owing to the great labours and energy and the deep Philatelic knowledge of this gentleman that the Museum collection has been brought up

to its present proud position. Mr. Lindenberg's position was practically an honorary one, and he devoted a large amount of his time for many years to the completion and arrangement of the Philatelic treasures, amongst which we should like to draw attention to two things that struck us on our last visit to this Museum, the first being the completeness of the collection of German envelopes, and the second—and to our mind much more important matter—the success that Mr. Lindenberg has achieved in securing and placing under absolutely safe control the great bulk of the original dies, plates, etc., that were used to print the old German stamps and envelopes, thus rendering future reprints by unauthorised persons a matter of impossibility. At the time of going to press we do not hear that any other custodian has been appointed for the stamp division of the Museum. But the work of this department is apparently being carried on by Mr. F. Hennicke, who is a high functionary in the German Post Office; in other words, he is a "Geheimer Ober-Post Rath," or "a Chief Privy Councillor of the Post Office." Mr. Hennicke is the Curator or Trustee of the whole Museum, of which the stamp department is only a portion, and it is, of course, from this stamp department that Mr. Lindenberg has resigned. We doubt much whether the German Postal Authorities will succeed in finding another *Bacon* to replace Mr. Lindenberg. Time will, however, show.

In the stamp trade in Berlin there are immense numbers of dealers, but two men only are really prominent and hold good stocks of the rarer stamps, viz., Messrs. Kosack and Stock.

Mr. Philipp Kosack, with commendable energy, has moved from his old position in the Neue Königstrasse—a rather out-of-the-way position—and has taken a fine large shop in one of the most important streets in the city, and exactly opposite the Royal palace, facing, in fact, the bedroom of the Kaiser—who, by the way, may possibly renew his interest in stamps now that one, if not two, of his sons have started collecting. Mr. Kosack has a very good all-round stock, but makes a speciality of German envelopes. As he states, he likes to have things that are not found at the ordinary dealers', and so goes in for essays, proofs, fiscals, etc.; but probably his "Herzens-Liebe" are rare stamps, of which he has a very nice selection, and it is reported that he dreams about them every night.

Mr. Stock, who is well known to many Philatelists in England, has also moved into a house commanding fine views of the Thiergarten, and nearly as far out as Charlottenburg, in fact rather too far away to catch the trade of those collectors who are in the habit of calling on the dealers in the city during spare moments in the day.

In Leipzig we spent a morning at Messrs. Senf Bros.' large establishment, and had the advantage of a long talk over prices and business generally with our old friend Mr. Haas, who thinks highly of the future of the trade.

Another profitable afternoon was spent with Mr. Hugo Krötzsch, the editor and publisher of the premier Philatelic paper in Germany, the *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung*.

In Leipzig, after Messrs. Senf, the best stock of stamps is that held by Mr. Bernard Blauhuth, from whom we secured a good many things at reasonable prices, including a fine copy of the rare Saxon error.

Having a spare day while in Leipzig, we took the opportunity of running over to the important manufacturing town of Chemnitz to see our friend Mr. Paul Kohl, and spent a pleasant day, with himself and his able collaborators, Messrs. Diezmann and Uhlich. The firm of Paul Kohl has made wonderful strides in the stamp trade in the past three years, and is amongst the very first in Germany. He has a large and rapidly increasing business as publisher of blank

albums for Philatelists and of stamp catalogues, but his speciality is undoubtedly in the better class of postage stamps, and within a short period he has bought two fine collections, the one costing £3,000, and the other considerably over double that amount.

The next important town on our list was Frankfurt-on-the-Main, where we stayed for six days, and had the pleasure of meeting a number of old clients and friends. Owing to the kindness of our friend Mr. Adolf Rosenberg, we had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the Frankfurt Philatelic Society, which happened to be a rather lively affair. In Frankfurt the only dealer of any real importance is Mr. K. W. F. Schäfer, who has given up his "half cigar and half stamp" shop in a back street, and has taken a nice shop, devoted to stamps only, in the Kaiserstrasse—the best business street of the city. Mr. Schäfer reports a very brisk and good trade, and has his work cut out to secure sufficient good stamps for his numerous clients.

About three and a half hours' rail south of Frankfurt is the old town of Pforzheim, where we visited our old friend Mr. Carl Willadt, one of the leading German dealers, well known for the quality of his stamps. Mr. Willadt specialises in rarities, and holds a good stock.

Summing up the result of our visit to Germany, we say that the Stamp Trade is brisk and the demand for stamps is very great, while we were able to buy but very little in the way of stamps to improve our stock—a good sign in itself.

* * *

We are very pleased to announce that the second volume of the Postage Stamp Catalogue is published at last; in fact, during the first week about half of the

whole edition was sold out, the demand being much greater than usual. The new volume does not contain any local stamps, and is printed on a superior and thinner paper to that of the last edition. The thickness has therefore been materially reduced, being about half that of the old Part II. This will, we believe, be found a great advantage to those collectors who are in the habit of carrying catalogues about for reference or as want lists.

In order to keep the bulk of the present volume to the smallest possible limits we have omitted the general notices and the methods and terms of business, which are given in Part I. in English, French, German, and Spanish; but in order to meet the wishes of a very large number of clients in Portugal and the Portuguese-speaking States of South America we repeat all these notices in the Portuguese language, which will, we trust, be found of use to our Portuguese-speaking clients.

Naturally in a work of this kind there are a certain number of printer's or other errors. For instance, we have already noted one in Sweden. In the official stamps, perf. 14, the 4 öre, grey, unused, is priced 63.; the price, of course, should be 8s. 6d. We shall be very pleased to receive from our friends who use the Catalogue notes of any errors they may find or any suggestions for the improvement of a future edition. The greater part of the present Catalogue of Foreign Countries has been entirely rewritten, and many great improvements have been made. Amongst these we would draw attention to the following as the most important:—Holland and her Colonies have been thoroughly overhauled; the differences between the two types 1867 and 1868 issues are fully shown by enlarged illustrations of the numerals. The Unpaid Letter stamps are illustrated in the four types, and their perforations have been thoroughly worked out by a new plan for all the types. In Mexico the whole country has been rewritten on a new basis, in-

cluding only the most prominent varieties, and ignoring many small divisions of sets, which are only adopted by advanced specialists. We believe that the simplification of this country that we have made will make it much more comprehensible to the ordinary collector, and cause the stamps to be in more demand. In Portugal we have worked out very thoroughly the difference between the old and new papers and the many perforations, but we have had to deter to a future edition similar work that will in due course be done upon the Portuguese Colonial stamps.

* * *

The list of agents from whom our Catalogues may be obtained will be found on the back page of this *Journal*, or of course the Catalogue will be sent direct to any applicant on receipt of the necessary amount with instructions.

* * *

In the last number of our *Journal*, and also in our Catalogue, we advertised for **United States Periodicals**, sale a set of Periodicals from 1 c. to 100 last issue. dollars—12 varieties in all. A supply of these stamps was ordered from America and received in due course, and some of the stamps were sold before we found out that such sets contained reprints made for sale to collectors by the United States Government. The facts are set forth very clearly in the *American Journal of Philately*, published by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., in their issue for April. It will be remembered no doubt that the American Government decided to sell 50,000 of these sets at \$5 per set, and we, and no doubt many other dealers, presumed that they had this stock on hand. It seems, however, that they only had a sufficient number of stamps to make up 50,000 sets of the 1 c. to \$2, the balance on hand being as follows :

\$5	.	.	.	155	stamps.
\$10	.	.	.	11,640	"
\$20	.	.	.	8,780	"
\$50	.	.	.	16,245	"
\$100	.	.	.	7,685	"

It will therefore be seen at once that only 155 sets could possibly have contained *all* original stamps, and on examining ours we find that the 5, 10, 20, and \$100 are reprints. These stamps can be told by the difference in the gum, which is whiter than the originals, and also by the different tints of colour.

We had unfortunately sold a number of sets before the whole of these facts were in our possession, but considering the position we take up against reprints, which we do not knowingly sell, we think it right to at once publish the facts, and to give to any of our clients who have bought sets of these stamps from us for the sum of 30s. the opportunity of returning such sets and having the money refunded, which we will do immediately on receipt of the stamps, with the memorandum of the date on which they were sold by us, so that we may refer to the matter in question. Luckily the number of sets sold has been small, and their sale will be discontinued by us in the future. The only stamps that we shall supply will be undoubted originals of the old colour and old gum, prices of which will be announced in due course.

* * *

Greater Britain Exhibition, Earl's Court.

WE have much pleasure in informing our friends that at the request of the Directors of this Exhibition we have taken a stall, at which we shall show a fairly complete set of the stamps of the British Colonies, and at which we shall have on sale our various publications, Albums, Catalogues, etc., together with a fine lot of special Packets and Sets. Our goods will be shown in a very bright little room that has been fitted up by Messrs. F. Sage & Co., and will be found in the portion of the Exhibition called Old England, facing the Bijou Theatre, and next to the well-known Dairy Company, being the first stall on the left-hand side by the main way through Old England to the Great Wheel. We hope that during the summer months we may see many of our friends there who may happen to visit the Exhibition.

The Madrid Philatelic Club.

No doubt many of our readers will remember a paragraph which appeared in our January number under the heading "Notes from Madrid," exposing the doings of the club called the "Circulo Filatélico Matritense," which was communicated by a late member of that club who resigned in consequence of the doings of some of the chief men on its directorate.

We have now received from the Secretary, Señor Jorge Soto, a letter stating that our article has caused much trouble and indignation amongst the worthy and respectable members of that club, and he forwards us a long document which he requests us to publish, but which does not seem to be of the slightest interest, or to contain anything tending to clear the members of the directorate from the charges which have been made against them.

On the other hand, however, we have been making further inquiries into the doings of this club, and it seems that its officials are lending themselves to every kind of roguery for their own benefit (?), unknown to the private members, many of whom are in the first positions of society in Madrid. Señor Galvez, the proprietor of that excellent journal the *Madrid Filatélico*, has translated our remarks from the January number and published them in his paper, where no doubt they were read and digested by those who are most interested in the case. We will mention one or two transactions which have taken place in this club as examples of the practices in which its officers are indulging.

1. A gentleman with whom we are acquainted joined the club, and believing that he was dealing with honourable men commenced exchanging with these honest (!) directors a valuable lot of duplicates he had secured in his travels in various parts of the world. Unfortunately his knowledge of stamps was rather limited, and the result was that he has had palmed off upon him forged, faked, and washed stamps to the value of between £200 and £300, all Spanish and colonials.

2. One of the leading members of the directorate (whose name we know and will publish if necessary) went to another member of the club and showed him a block of four Spain, 1865, one real, green. The latter at once pointed out that the perforation was forged. The official candidly admitted this, and said that he had bought it for 10 pesetas, adding that he could get 20 pesetas for each of the four stamps in exchange abroad.

3. We should like to warn collectors in South America and South Africa who may have bought or exchanged stamps from so-called friends in Madrid belonging to this club to carefully examine their purchases, because we know that a large number of faked and forged stamps have been exported from Spain to that part of the world. We specially refer to stamps of Spain, Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico.

4. We should like to ask if the honourable member of the club who sold to another member a Philippine Isles stamp of 2 reales, surcharged 2 reales in red, after knowing that the surcharge was a fake, still belongs to the club? An answer to this question would be of some little interest to us. We defer further remarks till later on, to see what reply the club will make.

We sincerely hope that the respectable and honourable members of this club will institute an inquiry into the conduct and actions of the official members, and we are quite sure they will discover sufficient to compel them to disassociate themselves from such a gang.

* * *

Plumridge v. Hilckes.

In the Lord Mayor's Court on Monday, April 24th, the case of "*Plumridge v. Hilckes*. Harry Hilckes and Co. (Ltd.)" was called on for hearing before the Common Serjeant (Sir Forrest Fulton, Q.C.) and a jury. Mr. Lever announced that a settlement had been come to between the parties. By consent of the defendants he would take judgment for the plaintiff for £73 17s., the amount claimed, and costs; the sum of £23 17s. and costs to be paid before the following Saturday, and the balance, £50, on or before May 13th next. The Common Serjeant said it would be necessary to prove the consent in writing. Thereupon Mr. A. Creeke was called, and said he was solicitor to the defendant company. He put in a written consent to the terms stated, which he said was signed by the managing director of the defendant company, who was well known to him. Judgment was accordingly entered for the plaintiff for £73 17s.

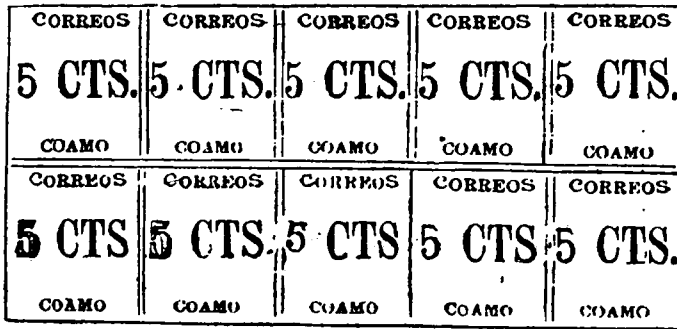
COAMO, PUERTO RICO.

PROVISIONALS, 1898.

(From *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*.)

THE issue of the Coamo-Puerto Rico Provisional Stamp was one of the interesting historical incidents connected with the late Spanish-American War. These stamps were issued on or about August 13th, 1898, and continued in use until about September 4th, 1898. It was an emergency issue, required for postage purposes, and prepared with no thought of speculation; the philatelic value and interest now attached to the stamps is a complete revelation to the officials who produced them. Coamo, at the time the stamps were issued, was occupied by the American Army under General James H. Wilson. The General authorised and instructed the Mayor to open up new postal communications, as the Spanish postal service had been abandoned upon the approach of the army.

Sr. Florencio Santiago, a merchant and member of the house of Santiago Hermanos, was the Mayor of Coamo. In establishing this provisional postal system the Mayor was acting upon the instructions of the highest authority, that of the commanding military officer, and this postal service was simply a forerunner of the U.S. Military P.O.



that now exists in Puerto Rico. The Mayor was authorised to charge 5 centavos for each letter as a means of defraying the expenses and for the payment of the carriers. No stamps being available for the purposes of the post, the local printing office of the town of Coamo was instructed to prepare stamps suitable for the emergency.

As a check upon the printer, and to further prove the validity of the issue, the Mayor caused a rubber stamp impression of his name, "F. Santiago," to be placed across every two stamps. The stamps were type-set, printed with ordinary black ink upon white wove paper, imperforate, gummed in a primitive manner, with a preparation unevenly applied and of a brownish colour. The gum on some of the stamps where, it was applied too thickly discoloured the paper in some places, making brownish spots. The rubber stamp impression is in ordinary violet rubber-stamp ink. Each stamp in the sheet is slightly different, as is usually the case when stamps are type-set.

There were four kinds of type used to produce the numerals "5," they have been classified as Types I., II., III., and IV., there being four of the first, three of the second, two of the third, and one of the fourth in each sheet of ten stamps.

These stamps were in use on all mail matter handled by the Coamo postal service for about two weeks, when the regular U.S. stamps succeeded them.

The first information to the philatelic world as to the existence of these stamps came to the great Paris dealer,

Arthur Maury, from a correspondent in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. This correspondent stated the fact of provisional stamps being in use at Coamo, and this information was published in the September number of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

After the use of the stamps had been discontinued Mr. A. O. Tittmann, an American gentleman and a stamp collector, who has lived long abroad, heard of their existence while in Ponce. He was shown a copy that had been postally used, and was in the hands of an American soldier, who valued it highly as a curiosity. Mr. Tittmann went to Coamo on a tour of discovery, and secured for a merely nominal amount the few remaining stamps from the Mayor, by whom they were issued. The circumstances attendant upon the purchase, and the price paid, preclude the possibility of the Mayor having attached any particular value to the stamps.

When these stamps first appeared in New York they were naturally viewed askance by the stamp fraternity, and even doubted by some. But now their philatelic value has been clearly established, and there is no question as to their legitimate character.

Mr. J. M. Andreini, a very well and favourably-known philatelist, who is also a partner in a prominent Wall Street banking-house that has connections in the Spanish West

Indies, took the matter up and went into it thoroughly. Although Mr. Andreini was a doubter when he commenced, his researches changed his views, and at the conclusion of a full report read before the Philatelic Society of New York, at their meeting, January 19th, 1899, he says:—

"My conclusion is that the Coamo provisional stamp was issued for legitimate purposes and served such purposes as an emergency stamp. I believe, therefore, that it is entitled to some consideration at the hands of collectors, not only as an emergency issue, but as an interesting historical relic."

Mr. Andreini's collection of documents on this subject includes autograph letters confirming the facts given above from General James H. Wilson, Mayor F. Santiago, and other responsible parties in Puerto Rico.

The Coamo provisional is destined to rank as a rarity, if the limited number available for collectors is considered. Mr. A. O. Tittmann, who secured the remainders, placed all he had for sale (258 copies) in the hands of C. H. Mekeel, of St. Louis. Ten complete sheets were set aside for sale intact, and seventeen sets of the four types will not be broken; this disposes of 168 of the stamps, leaving only 90 single copies for general sale. These consist of the following:—

46 copies of Type I.
31 copies of Type II.
13 copies of Type III.

While it is certain that reprints or counterfeits could not be made to deceive an expert, yet to protect those who have not studied the stamps carefully they will be initialled and guaranteed, and a record will be kept of the purchasers.

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.

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.

THE fourth meeting of the season was held at Effingham House, on the 9th December, 1898.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Miss. Tullis announcing her desire to resign her membership, and the resignation was directed to be accepted with regret.

Mr. Ehrenbach produced for inspection of members a *bleu-bleu* pair of the 1d., rose, embossed stamp of Natal, which apparently has not before been chronicled in this condition, and also a fine pair of the 9d. stamp of the same issue.

Major Evans showed a printed copy of resolutions of the United States Senate passed in June, 1840, in reference to the introduction of postage stamps, containing a notice as to the issue of stamps in England, with an interesting sketch of the Mulready cover, and a representation of the 1d. adhesive stamp attached.

The receipt from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, of a copy of the first part of their new Catalogue, for the Society's library, was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Ehrenbach then read a short paper on the 1866-72 issues of Uruguay—the large-figure issues—in which he gave full particulars of the varieties and errors to be found, explaining in detail the various printings of all the values, and illustrating his remarks by a fine series of the stamps taken from his own collection, including several entire sheets of some of them.

Mr. Frentzel gave a display of rarities and curiosities in his collection of the stamps of Mexico. Most of the principal rarities were included in the display, and amongst the fine selection shown were stamps doubly surcharged in Roman and Gothic letters in the issue of 1856; errors of colour and a page of fractional stamps of the 1861 issue; rare surcharges and used imperforate stamps of the issue of 1863-64; errors of cancellation and other rarities in the "Eagle" stamps; errors of colour and essays of the Maximilian stamps of 1866; the 4 reales of 1867 on blue, and on so-called "sugar" paper; Campeche, Chiapas, and other rare locals of 1869, including perforated Guadalajara stamps on laid and quadrillé paper; errors of colour and watermarked stamps of the 1872 issue; a sheet showing the stamps of 1874 with the number and date separated, and coloured surcharges in this and the 1879 issues; errors of colour and imperforate stamps, and others with names of towns in the 1884 issue, and proofs and errors of the latter issues. Amongst other interesting matters referred to by Mr. Frentzel was that of the possible existence of varieties of types in the early issues, a question which appears to be deserving of careful investigation.

THE fifth meeting was held on the 30th December.

The Secretary having reported the death of Mr. Pearson Hill, it was resolved, on the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Bacon, "That the members of the Philatelic Society, London, have heard with very great regret of the death of their esteemed fellow-member Mr. Pearson Hill, and desire to express their sincere sympathy with his family in their affliction."

Letters were read from Mr. J. C. Potter, the Rev. Neville Borton, Mr. J. N. Mostyn, and Mr. T. Dorman, announcing

their desire to resign their membership, and the resignations were directed to be accepted with regret.

The receipt from Mr. Gordon Smith of some interesting "franks" for the Society's collection was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. J. W. Mercer, proposed by Mr. T. Girtin, and seconded by the Secretary, was elected a member of the Society.

The special business of the evening consisted of a display of the stamps of Hong Kong by Mr. Hausburg, and in his absence abroad the stamps were shown and explained by Mr. Gordon Smith. Mr. Hausburg's complete collection of the issues of this colony, consisting entirely of unused stamps in perfect condition, was much admired by the members present.

THE sixth meeting was held on the 6th January. The Secretary read letters from Mr. B. Crowder and Mr. E. Collett resigning membership of the Society, and the resignations were directed to be accepted with regret.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell read a paper entitled "Behind the Scenes," in which he dealt with questions of catalogue values, auctions, and the collector-dealer. He traced the rise and fall of values and the genesis of recent inflation, related some amusing incidents concerning auctions, and dealt humorously with the collector-dealer. In the discussion which followed members contributed many interesting and amusing anecdotes on the topics included in the paper.

From *The London Philatelist*.

SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.

Six applications for membership were received during the past month, four of which were accepted. Members of the principal foreign clubs are invited to send selections, and British buyers sending good references will always be welcomed. For copy of rules and full information apply to the Secretary, H. A. SLADE, Ingleside, St. Albans.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. W.—Stamps of Tobago, Type 1, on Crown and CA paper, are fiscals, not postage stamps. The stamps of Type 1 were at first used for both purposes, but only until those of Type 2 were issued.

O. F.—We believe that the African Colonies you mention adopted the 2½d. rate in 1890 or 1891, except Gambia, which seems to have issued a 2½d. stamp in 1886.

A. C. H.—We should suppose that both of your stamps have become discoloured in some way, but we could give you a better opinion on the subject if you would let us see them.

W. J. F.—We have never seen Cape of Good Hope No. 38 surcharged "Fonr" instead of "Four," but the surcharge is often very indistinct and the letters clogged with ink, so that the "u" becomes very like "n."

W. H. B.—Turkey, Type 5. We only know of the 10 paras with the overprint "slightly altered," but other values may exist. There are also forgeries of the highest value.

C. F. M.—The corner of an envelope, of which you send us a sketch, is not, we think, of any philatelic interest. It only bears the facsimile of the signature of some official who is entitled to "frank" official letters.

A. H. G.—Your blue ½ a. stamp of current type has no doubt been in contact with some acid, which has changed the colour.

A MITE.—The article you refer to, in *The Ph. J. of India*, is on the subject of the 8 pies "Service" stamp, the object of which was not fully understood. The unsurcharged stamp was, as you state, used upon Soldiers' and Sailors' letters. If you will look again at the February number of that Journal, you will see that it was the 1897 issue of Bundi that is stated to have been printed in June and July of that year, not the 1896 issue, which consisted, we believe, of ½ anna stamps only.

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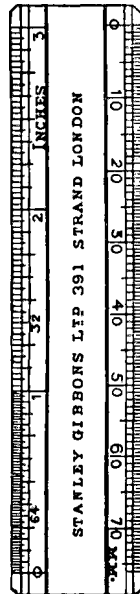
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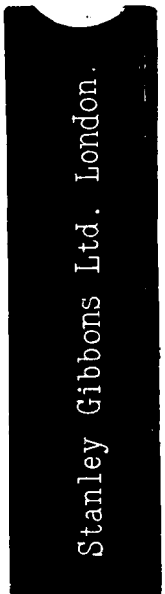
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. IX.

MAY 31, 1899.

No. 107.

EDITORIAL.

RHILATELY cannot perhaps be considered one of the exact sciences from any point of view—indeed, there are some incorrigible Philistines who deny that it is a science at all—and we confess that when the principal desire of philatelists appears to be the wish to ascertain the exact money value of each and all of their stamps, the scientific side of the pursuit is apt to be lost to view, leaving nothing but the more sordid aspect. It is, of course, hopeless to look for the return of the days of primitive innocence and prairie values, but we need not have the pounds, shillings, and pence question always before us.

Rarity and Prices.

One of the latest, and not the least hopeless, of the suggestions that we have recently seen put forward for ascertaining the proper prices for stamps, is that they should be fixed in accordance with the numbers known to have been issued of the various stamps to be compared. Ascertain the exact numbers printed, we are told, and the relative values can be fixed mechanically. But there are a few other circumstances to be taken into account. In the first place our good friends must remember that it is not *supply* alone that regulates prices in any market; *demand* has something to do with the matter also. We know of more than one stamp, as distinct and recognisable varieties as the famous "Post Office" Mauritius, and twice as rare, but if one of them came into the market would it fetch a thousand pounds? We doubt whether it would fetch a thousand pence! But in any case the numbers *printed* afford little guidance. What we want to know is how many are in the market, or in existence. For instance, are we to place those same "Post Office" Mauritius stamps, of which in all probability 95 per cent. have disappeared absolutely, past all hope of recall, on the same level with some mushroom issue of surcharged fragments in, say, the Oil Rivers Protectorate, of which 95 per cent. went into the hands of enthusiastic philatelists? Again, are we to compare an issue of 100,000 specimens in one of our smaller colonies with an issue of that number

in Great Britain, France, Germany, or the United States? In one of these countries 100,000 adhesives of the value of a penny, or thereabouts, would be far less than the supply of a single day, and the whole number might be swallowed up without a single collector ever seeing one; in the colonial Post Office the same number would last for months, and every dealer would have an opportunity of obtaining a supply. Statistics are of very little practical use; it has even happened that, in the case of a stamp which was very difficult to obtain, and had perhaps ceased to be commonly sought after for that reason, a few copies coming into the market have actually caused a rise in the price, from the stamp becoming obtainable and thus more marketable.

After all, the old adage still holds good :

"The proper price of anything
Is just as much as it will bring."

And that "proper price" will vary with the varying circumstances of each purchase and sale.

* * *

Circular to the history of any specimens
Cashmeres. of Dies I. of the Half Anna and
One Anna stamps, of the first

issue of Jummo, has, we are sorry to say, met with absolutely no response; we are therefore without any evidence either to prove or to disprove the very serious allegations against the character of these varieties that have been brought by some of our friends in India, who have made the stamps of this State a special study. We think it only right, however, to lay the matter before our readers without further delay, so that they may understand, as far as we can explain it to them, the present state of the case, and may be warned that the position of these types is doubtful, to say the least of it.

It is a matter of common knowledge that, for many years past, two distinct types of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 1 anna stamps of the series in question have been recognised by collectors; both types of each value were believed to be equally genuine, and one type of each (the one whose authenticity is now called in question) is of very considerable rarity. At what precise date impressions of these

particular types first came into the hands of collectors we have not been able to ascertain, and this is one of the difficult points in the case; but it is certain that the fact that there were two types of the 1 anna (then supposed to be the 4 annas stamp) was noticed by Mr. Pemberton as early as 1872, in examining the collection of Dr. Legrand, and the latter showed, in a paper read before the Société Française de Timbrologie, in December, 1875, that there were also two types of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna. No one seems to have had any doubt as to the genuineness of these types; it was not by any means improbable that two types or more might exist—seeing the number of types of the rectangular stamps that were known. Both types were printed upon the native paper, and we have no real doubt that both types came from India; and finally, the few people who were able to read the characters upon the stamps seem to have found those upon one type as easy to read as those upon the other. In point of fact Dr. Legrand, in his paper of November and December, 1875, treated these Dies I. of the two values and the single die of the third value as one (the original) series, and actually thought it necessary to refer to post-marked specimens of Dies II. to prove that the latter had really been in use, and apparently at as early a date as the Dies I. Thus the case has remained all these years; there was, as we have stated, no improbability in the theory of two types of two of the values, and indeed since we have known that these were the two lower values the theory has been all the more probable. It is evident that Dr. Legrand considered that Dies I. were in use at least as early as Dies II., and when it was found that all the recent importations of those two values were impressions of Dies II., while impressions of Dies I. remained extremely scarce, it became natural to suppose that these were the first issue, and that second dies had been made to supply the increased demand. We had no specimens on original envelopes, with dated postmarks, to guide us in those days; it appeared to be certain that Dies I. were of early date, and, as we said, Dr. Legrand desired to show that Dies II. were also early and were not new dies, made after Dies I. had been lost or destroyed and solely for philatelic purposes. For we believe there can be no doubt that the circular stamps were practically obsolete and superseded by the rectangular as early as 1869, and it is more than probable that, although they must have again been in fairly common use later, their reissue was due to the constant demand for them by collectors and dealers. Thus we see that, far from there being any suspicion as to the Dies I., the question was rather whether the Dies II., impressions of which

were coming over in some profusion, were not of doubtful originality.

Within the last few years the stamps of Cashmere have been pretty closely studied on the spot, and it is only within the last few years that they have thus been studied, under circumstances which afforded collectors opportunities of learning something more than could be gathered from the importations, mostly of unused copies, which had alone been at the disposal of European philatelists. Foremost amongst those students in India has been Mr. D. P. Masson, C.I.E., to whose indefatigable researches collectors of the stamps of the Native States of India owe a vast amount of information, the importance of which is not yet fully understood over here. It was soon shown that Dies II. were in use at a very early date in the period of Cashmere issues, and it appeared that if there were two genuine types the order usually assigned to them should be reversed. But this was not altogether a new thing. European authorities had no wish to dispute this; we personally looked upon them as contemporaries, and were rather inclined to suppose that the engraved blocks which had produced Dies I. had disappeared during the few years, 1869 to 1872 or later, when the circular stamps were out of use, and that this would account for the rarity of those types. Next, Mr. Masson's suspicions were aroused by the fact that he could find no impressions at all of these dies, amongst the large numbers of used circular stamps that he had unearthed, many of them on letters of early date and covering the whole period when these stamps should have been in use. Finally, an examination of the full-sized illustrations given in our publishers' new Catalogue, and of one or two specimens of the stamps themselves sent out from England, convinced him that these types could not be genuine, as the characters upon them were not correct, some of them being altogether meaningless; and this opinion has been fully confirmed by high native authorities in Cashmere, who were amused at the idea that such stamps would have been allowed to pass by any of their post office clerks.

But now people are beginning to ask the question, If these impressions are really forgeries, how is it that they have been accepted as genuine for nearly thirty years, and that no one has even suspected their character until now? Well, we must ask our more learned friends, who, if their discovery is proved to be correct, have every reason to be proud of it, to remember the disadvantages under which we have laboured all this time. We believe that we are right in saying that, with the exception of Dr. Legrand, not a single

philatelist who had closely studied these stamps was able himself to read the inscriptions upon them; and even Dr. Legrand seems to have studied Oriental languages and alphabets principally in the light of the stamps themselves, and therefore was not in a position to criticise the drawing of the characters, or to decide whether the peculiarities which are said to exist in the Dies I. were due to carelessness on the part of the draughtsman and engraver, or were such as to indicate absolute ignorance of the language employed. As we have already stated, we have little doubt that these things came from India. Mr. Pemberton, a man by no means prone to accept varieties whose source was in any way suspicious, obtained a few of them; a dealer in Paris used to get them also, and no doubt they came to other dealers. This was probably during the interval when the circular stamps were unobtainable in Cashmere itself, and we can only suppose that these forgeries (if forgeries they be) were engraved by someone who either could not read the inscriptions or only had a bad impression to copy from. Until we know exactly where they were made we cannot positively affirm that they were not made in Europe, but we are strongly of opinion that their birthplace was nearer the home of the genuine stamps; the fact that all of them are on the *native* paper, and most of them upon paper which very closely resembles that upon which the earliest impressions of the undoubtedly genuine stamps are found, seems to be proof of their Oriental origin. On the whole, the evidence against the Dies I. is very strong, and far outweighs anything that we are able to find in their favour; but it would be more satisfactory to know the true history of these doubtful types, and one of the most curious facts in the whole case is that there is a strong family likeness between these Dies I. and the genuine die of the 4 annas (so much so that the three have always been classed together), whilst, nevertheless, the supposed forger did not reproduce the *value* from which he appears to have copied his designs.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

PART I.

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.

Great Britain.—A correspondent has very kindly sent us a specimen of the current Telegraph form, with the date of printing omitted at foot, stamped with Die 45 of the 6d.

Tel. Form. A1. 196. Perf. No date. 6d., Die 45.

Barbados.—At the last moment we have received from the Secretary of the Barbados Philatelic Society specimens of a new value, 2d., of the 1892 type. It is in the same colours as the 2s. 6d., which value, as well as the 10d., are to be withdrawn, owing to the new Imperial rates. The plate of the Jubilee issue is to be destroyed, and supplies of some of the values are, we learn, already nearly exhausted.

Adhesive. 2d., blue-black and orange.

British Guiana.—We give illustrations showing the two surcharged adhesives recently chronicled.



Canada.—It seems only too likely that there may be other varieties of the surcharges upon the envelopes and letter cards, besides those which we have already described. Mr. D. A. King sends us the earlier type of letter card, with variety *b* of the surcharge in *violet*; also the current type of the card, with a much thicker figure and letter in *black*, the difference in size being such that it seems hardly possible that this can only be a very heavily inked impression, but we abstain for the present from formally listing it.

Letter Card. 2 c., in *violet*, on 3 c., red on *blue* (1893).

We are getting a little sick of Canadian Philately, but the extracts we give below from the official report of debates in the House of Commons at Ottawa may be of interest in connection with the recent speculations in envelopes. We may add that other portions of the report, on the subject of the action of Mr. Mulock towards those of his subordinates who have the misfortune to differ with him politically, seem to indicate that the department is conducted on the most unsatisfactory system from every point of view.

"ISSUE OF STAMPED ENVELOPES.

"Mr. Hughes asked: 1. When will the present 2 cent purple stamped envelope cease to be issued, and the red issued in its place? 2. How many 2 cent purple envelopes were issued, and how many distributed? At what offices were they distributed, how many at each office? Are there any more to be distributed, and if so, where will they be distributed? 3. Is it the intention of the Government to issue an entire new set of stamped envelopes to replace those at present in use? If so, when? 4. Is it the intention of the Government to issue a 4 cent and 7 cent stamp?

"The Postmaster-General (Mr. Mulock): The issue of 2 cent purple stamp envelopes ceased when the supply thereof in the department became exhausted, the last issue having been made on the 7th January, 1899. The subsequent issue of 2 cent stamped envelopes was in red, in accordance with the recommendation of the Postal Convention. The Government has come to no conclusion as to whether a 4 cent or a 7 cent stamp will be issued. The schedule hereto annexed shows the names of the post offices supplied with such purple stamp envelopes and the respective quantities so supplied them.

"List of post offices to which 2 c. purple envelopes were issued, and the quantity in each case.

Post Office.	Quantity.	Post Office.	Quantity.
Belleville, Ont.	500	Sherbrooke, Que.	500
St. Catharine's, Ont.	500	Montreal, Que.	1000
Toronto, Ont.	2000	Rigaud, Que.	100
Corinth, Ont.	100	Maitland, N.S.	100
Haliburton, Ont.	100	Truro, N.S.	100
Mount Albert, Ont.	100	Yarmouth, N.S.	100
Tamworth, Ont.	500	Andover, N.B.	200
Hagersville, Ont.	100	Centreville, N.B.	100
Hamilton, Ont.	500	Shoal Lake, Man.	100
Loring, Ont.	100	Winnipeg, Man.	2000
Newton, Ont.	100	New Westminster, B.C.	100
Ottawa, Ont.	700	Greenwood, B.C.	200
St. Casimir, Que.	100		

"GREEN STAMPED ENVELOPES.

"Mr. Hughes asked: 1. Who was the purchaser of several thousand 2 c. green stamped envelopes in Toronto just previous to the issue of the 2 c. purple envelope? 2. How many 2 c. purple stamped envelopes were issued in Toronto? 3. When were they issued? 4. Who purchased them? 5. When were they sent to Toronto? 6. Is the Government aware that secret information anent the issue of 2 c. purple stamped envelopes and the quantity of 2 c. green stamped envelopes in stock in Toronto was obtained? 7. Is the Government aware that the person who cornered the 2 c. purple stamp stock sold them as high as 50 c. each, and they are now going as high as \$1 in places? 8. Was the issue of the 2 c. purple stamped envelopes done by mistake? 9. Are there any 2 c. purple stamped envelopes now in stock? 10. Is it the intention of the Government to issue any more 2 c. purple stamped envelopes? 11. Will that issue, if any such be made, take place before the person who cornered the Toronto lot disposes of his lot?

"The Postmaster-General (Mr. Mulock): I would state that I think this question is open to objection, inasmuch as it is suggestive of a supposed state of facts which may or may not exist. However, I have endeavoured to answer the question as substantially as possible. 1. The department has no information whatever of the matter referred to in the first question. 2. Two thousand. 3. On the 4th January, 1899. 4. The department has no knowledge whatever as to who purchased them, or in what quantities, or how many purchasers there were. The envelopes were, no doubt, sold in the Toronto Post Office in the usual way. 5. On the 4th January, 1899. 6. The Government is not aware that any such information was given, and the head of the Stamp Branch, which has entire charge of the distribution of stamps and stamped envelopes, states that he is fully assured that no such information was given. But if the hon. gentleman has any reason to think otherwise, and will communicate the same to the department, the fullest inquiry will be made into the matter. 7. The Government has no knowledge whatever as to whether or not any persons 'cornered' such envelopes, or on what terms any purchaser may have disposed of them. 8. There was no mistake whatever made in the issue of said envelopes, but, on the contrary, the issue took place in the ordinary course of business, and was made on requisitions in the usual way, coming from postmasters. 9. No. 10. No. 11. This question is covered by the previous answers."

Ceylon.—We have received four more values, required no doubt more or less to meet the recent changes in rates. The 6 c. and 75 c. are of Types 26 and 38 respectively, with value in the second colour given in the list; for the two others the old 2 r. 50 c. plate is again brought into use, with the new value overprinted in *black*, as in the case of the 1 r. 12 c. The two large stamps have the Crown and CC, the smaller ones the Crown and CA watermark, and all are perf. 14.

Adhesives. 6 c., rose and black.
75 c., black and red-brown.
1 r. 50 c., slate and black.
2 r. 25 c., yellow "

Hong Kong.—Our attention has been drawn to the fact, which should, perhaps, have been noted in the Catalogue, that the later impressions of the 2 dollars fiscal stamp are perf. 14, the earlier ones being perf. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$. Thus Nos. 101 and 108 in the current edition are perf. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$, and Nos. 102 and 109 are perf. 14.

India.—A correspondent in Ceylon tells us that he has received a new $\frac{1}{4}$ a. card, with arms in the left upper corner and stamp in the right, and the heading INDIA POST CARD between the two, followed by the usual instruction. The colour is not stated.

Bundi.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the current setting of the 1 rupee on *blue wove* paper, instead of *laid*.

Adhesive. 1 rupee, yellow on *blue wove*.

Las Bela.—Messrs. Alfred Smith and Son have kindly shown us a sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on *pale blue*, which contains 25 stamps, five rows of five instead of five rows of four. This is no doubt a new edition, but whether it is so

new (we believe the stamps of this State are obsolete) as to be termed a reprint we cannot say. We can, in any case, find no difference, either in the impression or in the paper, to distinguish single copies from those of the previous printing.

Nepaul.—We give an illustration of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp chronicled in March.



New Zealand.—The *Australian Philatelist* reports that an entire sheet of 120 of the current ad. has been found imperforate vertically; also that two sheets of the 3d. exist printed on both sides. The latter curiosities are stated to be held by the Postal authorities. We would suggest that waste paper of this kind should be consigned to the office stove, under strict supervision.

Seychelles.—We have seen the "18 CENTS" on 45 c. with two very distinct impressions of the surcharge, partly overlapping. A strip of three copies thus doubly blessed was used on an envelope dated Jan. 27, 1897.

Adhesive. 18 c. on 45 c., brown and carmine; double surcharge.

Straits Settlements.—Rumours of various fresh varieties are reported in *Le T.-P.* A 3 c. on the 1 c., green, Type 35; a 3 c., brown, of the same type, and the 8 c., blue, doubly surcharged "4 cents"—this might almost restore the original value!

Adhesives. 3 c. in black, on 1 c., green.
3 c., brown.
4 c. on 8 c., blue; double surcharge.

We give an illustration of the stamp described last month.



Negri Sembilan.—We have received the 1 c., of 1892, and the 3 c. of the current type, surcharged "Four cents," across the centre and with a bar across the original value, in *black*. We are also shown the 8 c. overprinted "Four cents." in *red*, as well as in *black*. A very few copies are stated to have been surcharged in *red* experimentally, and then, unfortunately, received the impression in *black*, instead of being consigned to the waste-paper basket.

Adhesives. 4 c. on 1 c., green.
4 c. on 3 c., lilac and carmine.
4 c., in red and black, on 8 c., lilac and ultramarine.

Pahang.—We have received the 8 c. of Perak, surcharged "Pahang—Four cents," in two lines, in *black*, with bars across the top and bottom of the stamp, to cancel the original value and name.

Adhesive. 4 c. on 8 c., lilac and ultramarine.

Perak.—The *A. J. of Ph.* reports that the 8 c. of this state has also been surcharged "Four cents," without any addition, and that a 15 c. stamp of the current type has been issued.

Adhesives. 4 c. on 8 c., lilac and ultramarine.
15 c., green and orange.

Tasmania.—We have received a new 10d. stamp for this colony; it is of Type 12 in the Catalogue, but with the value on a white ground. Watermark Type 8; perf. 14. *Adhesive.* 10d., lake and deep green.

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—We have a new article of Postal stationery from this republic, consisting of a sheet of white paper, 260 x 240 mm. (inclusive of the flap, which is pointed and gummed), with rouletted lines indicating the method of folding it into a letter 145 x 95 mm. It then shows the embossed stamp of current type in the right upper corner, with the heading "MEMORANDUM POSTAL," at the left of it, all in colour. On the inside are lines for the communication, in *blue*.

Letter Sheet. 5 c., vermilion on *white wove*.

Austria.—*Le T.-P.* adds a reply paid card to the list of stationery for the Prague Pneumatic Post.

Post Card. 10+10 kr., blue on *blue*.

Brazil.—We have some more copies of the "100" on 50 reis, orange-yellow stamps, with the handstamped sur-

charge which we mentioned last month; the figure "1" of the overprint is slightly different in shape from that of the type-set surcharge, the sloping upper serif starting from the top of the body of the figure instead of being partly joined to the side of it. The surcharge seems also to be uniformly in a paler shade than before. Some 5,200 only are said to have been produced, and these were all snapped up by friends of the Post Office officials!

Le T.-P. adds that there is a variety in the type of the surcharge of the "500" on 300 reis, *rose-red*. The numerals "500" are rather larger in both directions, the figures "8" of the date are taller and the "9" wider. The same authority chronicles the 10 reis, perf. 6, and we have received the 100 reis with the same perforation.

Adhesives. 10 r., blue and rose; perf. 6.
100 r., black "

China.—*Wei-Hai-Wei*.—We have been shown two new stamps for this post, which has, we understand, since been absorbed by the Imperial Chinese office, and the local issues are therefore all obsolete. The stamps before us bear a large numeral on a solid diamond-shaped ground, in the centre, enclosed in an upright rectangular frame of two plain lines. In the corners are "LKT" (*Liu-Kung-Tao*) on upper left, "C" (*Chifu*) on upper right, and "C" "P" (*Courier Post*) below. The paper is thin white wove.

Adhesives. 2 (c.), red; perf. 11.
5 (c.), green "

We gather that, as we had suggested, the circular portion of the design of the previous issue was handstamped, and the value and letters "C" and "P" added in manuscript.

Colombia.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 10 c. stamp chronicled last month.

We have received the Bogota stamp in the type of 1896, perf. 13½, instead of 12.

Adhesive. ½ c., black; perf. 13½.

Costa Rica.—We are shown a vertical pair of the 2 c., *carmine*, stamps of 1883, with the "OFFICIAL" surcharge, Type 5, the lower stamp showing the error "OFICAL." Mons. Moens catalogues this error on the 5 c. and 40 c., but it does not appear to be known on the 2 c.



Ecuador.—Mr. W. Morley tells us that he has found the 5 c., *green*, of 1894, perf. 14, instead of 11½.

The profits arising from the sale of surcharged varieties, &c., have at last enabled this republic to indulge in a rather artistically engraved bicoloured stamp, which is probably the commencement of a new issue. In the centre is a portrait of a black gentleman (or perhaps we should say a portrait of a gentleman in black), whose name is given beneath as "MONTALVO"; this is surrounded by a fancy oval frame, with "CORREOS" in the centre at top, surmounted by an arched label inscribed "REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR"; all enclosed in a rectangle, with numerals in the upper spandrels, and value in words on a label at foot. The excellence of the engraving and the irregularity of the perforation lead us to suppose that this is the work of Messrs. Waterlow.

Adhesive. 5 c., black and carmine; perf. 14½ x 15.

Guatemala.—The *I. B. J.* reports that the long fiscal 1 c. stamp of last year has been surcharged for postal use, as shown in the accompanying illustration, without any change in the value.

Postal Fiscal. 1 c., pink; black surcharge.

The A. J. of Ph. repeats the report, current twelve months ago, of a variety of the surcharge shown in Type 28 in the new Catalogue, with a large figure "1" at each side of the overprint there given. We suppose it is all right.



Hawaii.—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the following values have appeared in new collurs in addition to the 2 c. already announced.

Adhesives. 1 c., green.
5 c., blue.
10 c., brown.

Holland.—*Curaçao*.—We have at last received the 20 c. Unpaid Letter stamp, in the current type, which was chronicled as long ago as January, 1897. The frame is in variety I.

Honduras.—*Le Collectionneur de T.-P.* states that there is a 3 c. card of the same design as the 2 c. recently issued, and doubtless a double card of corresponding value.

Post Cards. 3 c., olive on green.
3+3 c. " " (1).

The A. J. of Ph. tells us that the stamps of which that journal gave an illustration in December (reproduced in our January number) are fiscals, some of which, however, appear to have passed for postage.

Japan.—We have received three more values of the type of the new 2 sen and 4 sen.

Adhesives. 5 rin, grey; perf. 11½ (nearly).
1 sen, brown " 12.
3 " lake " 12.

Liberia.—We find that there are two distinct shades of the 20 c. stamp of 1897. The earlier one is a dull brick-red tint; specimens received later are in a much warmer colour, almost approaching orange-red.

Mexico.—We have received the two cards chronicled last month, also the two double cards of the same values and formula; we are informed that all of these were manufactured locally, and they consequently differ in all the details from those supplied by Messrs. McCorquodale & Co. We have the single cards of the latter also, impressed with the new values, which evidently imply a recent reduction in the rates. The inscriptions on the locally made cards occupy more space than those on the London printed, the arched heading measuring 80 mm. across at foot instead of 75 mm. We have also the Letter Card (or Letter Sheet) with a 2 c. stamp replacing the 4 c.

The complete list is as follows:—

	<i>Post Cards.</i>	
1 c.,	green (URBANO); formula in ultramarine; London print.	
1 c.,	" (") " " dull blue; local "	
1+1 c.,	" (") " " " " " " "	
2 c.,	red (INTERIOR) " " deep red; London "	
2 c.,	" (") " " " dull rose; local "	
2+2 c.	" (") " " " " " " "	
	<i>Letter Card.</i> 2 c., red; formula in deep blue.	

The A. J. of Ph. chronicles a 2 c. envelope, in addition to the above.

Envelope. 2 c., red on white; 152 x 90 mm.

Nicaragua.—It appears that the new series does include a 5 pesos value after all. *The A. J. of Ph.* tells us that it exists both without and with the official surcharge; also that there is a set of post cards with stamp of the same design as the adhesives. From the same source we learn that stamps ran short at Bluefields during the recent troubles in those parts, and that stamped envelopes were consequently produced, impressed with the Arms of the Republic with value in figures below, in black, and additionally adorned with the Treasury seal of the province, in violet. Envelopes of white paper, 138 x 76 mm., were thus issued.

<i>Adhesive.</i>	5 pesos, light blue.
<i>Official Stamp.</i>	5 " " "
<i>Envelopes.</i>	5 c., black and violet; for Bluefields.
	10 c. " " " "
	20 c. " " " "
<i>Post Cards.</i>	2 c., blue on blue.
	2+2 c. " " " "
	3 c., red-brown on green.
	3+3 c. " " " "

Norway.—Our publishers have shown us a sheet of the 1 skilling light green, of the 1872 type, with a very curious defect in the perforation; there is a block of four stamps in the middle of the sheet without the horizontal perforations across the centre of the block. These stamps appear to have been perforated by a single-line machine, first vertically and then horizontally, and during the second operation the top and side perforations of this block must have got broken away, so that the four stamps were either turned up or folded under when the next line of perforations was made, and must have been put back into their place before the following line was done, the block being now joined to the sheet by its lower edge only.

Persia.—A correspondent tells us that he has received the values listed below with the violet surcharge we mentioned last month. He adds that the surcharged stamps which he received were all upon book packets, while letters posted at the same time and place bore stamps without the overprint. This makes the object of the surcharge still more of a puzzle; the stamps which reached us last month were on the letter which gave us the information about them. We mentioned 2 kr., yellow; this should have been 3 kr. We have since seen the 2 kr.

Adhesives.

1 ch., grey;	violet surcharge.
4 "	vermilion "
5 "	yellow "
10 "	blue "
2 kr.,	rose "

The A. J. of Ph. says that the whole set exists, and that there are five types of the surcharge!

We have received some more unchronicled varieties of the surcharged stamps of 1886, all found among quantities of common used stamps.

"8,"	horizontally, on	5 sh.,	No. 91.
"12"	"	5 sh.	"
"18"	"	5 sh.	"
"12,"	vertically, on	5 sh.	"
"8,"	diagonally, on	5 sh.,	No. 92.
"8,"	horizontally, on	10 sh.,	No. 93.
"12"	"	10 sh.	"

Surcharge inverted.
"8," horizontally, on 5 sh., No. 91.

We are also shown an unused horizontal pair of the 5 ch. of 1889, perf. 11 all round and imperforate between the two stamps.

Portugal.—*Lourenço Marques.*—We have received copies of the provisional 50 r. on the 800 r. fiscals, to which we alluded last month, and find that the surcharge is correctly described, except that it is in four lines, the first two of which are "Correio—de," and that there is a dash between the third and fourth. The stamp is printed in green, with the original value in brown.

Le C. de T.-P. adds other values similarly produced. The surcharge is in black on all, we believe.

Adhesives.

5 r. on half of	10 r.,	green and black.
25 r. "	10 r. "	"
50 r. "	30 r. "	red.
50 r. "	800 r. "	black.

Some 12,000 50 reis on 30 reis stamps are said to have been produced by this process, and on these being exhausted, 30,000 of the 800 reis were ordered to be treated in the same fashion, making, we suppose, 60,000 more—quite a little fortune for Lourenço!

Mozambique Company.—A provisional 25 r., formed by surcharging the 75 r. as shown in the annexed illustration, is reported by *L'Echo de la Timbrologie.*



Adhesive.
25 r., in black, on 75 r., carmine and black.

This is, no doubt, the interesting curiosity referred to in the following extract from *The Beira Post*, of March 7th, which was sent us by a correspondent last month:—

"Philatelists will do well to beware of an issue of Mozambique Company's stamps, carmine, 75 reis, surcharged *Provisorio* across centre, and 25 on top; the original 75 below being ruled out, all surcharging being in black ink. Of these 10,000 were printed, but less than 3000 were issued to the public from the Post Office; the balance of 7000 were bought up by speculators within an hour or two of the Treasury Office opening, by those who had been privately informed of the issue coming out. It was not advertised previous to issue; and there is so much doubt connected with the issue that locally it is regarded as not an issue fit for collectors to touch; the boycott should be general."

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—*Le T.-P.* reports, on the authority of another journal, that the 2½ reis, brown, of 1894, has been surcharged "Provisorio" in blue; it seems quite likely, for in Portugal and her colonies issues die solely for the purpose of being "resurrected" a little later.

Adhesive. 2½ reis, brown; blue surcharge.

Timor.—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the 30+30 reis card (No. 2 in the Catalogue) has had the stamps upon it further surcharged "5 avos." There cannot be room for much more to be inflicted upon these wretched stamps, which were originally 300 reis of Macao, and which now bear "TIMOR" above, "30" in the lower corners, and "5 avos" (across the middle?). The blessed word "Provisorio," impressed diagonally, would perhaps complete the thing. *Post Card.* 5+5 avos on "30" on 300 reis.

Russian Locals.—*Ourjournal.*—*Le T.-P.* states that a change has taken place here, the Fox (our *confrère* means the Goose, no doubt) being in brown instead of black.

Adhesive. 2 kop., brown and blue.

Salvador.—*The A. of Ph.* chronicles a full series of the new stamps without the Catherine-wheel surcharge, the same set overprinted "FRANQUEO OFICIAL," and a set of Unpaid Letter stamps, the design of which is not described. *Le T.-P.* adds a 10 c. to the list of stamps surcharged with the mysterious wheel; *Le C. de T.-P.* states that the 10 c. of 1898 has received the same overprint, and we have received the 13 c. of that issue with the wheel and the 5 c. surcharged "Transito Territorial," as shown in the annexed illustration. What it all means nobody knows, but doubtless these varieties will have a certain sale.



Adhesives.

1 c., brown.	10 c., chocolate.	26 c., rose.
2 c., pale green.	12 c., deep green.	50 c., orange-red.
3 c., blue.	13 c., carmine.	100 c., violet.
5 c., orange.	24 c., light blue.	
5 c., blue-green (1898);	surcharged "Transito Territorial."	
10 c., blue	" " " with wheel.	
13 c., brown-lake	" " "	
10 c., chocolate (1899)	" " "	

Official Stamp. Series of 1899 surcharged.
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 25, 50 centavos, brown-yellow.

Post Cards.

1 c., olive-green on salmon
2 c., brown on green.
2+2 c.
3 c., dark blue on blue.
3+3 c. " " "

Samoa.—We have received the shilling stamp of 1887 overprinted "Surcharged—2½d." (Type 9), in red.

Adhesive. 2½d., in red, on 1s., carmine; perf. 11.

South African Republic.—We are indebted to a correspondent at the Cape for the cutting reproduced below. The President has not produced very good impressions lately. Let us hope that the stamps will show him under a more favourable aspect.

"Arrangements have been made whereby stamps in future will be printed in the Republic. One kind of stamp will be issued available for both postal and revenue purposes, ranging from halfpenny to shilling. They will be the same size as at present, bearing an impression of the President. Stamps above those values will be of the same size as the present revenue stamp, and will bear the impression of the coat of arms of the Republic."

In the meantime the Republic has gone further into the postal stationery business. We have received no less than four values of wrappers with an impression of the current stamp at the right-hand side, lines for the address, more lines marking off the space for the address, and a five-line instruction above, which is apparently to the same effect as that which even our own postal authorities have at last discovered to be unnecessary and indeed meaningless. This is all an unnecessary piece of extravagance. Nobody collects these things nowadays! The formula is in green on all, and the paper is buff.

Wrappers.

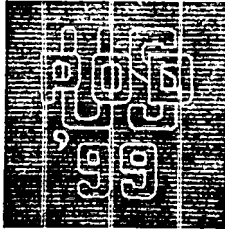
½d., green; 115 X 300 mm.
1d., carmine and green; 115 X 300 mm.
2d., brown and green; 160 X 300 mm.
3d., purple " "

Spain.—*Fernando Po.*—*Le T.-P.* states that the 20 c. value was added to the new set at the last moment; we presume that its colour is *marone*. The same journal gives us the numbers printed of each value, varying from 15,000 of the 15 c. to 500 each of the 1 and 2 pesos. According to our arithmetician, these last should be worth as much as the "Post Office" Mauritius!

Switzerland.—The *Weekly S. N.* states that the 25 c. has appeared in the Postal Union colour.

Adhesive. 25 c., blue.

United States.—We give illustrations showing the surcharge upon the stamps issued for Porto Rico; also the designs of the new envelope stamps, and of the watermark in the paper now employed for them.



The "rejected die" of the 2 c. differs from that shown above, principally in the position of the point of the bust, which is more to the left, being opposite the second scallop in the frame below it.

We learn from divers of our American contemporaries that the current Special Delivery stamp has been surcharged for use in Cuba, also that the 2 c., *green*, envelopes have been seen overprinted with the word "CUBA," above the stamp, and "2 C. DE PESO," below it. It is said that the 1 c. envelope and the 1 c. and 2 c. wrappers have been similarly treated, but which issues of these is not stated.

Special Delivery Stamp. 10 c. de p., in red, on 10 c., blue. Envelopes. 2 c. de p., in black, on 2 c., green, on white and on amber.

The list of colonial surcharges is growing apace. We learn from *The Weekly Ph. Era* that certain values have been overprinted for use in the Philippine Islands, and that a supply of 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. has been ordered to be prepared for Guam.

Uruguay.—The 5 mil. stamp, which was issued only six months ago in a *rosy magenta* tint, now reaches us in *mauve*. We have also a new type of this value, with a monument of some kind in the centre, showing a gentleman standing on one leg. We should suppose it to have been engraved, printed, and perforated by Messrs. Waterlow.

Adhesives. 5 mil., mauve; perf. 11½.
5 " grey-blue; perf. 14x15.

Venezuela.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles a 25 c. stamp of the accompanying design, and *The A. J. of Ph.* adds three lower values of the same type, together with a 25 c. stamp of larger size, lettered "CERTIFICADO" above and below, for Registered Letters.

Adhesives.
5 c., blue-green; new type, perf. 12.
10 c., red " "
15 c., blue " "
25 c. " " "



Registration Stamp. 25 c., yellow-brown.

THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

BY THE EDITOR.
(Continued from page 164.)

BHOPAL.

THIS is one of the principal Mohammedan States of India, but has nevertheless been under female rule for three successive generations. The present Begum, Shahjahan, who has also the title of Nawab, succeeded October 31st, 1868. This lady is entitled to a salute of nineteen guns, or twenty-one within her own territory. The area of the latter is 6784 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 954,901.

There is no doubt ample justification for the issue of postage stamps by this State, but I have equally little doubt that ½, ¾, and 1 anna values would meet all its postal requirements. I have never seen a used specimen of any of the 4 or 8 annas. The ½ a. and ¾ a. stamps are certainly in regular use, and the comparatively high prices asked for used copies are due to the constant changes that are made in the types of those values.

The stamps of this State are the most troublesome of those that I am endeavouring to deal with in these papers, owing, not so much to the number of distinct issues, as to the fact that a few more or less primitive designs have each been redrawn, over and over again, and each time in as many varieties of type as there are stamps on the sheet. They are all, I believe, printed by lithography, yet in no single instance has the process of lithographic transfer been employed for producing a sheet of stamps identical in type throughout; and even in the few cases in which the same drawing was employed for more than one value, it is almost certain that the same identical stone was used for the two or more values, the necessary alteration in the characters being made after a sufficient number of copies of a particular value had been printed off.

With the exceptions just referred to, a fresh stone has evidently been prepared every time that a fresh supply of any value was required, and I presume that each stone was cleaned off when it had provided a sufficient number of sheets to last for a few months.

The stamp being produced by such a method as this, it is not difficult to understand that the drawing of the design is sufficiently rough to render it quite easy to distinguish errors and varieties of type; but it might be supposed to be almost impossible, in the case of single copies, to separate stamps of one issue from those of another without comparing them with the entire sheets. Such, however, is not the case; when a fresh stone was required the draughtsman does not appear to have taken a stamp of a previous issue and drawn as many copies of it as he wanted, but rather to have redrawn the design from memory, and then to have copied his first drawing as often as necessary. So that, in spite of errors and inaccuracies, a single stamp from any one of the numerous plates that have so far been used can be, without much trouble, assigned to the plate to which it belongs.

To facilitate my task of describing the characteristics of the various issues, and at the same time, I hope, to make my descriptions the more intelligible, I propose not to take the issues right through in regular order, but to take all the issues of the same design together. First, all the square stamps, with the English inscription in an octagonal band; second, the rectangular stamps, with the inscription in an oval, dividing these into groups, according as they have

straight lines, curved lines, or letters in the spandrels; and third, the 8 annas stamps, with inscription in a circular band.

The English inscription, which is naturally the most striking feature to English-speaking collectors, is the same (when correct) in all the designs. It should read—"H. H. NAWAB SHAHJAHAN BEGAM," but, owing probably to the draughtsman having no knowledge of English, mistakes in this inscription are by no means infrequent. The errors noted in the lists that follow are, for the most part, cases in which letters have actually been omitted, or one letter substituted for another; letters that are merely misshapen, such as "C" for "G," or incomplete, such as letters "H" and "A" without the cross-bar, I leave unnoticed, except where they are characteristics of particular plates. Errors might otherwise be multiplied indefinitely; in very many cases it is quite impossible to say whether the third letter of "BEGAM" is a "G" or a "C," and to class all the uncrossed letters "H" as "II," and every uncrossed "A" as an inverted "V," would make the errors endless. Besides, I think we should consider that, where all the stamps on a sheet vary, one variety is almost as worthy of recognition as another, and not that a variety is more collectible because it can be more easily described.

Although varieties and errors are distressingly numerous, I doubt whether any of them have been intentionally multiplied for sale to collectors. That is to say, I believe that the errors have always been quite unintentional, and that the varieties are simply due to the primitive method of production that is employed. At the same time, I have no doubt that if anyone writes for a supply of stamps, of a design that has been in use for the value asked for, a fresh stone of that design would be prepared if there was no stock of that type on hand and the order was a sufficiently large one. I suspect that this is the reason of the constant changes, backwards and forwards between the square and the rectangular types, that have taken place in the case of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna and $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps, and that this was the cause of the resuscitation in 1895 and 1896 (or 1897) of the type with curved lines in the spandrels, which proved so unlucky in 1884!

In reference to this question of innocent intentions, it may be of interest to give an extract from a letter which I received in November, 1890, and which was published in *The Philatelic Record* for that month:—

"I have taken the opportunity of a day's halt at Bhopal to write the following notes. . . .

"The Bhopal stamps are purely *locals*, like those of most Indian States, and are utilisable only within the confines of the State. Bhopal does not intentionally pander to the depraved taste of collectors in manufacturing errors and varieties for sale, but in one case the worthy Deputy-Postmaster lays himself open to blame, for he confesses readily that he issues both perforated and imperforate sheets, 'because gentlemen ask for both.'

"I am inclined to think that the errors are unintentional, and the result of carelessness and ignorance of English. The Postmaster admits that the sales to 'gentlemen' in all parts of the world, dealers as well as collectors, are far greater than to her Highness' subjects. A clerk is kept solely to deal with the outside demand.

* * * * *

"There are forty post offices in the State. The charge is $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per *tola*, so that the higher values are in genuine demand for postal purposes on parcels. The perforations are made by hand, with a simple punch; the distinction made in the catalogues, between large and small perforations, does not therefore appear justifiable."

I have no doubt that the writer of this letter was quite correct; in regard to perforation, when that improvement had once been adopted, it would naturally have been applied to all stock printed, but for a desire to be agreeable to "gentlemen" who preferred their stamps unperforated. Looking at the nature of the perforation, I confess that, from a philatelic point of view, I think the stamps are better without it!

All the stamps of Bhopal have (or should have) applied to them an embossed device, which seems to serve as a sign of authenticity, and perhaps is intended as a protection against forgery. It is apparently impressed upon each stamp separately, but I fancy that in some cases two or more sheets have been passed through the embossing press together, this accounting for the impression being sometimes very indistinct. It is also evident that some of the qualities of paper used retain the embossing far better than others.

This device is of octagonal shape, with a double outer line, and I think it probably formed the basis of the design of the square stamps, as it is about the size of the octagonal space in the centre of those stamps, and, according to the date engraved upon it, the die must have been in existence for a few years before the first issue of postage stamps took place.

It is shown slightly misplaced in the accompanying illustration; at the top, preceded by a character resembling a roughly-drawn letter "S," the date is 1289 in Arabic characters, corresponding with our year 1872, which, I suppose, was the year in which this die was engraved. Below is the inscription in Hindostani, *Nawab Shah Jahan Begam*, which is given in English on the coloured portion of the design of all the stamps.

This embossed device seems to have been very carelessly impressed in the earlier issues, or rather its position in relation to the other part of the design appears to have been thought of no importance. In the later issues it is more frequently placed correctly.

The paper most commonly employed is a thinnish *wove*, varying from almost *white* to *greyish* or *yellowish*; stamps are also found upon a much thicker and smoother *wove* paper, upon *white laid* paper of ordinary thickness, and (the 8 annas) upon a very thin *laid* paper of a *yellowish* tint.

The perforation is stated, in the letter quoted previously, to be done by means of a punch; it appears to be applied to several sheets at a time, and produces large, irregular holes, in crooked lines and variously spaced. It is the worst kind of perforation known to collectors.

1877.

The stamps that are uniformly catalogued as the first issue of Bhopal are those of square shape, with a double outer line to the octagonal frame which bears the English inscription, as shown in the accompanying illustration. It should be noted that this outer line is not double all round on any of the varieties, and that there is always a single line only at the bottom. The stamps were lithographed in sheets of twenty, four horizontal rows of five, forming as many minor varieties of type. The English inscription has already been described. The value is given



$\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

in two varieties of Indian characters, in the oblong label with curved ends which forms the lower side of the octagonal frame. At the left of this label is a crescent-shaped character, followed by one vertical stroke for the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, *black*, or two vertical strokes for the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, *red*. Then comes a vertical line, dividing the label into two parts, and to the right of this *ḥaw* (quarter), or *adh* (half), *ana*, in Arabic characters, reading from right to left. The embossed device, which should fill the central octagon, is shown (very imperfectly) placed sideways in the illustration, and it seems to be more frequently found in that position than the right way up. All my copies of both values show it thus misplaced, some one way and some the other, and of two sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. that I possess, one has the embossing with the top to the right on the two upper rows, and to the left on the two lower, while the other has the top to the right on three rows, and to the left on the bottom row only. Both values were printed from the same stone, and therefore show identically the same varieties of type. A certain supply of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamps was probably printed off first and the value then altered to $\frac{1}{2}$ anna; this would account for the comparative rarity of the lower value, the philatelic demand not having commenced until after the alteration of the stone.

The actual errors of inscription on this plate are "BFGAM" for "BEGAM" (No. 11), and "EGAM" for "BEGAM" (No. 20); on the former the second letter of the word is always a distinct "F," and on the latter the "B" is entirely omitted and no space left for it. The error "BEGAN," which has always been catalogued, I am inclined to strike out; in No. 19, and to a smaller degree in No. 7, the third stroke of the "M" is almost hidden by the fourth, but in clear impressions the letter can always be seen to be a badly formed "M."

As minor varieties we may note that only Nos. 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, and 20 have a double line at the top of the octagon; the other thirteen have a single line only. Nos. 14 and 18 have a single line at the left, and No. 17 a single line at the right. All have more or less distinct double lines across the corners. No. 20, in addition to the error "EGAM," is also peculiar in having the top of the octagon slanting, so as to show two lines besides the outer line of the stamp at the top, and it also has a double *inner* line to the octagon at the bottom.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " " error, "BFGAM."
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " "EGAM."
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " red.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " " error, "BFGAM."
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " " " "EGAM."

The same year is also assigned to what is always stated to be the second issue, but which I think it possible may have preceded that described above. It consists of the same two values in the same square design, but the outer line of the octagon is single, and the two values were printed from separate stones. Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna there are again twenty varieties, but arranged in five horizontal rows of four; of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna it is probable that there were twenty varieties also, but no one, so far as I am aware, has ever seen an entire sheet or succeeded in reconstructing one, and I therefore do not know of how many varieties it consisted, how they were arranged, or whether it contained any errors.

This $\frac{1}{4}$ anna is a stamp of considerable rarity. I only possess a single copy, and the few specimens that I have seen are all *used*. Through the kindness of Mons. La Rénôtière I am able to give illustrations of two specimens of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna in his collection; they differ considerably in shape, but not more so than in the case of varieties of other issues which I have found to exist on the same sheet.



The design of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna is shown more or less accurately in the next illustration. It will be seen that the value is expressed, as before, in the two forms already described. The embossed device is shown upside down on the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, in which position it is very frequently found; an entire sheet in my possession has the embossing the right way up on the left-hand half, and inverted on the right; I also find it impressed diagonally on some of my single copies.



$\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

There is only one error on this sheet, No. 6 lettered "NWAB" for "NAWAB." The minor varieties are quite as distinct as before, but there is nothing specially noticeable, except perhaps the curious division of the inscription on No. 5, which reads thus, "H H NAWAB SHAIJAHANBE GAM," instead of having the whole run together as is more usually the case.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " red.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ " " error, "NWAB."

End of 1877 (or beginning of 1878).

The next issue consisted of $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamps only, again of the square type, with single-lined frame to the octagon, and



$\frac{1}{4}$ anna.

with the value expressed in two forms at foot. Two stones were prepared for this issue, each printing twenty stamps, in five horizontal rows of four, thus giving forty varieties of type. These differ distinctly from the previous $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamps in the inscription being in considerably larger lettering, as shown in the illustration, and also in the fact that every one of the types is lettered "EECAM," instead of "BEGAM."

I have stated that there are forty varieties, but it is more correct perhaps to describe them as two plates of twenty, because the impressions from one plate can be readily distinguished from those from the other. I have marked my sheets "A" and "B," respectively, though I have no reason for placing one before the other; all the varieties of plate A have the letter "J" of "JAHAN" upright (as in the illustration); all those of plate B have the letter "J" further to the right and therefore sloping. It may also be noted that the outer lines framing each stamp are continuous, up and down and across the block of stamps, in plate B, but not so in plate A.

In plate B there are also two varieties that have been noted, though I think they are hardly worthy of it; in No. 9 the "A" of "SHAH," and in No. 11 the first "H" of that word are without the cross-bar.

The embossing is done as irregularly as ever; my sheet A has it upside down throughout, and B has Nos. 1 and 2 with embossing sideways, top to the right; the rest of the left-hand half of the sheet is embossed the right way up,

and the whole of the right-hand half shows the embossing inverted. I have another copy of sheet A with the embossing correctly placed on the left half of the sheet, while Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, and 12 have it inverted, and 15, 16, 19, and 20 have it sideways, top to left; and a copy of sheet B, on which it is more irregular still, Nos. 1 and 2 having it sideways, top to right, the rest of the left half being correctly embossed, while on the right-hand half No. 3 has it sideways, top to right, Nos. 4, 8, 16, and 20 have it inverted, and 7, 11, 15, and 19 have it sideways, top to left. These are not picked sheets, but merely chance copies that I happened to get, and I had indeed put aside the last two as duplicates, as the embossing upon them is not so sharp as upon the others; I merely mention them to show how irregularly the embossed centre was impressed in many cases, and to support my contention that varieties thus formed are of very small interest.

½ anna, black.

1881.

Passing over for the present the rectangular stamps of 1878 to 1880, we come to another issue of square stamps, consisting of five values. The

design closely resembles that of the last ½ anna stamp, more closely indeed than the illustration here given would lead one to suppose; it is easily distinguished, however, by one important detail—the value is only given in one form, the Arabic, and the label at foot is, consequently, not divided into two parts.



The number of stamps on the sheet of each value is raised to twenty-four, six horizontal rows of four, but fortunately there are not twenty-four fresh types for each value, all having been produced (by transfers?) from one stone, only the characters denoting the words *quarter*, *half*, *one*, *two*, and *four* being changed. Thus there are the same twenty-four varieties of type of each value.

There is an *error* of spelling, "NWAB" for "NAWAB," which occurs in three stamps on the plate, Nos. 22, 23, and 24. There are no other prominent varieties.

The embossing seems to have been done rather more carefully than in the previous issues; as far as my experience goes it is usually placed the right way up, but I have the ½ a., ¼ a., 1 a., and 2 a. with embossing inverted, and I have no doubt that the 4 a. exists in that condition also.

The 2 annas of this issue seems always to be printed upon a thicker and smoother paper than that used for the other values; the latter are on the usual thin, greyish wove.

The 1 anna is catalogued by Moens as perforated; I have never seen a perforated copy, and think it probable that a mistake was made between the 1 a. of 1881 and the same value of 1890, perforated specimens of which were first chronicled as belonging to the earlier issue.

½ anna, black.
¼ ,, red, deep red.
1 ,, brown.
2 annas, blue, deep blue.
4 ,, yellow-buff.

Errors, lettered "NWAB."

The same values and colours.

1886.

After some further issues of ½ a. and ¼ a. stamps of rectangular shape, the square design was again employed for the higher of those values. The general description of the type is the same as in the previous issue, but there

is no difficulty in distinguishing one from the other. The size of the stamps, as a rule, is rather smaller than before, though to my eye they always look larger; the shape is not quite square, but slightly oblong; the letters of the inscription are much taller, consequently the octagonal band is wider and the central octagon much smaller. The whole drawing also is very rough when compared with that of the earlier type.

The sheet contains *thirty-two* varieties, in eight horizontal rows of four. With the exception of No. 5, which is correctly lettered, every stamp on the sheet reads, "BEGAM" instead of "BEGAM." No. 12 has also "NWAB" for "NAWAB." The plate of thirty-two stamps is surrounded by a frame of a single line, 1 mm. away from the outer edge of the stamps; this will serve further to identify single copies of No. 5, with a margin at left. Many impressions of this stamp are greatly wanting in clearness, considerable portions of some sheets being so much blurred that parts of the inscription are illegible.

The embossing, as a rule, is struck correctly, but the device is too large for the octagon. I have specimens with it impressed upside down.

I have only seen this stamp imperforate.

½ anna, red; lettered "BEGAM."
¼ ,, ,, variety, "BEGAM."
¾ ,, ,, error, "NWAB."

In the same year (1886) appeared a 4 annas stamp, resembling in type that of 1881, and again in *twenty-four* varieties, six rows of four. It requires perhaps a little more study to distinguish, at first sight, impressions of this stamp (or those at least on the thin wove paper) from the 4 annas of 1881 than in the case of the ½ anna, but the following points should be sufficient: The later stamp is not quite square, but oblong like the ½ anna; most of the 1881 stamps are, if anything, taller than they are wide; it is printed in a very slightly *greenish yellow* tint, quite different from the *yellow-buff* when placed side by side with the latter, and the lettering seems thicker and is never quite so clear and sharp as in the 1881 stamps, though the impressions on the *wove* paper (probably the earlier of the two) are clearer than those on the *laid*.

The only *error* on this plate is "EEGAM" for "BEGAM," which occurs on Nos. 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 21, in clear impressions, but in some cases the "E" or "B" is entirely filled up with colour.

The embossing, as a rule, is the right way up.

This stamp is printed on two very distinct papers—the ordinary *thin wove*, which was probably the first employed, though it was not recognised so soon by collectors, and a *thick laid* paper with a manufacturer's watermark in it.

Single specimens on the *thin wove* might pass as varieties of shade of the 1881 type, and it is possible that these remained unnoticed until the *laid* paper arrived.

This was the first of the square stamps found perforated, copies in this condition being chronicled before the imperforate; but, as far as I am aware, only the impressions on *laid* paper are found with this improvement. The nature of the perforation has been already described; my sheet has the holes close together in most parts, but there is a good deal of irregularity.

On thin wove paper.

4 annas, dull yellow; imperf. "BEGAM."
4 ,, ,, ,, "BEGAM."

On thick laid paper.

4 annas, dull yellow; imperf. "BEGAM."
4 ,, ,, ,, perf. "BEGAM."
4 ,, ,, ,, "BEGAM."
(To be continued.)

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

*(Continued from page 167.)*FRANCE *(concluded)*.

NOVEMBER, 1870.

Lithographed at Bordeaux. Imperf.

- 15 c., black; V., 1.
 15 c. ,, (rouletted); II., IV. (2 pairs).
 15 c. ,, (pin-perf.); I., IV. (black).

1 SEPTEMBER, 1871.

Typographed. Imperf.

- 25 c., black; I., II. (rouletted), 1.
 40 c., blue; V., III. (rouletted), 2.
 60 c., ochre; II., II. (rouletted).

Prepared for use, but not issued.

20 c., black; I.

JUNE, 1878.

Typographed. Imperf.

- 30 c., black; I., I. (rouletted), 1 (rouletted).
 60 c., blue; II., II. (pair).

1881 and 10 OCTOBER, 1882.



New type. Perf. 14 × 13½.

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30 (1881), 40 and 60 c., and 1, 2, and 5 fr., black; I. of each.

1884.

Same type and perf. Change of colour.

- 1, 2, and 5 fr., red-brown; I. of each.

POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

1885-89.

Current stamps of France surcharged with new value in black.

- 1 piastre on 25 c., ochre-yellow; I.
 3 piastres on 75 c., carmine; I.
 4 ,, 1 fr., olive-green; I.
 20 ,, 5 fr., lilac (Dec., 1889); I.

JOURNAL STAMPS.

19 DECEMBER, 1868.

Imperf.

- 2 c., lilac; I.
 2 c., blue; II.
 2 c., rose; I.

Perf. 12½.

- 2 c., lilac; IV.
 2 c., blue; III.
 2 c., rose; IV.
 5 c., blue; I.
 5 c., rose; I.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

1 JANUARY, 1868.

Imperf.

- 25 c., rose; III.
 50 c., green; I.
 1 fr., orange; II.
 2 fr., violet; II.

14 JANUARY, 1868.

Perf. 12½.

- 25 c., rose; I.
 50 c., green; VI.
 1 fr., orange; IV.
 2 fr., violet; IX.

TELEPHONE STAMPS.

1885.

Perf. 13½.

- 25 c., blue; I., 1.
 50 c., red; II., 2.
 1 fr., ,, 1 and 1 (*blue* background).
 3 fr., black or green; 1.

PROOFS AND ESSAYS.

Type of issue of 1849.

- 10 c., black; 15 c., black (cancelled); 20 c., orange;
 25 c., green (2), and 1 (cancelled); 1 fr., black; 1 fr., dull
 red; 1 fr., black on thicker paper; 1 of each.

Printed on both sides.

- 15 c., grey-brown; 20 c., grey; 20 c., black; 1 fr., black;
 1 of each.

Printed on soft card.

- 25 c., blue; 40 c., blue; and 20 c., blue, printed on both
 sides; 1 of each.

Obliterated and cleaned.

20 c., black; 1.

With reverse impression at back.

20 c., black; 1.

With inscriptions in labels.

Blue (1); carmine (1).

Essays of Messieurs Millet and Richot.

Type of the issue of 1849, except that the head is to the
 right and the value is *above* and the inscription "REPUB.
 FRANC." below.

With underprint of fine *grey moiré* pattern.

- 20 c., yellow (1); 20 c., black (2).
 20 c., yellow on *bluish* (1); 20 c., red (shades) (7).

Without underprint.

- 20 c., brown-black (1); 20 c., grey on *blue* (1).
 20 c., silver-grey on *intense blue* (1).

Proof of 1852 issue.

25 c., blue on *pelure* (2).

Essays with *purple* silk twine of many threads running
 horizontally through the paper.

- 20 c., black (1849 issue); II.
 10 c., blue (1853 issue); I. (rouletted).
 5 c., green (,,); II. (vertical pair).

Colour trial of 1853 issue.

1 fr., green; II.

Essays of 1853 issue.

"o c.," ultramarine (7).

Essays of 1858.

"oo," green (1); black (2); buff (1); lilac (1).

Proof of 1 c. of 1860.

1 c., grey-black (1).

Proofs of 1860 issue on goldbeater's skin.

1 c., black (1); crimson (2); blue (1).

Essay in *black* embossing.

No value, white (1).

Essay with value in spandrels.

25 c., black (1).

Essays of Messieurs Millet and Richot.

25 c., various black pigments on different coloured papers (8); red pigments (2); yellow pigments (2).

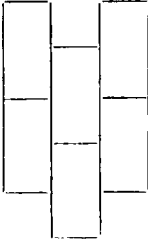
Essay of 1862 with coupon below.

Blue (2).

Rouletted across the middle.

Blue (1).

Essays printed in a rotary press, the stamps being typographed on cylinders and arranged in groups as below.



Black (6).
Vermilion (6).
Blue (6).
Rose (1).

Essay similar to type of 1849, but with a different head.
10 c., ultramarine; 1 (cancelled).

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

10 c., black; essay larger size than issued stamp (1).
10 c., black; similar type, but oblong (2).
60 c., black; proof of 1871 (1).

Essays of M. de Té . . . a collector of Marseilles, 1871.

Type-set designs in black, containing various inscriptions, consisting of the following:—

5 c. on white (1); 10 c. on azure (1); 15 c. on green (1);
20 c. on rose (1).

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Stamps used in the conquered districts by the German Army in the war of 1870-71, and afterwards in the ceded provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, until superseded by issues for the German Empire.

1870.

Network with points upwards. Perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

1 c., green (6 Sept., 1870); VII., IV. (block).
2 c., brown (" "); XI., IV. (block).
4 c., grey (" "); IV., IV. (block), II. (pair)
5 c., green (28 Oct., 1870); VIII., IV., (block), I.
10 c., bistre-brown (6 Sept. 1870); X., IV., (block), 2.
20 c., blue (6 Sept., 1870); IV., IV. (block), II. (pair).
25 c., brown (28 Oct., 1870); VII., IV. (block).

Network with points downwards.

1 c., green; V.
2 c., brown; VI.
4 c., grey; IV.
5 c., green; I., 2.
10 c., bistre; I., 5.
20 c., blue; I., 2.
25 c., brown; I., 2.

Official Imitations of 1885.

1 c., green; II.
2 c., brown; I.
4 c., grey; II.
5 c., green; II.
10 c., bistre; II.
20 c., blue; II.
25 c., brown; II.

CHATTY NOTES FROM AUSTRALIA.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

ONCE more Federation is in the ascendant, and by the time these notes appear in print the question will have been settled one way or the other. It may be remembered, by philatelists who take a deep interest in matters Australasian, that the Constitution as laid down in the Commonwealth Bill was accepted last year by all the Colonies except New South Wales; indeed, in the latter Colony even, a majority voted in favour of it, but the Enabling Bill provided for a minimum of 80,000 votes to carry the measure and only 72,000 voted for it. However, it has been slightly amended, and a provision inserted securing the capital city to New South Wales; so Federalists have every hope that it will be accepted at the coming Referendum, which will be held in May next, and this hope is on a surer foundation this year in that there is no minimum vote required to carry the Bill, a bare majority sufficing.

Of course the influence of Federation on philately will be far-reaching indeed; the separate issues of the six Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia will give way to a uniform series for the whole Commonwealth, and a convenient stopping place will be provided for specialists who wish to limit their sphere of collecting.

* * *

"Scenery" Stamps.

NOTWITHSTANDING the apparent approach of union, there is marked activity in the stamp issuing business, and this time it is in the direction of "scenery" series. Fired by the success and the undoubted beauty of the recent New Zealand issue, little Tasmania has announced a prospective new issue to be produced in the best London style. I am informed that orders have already been despatched to England, and the stamps are expected to reach the Colony and be ready for issue in the course of a few months' time. The following is said to be a list of values, colours, and designs:—

1d., green, Lake Marion, Du Cane Range.
1d., red, Mountain Lake, Huon Road.
2d., lilac, Cataract Gorge, Launceston.
2½d., dark blue, St. Columba Falls.
3d., claret, Lake St. Clair.
4d., orange, Russell Falls.
5d., light blue, Mount Gould.
6d., violet-lake, Dilston Falls.

Three lakes, three waterfalls, a cataract, and a mountain! The list hath much of sameness, although there are very many other natural features which might have been utilised. Cape Kaoul, that remarkable series of basaltic columns springing up from the ocean, Tasman Island, the Pulpit Rock, the Natural Pavement, and Tasman's Arch, would all lend themselves readily to illustration within the limits of a postage stamp. Then there are the peculiar fauna, the Tasmanian Tiger (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*) and the Devil (*Dasyurus ursinus*) to wit. However, the list of values given above does not cover the whole of the present set, and perhaps some variety may be introduced into the higher values.

There is also to be a series of illustrated 1d. post and 2d. letter cards. The cards are to be tinted, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in., and will contain the following views:—Hobart, Launceston, Great Lake, River Derwent at New Norfolk, St. Mary's Pass, and Mount Ida.

* * *

Steel Plate Printed Stamps.

STEPS are being taken to provide the necessary facilities for producing steel plate printed stamps in New South Wales. Some of the latest types of machinery are being imported, and ere long it is hoped

that the Colony will be in a position to print the most elaborate steel engravings. Possibly it will be necessary, for a time at least, to procure dies and plates from England, but with the wider scope afforded by federation a first-class engraver and other skilled workmen may find their way out here.

There is a growing demand for additional denominations to represent the various parcel-post rates, one of which can only be represented by the employment of four separate stamps. The rates are 8d. for the first 2 lbs. and 3d. per lb. additional up to 11 lbs. Thus the various rates above the first are 11d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 8d., 1s. 11d., 2s. 2d., 2s. 5d., 2s. 8d., and 2s. 11d. The last requires four stamps, and the preceding three require three stamps each. It is in contemplation to issue stamps of 11d. and 2s. in value, principally for parcels, and a further denomination of 2s. 6d. for general use. These will probably be prepared locally by electrotyping, pending the completion of arrangements for the more elaborate steel plates, which must necessarily take some time.

* * *

Sydney Views.

THE sudden and severe fall in the prices of Sydney Views and most other Australian stamps, shown in the 1899 edition of your Catalogue, has given rise to a good deal of comment here. The pessimistic collectors gloomily regard the drop as the beginning of the end, and talk of giving up philately as a delusion and a snare; while others, more sanguine perhaps or better versed in the subject, feel sure that the fall can only be a temporary one. Great finds are becoming of less frequency every year, and there are fewer large accumulations, possessed locally, to go "home" and glut the market. In fact, it is extremely difficult to meet with even fair copies of the Views at the prices now marked in your Catalogue, and hitherto "half catalogue" has generally been considered a fair price to ask in this the "country of origin."

* * *

Local Printing of Stamps.

IT is now nearly twelve months since the New Zealand stamps were issued, and so far we have heard nothing about the promised local printings. I understand that the machinery has been received and erected, but, as might have been expected, it is not found to work very easily and readily. It may be some months before the first local prints appear, and we must not be disappointed if they do not come up to the London prints.

* * *

"Specimen" as Overprint.

REVERTING to your Catalogue, I note that Mr. Bacon implies that all the reprints of the 1d. and 2d. Diadem bear the word "Specimen" as an overprint.

Such is not the case, as I have copies of both the 1d. on Crown NSW paper, and the 2d. with watermark single-line 2, without any overprint. Uncancelled copies, I am aware, are scarce, but still they do exist. In addition to the 4d., 5d., and 5s. of the 1871-83 printings the 1d., red, 2d., blue, 6d., lilac, and 1s., black, exist with overprint "REPRINT" in black or red. With regard to the Tasmanian set of the 1870-1 issue, on thick wove unwatermarked paper, I should hardly describe these as "reprints." They were struck shortly after the stamps were issued to the public, during their currency, and in fact many years before their supersession. The reason for the printing was that all stamps printed for sale to the public were on "revenue" (or watermarked) paper, and in order to provide a supply to meet the demands of other postal administrations for specimen sets these stamps were struck on "plain" paper, to avoid the necessity of accounting to the Audit Department for their disposal. I would describe them rather as "specimen printings for gratis distribution."

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

New Stock Books.

THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list published in the November number of our Journal. In all cases the books are

arranged after our new Catalogue for 1899, and are priced at the new rates. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books. The following is a list of those books arranged since the last list published:—

	VALUE.
Great Britain, used; 2 vols., very fine . . .	£400
Peru (2 vols.) . . .	—
South Australia, General Issues . . .	—
O.S. and Departmental . . .	—
Labuan . . .	304
St. Helena . . .	182
Honduras Republic . . .	50
New South African Republic . . .	208
Niger Coast and Falkland Islands . . .	217
North Borneo . . .	207
Japan . . .	380
China . . .	87
Western Australia . . .	589
British Guiana . . .	524
British Bechuanaland and Zululand . . .	218
Malta, Gibraltar, and Heligoland . . .	368
Cape of Good Hope . . .	186
Ceylon . . .	401
Persia . . .	227
New Zealand (2 vols.) . . .	558
Canada, etc. . .	437
Newfoundland, etc. . .	469
Sweden . . .	263
Greece (2 vols.) . . .	385
Norway . . .	325
Siam . . .	95

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.

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.

THE seventh meeting was held on the 20th January. The Secretary read a letter from Dr. J. Higham Hill referring to the death of Mr. J. F. Sharples, an announcement which was received with much regret.

The Vice-President stated that he had heard from Mr. Beckton, asking that members proposing to exhibit at the

Manchester Exhibition should assist the Committee by sending early notice of their exhibits.

Mr. Castle then read a paper on "Condition," in which he called attention to the importance of the subject in connection with the formation of a satisfactory collection of stamps. He explained in detail the points to be considered in the choice of the most perfect specimens, both in used and unused stamps, and illustrated his observations by a choice selection of rare stamps from his own collection. A fine selection, kindly sent by Mr. Stock, of Berlin, illustrative of perfect condition in used stamps, was also shown, and was very much admired.

THE eighth meeting was held on the 3rd February.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Passer as to making use of the Society's work on the stamps of the African colonies for the purpose of papers to be written by him for his Society, and it was resolved that the permission asked should be granted.

The resignations of Mr. C. Hart, Mr. M. E. Hughes-Hughes, and Mrs. Raahange were directed to be accepted with regret.

Mr. Ehrenbach then gave a display of the stamps of Buenos Ayres, and fully explained the several issues.

Mr. Gordon Smith showed a copy of the 4 pesos of the first issue in "cinnamon-brown" instead of vermilion, kindly sent by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for inspection by the members.

THE ninth meeting was held on the 17th February.

Mr. Castle mentioned that he had received information of the death of Mr. John Siewert, an announcement which was received with much regret. On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Ehrenbach, it was resolved, "That the members of the Philatelic Society, London, deplore the loss of their old and honoured fellow-member Mr. John Siewert, and desire to express their sincere sympathy with the members of his family in their affliction."

Mr. E. J. Nankivell showed an unchronicled variety of the 3d., mauve on green, Transvaal stamp, large "VR," with the overprint inverted, and also a copy of the 1d., red on yellow, small "VR," on laid paper.

Mr. R. Meyer then read a paper on "Speculative Issues," in which he dealt fully with the dangers to Philately in the issue of stamps made for sale to collectors as apart from real postal requirements, and commented on the attempts which had been made to deal with the difficulties involved in the issue of such stamps.

THE tenth meeting was held on 3rd March.

Mr. Henry Barber, proposed by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, proposed by Mr. W. Dornig Beckton, and seconded by the Secretary, were duly elected members of the Society.

The business of the evening consisted of a display of the stamps of Finland by the Vice-President. In showing the stamps, Mr. Castle read a series of notes on the history of the various issues, fully describing all the varieties and errors and the points of interest in connection with the study of the stamps of the country under consideration, and he also explained the great difficulty in making a complete collection, in consequence of the large number of varieties of perforation. Mr. Castle's magnificent collection of the stamps of Finland was much admired. It is practically complete; and, in addition to the errors and the other principal rarities, it contains a set of the rare reprints which are supposed to have been made for the late Grand Duke Alexis.

From *The London Philatelist*.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—W. B. AVERY.

President—W. T. WILSON.

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

Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

MARCH 2nd.—The following were elected members:—Messrs. S. G. Vlastos, C. P. W. Andreae, and G. Ayyerinos.

Mr. Pimm read a very interesting paper on the stamps of New Zealand, illustrated by his own fine collection of that country, and also by those of Messrs. W. T. Wilson and T. W. Peck.

APRIL 20th.—The following were elected members:—Messrs. W. Nathan, J. Venn, W. Morgan, C. E. Price, and A. N. Hayne.

Mr. R. Hoolick showed his collections of New South Wales and Tasmania, carefully explaining to any who required it the numerous varieties and retouches of the plates in the early issues of the former colony.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel on April 11th. The following were proposed and duly elected members of the Society:—Messrs. Edgar Watkin, S. J. Anderson, and Hubert Warren. It was determined that the close of a successful season be celebrated by a dinner at headquarters on May 2nd.

At the conclusion of business Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield gave a display of his magnificent collection of Swiss stamps, accompanied by lucid and interesting explanations of the various issues.

THE close of the season was celebrated by a dinner at Anderton's Hotel on Tuesday, May 2nd.

Material needs being satisfied, the Chairman (Mr. G. Haynes) gave the toasts of "The Queen" and "Success to the Herts Philatelic Society," and referred in felicitous terms to the prospects and prosperity of the Society. He stated that the Herts Philatelic Society was started early in 1898 by five philatelists at St. Albans, and that the original intention was to confine its membership to collectors residing in the county; but its growth being unexpectedly rapid, it was resolved to move headquarters to London, and to cater for the needs of collectors living in or near the metropolis who do not care to brave the expenses and technicalities of the premier Society. He went on to state that the number of members had increased from five to seventy-nine, that there was a balance in hand of nearly £10, and that the Library and Exchange Departments were in a flourishing condition. He deprecated any intention of competition, and asserted that the Herts Philatelic Society had come to stay and was filling a great want.

Mr. Castle then afforded the members an opportunity of inspecting his famous collection of unused Spanish stamps, practically complete, and abounding in rarities seldom heard of by the ordinary collector. In response to a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks for his courtesy Mr. Castle thanked the members for his reception, and expressed his readiness at all times to further the cult of philately. He congratulated the Society on its management and future prospects, and intimated his willingness to attend again next season. A pleasant evening terminated at 10 p.m.

The Annual Report will be published and forwarded to members in September, and the first meeting of the 1899-1900 season will be held on the first Tuesday in October next. Exchange packets will be circulated throughout the summer if sufficient sheets be received.

Applications for membership should be accompanied by two references.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS, May 4th, 1899.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—MAJOR G. H. W. STOCKDALE, R.E.

THE eighth session of the Plymouth Philatelic Society, which will shortly close, as far as active winter work is concerned, has been a most successful one. Nineteen new members

have joined since October, 1898, and fourteen ordinary meetings have been held, at which papers have been read, in conjunction with alternative evenings for discussion and exchange. The following have contributed to the readings:—Major G. W. Stockdale (President) twice on the "Issues of France," Rev. E. A. Donaldson and Mr. H. W. Mayne on the "Collecting of Entires," Rev. E. T. Fyffe, R.N., on "Auction Prices and Catalogue Values," and Mr. W. A. Walker on "Breakers Ahead." On the 14th of January, 1899, an exhibition of stamps was held, which proved a most gratifying success, and the Exchange Branch of the Society shows a very marked development, its monthly packets averaging over £100 in value. A silver medal has been contributed to the forthcoming Manchester Philatelic Exhibition. The present session will end with a lecture on "Philately," to be contributed by the Rev. E. Bell, of Saltash.

THE annual philatelic display of this Society was held on Saturday afternoon and evening, January 14th, at 9a, Princess Square, Plymouth, and proved a most gratifying success, the exhibition being unquestionably in advance of those that had preceded it. A large number of philatelists and philatelic friends inspected the stamps, and among those present were the Hon. Lady Fremantle, Lieutenant-Colonel Crookenden, Major Stockdale, R.E., and several members representative of the trade. To Baron A. de Worms certainly fell the honour of the finest display. His mint collection of St. Helena and British Honduras were deservedly the attraction of the room. The Rev. E. T. Fyffe, R.N., contributed several striking copies of the first issue of India, with interesting specimens of proofs; also a very handsome display of Sydney Views, including a very fine plate of the Id., Die II., with clouds, of July, 1850. Major Stockdale, R.E., showed Ceylon, Egypt, Persia, Spain, France, Luxemburg (unused and complete), Malta (unused), Gibraltar (unused), with copies in mint of the two early is. A full assortment of European issues, in fine used condition, was shown by the Rev. E. A. Donaldson. His Germany was practically complete, and he also showed collections of Bremen, the two Sicilies, Wurtemberg, Parma, Romagna, and Holstein. The new world found its best exponent in the Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland issues exhibited by the Rev. E. R. Hudson. Mr. R. T. Stevens, the Society's vice-president, contributed a fascinating little group of Antigua, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago. Dr. Houghton showed a collection of Turk's Islands, a very complete and choice lot.

It were impossible to enumerate everything on the walls, but special mention must be made of one of the most interesting features of the display: this was the exhibit in a couple of glass frames of forgeries of rare stamps, both modern and old (e.g., Swiss cantonals, etc.). These had been most kindly sent by Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co., and distinctly formed one of the attractions of the day.

W. A. WALKER, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

C. E. RUSSEL RENDLE,
Hon. Sec. Exchange Branch.

SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.

THE following have lately been elected as members:—Dr. Atkinson (Ashton), Captain Stokes Roberts and Major Nathan (Waltham Abbey), E. W. Shackell (Cardiff), Pryce Carson (London), J. Wilcox (Dunedin), and F. C. Pigott (London). Three applications were held over. Collectors living abroad are invited to send selections regularly, and non-contributors can see as many packets as they like, though their names are placed last on the list. Club sheets should always be used, and will be supplied on demand. Applications for membership should be accompanied by references to prevent delay. Rules, etc., from the Hon. Sec., H. A. SLADE, Inglestone, St. Albans.

A LECTURE ON PHILATELY.

ON May 10th, under the auspices of the Plymouth Philatelic Society, a most enjoyable lecture was delivered at the Athenæum by the Rev. E. Bell, M.A. (of St. Stephen's, Saltash), on "The Educational Value of Philately." Premising that the hobby was a scientific pursuit, the lecturer dwelt on the threefold division of philatelic humanity into the ignoramus, timbromaniac, and the philatelist proper, or collector who found in stamps an intelligent interest and a valuable training. With this introduction the political histories of France and Spain and the unification of Italy were ably traced through the postal issues of these countries, lantern and screen combining most effectively to illustrate the points of the lecture. From Southern Europe Mr. Bell passed to South Africa, and reviewed the vicissitudes of our politics in the Transvaal, showing how marked an object-lesson was to be found in the issues of that Republic. Equally impressive, but more pleasing, was the lesson to be learned from the stamps of Fiji, where British rule had kept and not relinquished its hold. The diagrams that followed on the screen were now of more varied type and illustrative of different phases of philatelic interest, æsthetic training, or educational value. Thus, on one striking group, the heads of five sovereign monarchs were depicted, four of whom had met with the bitterest reverses of fortune; the effigies of our own Queen in varying stages of her rule were also presented; and Colonial enterprise and sentiment fitly illustrated in the symbolisms of New South Wales, Cape Colony, and Canada. Finally, after a series of plates that typified the debt of philately to the natural world, in its designs of bird, animal, reptile, and fish, the lecturer made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the hobby of stamp-collecting, with its æsthetic and educational training, in contrast to the destructive and wanton enthusiasms of the ornithologist and entomologist.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bell for his interesting and most suggestive address was proposed by Mr. R. T. Stevens, seconded by Mr. H. W. Mayne, and unanimously accorded by all present.

W. A. WALKER,
Hon. Sec. of the Plymouth Philatelic Society.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. W. W.—We think your Victoria stamp must be a faded copy, as we have not heard of any change in the colour. Many stamps will fade without any apparent deterioration in other respects.

T. H. T.—If your Tobago 5s., wmk. Crown and CA, is of Type 1, without the word "POSTAGE," it is a fiscal, and was not, we believe, ever used for postage.

H. R.—The two Indian stamps you mention would be No. 39 and No. 63. The second does not exist without the watermark. New South Wales, 153, is not known to us imperforate; we should like to see an unsevered pair before chronicling it. Ecuador, the position of the surcharge is not always regular.

A. M. & Co.—We are much obliged for your list of varieties, but if you look at the new Catalogue and our chronicle you will see that almost all have already been noted.

R. H. A. D.—In the previous edition of the Catalogue, and in the Imperial Album, Sarawak was placed in Vol. II. The Brazil stamps you mention were chronicled after the earlier portion of Part II. of the Catalogue was printed; they have been noted in the *Monthly Journal*.

W. M.—Many thanks for the cuttings. The Newspaper stamps previous to 1855 were fiscals, and newspapers passed free by post, not because they were stamped, but on account of the various taxes which they had to pay. No part of their contributions went to the Post Office revenue.

J. B. L.—We are much obliged for your note, but we described the bisected stamps of Samoa in June, 1895.

A. J.—Many thanks for your card, but we do not care to prophesy, except after the event.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRAZIL.

1899. <i>Large Perforations.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
100 r., black and carmine; perf. 6 to 7	.	0 3
300 r. ,, green; perf. 6	.	0 6
300 r. ,, ,, 7	.	0 6

CEYLON.

1899. <i>For Id. Postage.</i>		
6 c., black and carmine	.	0 2

COREA. 1895. Perf. 11½.

5 poon, green, <i>used</i>	.	0 1
10 ,, indigo ,,	.	0 2
25 ,, lake ,,	.	0 4
50 ,, purple ,,	.	0 8
Set of 4 ,,	.	1 0

CUBA. 1894.

1 mil., pink	.	0 1
2 ,, ,,	.	0 1
3 ,, ,,	.	0 1
2½ c., violet	.	0 2

1896.

2 mil., green	.	0 1
3 ,, ,,	.	0 1
2 c., lake	.	0 2
Set of 7 as above	.	0 6

1899. U. S. Stamp Surcharged.

10 c., brown, <i>used</i>	.	0 4
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DHAR STATE.

New Type. Arms in Oval.

½ anna, carmine	.	0 1
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JAPAN. 1899. New Type.

5 rin, slate	.	0 1
1 sen, brown	.	0 1
2 ,, green	.	0 2
3 ,, marone	.	0 2
4 ,, rose	.	0 4
10 ,, blue	.	0 9
Set of 6	.	1 3

1899. Post Cards.

1 sen, brown	.	0 1
1+1 sen, brown	.	0 2

The following corrections and additions to the prices in our new Catalogue should be noted:—

<i>Unused.</i>		<i>Used.</i>	
<i>No.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
6	— should be	7 6	should be 5 0
7	—	7 6	— 5 0
13	17 6	—	—
22	10 0	2 6	—
24	2 0	1 6	—
28	15 0	7 6	—
30	15 0	10 0	no price 12 6
95	0 6	1 0	—
97	no price	3 6	3 6 2 6
99	2 0	1 0	—
100	1 6	1 9	0 2 0 1

LAS BELA. 1897 Issu. Perforated.

½ a., black, on white, <i>used</i>	.	1 0
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MEXICO.

Post Cards. Local print.

1 c., green and blue, on white	.	0 6
2 c., carmine	.	1 0
1+1 c., green and blue, on white	.	0 9
2+2 c., carmine	.	1 0

Letter Card.

2 c., carmine and blue, on white	.	0 3
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MEXICO—Continued.

Envelope.

2 c., red, on white	.	0 4
<i>Post Cards. London print.</i>		
1 c., green and blue, on white	.	0 1
2 c., carmine	.	0 2

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Current Issue. Perf. 12.

½d., green	.	0 1
2½d., indigo	.	0 4
6d., orange	.	0 8

PORTO RICO.

The following corrections and additions to the prices in our new Catalogue should be noted:—

<i>Unused.</i>		<i>Unused.</i>	
<i>No.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
106	0 8 should be	123	3 0 should be 1 6
107	no price	133	0 6 " 0 3
108	"	148	0 5 " 0 3
109	"	171	no price " 4 6
110	"	574	3 0 " 0 6
111	"	579	2 0 " 0 8
122	1 6	—	0 9

SAMOA. 1899. Error. Surcharged in red.

2½d. on 1s., carmine	.	0 6
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SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

1899. *Newspaper Bands. On Buff Paper.*

½d., green	.	0 1
1d., carmine and green	.	0 2
2d., brown and green	.	0 4
3d., violet and green	.	0 5

TASMANIA. New Type.

10d., marone and green	.	1 3
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TRINIDAD.

6d., lilac and black, <i>used</i> , reduced to	.	0 4
1s., green and brown ,, ,,	.	0 6
5s. ,, ,, ,,	.	4 0

TURKEY.

The following corrections and additions to the prices in our new Catalogue should be noted:—

<i>Unused.</i>		<i>Used.</i>	
<i>No.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
16	2 0 should be	1 0	should be —
21	no price	2 0	0 9 " 0 6
22	1 9	1 3	0 6 " 0 5
28	0 9	75 0	—
36	no price	12 6	—
37	"	10 0	no price " 5 0
38	"	25 0	—
50	—	—	no price " 3 0
132	—	—	— " 17 6
133	—	—	— " 16 0
144	—	—	— " 20 0
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233	7 6	3 6	—

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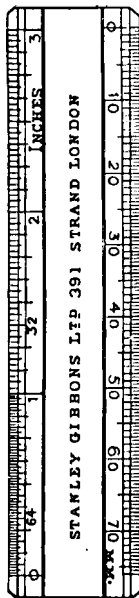
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" 24 " " " "	—	1	6	0
" 25 " " " "	—	1	0	0
" 26 " " " "	—	3	0	0
" 27 " " " "	—	5	0	0
" 34 " " " "	—	0	4	0
" 35 " " " "	—	0	6	0
" 54 " " " "	—	3	0	0
" 55 " " " "	—	3	0	0
" 56 " " " "	—	4	0	0
" 57 " " " "	—	8	6	0
" 64 " " " "	—	6	6	0
" 66 " " " "	—	3	0	0
" 72 " " " "	—	0	9	0
" 73 " " " "	—	0	9	0
" 84 " " " "	—	0	4	0
" 89 " " " "	—	1	6	0
" 90 " " " "	—	1	3	0
" 92 " " " "	—	1	0	0
" 98 " " " "	—	7	6	0
" 100 " " " "	—	1	6	0
" 101 " " " "	—	1	6	0
" 130 " " " "	—	10	0	0
" 131 " " " "	—	27	6	0
" 133 " " " "	—	85	0	0
" 138 " " " "	—	3	6	0
" 139 " " " "	—	1	0	0
" 151 " " " "	—	6	0	0
" 192 " " " "	—	0	9	0
" O.14 " " " "	—	2	6	0
" O.15 " " " "	—	0	5	0
" O.21 " " " "	—	4	0	0
" O.22 " " " "	—	3	0	0
" O.27 " " " "	—	0	6	0
" O.28 " " " "	—	7	6	0
" O.35 " " " "	—	0	2	0
" O.38 " " " "	—	1	0	0
" O.39 " " " "	—	0	4	0
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" 16 " " " "	..	0	9	0
" 17, price unused	..	3	0	0
" 18, prices	..	4	6	2
" 19 " " " "	..	8	0	8
" 20 " " " "	..	15	0	15
" 21 " " " "	..	30	0	0
" 53 " " " "	..	0	8	0
" 54 " " " "	..	1	0	1
" 55 " " " "	..	2	0	2
" 56 " " " "	..	0	6	0
" 57 " " " "	..	0	6	0
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No. 34, price used <i>should be</i>	—	0	9	0
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" 36 " " " "	—	2	6	0
" 37 " " " "	—	3	0	0

	s.	d.	s.	d.
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" 40 " " " "	—	10	0	0
" 44 " " " "	—	1	6	0
" 45 " " " "	—	2	0	0
" 46 " " " "	—	1	6	0
" 47 " " " "	—	7	6	0
" 48 " " " "	—	6	0	0
" 49 " " " "	—	6	0	0
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" 80, prices	..	0	3	0
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" 195 " " " "	..	4	0	0
" 196 " " " "	..	2	0	0
" 196 " " " "	..	0	5	0
FIJI.				
No. 77, price unused <i>should be</i>	o	2	0	2
" 77 " " " "	..	0	2	0
" 79 " " " "	..	2	6	0
" 85 " " " "	..	0	6	0
" 87 " " " "	..	1	0	0
" 91 " " " "	..	2	6	0
" 104 " " " "	..	0	4	0
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No. 21, price used <i>should be</i>	—	0	3	0
" 22 " " " "	—	0	3	0
" 23 " " " "	—	0	4	0
" 23a " " " "	—	0	4	0
" 24 " " " "	—	0	8	0
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" 18 " " " "	..	1	0	0
" 28 " " " "	..	1	6	0
" 39 " " " "	..	1	6	0
" 45 " " " "	..	1	3	0
" 46a " " " "	..	2	6	0
" 56 " " " "	..	0	9	0
" 57 " " " "	..	1	0	0
" 63 " " " "	..	1	6	0
" 108 " " " "	..	2	0	0
" 109 " " " "	..	2	0	0
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" 11 " " " "	—	1	0	0
" 12 " " " "	—	1	0	0
" 15, pair " " " "	—	4	5	0
" 16 " " " "	—	4	5	0
" 41, price " " " "	—	2	6	0
" 67 " " " "	..	13	6	0

	s.	d.	s.	d.
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No. 4, price unused <i>should be</i>	o	6	0	0
" 6 " " " "	..	15	0	0
" 15 " " " "	..	2	0	0
" 16 " " " "	..	15	0	0
" 17 " " " "	..	20	0	0
" 18 " " " "	..	32	0	0
GWALIOR				
No. 3, price unused <i>should be</i>	35	0	0	0
" 6 " " " "	..	50	0	0
" 7 " " " "	..	65	0	0
" 8 " " " "	..	65	0	0
" 9 " " " "	..	65	0	0
" 10 " " " "	..	20	0	0
" 11 " " " "	..	40	0	0
" 13 " " " "	..	4	0	0
" 15 " " " "	..	100	0	0
" 17 " " " "	..	12	6	0
" 33 " " " "	..	2	6	0
" 54 " " " "	..	12	0	0
" 55 " " " "	..	20	0	0
" 56 " " " "	..	20	0	0
JHIND.				
No. 221, prices <i>should be</i>	..	0	6	0
NABHA.				
No. 6, price unused <i>should be</i>	40	0	0	0
" 10 " " " "	..	20	0	0
PUTTIALLA.				
No. 2, price <i>should be</i>	..	1	9	0
" 4 " " " "	..	5	0	0
" 5, price <i>should be</i> omitted				
" 6 " " " "	..	27	6	0
" 11 " " " "	..	20	0	0
" 25 " " " "	..	3	6	0
" 27 " " " "	..	50	0	0
" 47 " " " "	..	0	8	0
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" 104 " " " "	..	10	0	0
" 106 " " " "	..	12	6	0
" 107 " " " "	..	9	0	0
" 109 " " " "	..	10	0	0
NEWFOUNDLAND.				
No. 53, price used <i>should be</i>	—	1	0	0
" 57 " " " "	..	0	3	0
" 58 " " " "	..	0	3	0
" 58a " " " "	..	0	3	0
" 58b " " " "	..	0	1	0
" 59a " " " "	..	0	3	0
" 60 " " " "	..	0	3	0
" 61 " " " "	..	0	6	0
" 62 " " " "	..	0	6	0
NEW ZEALAND.				
No. 155, price unused <i>should be</i>	o	6	0	0
" 157 " " " "	..	0	4	0
" 158 " " " "	..	0	2	0
" 159 " " " "	..	0	4	0
" 160 " " " "	..	1	6	0
" 161 " " " "	..	2	0	0
" 173 " " " "	..	0	3	0
" 177 " " " "	..	0	3	0
" 178 " " " "	..	0	6	0
" 179 " " " "	..	1	6	0
" 180 " " " "	..	1	6	0

	s.	d.	s.	d.
NORTH BORNEO.				
No. 303, price unused <i>should be</i>	0	2		
" 304 " " " "			0	3
" 305 " " " "			0	4
" 306 " " " "			0	5
" 307 " " " "			0	6
" 309 " " " "			0	10
" 311, add 18 c., green	0	8		

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
No. 6, price unused <i>should be</i>	2	6		
" 8 " " " "			3	0
" 9 " " " "			8	0
" 17 " " " "			0	9

ST. HELENA.				
No. 36, price unused <i>should be</i>	0	1		
" 37 " " " "			0	2
" 38 " " " "			0	4
" 39 " " " "			0	5
" 40 " " " "			0	5
" 41 " " " "			0	6
" 42 " " " "			0	9
" 47 " " " "			0	3

SIERRA LEONE.				
No. 27, price unused <i>should be</i>	2	0		
Nos. 104 and 109 should be omitted, as these varieties do not exist.				

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Alterations and new quotations will be found under the list of "Special Bargains and New Issues."

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
No. 45, price unused <i>should be</i>	0	3		
" 52 " " " "			1	0

TRINIDAD.				
No. 108, price used <i>should be</i>	—	0	4	
" 109 " " " "			0	6
" 110 " " " "			4	0
" 112 " " " "			8	6

VICTORIA.				
No. 64, price used <i>should be</i>	—	1	6	
" 71 " " " "			1	6

PART II.				
HUNGARY.				
No. 153, price unused <i>shd. be</i>	0	6		
" 154 " " " "			0	6

GHILI.				
No. 5, price used <i>should be</i>	—	1	0	
" 9 " " " "			2	6
" 12 " unused " "			4	6
" 14 " " " "			3	0
" 20 " " " "			0	4
" 21 " " " "			0	4
" 26 " " " "			1	6
" 30 " " " "			1	0
" 37 " " " "			1	0
" 45 " " " "			0	1

CHINA.				
No. 15, price used <i>should be</i>	—	0	3	
" 28 " " " "			0	8
" 31 " " " "			1	3
" 32 " " " "			1	0
" 39 " " " "			1	3
" 45 " " " "			1	3
" 48, prices <i>should be</i>	1	6	1	6
" 59, price used <i>should be</i>	—	0	9	

	s.	d.	s.	d.
PANAMA.				
No. 17, price used <i>should be</i>	—	6	0	
ECUADOR.				
No. 231, price used <i>should be</i>	—	1	0	
" 243 " " " "			1	0
" 244 " " " "			1	0
" 245 " " " "			1	0
Add 245a, 10 c., orange	—	1	0	
" 245b, 1 sucre, green	—	1	6	
" 258a, 1 " " " " brown	—	2	0	

GREECE.				
No. 99, price unused <i>should be</i>	2	6		
" 100 " used " "			4	0
" 121 " " " "			6	0
" 140, prices <i>should be</i>	8	6	0	6
" 155, price unused <i>should be</i>	0	2		
" 156 " " " "			0	3

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.				
No. 6, price unused <i>should be</i>	60	0		
" 11 " " " "	50	0		
" 26 " " " "	0	6		
" 36, prices <i>should be</i>	7	6	0	9
" 210, price unused <i>should be</i>	20	0		
" 211 " " " "	8	6		
" 301 to 306 inclusive. Set of 6, unused	12	0		

HOLLAND.
Add No. 25a. 25 c., purple.
Delete " 29a. 5 c., ultramarine.

BURINAM.				
No. 52, price unused <i>should be</i>	3	6		
" 51, 53, 54, and 55, price unused <i>should be, each</i>	0	8		

HONDURAS.				
No. 90, price used <i>should be</i>	—	0	4	
" 99 " " " "			0	4
" 100 " " " "			0	4
" 101 " " " "			0	5
" 102 " " " "			0	6
" 103 " " " "			0	8
" 104 " unused " "	0	1		
" 106 " used " "			0	2
" 108 " " " "			0	3

PERSIA.				
No. 13, price used <i>should be</i>	—	4	0	
" 14 " " " "			4	0
" 15 " " " "			3	6
" 16 " " " "			5	0
" 23 " " " "			2	0
" 24 " " " "			2	0
" 27 " " " "			5	0
" 28 " " " "			3	6
" 29 " " " "			2	0
" 30 " " " "			2	0
" 31 " " " "			7	6
" 32 " " " "			7	6
" 114 " unused " "	5	0		

SHANGHAI.				
No. 132, price unused <i>should be</i>	5	0		
" 133 " " " "	5	0		

SIAM.				
No. 2, price unused <i>should be</i>	1	0		
" 18 " used " "			0	6
" 41 " " " "			3	6

SPAIN.				
No. 127, price used <i>should be</i>	—	0	4	
" 128 " " " "			0	4
" 129 " " " "			0	4
" 151 " " " "			2	6

	s.	d.	s.	d.
No. 152, price used <i>should be</i>	—	2	6	
" 153 " " " "			2	6
" 154 " " " "			2	6
" 181 " " " "			1	0
" 182 " " " "			0	9

CUBA.				
No. 10, price used <i>should be</i>	—	5	0	
" 156 " unused " "	0	4		
" 321, 322, and 328, price unused <i>should be each</i>	0	1		
" 334, price unused <i>should be</i>	1	6		

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.				
No. 210, price unused <i>should be</i>	3	6		

PORTO RICO.				
No. 91 to 94, prices should be omitted.				
" 101, price unused <i>should be</i>	0	4		
" 106 " " " "			0	4
" 107 " " " "			1	0
" 108 " " " "			1	6
" 109 " " " "			2	6
" 110 " " " "			4	6
" 111 " " " "			7	6
" 122 " " " "			0	9
" 123 " " " "			1	6
" 133 " " " "			0	3
" 148 " " " "			0	3
" 171 " " " "			0	6
" 179 " " " "			0	8
" 574 " " " "			0	8
Nos. 159 to 163 inclusive, and No. 181 should be omitted from the Catalogue, as they are forged surcharges.				

SWEDEN.				
No. 403, price unused <i>should be</i>	8	6		

TURKEY.				
No. 28, price unused <i>should be</i>	75	0		
" 131 " used " "			12	6
" 132 " " " "			17	6
" 133 " " " "			16	0
" 144 " " " "			20	0

VENEZUELA.				
No. 1, price unused <i>should be</i>	5	0		
" 3 " " " "			1	9
" 4 " " " "			3	6
" 5 " " " "			1	3
" 6 " " " "			2	6
" 10 " " " "			2	6
" 12 " " " "			5	0
" 19 " " " "			3	0
" 21 " " " "			2	6
" 22 " " " "			2	6
" 30 " " " "			2	6
" 32 " " " "			1	6
" 37 " " " "			0	8
" 46 " " " "			0	6
" 54 " " " "			2	6
" 68a " " " "			20	0
" 85 " " " "			0	6
" 123 " " " "			0	0
" 150 " " " "			0	9
" 151 " " " "			1	0
" 152 " " " "			0	9
" 153 " " " "			2	0
" 155 " " " "			2	6
" 158 " " " "			1	3
" 159 " " " "			0	8
" 161 " " " "			1	0
" 162 " " " "			2	0
" 163 " " " "			1	0
" 164 " " " "			0	9
" 165 " " " "			0	9
" 166 " " " "			1	6
" 167 " " " "			1	6
" 168 " used " "			—	2
" 169 " " " "			—	2
" 170, prices <i>should be</i>	2	0	2	0

ADDENDA TO PRICED CATALOGUE.

PART I.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

With control number in black.

2s. 6d., black on toned ..

BARBADOS.

1899. Type 6. *Wmk. Crown CA.*
Perf. 14.

sd., blue-black and orange .. 0 3

BRITISH GUIANA.

1899. *Surcharged "TWO CENTS," in black. (May, '99).**

2 c. on 10 c., No. 176 .. 0 2

2 c. on 15 c. " 177 .. 0 2

Error with "CENTS" for "CENTS."

2 c. on 10 c., No. 176 .. 7 6

No stop after "CENTS."

2 c. on 10 c., No. 176 .. 5 0

2 c. on 15 c. " 177 .. 5 0

CANADA.

1898. Type 20. *Perf. 12.*

10 c., brown-purple .. 0 8

*Imperial Penny Postage Label. (Jan. '99).**

2 c., black, red, and lavender .. 0 2 0 1

2 c. " sea-grn. .. 0 2 0 1

2 c. " blue .. 0 2 0 1

1899. Type 20 *divided and surcharged.*

"1," in green, on $\frac{1}{2}$ of No. 122

"2," in purple, on $\frac{1}{2}$ "

These appear to have been made by the Postmaster at Fort Hood, Nova Scotia, without any special authority, but they undoubtedly paid postage at that office.

CEYLON.

1898. Type 16. *Wmk. Crown CA.*
Perf. 14.

2 r. 50 c., purple on red ..

*Surcharged "Six Cents," in black. (March, '99).**

6 c. on 15 c., No. 154 .. 0 4

1899. Types 26 and 38.

Wmk. Crown CA.

6 c., rose and black .. 0 2

75 c., black and red-brown.. 1 4

Type 16, *surcharged as Type 24.*

Wmk. Crown CC.

1 r. 50 c., slate .. 2 8

2 r. 25 c., yellow .. 4 0

FIJI ISLANDS.

Varieties of perforation.

Type 10. *Perf. 11 x 10.*

1d., ultramarine .. 3 6 2 6

2d., pale green ..

Types 18 and 19.

1d., grey (*perf. 12*) ..

1d., black (" 11) .. 5 0

1d., (" 11 x 12) ..

1d., lilac-rose (" 12) .. 1 0

5d., ultramarine (" 10) ..

5d. " (" 11) ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

GIBRALTAR.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1898. *Surcharged in deep blue.*

40 c., orange-brown .. 0 6

50 c., lilac .. 0 7

1 p., bistre and ultramarine 1 6

With "A" for "A" in "Agencies."

40 c., orange-brown ..

50 c., lilac ..

1 p., bistre and ultramarine

1899. *Surcharged in London.*

Narrower "M."

5 c., green .. 0 1

10 c., carmine .. 0 2

20 c., olive-green .. 0 3

25 c., ultramarine .. 0 4

40 c., orange-brown .. 0 6

50 c., violet .. 0 8

1 p., bistre and ultramarine 1 3

2 p., black and carmine .. 2 6

These stamps should be placed under Gibraltar, the British office in Morocco being a branch of the Gibraltar Post Office. The locally surcharged stamps being now obsolete, the prices have been raised.

HONG KONG.

POSTALS USED FOR POSTAGE.

1894. The 2 c. Type 1 of 1882 *surcharged*

(-a) "S.O." (b) "S.D.")

2 c., rose (a) ..

2 c. " (b) ..

INDIA.

1899. *New type. Wmk. Star. Perf. 14.*

(April, '99).*

3 pies, rose .. 0 1 0 1

SERVICE STAMP.

1899. *Surcharged with Type 63, in black.*

3 pies, rose .. 0 1

OHAMBA.

SERVICE STAMP. 1898.

1 r., carmine and green .. 2 6

BUNDI.

1898. *With point of Dagger to left.*

Laid paper.

4 a., pale green ..

Wave paper.

1 r., yellow on blue ..

There were two varieties of the 1 a. on wove paper, resembling more or less the type shown in the Catalogue. The first of these was issued in 1894. There have been further issues of the 1 a., 2 a., 8 a., and 1 rupee on laid paper during 1898, for which fresh drawings were made, but these do not differ sufficiently from Nos. 4, 5, 7, and 8 to be worthy of separate mention in the Catalogue.

BUSSAHIR.

1898. *Various designs, surcharged*

"R.S." in a monogram in the second

colour given. *Laid paper. Perf. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$*

to 94. (July, '95).*

1 a., pink and blue ..

1 a., grey and rose ..

1 a., red and violet ..

2 a., yellow and blue ..

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

4 a., violet and blue ..
8 a., brown and violet ..
12 a., green and rose ..
1 r., ultramarine and lilac ..

These stamps were first seen in 1895, but they were not brought into use until the latter part of 1898. Some of the values are found imperforate.

COCHIN.

1898. *New types. Wmk. Umbrella. Perf. (Jan., '99).**

3 pies, blue ..

1/2 puttan, green ..

1 " pink ..

2 " purple ..

DHAR.

1898-99. *New type. Perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. (April, '99).**

1/2 a., carmine .. 0 1

1 a., purple .. 0 2

LAS BELA.

1898. Type 1. *Perf.*

1/2 a., black on pale blue .. 0 9

DUTTIA.

1899. Type 2, *but inscription in sans-serif capitals. Wove paper. Rouletted in black.*

1/2 a., black on green ..

1 a. " white ..

2 a. " yellow ..

4 a. " red ..

These are rouletted horizontally only, except the stamps at the ends of the rows, which are rouletted at one side also.

NEPAUL.

1899. *Native paper. Imperf. (May, '99).**

1/2 a., black-brown .. 0 2

Type 1. *Native paper. Pin-perf.*

1 a., blue .. 0 2

2 a., purple .. 0 4

4 a., green .. 0 6

The plates have been made up afresh, and *lêtes-bêches* exist on the 1 a. and 4 a. sheets only.

NOWANUGGUR.

Date (?). Type 3. *Thick paper. Perf. 12.*

3 docras, orange ..

Same type. *Thin soft paper. Perf. 12.*

2 docras, dark green ..

3 " brown-orange ..

POONCH.

1876 (?). *White wove paper.*

(March, '99).*

6 pies, red ..

1894 (?). *Coloured laid papers.*

1 p., red on lavender ..

1 p. " green ..

1 a. " ..

4 a. " yellow ..

White ribbed paper.

1/2 a., red ..

BIRMOOR.

1899. Type 3. *Perf.*

3 a., yellow-green .. 0 5

4 a., dark green .. 0 6

8 a., deep blue .. 1 0

1 r., vermilion .. 2 0

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. IX.

JUNE 30, 1899.

No. 108.

EDITORIAL.

THE end of another volume, our ninth, is reached in the present number, and we have again to thank our readers and correspondents for their encouragement and assistance in the past, and to express a hope that they will continue to support us in like manner—if not more

**Past,
Present,
and
Future.**

so—in the future. The past twelve months have been somewhat uneventful from the philatelic point of view; the eminently peaceful pursuit

of philately has pursued a quiet and peaceful course, and although the great army of stamp collectors and the still greater army of stamps to be collected have increased as rapidly as ever, we have had no philatelic engagements to record and no actions of any great importance. The great event of the year, the International Philatelic Exhibition at Manchester, at which we hope to meet a large number of our readers, is in preparation as we write, and these lines will be in print before it is opened. We have every reason to believe that the show will be a magnificent one, as fine as the one held in London in 1897—perhaps finer, for philately has not stood still during the last year or two—and we trust that it will be even better attended, both by those who are already within the pale of philately and by the unfortunate heathen who do not yet know the joys of stamp collecting. Let every philatelist who visits the Exhibition induce a few of these misguided outsiders to do the same; it will open their eyes and do them good.

It is sometimes objected that these great exhibitions have the effect of discouraging our weaker or less-advanced brethren by leading them to think what a poor show their general collections would make by the side of exhibits by specialists, or to suppose that the purely amateur collector has no chance in competition with what we may term the professional philatelist. But this is not quite the view to take of the matter. Stamp collecting is still, we hope, to the great majority of collectors, a hobby to be gently ridden for pleasure, not a racehorse to be galloped to death in a wild struggle

for supremacy. Emulation and competition are most excellent in any pursuit, if not carried too far, and we believe that the only harm that exhibitions of this kind could do would be, if they were repeated too frequently, that they might foster a kind of “pot-hunting” spirit, leading to the monotony of the same great collections appearing every time, and humbler collectors declining to compete. Happily there is no danger of this at present; the big exhibitions, with their bountiful supplies of medals, occur at sufficiently long intervals to admit of considerable changes taking place between-whiles, and it will be extremely interesting to those who visited the Piccadilly show in 1897 to see what progress has been made by the exhibitors of that year, and what new competitors they may have to contend with.

On the other hand, there can be no doubt that a fine exhibition like this possesses an immense educational value—we mean from the philatelic point of view. It shows both to collectors and to others the possibilities of philately in a way that no books or magazine articles can possibly do. Fine stamps must be seen to be appreciated. A valuable and scientifically arranged collection, showing the infinite variety of tints, shades, &c., that occur in the stamps of most countries, must be personally studied before one can form any proper idea of its value and interest. To the non-philatelist such collections as are brought together at our great exhibitions are simply bewildering. To the philatelist they should be no discouragement; even though he may feel that he cannot hope to compete with them, he can at least learn a great deal from them.

* * *

THE death, or death-like trance, **The Fate of the S.S.S.** which has during the past twelve months befallen the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, has been the subject of comment in various tones and in divers quarters. We confess that we are not in a position to state whether the Society is dead or only sleeping, but it certainly appears that it has ceased to perform duties which seemed to produce no appreciable effect. We have ourselves endeavoured, month by month, in

chronicling New Issues to indicate their nature and object as clearly as we were able, and this perhaps was all that the Committee of the S.S.S.S., as last constituted, was in a position to do. When the leading dealers had withdrawn from the Society, and declined any longer to be guided by its opinions, the Committee ceased to have anything but a kind of advisory office, and membership of the Society involved no further responsibility than the payment of a small subscription, to cover the cost of issuing lists of stamps which the Committee thought unworthy of the attention of collectors.

A combination of leading dealers, determined to protect their customers by refusing to handle stamps that had been manifestly made for the purpose of picking the pockets of collectors, was a very powerful body so long as it held together, but it was unlikely from the first that such a combination should hold together for long. ' Besides, in the first place, it seemed very doubtful whether collectors desired to be protected at all, and, in the second place, it was evident that collectors could really protect themselves if they desired to do so. No one who reads the *Monthly Journal* can plead ignorance of the nature of the stamps that are so persistently issued for the benefit of postal revenues, and not solely to meet the public convenience. If people do not choose to collect these things, it matters nothing whether they are included in catalogues and printed albums or not. A little more independence on the part of collectors would place philately in a far firmer position than it holds at present. As far as we can see, the object of members of the Society in question was to ascertain, not whether certain stamps were worthy of collection or not (on that point few of them could be in doubt), but whether those stamps were going to be catalogued—that is to say, whether they were worth speculating in! Are there any persons still left who collect stamps in order to keep them, without regard to what they are likely to fetch a few years hence? Still, perhaps this is no excuse for the Committee of the S.S.S.S. neglecting the duties which it undertook to perform.

* * *

Duty on Postage Stamps. Mr. PHILLIPS, in his *Notes and News*, gives some interesting correspondence on this important subject, which took place a few years back between the Philatelic Society of Bengal and the Government of India. Since that time the number of philatelists in India must have increased enormously, and yet this most annoying and unproductive tax has not been removed. It is only as an act of grace that exhibits

sent from India to the Manchester Exhibition are to be allowed to return to their owners duty-free. The tax is an utterly absurd one; it produces no revenue, because it is either successfully evaded or the packets subjected to duty are not accepted by the addressees, and are consequently returned to the senders. It is an unjust infliction for various reasons: coins and medals and other objects of scientific or semi-scientific study are not taxed, therefore stamps should pass equally free. The duty is demanded upon the total invoiced value of the stamps sent, regardless of the fact that only a very small portion may be retained by the receiver, and all the rest returned. Finally—but perhaps this argument will not weigh much with Colonial and Foreign Chancellors of the Exchequer—stamp collectors and dealers contribute largely to the revenue by their purchases of unused stamps, and therefore have some claim to consideration not possessed by collectors of coins and medals. But this is evidently a case of the more wool the sheep produces, the more he should be fleeced!

It will be some consolation to our friends in India to know that they will not have to pay duty on the medals they may win at Manchester!

* * *

The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe. THE last portion of this most interesting and valuable book which reached us for notice was Part VII.; we have now received Part X., so we gather

that three fresh instalments have appeared since January last. The second volume is well on its way, this part bringing us to the commencement of San Marino, and like the preceding portions it bears ample testimony to the philatelic knowledge of its author. Mr. Westoby's book is intended principally for the general collector, who is not supposed to study all the minutiae that delight the specialist, still these details are by no means neglected. For instance, the fact is duly explained that the Roumanian stamps of the type of 1862 (which date should be substituted, we believe, for 1864, as given in our publishers' Catalogue) were first printed by hand singly, and afterwards from sets of blocks peculiarly arranged for printing them in sheets, and it is suggested that the two printings can be distinguished by the superior clearness of the later edition; but the two sets are not listed. And again, under Russia we find the three values printed in 1866 on *laid* paper without the watermark, both described and catalogued, though the latter is, we think, inconsistent with the scope of the book, especially as single copies of these stamps, even unused, could seldom be distinguished from those with the water-

mark. There are some very important countries yet to come, and we look forward to the completion of the work at no very distant date.

* * *

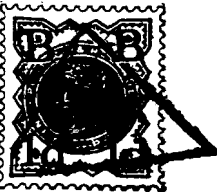
THE catalogue of the *First Exhibition of Postage and Revenue* held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in March last has reached us a little late, but it is well worthy of note if only for the excellent manner in which it is got up and printed. Of the excellence of the Exhibition itself the brief description given of the various exhibits does not enable us to judge, but we have reason to believe that it was a most successful show from all points of view, and that it was very well attended. The most important point, however, about it, in our opinion, is the fact that it was organised by, we will not say a non-philatelic society, but by one that is not exclusively philatelic, but which has admitted philately as a branch of Science and Art. We do not say that philately is absolutely in need of such recognition, but at the same time it cannot but do good to our pursuit to be thus further brought to public notice. One of the great difficulties that we have to contend with is that, in spite of the wide popularity to which it has attained, philately is still looked upon as a thing apart from all others, and its votaries are considered "cranks" of a more "cranky" description than collectors of any other sort. Our hobby seems to be still regarded as one of those things which "no feller can understand," unless he happens to be a philatelist, and to see it classed, as it has every claim to be, with other kindred pursuits, under the comprehensive head of Arts and Sciences, is a welcome prospect.

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.—*La R. Ph. Belge* chronicles the curiosity shown in the annexed illustration as a provisional issue of this territory. The triangle containing the letters "L V" is evidently an obliteration, and we regard the rest of the adornment with some suspicion. Unsurcharged British stamps are not kept in stock in South Africa we believe, still we should not like to suggest that either of the letters "B" stands for Bogus!



Canada.—A correspondent tells us that the surcharged provisionals were not the first instances of the use of the scissors at Port Hood, an envelope emanating from that office and bearing the half of a 2 c. stamp, divided diagonally, having been found with the date July 27th, 1898. We do not know what the regulations are in Canada on the subject of receiving postage in cash, but we should suppose that if a postmaster runs out of 1 c. stamps, receives postage on certain letters in cash, and then, to save an entry in his accounts, cuts 2 c. stamps in half and affixes the halves to the letters, it would not be considered a very heinous offence, and it would account for curiosities of this kind occasionally turning up.

India.—*Bussahir.*—A correspondent sends us a copy of a ½ anna stamp, the design of which has been entirely redrawn, the word "POSTAGE" being inserted below the Cat, instead of "STAMP," and all the inscriptions being in colour on white. This appears to us to be printed from a plate engraved in *taille-douce*, but as we have at present only seen one copy we are unable to state whether there are varieties of type on the sheet, such as we should expect to find in a stamp thus produced. The paper appears to be wove, and the perforation gauges about 14.

Adhesive. ½ a., grey; type redrawn.

Duttia.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of a new setting of the type with English inscription. The name is spelt "DUTTIA," and the inscription is in *sans-serif* capitals instead of *Roman*. The stamps are printed in strips of eight, produced, we suppose, by stereotypes taken from a single setting of each value, as each impression is not struck singly, as in the previous editions, and yet there are no distinct varieties. Surrounding each strip of eight is the impression, also in *black*, of a notched rule, producing a printed rouletting, the stamps remaining imperforate vertically except the outside edge of each row. The paper is wove for all the values.

Adhesives. ½ a., black on blue-green.
1 a. " white.
2 a. " yellow.
4 a. " red.

Hyderabad.—In reference to the remarks on the Service stamps, which we published in April, Mr. Byramjee Shavakshah tells us that he has seen some curious varieties, that were no doubt overprinted to order:—Entire sheets of the current stamps (all values), the upper half of the sheet surcharged in red, and the lower half in black; various values of the same stamps with double surcharge; and copies of the 1868 type with the surcharge upside down! From the same source we learn that the so-called *Fiscal Postals*, the 1 a., oblong, in *vermilion* and *ultramarine*, are, as we have always supposed, of very doubtful interest. Specimens of these have either been postmarked to order, or allowed to pass on letters through the connivance of Post Office clerks. The present head of the Department is putting a stop to this. Such stamps are no longer to be allowed to pay postage, and if found upon letters are not to be obliterated! Colonial Postmasters please copy!

Poonch.—Amongst a lot of native stamps recently purchased by our publishers we have found the following varieties, which are not included in the current Catalogue:—

½ a., red on white ribbed paper, similar in surface to that of Nos. 10, 11, and 12, but whiter.
1 a., red on green laid, which would come between Nos. 30 and 31.
1 pice, red on green (laid?). The paper is not quite the same as that of the 1 a., and it is difficult to say whether it is laid or wove. It is not the same as that of Nos. 33 and 34.

Mr. W. T. Wilson has also shown us the 1 pice, red on lavender laid, and we have the 4 a. on yellow laid.

Together with the novelties described above, we found the forgeries, in red and in black, to which we alluded in December, including the ½ a. value which Mr. Masson had not met with. In all except the forgery of the 4 a., the point that at once catches the eye is a very distinct outer line to the design. This outer line does exist in the genuine, but we have never seen it clear and distinct all round, as it seems always to be in the imitations of the 1 pice, ½ 1, and 2 annas.

New Brunswick.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* states that there has been a large find of stamps of the 1860-63 issue, and that they have been bought by a syndicate at the rate of 1s. 3d. per set of six values. We suppose this is not the old half-crown story, broken out in a new place!

New South Wales.—A copy of the 2d., Type 12, perf. 10, surcharged "O.S.", in red, has been met with used on a letter dated April 11, 1880, and apparently quite correct. It will become No. 502a in the Catalogue.

New Zealand.—We have received the 2d. Railway Newspaper stamp, perf. 11, instead of 12½.

Great Barrier Island.—An improved type of the Pigeon Post stamp has been put in circulation. We give an illustration of the design, and trust that it may be found to be more necessary than speculative.



Sarawak.—A correspondent informs us that there is likely to be a change in the stamps here before long, as the Treasury very wisely desires to keep the postal and other revenue accounts distinct. He also tells us that there are stamps of the values of 2, 5, and 10 dollars similar to the current 1 dollar, with the values in blue, violet, and carmine respectively. These have never been issued as postage stamps, but have been employed as fiscals since the end of 1898, overprinted with a large "R" and the words "Revenue only." We gather that they were not issued without this surcharge, and thus have no claim at present to be chronicled here.

South Australia.—The following cutting from the *Evening Journal* of this Colony for April 26th shows that changes are to be expected shortly. We quite agree with what is said about the inconvenient size and shape of the ½d. stamp.

"Very soon the public will find a change in the colour of their postage stamps. This will be in pursuance of a resolution of the International Postal Conference, held at Washington in June, 1897. The 2½d. stamp will become a dark blue, the 1d. stamp will appear in red, and the ½d. stamp will be in green. A new halfpenny stamp will shortly be issued by the Postal Department. This will be green, and enlarged to the size of the penny stamp, it being found that the present halfpenny issue is of inconvenient size, and somewhat unshapely. The new coloured stamps, including the new halfpenny, will be printed at an early date, but the present stocks will, of course, have to be considerably reduced before the new ones are circulated. The object of changing the colours is to bring about uniformity in the postage stamps of the world, or at least in those countries included in the Postal Union."

Straits Settlements.—We give below an illustration of the 3 c. on 1 c. stamp chronicled last month. The editor of *Le T.-P.* states that a specimen shown him was used so long ago as Nov. 2nd, 1898. This is not entirely in its favour.



Negri Sembilan.—Our illustration above shows the 4 c. provisional of this State. We have received the 5 c. of 1892 similarly surcharged, and with a bar across the original value.

Adhesive. 4 c., in black, on 5 c., blue.

Pahang.—We have received the 50 c. stamp of Perak in its earlier colour, surcharged with the name of this State, in Type 3 of the Catalogue.

Adhesive. 50 c., lilac and black.

Selangor.—We have received a 10 dollars stamp, of the type of the other high values, with the name and value in an indescribable tint, which we term purple, for want of a better name.

Adhesive. \$10, green and purple; *wmk.* Crown CC.

Victoria.—Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle send us a cutting from a local paper, which shows that this Colony is also going to adopt the Postal Union colours for certain values. The allusion to Mr. Duffy is no doubt intended as a delicate compliment to his nationality, and does not imply any personal viridity about that gentleman.

"In a few weeks the public will find a change in the colour of their postage stamps (says the *Melbourne Argus*). This will be in accordance with a resolution passed by the Washington Postal Conference, which Mr. Duffy attended last year on behalf of the Australian Colonies. The 2½d. stamp will become a dark blue, the 1d. will appear in red, and the ½d., in compliment to Mr. Duffy, will turn to green, though in no case will the design of any of the stamps be altered. The object of changing the colours is to bring about uniformity in the postage stamps of the world, or at least in those countries included in the Postal Union."

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—We omitted to note last month that the stamp upon the *Memorandum Postal* bears a much larger and better engraved head of Liberty than the previous type of similar design. *The Ph. J. of G. B.* adds the following articles of stationery with this new stamp.

- Envelopes.* 5 c., orange (vermillion?).
12 c., dark blue.
- Post Cards.* 4 c., dark green.
6 c., dark blue.
6+6 c. "
- Letter Card.* 4 c., carmine.

Brazil.—The working off of old stock is proceeding as merrily as ever. We have received a copy of an Official Notice, dated 25th May, according to which various stamps of the issue of 1890, Type 36, were to be put in circulation overprinted with new values and the date "1899," in "violeta-avermelhada." With our new *Colour Dictionary* before us we must not translate this as reddish violet, but perhaps it will be safe to call it purple. The following is the list, so far:—

- Adhesives.* 50 r. on 20 r., green.
100 r. on 50 r. "
300 r. on 200 r., violet.
500 r. on 300 r., purple-blue.
500 r. on 300 r., grey.
700 r. on 500 r. "
1000 r. on 700 r., deep brown.
1000 r. on 700 r., pale "
2000 r. on 1000 r., yellow. "

Ecuador.—The surcharger is still at work; we have received two values of Type 30, each with an overprint in two lines of sans-serif capitals in black. We give illustrations of the new 5 c. stamp described last month, and also of two other values, evidently from the same workshop, which are chronicled by *Le T.-P.*



The Ph. J. of G. B. chronicles the 20 c. fiscal stamp surcharged, in red, "CORREOS OFICIAL CUATRO CENTAVOS."

- Adhesives. 1 c. on 5 c., orange.
5 c. on 10 c., brown.
1 c., black and lilac.
2 c. " carmine.
Official Stamp. 4 c. on 20 c., blue.

Egypt.—Sudan.—Le T.-P. tells us that the 5 mil. cards surcharged for use in this territory have had their value reduced to 4 mil., by means of the usual overprint.

- Post Cards. 4 m. on 5 m., carmine on buff.
4+4 m. on 5+5 m. " "

France.—Tunis.—La R. Ph. F. reports that the 5 c. card has the impression in light green, similar to that of the corresponding adhesive.

- Post Card. 5 c., light green on buff.

Mexico.—We have received the reply-paid cards, London print, corresponding with the single cards described last month.

- Post Cards. 1+1 c., green (URBANO); formula in ultramarine.
2+2 c., red (INTERIOR) " deep red.

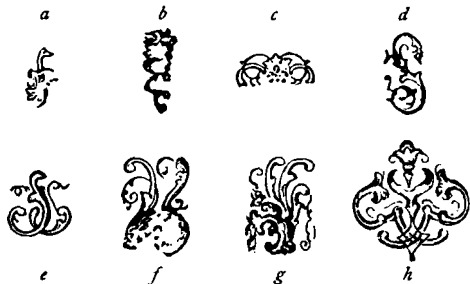
Nicaragua.—We give an illustration showing the type of the compound device impressed upon the provisional envelopes chronicled last month.



Norway.—We have received the 2 öre in the current type. In the margin of the sheet is the date "1898-1899," but we believe it has only just been issued.

- Adhesive. 2 öre, buff-brown; Type 11, perf. 14½ × 13½.

Persia.—The following illustrations show the types of the surcharges that have been applied to the stamps of last year. There are eight different designs, but not, according



to Le T.-P., employed indiscriminately; a is impressed on the 1 ch., b on the 2 and 3 chahi, c on the 4 and 5 chahi, d on the 8, 10, 12, and 16 chahi, e on the 1 kran, f on the 2 and 3 krans, g on the 4 and 5 krans, and h on the 10 and 50 krans, but errors of impression may, of course, be expected, if not hoped for. *Persicos odi!* We do not collect Persians.

Peru.—The Ph. J. of G. B. tells us that the 5 and 10 soles stamps have made their appearance, both in the ordinary and the Postage Due form; the former are similar in design to Type 28 in the Catalogue, while the latter are in Type 27. Many will be anxious to save these soles, no doubt!

- Adhesives. 5 soles, orange-red.
10 " blue-green.
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 5 " yellow-green.
10 " brown-violet.

Portugal.—Lourenço Marquez.—We give illustrations of two of the divided and overprinted fiscals which we chronicled last month. We believe that the original value on all was in brown.



Russian Locals.—Pereiaslav.—We have received another new variety of the current type.

- Adhesive. 5 kop., red on white; perf. 12.

Peru.—We much regret having made a feeble joke last November on the subject of the apparent permanence of the blue stamp of 1892, for it seems to have reminded the local authorities of the fact that they had employed the same design for nearly seven years. We have now received a new value in quite a new design, of which we hope to give an illustration in a future number, as it is not very easy to describe. It is very badly perforated.

- Adhesive. 2 kop., green; perf. about 11½.

Skopin.—The type which has been in use here since 1888 has reached us in a new colour. There is an inscription in the margin, above the top of the stamp, as shown in Type 3, which we think is a new addition.

- Adhesive. 5 kop., lake-brown; perf. 11½.

Tscherdina.—It appears that for the 3 kopecks stamp issued at the end of 1897, in green, the current design was redrawn, with larger lettering, and the curls in the upper corners rendered more prominent. We have now a 2 kopecks in this type.

- Adhesive. 2 kop., rose; 20½ × 28 mm.; perf. 11½.

Siam.—A correspondent who has recently visited Bangkok tells us that surcharging is going on there as usual. The 1 att on 12 atts, 2 atts on 64 atts, and 3 atts on 12 atts are all on sale, but we gather that there are no fresh varieties.

South African Republic.—We have further news of the expected new issue from a correspondent, who states that the values under one shilling are to be available for both postage and revenue purposes, and are to bear "an impersonation of the President." We should have supposed that it was unlawful to impersonate the head of the State, even in a Republic, but probably it will be only a colourable imitation of Mr. Kruger that will be permitted to be licked by disloyal and loyal citizens alike! The higher values, we are told, are to be the same size as the current fiscals, and are to be adorned with the Arms of the Republic. All are to be printed at Pretoria, and surcharging will thus be rendered unnecessary.

Spain.—Fernando Po.—The surcharger in this Colony is improving; it has evidently occurred to him that surcharges look quite as nice one way up as another, and that with a hand-stamp it is quite easy to vary the monotony of inflicting them all in the same direction. We are shown blocks of four of the "5 Cen." on 20 c., indigo, showing in one case one, and in the other two, *elle-bêche* pairs, and moreover neatly postmarked in the centre of the block, so as not to disfigure the stamps more than is absolutely necessary!

Philippine Islands.—The first illustration on the next page shows one of the surcharged stamps to which we

alluded in April. We believe their character to be more than doubtful, and we mention them again by way of warning.



We have another illustration showing one of the same stamps converted to 2 reales, by means of one of the old familiar oval surcharges. We should suppose this to be equally devoid of interest.

United States.—We give illustrations showing how the Special Delivery stamp and the 2 c. envelope have been adorned for use in Cuba. *The Weekly Ph. Era* states that a supply of 1 c. envelopes on buff have been surcharged

CUBA.



2c. DE PESO.

"CUBA" only; also that 1, 2, and 5 centavos envelopes, bearing a stamp with a head of Columbus, are ready for issue. The same authority adds further items to the list of adhesives surcharged "PORTO RICO."

The A. J. of Ph. states that the new 1 c. and 2 c. envelopes have been found in unwatermarked paper; also that there is a third type of the 2 c., distinguished by the fact that the hair is not tied with a ribbon at the back. Whether this is another "rejected" die, or a new and improved type, is not yet known.

- Envelopes.* 1 c., green on manila; no wmk.
 2 c., red on white
 2 c., " " *Die C.*
 2 c., " " amber
 2 c., " " oriental buff

- Adhesive.* 1 c., green on buff; for Cuba.
 8 c., brown-purple; for Porto Rico.

- Unpaid Letter Stamps.* 1 c., lake; for Porto Rico.
 2 c., " "
 10 c., " "

Uruguay.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the 5 c. of current type printed in blue. We give an illustration of the new 5 mil. stamp chronicled last month. We have received the three Commemorative stamps surcharged "PROVISORIO, 1897," Nos. 230 to 232 in the current Catalogue, further overprinted "OFICIAL" (Type 91) in black.

- Adhesive.* 5 c., dull blue; perf. 15.
Official Stamps. 1 c., claret, No. 230.
 5 c., pale blue, No. 231.
 10 c., lake, No. 232.

Venezuela.—Our illustration shows the design of the Registration stamp. *Le T.-P.* adds three higher values to the list of the ordinary postage stamps, and we fancy that the 15 c. should be struck out as an error on the part of the journal from which we copied it.

- Adhesives.* 50 centimos, grey.
 1 bolívar, green.
 " " yellow.



A REFERENCE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF THE COLONIES OF HOLLAND.

BY GORDON SMITH.

CURACAO.

THE Dutch Colony of Curaçao consists of five islands and part of another (St. Martin), lying off the coast to the north of the Republic of Venezuela, in South America. The island of Curaçao is larger in extent than all the remainder of the Colony together, and contains also the bulk of the population. The population of the Colony in 1895 was slightly under 50,000.

Issue I.

23 MAY, 1873.



Type. Illustration I.
Paper. Medium wove paper, without watermark, and slightly blue in colour.

- Gum.* None.
Perforation. 14, small holes.
 2½ c., green.
 3 c., bistre.
 5 c., carmine.
 10 c., ultramarine.
 25 c., orange-brown.
 50 c., purple.

The date of issue is fixed by the publication in the *Curaçao Courant* of the 24th May of an official notice by the Government Secretary, dated the 23rd May, to the effect that postage stamps of the six denominations given above were on sale at the Post Office.

The stamps were produced by the typographical or surface-printing process at the Government printing office in Holland, and so far resemble the stamps of the mother country then employed that the head is identical with that of the stamps of Holland (Issue V.), the frame only being different. The size of the stamps is 18½ x 22½ mm. The paper on which they were printed had already been used for some of the values of Dutch stamps of the 1867 issue, and it also appears to have been employed (probably contemporaneously) for some of the low values of the 1869 issue.

The perforation, which in this case is always 14, had already been applied to the 1867, 1869, and 1872 issues of Holland; but unlike these issues, in which several machines with slightly different gauges were used (frequently in combination and apparently indiscriminately), the stamps of Curaçao are invariably perforated by the 14 machine.

It seems probable that there was more than one printing of some of the values, as distinct hues can be found, especially in cases where the paper is almost white; but this circumstance alone would cause a different appearance in the colours.

I must not omit to mention the absence of gum on the earlier issues of these stamps. Probably owing to the nature of the climate it was considered advisable not to gum the stamps. Although in this and subsequent issues the stamps are found gummed, this has been done by private

persons or by the Post Office authorities. The gum having been applied *after* the sheets were perforated, it runs through the holes, and is deposited on the face of the stamp. At any rate, whether done privately or at the Post Office, these stamps in "mint" state have no gum.

Issue II.

I JANUARY, 1879.

<i>Type.</i>	Illustration 1.
<i>Paper.</i>	As last, but <i>white</i> .
<i>Gum.</i>	None.
<i>Perforation.</i>	14, large holes.
	2½ c., green.
	3 c., bistre.
	5 c., carmine.
	10 c., ultramarine.
	25 c., orange-brown.
	50 c., purple.
	2 g. 50 c., purple and bistre.

This issue is distinguished by the appearance of the new high value, 2 gulden 50 cents, the design of which is the same size as that of the other values, but appears to be larger owing to the wider spacing of the stamps, which have consequently wider margins; and also by the perforation, and, to a minor extent, by the paper. I have somewhat deviated from the system of arrangement I adopted in treating of the stamps of Holland, because in the present instance different periods are marked by the appearance of new values, which to some extent fixes the date of issue. It is, however, quite likely that some of the lower values appeared with the new perforation before the 2 g. 50 c., but this I am unable to prove, as at that time the cancelling stamps in use only bore the number of the post office and no date.

The really important feature of this issue is the perforation, for, strangely enough, it is never found in the stamps of Holland. Having the same gauge of 14 holes to the space of two centimetres as that used for Issue I., its marked difference from the former was overlooked until noticed by the late Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, in an article in the *Monthly Journal* on "The Perforations of Curaçao and Surinam." (Vol. V., p. 200.) In the small-hole perforation the width of the paper left between the holes is always as large as, and frequently much larger than, the diameter of the holes. In the large-hole perforation the width of the paper between the holes varies from about two-thirds to one-fourth of the diameter of the holes. The difference is so strongly marked that no collector who makes a particular study of these stamps can afford to overlook it, or neglect to arrange his stamps in two distinct sets.

Issue III.

1884.

<i>Type and Paper.</i>	As last.
<i>Gum.</i>	None.
<i>Perforation.</i>	13½.
	2½ c., green.
	5 c., carmine.
	10 c., ultramarine.
	25 c., orange-brown.
	50 c., purple.

This set is perforated 13½, a perforation with which we are already familiar in Holland. In general appearance it closely resembles the last issue, but no difficulty arises in separation, for whereas that of the former is always 14, *vertically* the 13½ perforation (as we have already seen in the stamps of Holland) has a tendency to degenerate into 13. The date 1884 is given from observation of postmarked specimens, which in this issue are more frequently cancelled with a date stamp than with the office number. I do not doubt, however, that the researches of collectors will be able to fix the date more nearly, and probably earlier than this year.

Issue IV.

AUGUST, 1886.

<i>Type and Paper.</i>	As last.
<i>Gum.</i>	None.
(a) <i>Perf.</i>	12½ × 12.
	2½ c., green.
	5 c., carmine.
	12½ c., buff.
	15 c., drab.
	25 c., orange.
	30 c., pearl-grey.
	60 c., olive-yellow.
(b) <i>Perf.</i>	12½. <i>Gummed.</i>
	10 c., ultramarine.
	12½ c., buff.

The perforation 12½ × 12 in this case is without the variation 11½ × 12 on the left of the horizontal line of perforations. No stamps of this issue so perforated have been seen by me, and therefore it is safe to say that the machine used was the same as that employed for the later issues of Holland.

The late Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, in the article above referred to, mentions the 25 c. as perforated 11½ × 12. He was a very careful student of perforations, and I therefore mention it; it may be an error of chronicling, but it has a column all to itself in the table of perforations. He also gives the 5 c. perf. 12½ × 12, which I have put in the list on the same authority, although I have not seen a specimen.

The 12½ perforation requires no comment, for it is that now in use. The stamps perforated 12½ × 12 were un-gummed, but those perf. 12½ appear to have been sent from Holland already gummed. The gum is pale yellowish.

Issue V.

I JANUARY, 1889.

<i>Type and Paper.</i>	As last.
<i>Gum.</i>	None.
<i>Perforation.</i>	11½.
	1 g. 50 c., indigo and pale blue.
	2 g. 50 c., purple and bistre.

The new value of 1 g. 50 c. appeared on the date given above, and it is probable that the 2 g. 50 c. with the new perforation was prepared at the same time, but if there was any remaining stock of the previous perforation it is unlikely that the new stamps would be issued until the old were exhausted. With this perforation we are also familiar, applied to the higher values of the Holland stamps.

Issue VI.

1889-1891.



<i>Type.</i>	Illustration 2.
<i>Paper.</i>	Similar to that of previous issues, but thinner.
<i>Gum.</i>	Pale yellowish and white.
<i>Perforation.</i>	12½.

- 1 c., drab (yellowish gum), 1 Sept., 1890.
- 1 c., grey (no gum).
- 1 c., grey (white gum).
- 2 c., lilac-rose (yellowish gum), 1 Sept., 1890.
- 2 c., mauve (").
- 2 c., lilac (no gum).
- 2½ c., green (yellowish gum), 10 April, 1890.
- 2½ c., pale green (white gum).
- 3 c., bistre (white gum), 1 Jan., 1891.
- 3 c., yellow-bistre (yellowish gum).
- 5 c., pale red ("), 10 April, 1890.
- 5 c., red (white gum).

alluded in April. We believe their character to be more than doubtful, and we mention them again by way of warning.



We have another illustration showing one of the same stamps converted to 2 reales, by means of one of the old familiar oval surcharges. We should suppose this to be equally devoid of interest.

United States.—We give illustrations showing how the Special Delivery stamp and the 2 c. envelope have been adorned for use in Cuba. *The Weekly Ph. Era* states that a supply of 1 c. envelopes on buff have been surcharged



2c. DE PESO.

"CUBA" only; also that 1, 2, and 5 centavos envelopes, bearing a stamp with a head of Columbus, are ready for issue. The same authority adds further items to the list of adhesives surcharged "PORTO RICO."

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Envelopes. 1 c., green on manila; no wmk.
2 c., red on white
2 c., " " Die C.
2 c., " " amber
2 c., " " oriental buff
1 c., green on buff; for Cuba.
8 c., brown-purple; for Porto Rico.
Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 c., lake; for Porto Rico.
2 c., " "
10 c., " "

Uruguay.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the 5 c. of current type printed in blue. We give an illustration of the new 5 mil. stamp chronicled last month. We have received the three Commemorative stamps surcharged "PROVISORIO, 1897," Nos. 230 to 232 in the current Catalogue, further overprinted "OFICIAL" (Type 91) in black.

Adhesive. 5 c., dull blue; perf. 15.
Official Stamps. 1 c., claret, No. 230.
5 c., pale blue, No. 231.
10 c., lake, No. 232.

Venezuela.—Our illustration shows the design of the Registration stamp. *Le T.-P.* adds three higher values to the list of the ordinary postage stamps, and we fancy that the 15 c. should be struck out as an error on the part of the journal from which we copied it.

Adhesives. 50 centimos, grey.
1 bolívar, green.
1 " " yellow.



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By GORDON SMITH.

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Issue I.
23 MAY, 1873.



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Gum. None.
Perforation. 14, small holes.

2½ c., green.
3 c., bistre.
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The stamps were produced by the typographical or surface-printing process at the Government printing office in Holland, and so far resemble the stamps of the mother country then employed that the head is identical with that of the stamps of Holland (Issue V.), the frame only being different. The size of the stamps is 18½ x 22½ mm. The paper on which they were printed had already been used for some of the values of Dutch stamps of the 1867 issue, and it also appears to have been employed (probably contemporaneously) for some of the low values of the 1869 issue.

The perforation, which in this case is always 14, had already been applied to the 1867, 1869, and 1872 issues of Holland; but unlike these issues, in which several machines with slightly different gauges were used (frequently in combination and apparently indiscriminately), the stamps of Curaçao are invariably perforated by the 14 machine.

It seems probable that there was more than one printing of some of the values, as distinct hues can be found, especially in cases where the paper is almost white; but this circumstance alone would cause a different appearance in the colours.

I must not omit to mention the absence of gum on the earlier issues of these stamps. Probably owing to the nature of the climate it was considered advisable not to gum the stamps. Although in this and subsequent issues the stamps are found gummed, this has been done by private

persons or by the Post Office authorities. The gum having been applied after the sheets were perforated, it runs through the holes, and is deposited on the face of the stamp. At any rate, whether done privately or at the Post Office, these stamps in "mint" state have no gum.

Issue II.

1 JANUARY, 1879.

Type. Illustration 1.
Paper. As last, but white.
Gum. None.
Perforation. 14, large holes.
2½ c., green.
3 c., bistre.
5 c., carmine.
10 c., ultramarine.
25 c., orange-brown.
50 c., purple.
2 g. 50 c., purple and bistre.

This issue is distinguished by the appearance of the new high value, 2 gulden 50 cents, the design of which is the same size as that of the other values, but appears to be larger owing to the wider spacing of the stamps, which have consequently wider margins; and also by the perforation, and, to a minor extent, by the paper. I have somewhat deviated from the system of arrangement I adopted in treating of the stamps of Holland, because in the present instance different periods are marked by the appearance of new values, which to some extent fixes the date of issue. It is, however, quite likely that some of the lower values appeared with the new perforation before the 2 g. 50 c., but this I am unable to prove, as at that time the cancelling stamps in use only bore the number of the post office and no date.

The really important feature of this issue is the perforation, for, strangely enough, it is never found in the stamps of Holland. Having the same gauge of 14 holes to the space of two centimetres as that used for Issue I., its marked difference from the former was overlooked until noticed by the late Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, in an article in the *Monthly Journal* on "The Perforations of Curaçao and Surinam." (Vol. V., p. 200.) In the small-hole perforation the width of the paper left between the holes is always as large as, and frequently much larger than, the diameter of the holes. In the large-hole perforation the width of the paper between the holes varies from about two-thirds to one-fourth of the diameter of the holes. The difference is so strongly marked that no collector who makes a particular study of these stamps can afford to overlook it, or neglect to arrange his stamps in two distinct sets.

Issue III.

1884.

Type and Paper. As last.
Gum. None.
Perforation. 13½.
2½ c., green.
5 c., carmine.
10 c., ultramarine.
25 c., orange-brown.
50 c., purple.

This set is perforated 13½, a perforation with which we are already familiar in Holland. In general appearance it closely resembles the last issue, but no difficulty arises in separation, for whereas that of the former is always 14, vertically the 13½ perforation (as we have already seen in the stamps of Holland) has a tendency to degenerate into 13. The date 1884 is given from observation of postmarked specimens, which in this issue are more frequently cancelled with a date stamp than with the office number. I do not doubt, however, that the researches of collectors will be able to fix the date more nearly, and probably earlier than this year.

Issue IV.

AUGUST, 1886.

Type and Paper. As last.
Gum. None.
(a) **Perf.** 12½ x 12.
2½ c., green.
5 c., carmine.
12½ c., buff.
15 c., drab.
25 c., orange.
30 c., pearl-grey.
60 c., olive-yellow.
(b) **Perf.** 12½. *Gummed.*
10 c., ultramarine.
12½ c., buff.

The perforation 12½ x 12 in this case is without the variation 11½ x 12 on the left of the horizontal line of perforations. No stamps of this issue so perforated have been seen by me, and therefore it is safe to say that the machine used was the same as that employed for the later issues of Holland.

The late Mr. Gilbert Lockyer, in the article above referred to, mentions the 25 c. as perforated 11½ x 12. He was a very careful student of perforations, and I therefore mention it; it may be an error of chronicling, but it has a column all to itself in the table of perforations. He also gives the 5 c. perf. 12½ x 12, which I have put in the list on the same authority, although I have not seen a specimen.

The 12½ perforation requires no comment, for it is that now in use. The stamps perforated 12½ x 12 were un-gummed, but those perf. 12½ appear to have been sent from Holland already gummed. The gum is pale yellowish.

Issue V.

1 JANUARY, 1889.

Type and Paper. As last.
Gum. None.
Perforation. 11½.
1 g. 50 c., indigo and pale blue.
2 g. 50 c., purple and bistre.

The new value of 1 g. 50 c. appeared on the date given above, and it is probable that the 2 g. 50 c. with the new perforation was prepared at the same time, but if there was any remaining stock of the previous perforation it is unlikely that the new stamps would be issued until the old were exhausted. With this perforation we are also familiar, applied to the higher values of the Holland stamps.

Issue VI.

1889-1891.



Type. Illustration 2.
Paper. Similar to that of previous issues, but thinner.
Gum. Pale yellowish and white.
Perforation. 12½.

1 c., drab (yellowish gum), 1 Sept., 1890.
1 c., grey (no gum).
1 c., grey (white gum).
2 c., lilac-rose (yellowish gum), 1 Sept., 1890.
2 c., mauve (")
2 c., lilac (no gum).
2½ c., green (yellowish gum), 10 April, 1890.
2½ c., pale green (white gum).
3 c., bistre (white gum), 1 Jan., 1891.
3 c., yellow-bistre (yellowish gum).
5 c., pale red ("), 10 April, 1890.
5 c., red (white gum).

The 1 c. only has a sloping numeral in the centre, the other values upright numerals. The first printings all seem to have the yellowish gum, but subsequent printings white gum, except the 1 c., grey, and the 2 c., lilac, which are found without gum. It is possible that these two stamps may really be the first printing, and were amongst the last stamps sent to the Colony in this state.

Issue VII.

1 SEPTEMBER, 1891.



3

Type. Illustration 3.
Paper, Gum, Perforation. As in the uncharged stamp. "25 cent," in black, on 30 c., grey.

This stamp was issued provisionally to supply the want of the permanent 25 c., being a double Postal Union rate. The surcharge was made with a hand-stamp.

Issue VIII.

1 AUGUST, 1892.



4

Type. Illustration 4.
Paper. As in Issue VI.
Gum. Yellowish to white.
Perforation. 12½.

- 10 c., ultramarine.
- 12½ c., yellow-green.
- 12½ c., green.
- 15 c., rose-red.
- 25 c., orange-brown.
- 30 c., drab.

The above values are the only ones that have yet appeared, although it is not at all improbable that the higher values of 50 c., 60 c., 1 g. 50 c., and 2 g. 50 c. have been prepared and even sent out to the Colony. Their appearance, however, cannot be expected until the stamps of the same values of the previous type, with the head of the King, have been exhausted. The only value in which I can detect two printings is the 12½ c., and that being the Postal Union rate, equivalent to our 2½d., would naturally have an extensive use.

Issue IX.

1895.



5



6

Type. Illustrations 5 and 6.
Paper, Gum, and Perforation. As in uncharged stamps. "2½ cent," in carmine, on 10 c., ultramarine. "2½ cent," in black, on 30 c., grey.

The stamps surcharged are the 10 c. with the King's head of Issue IV., perf. 12½, and the 30 c., perf. 12½ × 12.

The "2½ cent" on 10 c. was chronicled in the *Monthly Journal* of December, 1895 (Vol. VI. p. 84), and on the 30 c. in the number for February, 1896. (Vol. VI. p. 139.) Of the former 45,000 are said to have been made, but as far as one can judge from the number of specimens since seen these figures are hardly borne out, unless the speculators, who are said to have bought up the lot in two days, are still holding on to their possessions.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

Issue I.

1 JULY, 1889.

Type. Illustrations I., II., III. of Holland (Catalogue, Part II., 12th Edition).

Paper. As in the contemporary postage stamps.

Gum. None.

Perforation. 12½ × 12.

Figures of value in black.

- 2½ (c.), green.
- 5 (c.) "
- 10 (c.) "
- 12½ (c.) "
- 15 (c.) "
- 20 (c.) "
- 25 (c.) "
- 30 (c.) "
- 40 (c.) "
- 50 (c.) "

Of the four varieties employed for the Unpaid Letter stamps of Holland and her Colonies only Varieties I., II., and III. were brought into use for those of Curaçao. Two settings were employed, Setting A being used for the 2½ c., 10 c., 12½ c., 15 c., and 50 c., and Setting B for the 5 c., 20 c., 25 c., 30 c., and 40 c. The distribution of the varieties in the settings was as follows:—

	Var. I.	Var. II.	Var. III.
Setting A ...	29	18	53=100
" B ...	4	1	95=100

The 12½ c. is by far the scarcest value of any, but I should say that the scarcest varieties are probably the 30 c. and 40 c. of Var. II. There are later settings of some values—the 5 c., in which there is more than one of Var. II. in the sheet, and the 40 c., which is known entirely made up of Var. III.

Issue II.

AUGUST, 1892.



7

Type. Illustration 7.
Paper. As last.
Gum. Yellowish to white.
Perforation. 12½.

- Value in black.*
- 2½ c., green.
 - 5 c. "
 - 10 c. "
 - 12½ c. "
 - 15 c. "
 - 20 c. "
 - 25 c. "
 - 30 c. "
 - 50 c. "

The same varieties were employed for this issue at the outset, namely, I., II., and III., and there were three settings:—Setting C used for the 2½ c. only, Setting D for the 5 c. and 10 c., and Setting E for the 12½ c. and 25 c.

The distribution of the varieties in the settings was as follows:—

Setting	Var. I.	Var. II.	Var. III.
C ...	14 ...	1 ...	85=100
" D ...	14 ...	15 ...	71=100
" E ...	29 ...	18 ...	53=100

The 15 c. did not appear until some time in 1896, and then only in entire sheets of Var. III. It was at this time that the 40 c. of the previous issue was also seen in entire sheets of the same variety, which seems to be anachronous, this setting having been adopted after the second issue appeared.

The 20 c., 30 c., and 50 c. of the current type have only just recently appeared. It is more than probable that these values had been prepared for some time, and were lying at the Post Office ready to be used on the exhaustion of the same values of the first type (without the word "CENT").

THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 182.)

BHOPAL.

1889.

A ¼ ANNA stamp of the square type, a redrawing of the issue of 1881, was chronicled in this year. It may form a companion to the square ¼ anna of 1886, being in thirty-two varieties of type (eight rows of four) all lettered "BEGAN" for "BEGAM," except No. 28, which is lettered "BEGAN." This will serve to distinguish single specimens from those of 1881. The block of thirty-two stamps is surrounded by a frame, 4 mm. away at the left and 2½ to 3 mm. away at the top, bottom, and right.

The embossing is usually the right way up, but I find it also inverted.

This stamp is printed on the *thin wove* paper, and exists both perforated and imperforate.

¼ anna, black, "BEGAN"; imperf.
¼ " " "BEGAN" "
¼ " " "BEGAN"; perf.
¼ " " "BEGAN" "

1889-90.

At the end of 1889 and in 1890 a series of ¼ a., 1 a., 2 a., and 4 a. stamps appeared, which may be considered together. The design was again that of 1881, redrawn, and each value is in twenty-four varieties of type (six rows of four); but unfortunately the same drawing was not employed for all the values, so we have twenty-four different varieties for each. Still, there is a certain family likeness between them, the most marked feature of which appears to me to be the letter "M," which in the 1881 series is always fairly well formed, while in the 1890 set it is always like an inverted "w." There are other distinguishing points also, but this, I think, is the plainest. There is no line round the blocks of stamps, but in this respect they resemble those of 1881.

The embossing is usually the right way up. All are printed on *wove* paper, and exist both imperforate and perforated.

The *quarter anna* plate contains no actual errors. The kind of accent over the vertical stroke of the word *anna* is inside the central octagon on all the types; this accent is

inside the octagon on some of the varieties of the ¼ a. of 1889; it is always inside the label at the foot in the 1881 stamps.

On the *one anna* plate No. 7 is lettered "EEGAM" for "BEGAM."

On the *two annas* plate No. 2 is lettered "BBEGAM" for "BEGAM," and Nos. 13 and 14 "NAWAH" for "NAWAB." The letter has plainly been drawn as "H," but an attempt has been made to convert it into "B."

The *four annas* plate contains no errors, but this value is found in two distinct shades, one of which resembles somewhat that of the 4 a. of 1886; but the later stamp seems to be always in a deeper tint, with a tendency to *orange*, and the paper, both of the 2 a. and 4 a. of 1890, is *whiter* and thicker than the *thin wove* of 1886, and than that used for the ¼ a. and 1 a. of 1890.

Thin greyish wove paper.

¼ anna, black; imperf.	
¼ " " perf.	
1 " brown; imperf.	
1 " " "	"EEGAM."
1 " " perf.	
1 " " "	"EEGAM."

White wove paper, thicker.

2 annas, blue; imperf.	
2 " " "	"BBEGAM."
2 " " "	"NAWAH."
2 " " perf.	
2 " " "	"BBEGAM."
2 " " "	"NAWAH."
4 " dull yellow; imperf.	
4 " orange "	
4 " dull yellow (?) ; perf.	
4 " orange "	

I have not seen the 4 annas, *dull yellow*, perforated, but it probably exists. The 1 anna, perforated, of this issue is, I have no doubt, the stamp which was first chronicled as the 1 anna of 1881, perforated.

1891.

The ½ anna of this year I should have included among the series of 1890, if it were not for the fact that it exists in thirty-two varieties of type (eight rows of four) instead of twenty-four. It has the same characteristic inverted "w" for "M." It may also be distinguished from the stamp of 1881 by the fact that most of the types are slightly oblong in shape (they vary somewhat in this respect), and that it is printed in a brighter colour. Heavy impressions, which seem to be rather the rule, are most brilliant.

The embossing is usually the right way up. Paper, *thin wove*.

½ a., bright red; imperf.
½ a. " perf.

1894.

We again have the 1 anna value redrawn in twenty-four varieties (six rows of four), without any frame to the sheet.

The type resembles that of 1890 in having the inverted "w" for "M," but, as shown in the annexed illustration, the accent (as I have termed it) over the first stroke of *anna* is inside the octagon in every stamp on the sheet, except No. 10, in which the accent is absent altogether.



The embossing is usually the right way up; the impression is on the *thin wove* paper, and the stamps are found both imperforate and perforated.

I have a *brown* sheet, the tint of which varies somewhat in different parts, but I doubt whether it was ever in the usual *red*, and I have a single copy in as good a *brown* as any of the 1 anna stamps of the square type.

All are *imperforate*.

½	anna, red.	
½	" "	"EEGAM."
½	" "	"NWAB."
½	" "	"JAHN."
½	" "	brown.
½	" "	"EEGAM."
½	" "	"NWAB."
½	" "	"JAHN."

This ½ anna was either accompanied or, more probably, closely followed by a ¼ anna stamp of the same design, which was chronicled in March, 1879.

It is shown in the illustration here, in which the lines in the spandrels are rather too straight and regular. The distinguishing point of this plate is that in every one of the 32 varieties the characters denoting the value are enclosed between parenthesis marks—“(. . .)”



¼ anna.

In all except Nos. 9 and 10 the three dots under the right-hand character of the value are below the bottom line of the stamp; these dots are, of course, not to be seen in closely-cut single copies, and they are often invisible in perforated specimens, but they catch the eye at once in an imperforate sheet or block.

There are no actual *errors*, but in No. 12 the last letter of “JAHAN” resembles “A” and “N” joined together, having a cross-bar to the first part of the “N.”

The paper is the *thin wove*, and the impression is in a kind of *blue-green*, badly mixed, one part of some sheets being quite *green*, and another almost *blue*. These exist both *imperf.* and *perf.*

½	anna, green, blue-green ;	<i>imperf.</i>
½	" "	<i>perf.</i>

1880.

Fresh stones for both values appear to have been made this year, giving thirty-two new varieties of each. The ½ anna was described in *Le Timbre-Poste* for March, 1880; the ¼ anna seems never to have been formally chronicled, but the fact that this value had also been redrawn was noted in *The Philatelic Record* for February, 1881, in the list of “Philatelic Gains of 1880.”

There are two distinct plates, one of each value, but in neither case are the characters shown in parenthesis. This will distinguish the ¼ a. stamp from that of the previous issue; the sheet may also be recognised by the fact that only Nos. 5, 29, and 32 have the three dots outside the stamp at foot. There is an *error* also in this value, Nos. 6, 7, and 8 being lettered “NAWA” for “NAWAB.” In No. 17 the “B” of “NAWAB” has the appearance of having been originally drawn as “H,” and roughly altered to “B.”

The ½ anna of this issue should be easily recognised by its colour, which is a kind of *brown-red*, almost approaching *chestnut*; the design is more roughly drawn than before, the lines in the spandrels being blurred in many cases, some of them running together on almost every stamp. It may be noted also that, whereas the earlier stamp is always *imperforate*, the ½ anna of 1880 is far more common *perforated*. But the colour should be sufficient for anyone who takes any interest in these stamps. There are no *errors* in this sheet.

The paper is *thin wove*; both values exist *imperforate* as well as *perforated*; and the ¼ anna of this issue is the only

stamp of Bhopal that I have ever met with *gummed* in sheets. The colour of the ¼ anna is more uniform in this issue; it seems to be always a very *blue* shade of *green*, varying only in depth.

½	anna, blue-green ;	<i>imperf.</i>	
½	" "	" "	“NAWA.”
½	" "	<i>perf.</i>	
½	" "	" "	“NAWA.”
½	" "	brown-red ;	<i>imperf.</i>
½	" "	" "	<i>perf.</i>

1884.

The same design was again employed for the ¼ anna value, and although the stamps of 1884 differ in general appearance from their predecessors, the differences in single copies are not so easy to describe, more especially as Nos. 1 to 8 and 12 are without the parenthesis marks enclosing the value, while the other twenty-three varieties have them. There is a sure test, however, to be found in the Arabic inscription in the centre. In every one of the stamps from the 1879 and 1880 sheets of ¼ anna there is a large dot just above or to the left of the horizontal curved stroke at the bottom of the oval, and immediately above the value; in almost every specimen this dot is above the stroke and within the turned-up end of it on the left; in Nos. 5, 6, and 7, on the 1880 sheet, the dot is to the left of the end of the stroke, and the same is the case in some of the varieties of the ½ anna, as may be seen in the illustration of that value; but in all the rectangular stamps of 1878 to 1880 the dot is present, and it is to the *left* of the long vertical stroke. In the stamps of 1884 this dot is either absent altogether or is above the curved line and to the *right* of the vertical stroke. It may be added that the parenthesis marks, where they exist, are much longer than in the stamps of 1879, sometimes having more the appearance of a transverse oval frame broken at the top; also that this stamp is only known *perforated*.

There is one error, “ANAWAB” for “NAWAB,” which occurs in all the four stamps of the bottom row of the sheet, Nos. 29 to 32.

The paper is *thin wove*, and the colour is almost *dull blue*, with only a tinge of *green* in it.

½	anna, greenish blue ;	<i>perf.</i>
½	" "	" " "ANAWAB."

1895.

The use of this type was given up for some ten years, when I suspect that it was reproduced with a view to supplying philatelists with a passable imitation of the ½ anna stamp of 1878, but the value is now *quarter anna*. This edition is in quite small sheets, eight varieties only, in four horizontal pairs, like the square stamps of the same date, and with the outer lines of the stamps continuous, both vertically and horizontally. Single specimens are not so very easily distinguished from the 1878 stamps by anyone not acquainted with the characters; the new ones, however, are brighter in colour, and the large dot to which I alluded previously is absent in all the eight varieties; there are some small dots below the letters “H” of the English inscription, but no large dot like that in the early issues.

The paper is a *thinish laid*, by means of which these stamps ought to be easily recognisable, but the laid lines are not very visible in single copies, though quite plain in the margins of the sheets. I have only seen this issue *imperforate*, but *perforated* specimens probably exist.

¼ anna, bright red ; *imperf.*

(To be continued.)

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

By GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 184.)

AUSTRIA.



1 JUNE, 1850.

Greyish white wove paper. Imperf.

(i.) Thin paper.

- 1 kr., orange, orange-yellow; V.
- 2 kr., black; V.
- 3 kr., red; V., I.,* 3.
- 6 kr., brown; VIII., 3.
- 9 kr., blue, variety 1; VIII., I.*
- " 2; III.

Variety. Printed on both sides.

- 1 kr., orange; III., 1.

(ii.) Thick paper.

- 1 kr., yellow; IV.
- 1 kr., orange; XII. (block, 4 rows of 3), II. (pair), II.
- 2 kr., black; VII.
- 3 kr., red; X.
- 6 kr., brown; XII.
- 9 kr., blue; VIII., I.*

Variety. Ribbed paper.

- 3 kr., red; 3.

Stamp prepared for use, but not issued.

- 12 kr., blue (on toned paper); I.

Reprints.

1865.

- 1 kr., yellow; I.
- 2 kr., black; I.
- 3 kr., red; I.
- 6 kr., red-brown; I.
- 9 kr., blue; II.

1871.

- 1 kr., yellow; I.
- 2 kr., black; I.
- 3 kr., red; I.
- 6 kr., brown; I.
- 9 kr., indigo; I.

1884.

- 1 kr., orange; I.
- 2 kr., black; I.
- 3 kr., red; I.
- 6 kr., brown; I.
- 9 kr., blue; I.



1 NOVEMBER, 1858.

White wove paper. Perf. 15.

- 2 kr., yellow; IV.
- 2 kr., orange; III.
- 3 kr., black; II.
- 5 kr., red; V., I.

* Attached to a portion of the margin with St. Andrew's Cross in the colour of the stamp.

- 10 kr., brown; III.
- 15 kr., blue, variety 1; II.
- 15 kr. " " 2; II.

Reprints.

1865. Perf. 12.

- 2 kr., yellow; I.
- 3 kr., black; I.
- 5 kr., red; I.
- 10 kr., brown; I.
- 15 kr., blue; I.

1871. Perf. 11.

- 3 kr., yellow; I.
- 3 kr., black; I.
- 5 kr., red; I.
- 10 kr., brown; I.
- 15 kr., blue; I.

1884. Perf. 13.

- 2 kr., yellow; I.
- 3 kr., black; I.
- 5 kr., red; I.
- 10 kr., brown; I.
- 15 kr., blue; I.

16 MARCH, 1859.

White wove paper. Perf. 15.

- 3 kr., bluish green; II.
- 3 kr., green; II.

Reprints.

- 1865. Perf. 12. 3 kr., green; I.
- 1871. " 11. 3 " " I.
- 1884. " 13. 3 " " I.



1 JANUARY, 1861.

White wove paper. Perf. 14.

- 2 kr., yellow; IV.
- 3 kr., green; VIII.
- 5 kr., red; V.
- 10 kr., brown; VII.
- 15 kr., blue; VII.

Reprints.

1865. Perf. 12.

- 2 kr., deep yellow; I.
- 3 kr., green; I.
- 5 kr., deep red; I.
- 10 kr., brown; I.
- 15 kr., indigo; I.

1871. Perf. 11.

- 2 kr., yellow; I.
- 3 kr., green; I.
- 5 kr., red; I.
- 10 kr., brown; I.
- 15 kr., indigo; I.

1884. Perf. 13.

- 2 kr., yellow (perf. 12); I.
- 3 kr., pale yellow-green; I.
- 5 kr., pale red; I.
- 10 kr., pale brown; I.
- 15 kr., blue; I.

Envelope stamps, cut from the envelopes and roughly perforated 10½, 11.
 20 kr., orange; I.
 30 kr., lilac; I.
 35 kr., drab; I.



1 JULY, 1863.
 White wove paper. Perf. 14.
 2 kr., yellow; III.
 3 kr., green; IV.
 5 kr., rose; V.
 10 kr., blue; V.
 15 kr., bistre; IV.

Reprints.
 1884. Perf. 13.
 2 kr., lemon; I.
 3 kr., pale yellow-green; I.
 5 kr., pale rose; I.
 10 kr., blue; I.
 15 kr., bistre; I.

1864.
 As last issue, but perf. 9½.
 2 kr., yellow; VII.
 3 kr., green; V.
 5 kr., rose; VI.
 10 kr., blue; V.
 15 kr., bistre; V.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Absence of Notes in the Journal last month.

No doubt many of my readers were surprised last month at the absence of my usual Notes and News, the reason being a curious one which, now it is over, may be amusing to relate. It is as follows:—

Owing to changes in our offices I had secured a new shorthand clerk, to whom I dictated a batch of notes just before I was leaving town for about a week; these notes were taken in the usual course, and should have been written in the afternoon of the same day and sent to our printers. Unfortunately, however, the new shorthand clerk could not read the notes he had written, and apparently got into a blue funk and never turned up again. He went off without saying anything to me, took the whole of my notes with him, and has never turned up since. I trust my readers will accept this as an explanation of the deficit of last month.

* * *

Forgeries of Porto Rico Surcharges.

We have received information from our agent in Porto Rico that some surcharges on modern stamps that he has supplied us in the past few months have turned out to be forgeries. The first lot that are bad are Nos. 159 to 163 inclusive, in our Catalogue, and are those surcharged diagonally with the date and the word *Provisional*, the whole of which were apparently made in Madrid and distributed through various sources over the world. The other forgery is No. 181 in our Catalogue, 4 c. on 5 mills, surcharged with Type No. 17. This provisional

was made by a high official in Porto Rico, and it is stated that he stole at least 100,000 of unsurcharged stamps, and had them overprinted with the surcharge for his own benefit. This stamp should also be cut out of the Catalogue, as from very explicit information from our agent there is no doubt whatever that it is a forgery.

* * *

Important Notice to Visitors to the Manchester Stamp Exhibition.

I SHALL be in Manchester, at the *Grand Hotel*, from Thursday, June 29th, until Wednesday, July 5th, and shall have with me a *very fine New Collection* of postage stamps (not picked over in London!), as well as the celebrated Pauwels Collection, and many rarities.

I shall be pleased to show these stamps by appointment between the hours of 9 a.m. and 10 p.m. on any of the above days, and shall be specially pleased to make the acquaintance of any collectors unknown to me personally, whether they desire to purchase stamps or not. Letters should be addressed to—

CHAS. J. PHILLIPS,
 THE GRAND HOTEL,
 AYTOUN STREET,
 MANCHESTER.

* * *

The Manchester Philatelic Exhibition.

THE following note should have appeared in the last number of the *Journal*, but perhaps it is not too late for the information to be of some use.

Mr. J. Henniker-Heaton, M.P., will formally open the Exhibition on Thursday afternoon, June 29th, at 3.30 p.m. A dinner will take place at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, on Saturday, July 1st, at 7 o'clock, and tickets for same can be had on application to the Hon. Sec. at the Exhibition Offices, 2, Cooper Street, Manchester. Arrangements have been made with the manager of the Grand Hotel, Aytoun Street, for the accommodation of holders of Season Subscribers' Tickets at a reduced tariff.

Holders of Season Subscribers' Tickets will also have the use of the room belonging to the Manchester Philatelic Society at the Grand Hotel, which will be arranged as a club-room during the time of the Exhibition.

* * *

Death of Mr. E. Winzer of Dresden.

It is with very considerable regret that I hear of the death of one of the oldest collectors in Germany. Mr. Winzer's name will no doubt be recognised by many of my readers, as we purchased his collection in 1894 for the sum of about £3000, and at that time published a complete catalogue of the rarities contained in it, which had a very large sale. Mr. Winzer was a member of the Dresden Philatelic Society from 1883, and for some years acted as librarian and as manager of the Exchange Department. Since he sold his collection to us he had practically retired from philately, chiefly owing to his advanced age, being about seventy-eight or seventy-nine years old.

* * *

Duty on Stamps in English Colonies.

I HAVE on several occasions referred in the *Monthly Journal* to this question, which, in our own business, is continually harassing our trade. It is a matter that I think should be brought under the notice of the Secretary of State, to see if some general rule could not be made by which stamps sent on approval to collectors in our Colonies could be admitted free of duty.

The Empire of India has been one of the chief offenders in this respect, and I am very pleased to hear that the Philatelic Society of Bengal has taken up the matter and petitioned the Government of India on the subject, and I think it is well to show the correspondence which took place between the Society's officials and the Government Departments. It is as follows:—

[Enclosure No. 1.]

"From the *Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal Financial Department to the Secretary to the Government of India Finance and Commerce Department, dated 27th March, 1895. No. 1784-S.R.*

"I am directed to submit for the orders of the Government of India the accompanying copy of a letter (No. 190-B, dated 2nd March, 1895) from the Board of Revenue, and its enclosure on the question of the levy of Customs duty under the Indian Tariff Act XVI. of 1894 on foreign postage stamps imported for the purpose of specimen collections."

[Enclosure No. 2.]

"From the *Secretary to the Board of Revenue to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal Financial Department, dated 2nd March, 1895. No. 190-B.*

"1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit in original for the favourable consideration and orders of the Government the accompanying petition, dated 26th February, 1895, Philatelic Society of Bengal, praying that foreign postage stamps imported for the purpose of their being collected as specimens be exempted from the payment of duty under the Indian Tariff Act XVI. of 1894.

"2. It seems to the Board that it was intended by Clause 100 of Schedule IV. of the Indian Tariff Act of 1894 to exempt such collections. There is much truth in what is urged by the Philatelic Society regarding the difficulty in the collection of duty or of detecting the smuggling of such stamps, and it would hardly pay to keep an appraiser for them. On the whole the Board think that the arguments set forth by the Society are in favour of exemption.

"3. The return of the original papers is requested.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

"From the *Vice-President and Secretary, Philatelic Society of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, dated 26th Feb., 1895.*

"On behalf of the Philatelic Society of Bengal and of stamp collectors generally, we have the honour to submit to the favourable consideration of the Board our respectful representation that foreign postage stamps be exempted from duty under the Indian Tariff Act.

"The reasons we would adduce for this exemption are:—

"1. Postage stamps have, of themselves, no marketable value. Their value is purely conventional, and depends entirely upon the opinion or fancy of the dealer or purchaser. One dealer might ask £5 for a particular stamp while another would be content with £3 for the same stamp. Condition and appearance have much to do in the price of a stamp. No valuation could possibly be made by any Customs authority in India. If the value be appraised by the cost of production, this is obviously *nil*."

"2. The duty is troublesome to collect, yields little or no revenue, and affects only a small section of the community.

"3. It is a recognised custom among dealers to send parcels of stamps to their constituents on approval, to make their selections and return the remainder. If a consignee finds he has to pay duty on a consignment before he can examine it, he refuses to take delivery of the parcel, which the Post Office must return free to the sender. It may be said that a refund of duty is allowed on all stamps returned, but this refund can only be granted on the identity of each stamp being established to the satisfaction of the Customs authorities, and most, if not all, collectors would prefer to refuse the parcel altogether than undertake any such trouble.

"4. The duty can easily be evaded entirely, as books and sheets of stamps can be, and are, sent under ordinary registered cover, which are delivered without question to their addresses. This method of transmission will naturally, and as a matter of course, be adopted by all dealers and collectors, so that the duty will become a dead letter.

"It may be urged that the Government loses nothing if it gains nothing, but inasmuch as all attempts, whether successful or unsuccessful, to evade taxes and duties are dishonest, it is not too strong a word to use in this connection to say that Government, by insisting on a duty which can be so easily evaded, is practically placing a premium on dishonesty. We submit with all deference that it would be a gracious act on the part of Government to recognise the position, and do away with the necessity and temptation for smuggling, by permitting postage stamps to be imported duty-free.

"5. If a collector is desirous of taking his collection to England he must, on bringing it back to the country (if he is honest enough to declare it as part of his effects), pay duty on its declared value, even although he may have already paid duty on most, if not all, of the stamps, unless he is able to satisfy the Custom authorities that each individual stamp has already paid duty, and that it is actually the one he took away with him. As collections often contain many thousands of stamps the hopeless impracticability is apparent.

"6. Under No. 100, Schedule IV., of the Indian Tariff Act are included antique coins and medals. We would, with all respect, suggest that postage stamps could, with perfect consistency, be classified under the same heading and be admitted free; for while coins and medals have, apart from their conventional value, a certain intrinsic value in the metal of which they are made, postage stamps have no such value, and are intrinsically worthless. The exemption from duty of coins and medals is plainly indicative of a desire on the part of the Government not to tax the collector of these similar curiosities; and we respectfully submit our opinion and belief that, had the subject been brought to the attention of Government while the Act was being framed, postage stamps, the collection of which is on a par with coins, and is confined to only a small portion of the community, would have shared specifically in the exemption from duty, as is the case with coins and medals. Begging that the Board will be pleased to give favourable consideration to our representation, &c. &c."

[Enclosure No. 4.]

"From the *Assistant-Secretary to the Government of India Finance and Commerce Department to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal Financial Department, dated 19th April, 1895. No. 1776-S.R.*

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1784-S.R., dated the 27th March, 1895, of a petition from the Philatelic Society of Bengal, praying that foreign postage stamps imported for purposes of collection specimens may be exempted from Customs duty.

"I am to request that the memorialists may be informed that the Government of India has considered the proposal, and see no sufficient reason for granting the exemption applied for."

* * *

This occurred some four years ago, but I do not think the details have been published before; and as nothing further appears to have been done, and as the matter is continually before us, I venture to bring it up again for discussion, and to get it under the eyes of the proper authorities.

What strikes me as the greatest hardship in this matter is that the Government are insisting upon duty being paid on the whole amount of stamps sent on approval, and not on the amount that may be kept by the collector. For instance, if we sent a collection worth £200 to India, which selection (if it happens to be stopped in the Customs) would have to pay a duty of 8 per cent. on the marked value of the stamps sent, that is to say £16, our customer might possibly only keep, say, to the value of £10 from such a selection, and yet when he returns the rest of the stamps he can get no abatement. Stamps which we offer to sell for £10 would actually cost him £26 just through this stupid piece of "red tapism." This naturally prevents an enormous amount of business between England and India and other Colonies, as we alone have several hundred clients in the Indian Empire, and do not care to submit our stamps to this arbitrary impost.

I am very pleased to hear that all our Colonies are not quite so bad. I hear from the Secretary of the Post Office in Tasmania, under date of March 25th last, that used postage stamps are admitted into that Colony duty free. This is as it should be.

Just as we go to press I hear that the authorities of the island of Cyprus have stopped some of our approval selections and demanded a high duty before the goods can be even inspected by our customer.

I propose to bring this matter before the London Chamber of Commerce, of which I am a member, and to strengthen my hands I should be glad to receive from dealers or collectors particulars of any cases that have come under their notice in the past two years.

* * *

Priced Catalogue of Local Postage Stamps. This Catalogue (Part III. of our 1899 edition) has just been completed, having proved a much more difficult work than was anticipated.

The contents of the Catalogue may be roughly summed up as follows:—

Great Britain.—Railway Letter stamps.

China.—Local stamps up to October, 1897, when they were suppressed.

Denmark.—All the Local stamps that were issued for postal purposes, the speculative ones not being included.

Germany.—Only the old Berlin Local of 1873 is included. The many thousands of other varieties that have appeared are nearly all purely speculative, and, as it is difficult to decide which should be collected and which omitted, we think it best to omit the lot.

La Guaira.

Mexico.—Including Campeche, Chiapas, and Guadalajara.

Morocco.—Including all the sub-districts.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Russian Government Locals.—This is really the most important portion of the Catalogue, and one on which an immense amount of trouble and time has been spent. For the first time an attempt has been made to transliterate from the Russian into western orthography the names of the various Governments and districts, in a form of spelling which shall be intelligible to English-speaking collectors, so as to enable them to pronounce these names as nearly correctly as possible, and which shall also be consistent throughout. In order to do this the assistance of a distinguished philologist in St. Petersburg, who is also a brilliant linguist, has been obtained, and, although some of the names may not at once be recognised in their new form, ample cross-references will be found in the "Contents," by which they can be found. Full particulars as to the pronunciation, and a short description of the vowels and consonants of the Russian language, are given in the introduction of this important section of the Catalogue.

Sweden and Norway.—All the postal Locals are fully and carefully set out, our list being partly based on our own stock, and partly compiled by the assistance of an English collector who specialises in this subject.

Switzerland.—The so-called Locals, which are mostly Hotel Letter-Box stamps, are included here.

Turkey.—Constantinople and other Locals are fully set forth.

United States.—All private Locals are clearly catalogued and illustrated, but, owing to the fact that we have very few of them in stock, we are not able to price many. The Post-masters' stamps of the United States are included properly in Vol. II. of the Catalogue.

This part runs altogether to 122 pages and is bound in pale buff, so as to be readily distinguishable from the other portions. The price is 1s., or 1s. 3d. post-free.

Catalogue. THIS part of the Catalogue was announced to be ready about June of this year, but, owing to the great pressure of work we have had for the last six months, we have found it quite impossible to get on with this part, and are only just about starting it. We have a vast stock of cards and envelopes, probably exceeding TWO TONS' WEIGHT, and the whole of these are being most carefully gone through, the result being that we have found in our wholesale stock a great quantity of goods that were not priced in the last edition of this part. We are going to entirely revise the section, and we are determined to adopt popular prices for these goods, of which we hold large stocks, and hope by this means to create a demand for this very interesting and much neglected branch of philately. The date of publication can hardly be announced yet, but I do not think it will be until the early autumn, as the work is a very difficult and arduous one.

* * *

New Publications during the Summer Months. I HAVE very great pleasure in announcing the following new and important publications, the first two of which will be ready by June 30th in unbound condition, and probably about a fortnight later in a bound condition.

* * *

FOR some years past our friend Mr. E. D. Bacon, one of the foremost philatelists of the day, has been engaged on researches in connection with all stamps that have been reprinted. I myself have for a number of years been collecting reprints, and this collection has been thoroughly arranged in five large volumes, which have been utilised by Mr. Bacon in the extremely important work which we are now able to announce.

This new publication is got up in similar style to the well-known Stanley Gibbons' "Handbooks" Series. It will contain about 184 pages, and be illustrated with several hundred full-sized impressions of the stamps described. The services of very large numbers of experts in various countries have been secured where there were any difficult points to be elucidated, and the particulars supplied in this book will be of the very utmost importance to anyone connected with stamps even in the most remote degree, either as dealer or collector; in fact, no one can afford to be without it.

The description of the originals and of the reprints is so clearly set forth that in nearly all cases, by the aid of this work, amateurs will be able to decide any points upon which they may be in doubt. The price is 4s. in strong paper cover, or 5s. 6d. bound in cloth. Post-free 3d. extra.

* * *

IN this book are given over two hundred names of colours used in printing, &c., specially selected for the use of stamp collectors. This book will, I believe, supply a great want, as it is a most difficult thing for different people to decide on a particular name for a particular colour.

It is printed in ten different coloured inks, on as many different papers, and further explained by a diagram, and is fully illustrated in fifty-eight colours. These colours have been specially prepared by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons so as to give the best results.

Mr. Warhurst is an expert in all matters connected with

printing and colours, and no doubt many readers of the *Journal* will remember an article on this subject that appeared from his pen in 1895, and which was very favourably discussed.

The price of the *Colour Dictionary* in strong paper cover is 2s. 6d., or well bound in cloth 4s. Post-free 2d. extra.

* * *

A Philatelic Novel, by Messieurs Beauregard and Gorsse, translated from the "The Stamp King." French by Miss Edith Phillips.

We have purchased the English and Colonial rights in this very interesting work from the well-known French publishers, Messrs. Hachette et Cie., and at the same time have also secured the large number of plates and blocks by which this novel is illustrated.

We hope to publish the book before the end of July, but we have no idea yet as to cost, so cannot fix our prices. I may mention, however, as an advance notice, that the plot starts at a meeting of a millionaires' club of philatelists in New York, and goes on to trace out the adventures of two leading members of the club in their searches through various parts of the world for an almost unique rarity, which is valued at some such simple sum as £20,000!!! We hope to give fuller particulars next month.

* * *

Government Reminders. UNDER various dates we have had official information of the following lots of postage stamps, &c., that were for sale:—

JAMAICA.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies tell us that they are instructed by the Government of Jamaica to dispose of the following stamps, &c. The face values are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
2s. Stamps	856	12	0
1s. "	7	5	0
3d. Post Cards	149	3	3
1d. "	6	5	0
1½d. "	0	9	0

The stamps are printed on "Crown and CC" paper and the post cards are of obsolete patterns, and the majority of both stamps and cards are in good condition. No offer under face value will be accepted.

* * *

The following is also from the Crown Agents for the Colonies:—

"We should be much obliged if you would inform us whether there is any market for Jamaica 'OFFICIAL' stamps, and whether, in your opinion, there would be any chance of obtaining face value, to the extent of, say, £1600 (the duties are about ½d., £650; 1d., £570; 2d., £380) for some obsolete stamps of this description.

"The particular stamps in question are ordinary postage overprinted with the word 'Official' in ordinary type."

* * *

MONTENEGRO.

The following is a copy of a letter recently received which speaks for itself. Attention should be drawn to the fact that it is mentioned that the Montenegro Government will hand over the dies of their stamps, and therefore reprints are possible. As it does not state that the dies have been cancelled, I should advise my friends to leave these stamps severely alone. The discount will have to be very heavy indeed—practically waste-paper price—if the authorities wish to succeed in selling this rubbish.

"*Unused Montenegrin Postage Stamps. Issue 1896.*

"*Jubilee de la dynastie Petrovich-Niegush.*

"DEAR SIRS,—Our correspondents in Montenegro write us that their Government wishes to sell their stock of the above stamps, to the value of about 2½ millions forins, with

a heavy discount, and they will also hand over the dies, &c., and give a guarantee that these stamps will not be issued again in any form, so that nobody can get them.

"If you are interested in these we should be glad to hear what offer you would be prepared to make for the whole lot or for a part.

"Awaiting your reply, _____,"

* * *

EGYPT.

The following letter from the Postmaster-General of Egypt is rather interesting. It is one of the very few cases indeed that I have met with of a Government offering for sale *used* postage stamps:—

"SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that this Administration will sell, for the benefit of the funds of the Postal Benevolent Society, *obliterated* Egyptian postage stamps, taken off correspondence and parcels despatch notes, which have been destroyed after the prescribed delay.

"The approximate quantity of stamps to be sold is as follows:—

Stamps of 10 Piastres	10,000
" 5 "	95,000
" 2 " Issue 1893	38,000
" 2 " " 1879	2,300
" 1 Piastre	120,000
" 5 Milliemes	35,000

Total 300,300

"Offers may be made for the whole lot or for part.

"In the latter case the price per 1000 must be given for each variety.

"The prices will be for stamps delivered in Alexandria only, in the present condition, and not packed.

"Packing and postage to be at buyer's cost. Terms, cash to be paid on delivery of stamps.

"Offers must be sent in sealed envelopes, with the mention, 'Offer for Obliterated Stamps.'"

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the last published in the last number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our new Catalogue for 1899, and are priced at the new rates. As far as possible in our new stock books we have endeavoured to strike a fair average, being guided by the facility with which we could replenish our stock, and in many cases by the opinions of some of our friends who are in a position to judge even better than ourselves of the relative rarity of minor varieties of countries in which they specialise. We believe that the result will be that the prices in the new stock books will be found to be *very moderate*, and to compare most favourably with those of any other firm, especially when one considers the large choice of shades and minor varieties that is offered to collectors through the medium of these well-known books. The following is a list of those books arranged since the last list published:—

	VALUE.
Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, and Sierra Leone	£496
Fiji and Hawaiian Islands	601
Chili	83
Venezuela	198
Jamaica, Montserrat, and Virgin Isles	557
India	411
St. Lucia and Tobago	475
Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala (surcharges on Indian stamps only)	704
Azores	380
Madeira, Angola, Angra, St. Thomas and Prince, Cape Verde, Funchal	127

* * *

The Greater Britain Exhibition, Earl's Court.

Now that the summer months are on us I venture once more to remind my readers that our firm have an extremely pretty stall fitted up for the sale of stamps at the Earl's Court Exhibition. Two attendants are at the stall from 11.30 a.m. to 10.30 p.m., and will be pleased to show anyone visiting them samples of all our publications, cheap sets, packets, and collections of stamps. Our stall has been fitted up in a very artistic manner by Messrs. Sage & Co., and is situated in that part of the Exhibition formerly called Picturesque England, and faces what used to be termed the Bijou Theatre, but which building is now used as a polo ground. The stall is on the left-hand side of the main way through the Empire Court to the Great Wheel, and is next to the well-known Dairy Company.* I hope that during the next few months any of our friends who may visit the Exhibition will pay us a call there, whether they wish to purchase stamps or not.

* * *

Bankruptcy of George Coleby.

AFTER nearly two years' delay I have just received an account of this liquidation from the officials in Ostend. The results must have been very unsatisfactory to the creditors of Mr. Coleby. The debts were

as follows, roughly speaking:—

	£	s.	d.
Secured debts	85	12	0
Bills payable	1356	4	0

Against this the only assets that have been realised are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Sale of furniture	84	12	0
Sale of stamps	30	0	0

The cost of the liquidator was only £4 14s. The result to the unsecured creditors, and those unfortunate enough to hold any of Mr. Coleby's bills, works out at just about a dividend to each creditor of 5d. in the pound!!!

* * *

Addenda and Alteration of Catalogue prices.

I SHOULD like to specially draw the attention of my readers to our advertisement columns, in which there will be found an Addenda to the Price Catalogue for 1899, being a list of all stamps that have been issued since the date of publication of the Catalogue, together with the prices of all those we are able to supply.

Secondly, I would draw attention to an even more important list; namely, the *alterations in prices*, and the quotations for many stamps that had no prices attached in our last Catalogue. It would be advisable for those who use the Catalogue to write in these prices in their own copies, so that they will agree with our current prices. Where, by the means of advantageous purchases, we have been able to reduce the prices and give our clients the benefit, we have done so, and every aim will be made to always supply fine copies of stamps at the very lowest possible price. On the other hand, there are a number of stamps, such as modern issues, which have become obsolete, which increase in value, and these also are noted.

One reason that may have very far-reaching results on the prices of used stamps is the reduction of postage between Great Britain and her Colonies. Formerly we were able to buy large quantities of used English Colonials from 2½d. to 1s., nominal value. Now nearly all single letters from the Colonies come franked with 1d. stamps, and it is only that value that is common, and all other values will necessarily show an increase in value. Even yet it is hardly possible to foresee what results this will have on the prices of used stamps, but it will no doubt be far-reaching in current issues.

* This is not the Philatelic Dairy for which we have been searching so many years, but an establishment where cow products of the highest class are dealt in.—E.D.

CONFEDERATE STATES OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

SIX months ago we noted with much satisfaction the attention that had begun to be paid in the United States to the issues of the Confederate Government, and we have since kept an eye upon the *Long Star State Philatelist*. The "Notes from the Official Reports of the Postmaster-General" published in that magazine contain a good deal that is interesting to philatelists, and we have not hesitated to make copious extracts of matter that is of importance in connection with the history of the Confederate stamps.

The following paragraph is taken from the report of Nov. 27, 1861, and shows the earliest date at which any of the stamps can have been issued:—

"The first delivery of postage stamps by the contractors was made on the 15th of October last, and since that date only 1,430,700 stamps have been received, all of which have been issued by this Bureau to Post Offices near which large bodies of troops have been situated, with a view to their special accommodation."

The first value brought into use was, no doubt, the 5c., which, according to an extract from *The Richmond Examiner* quoted in this journal in April, 1892, was issued on Oct. 18, 1861.

The report, which contains the note given above, also includes a very interesting account of the whole proceedings of the Confederate Postal Department in its attempts to procure supplies of stamps, &c., which is worth reproducing in full.

"The difficulties which have been encountered by the Department in its endeavours to procure postage stamps and stamped envelopes, producing great delays in procuring them in such quantities as to meet the demands of the public, have (caused) much impatience to be manifested on that account, which induces me to state at some length the various efforts made by the Department to procure them, as well for the information of Congress as for the vindication of the Department against charges of neglect of duty in that respect.

"The manifest advantage of having stamps and stamped envelopes for the payment of postage has been from the first fully realised by the Department, and immediately after my appointment, and before the Department was organised, correspondence was commenced with such parties as were known to be able to manufacture them, for the purpose of procuring them at the earliest day possible. Propositions were submitted early in March last from parties not residing in the Confederate States to supply them, and the Department was led to believe they ought to be obtained by the time it could be organised, and prepared to take control of the service. But the political changes then going on so rapidly, and the increasing probabilities of hostilities between the new and the old Governments, soon rendered the fulfilment of the first proposition to furnish stamps and stamped envelopes impossible.

"On the 16th of March a proposition was submitted by a gentleman having the means and capacity for manufacturing them, to establish a house in the city of Montgomery for that purpose, and for the purpose of doing any other engraving, lithographing, and printing which might be required by the Government. Assurances were given him that he should have the contract for furnishing stamps and stamped envelopes, and, at his request, and to facilitate the early manufacture of them, he was furnished by the Department with designs for the various denominations of stamps, in order that he might complete the necessary engravings by the time his presses and other materials could be prepared. He left that city, as he said, for the purpose of carrying into effect that enterprise, and nothing was heard from him afterwards.

"On the 27th of March the Department advertised for proposals for furnishing stamps and stamped envelopes in newspapers in the following cities, to wit:—Montgomery,

New Orleans, Charleston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Savannah, Columbus, Richmond, Memphis, and Louisville. No proposals in response to this advertisement were received from any establishment in the then Confederate States. The only proposals made in answer to this advertisement were one from Richmond and one from Baltimore, proposing to furnish lithographed stamps. The proposition from Baltimore was regarded as most favourable, both on account of the style of the work proposed to be done and the terms on which the supplies were proposed to be furnished. But the collision between the citizens of that city and the Federal troops on the 20th of April, and consequent suspension of communication with that city, prevented further negotiations on the subject.

"A skilful engraver, not a citizen of the Confederate States, visited Montgomery early in May for the purpose of entering into a contract to furnish stamps and stamped envelopes, to be executed in the highest style of art. When there it became manifest that the condition of affairs between the United States and our Government would interrupt the delivery of these articles from the place at which he proposed to manufacture them. He then entered into an agreement to make the stamps in the Confederate States, subject to the contingency of his being prevented from introducing the necessary machinery by hostilities between the two Governments. In June the Department received notice from him that it would be out of his power to introduce the machinery and fulfil his agreement.

"In July a confidential agent was employed by the Department to procure the making of the required steel dies and plates for postage stamps, and to furnish them to the Department as soon as they could be prepared; and also, if found practicable, to have the stamps made and furnished ready for use.

"After receiving some encouragement, and after the work of making steel dies had commenced, circumstances rendered the discontinuance of the work by the manufacturer necessary. And our agent then made an effort, at another point, to procure lithographed stamps of a superior style, and after some delay it became necessary to abandon that effort to supply the Department. This brought us to September. And in the meantime an extensive correspondence was kept up by the Department, and has been steadily persevered in up to this time, with persons in various cities in the Confederate States, and indeed with every person who was represented to the Department as an engraver, who might execute the work desired. Urged by the wants of the public, the Department was induced, as a temporary expedient, to make arrangements with a lithographic establishment in this city for the manufacture of lithographed stamps. Unexpected delay, however, occurred in the preparation of them; and after the completion of the plates, the supplies furnished to the Department were so insufficient to meet the demand for them, and the prices charged so exorbitant, as compared with the cost of the superior steel plate impressions in use in the United States and other Governments, that a special agent was dispatched on the 27th of October to Charleston, S.C., and Savannah, Ga., for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of having stamps printed there on more favourable terms, and in quantities equal to the public demand. This agent returned to the Department November 4th, and reported that the engravers of those cities would submit estimates to the Department as soon as they could ascertain the cost of machinery and paper. I have just received a letter from Charleston submitting a proposal for furnishing stamps, but stating that it would require at least ninety days for the preparation of the necessary machinery and plates.

"This engraver proposes to furnish the stamps gummed, but not perforated, at a cost of one dollar per thousand, the paper to be furnished by the Department, whereas the United States Government paid but eighteen cents per thousand stamps, gummed, perforated, and put up in tin and paper boxes and envelopes, without extra charge for paper and boxes and envelopes.

"The engraver in Savannah, under date of 21st of November, states that it will require sixty days to prepare the plates for printing each denomination, and the delivery of 400,000 stamps, and that with his present force he can only furnish 80,000 stamps daily. The estimated number required for daily use is about 260,000. In the meantime, on the first day of October, a confidential agent was pro-

vided with ample means, and dispatched to Europe to procure the manufacture of steel dies and plates for printing stamps of the several denominations provided by law, and for procuring for use, as soon as practicable, fifteen millions of stamps, and to forward the dies, plates, and stamps to this city. The small supplies now being received from the contractors in this city only serve to increase the public discontent, as they are insufficient to meet the demands of even the principal cities.

"It is a fact well established by the experience of other Governments and of bankers generally, that impressions taken from skilfully-prepared steel dies and plates are the only safeguard against counterfeiting, and the Department has been very reluctant to adopt any other character of postage stamps.

"The Department has received several propositions from persons professing a knowledge of the art of engraving and preparing stamps, but correspondence and investigation have shown that they had neither the required skill and the knowledge for this purpose, nor the means of furnishing the stamps, and were ignorant of the requirements for the preparation of them. When prepared and supplied as they should be, to all offices, they will represent the entire revenues of the Department.

"There is a popular delusion resting on the minds of many that almost any kind of engraving will answer for postage stamps, and in support of this opinion, reference is frequently made to the fact that postmasters of different cities and towns have procured stamps for their offices. These are made upon wood, or stone, or lead, or are electrotyped. Stamps prepared by either of these modes can be counterfeited with great facility by a mere tyro in the art of engraving, and the Department could not risk its revenues on such slender security without disregarding the public interest."

The next extract is taken from a report dated Feb. 28, 1862, and is interesting as showing the number of 5 c. and 10 c. stamps supplied up to that date, and that a stock of the 5 c. stamps, printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., had recently been received. It also shows that no 2 c. stamps had yet been issued.

"The first postage stamps were delivered to the Department, under the contract by which it is now supplied, on the 15th of October, 1861.

"Since then 9,289,400 five cent stamps have been received, equal to . . .	\$464,470'00
And 902,100 ten cent stamps . . .	90,210'00
Making in all 10,191,500 . . .	\$554,680'00

"These stamps have been distributed to such Post Offices as were in the vicinity of military encampments, to the large cities, and to such of the principal and smaller towns as the number furnished by the printer has enabled the Department to supply. The Department, however, has just received from Europe, under the order referred to in my last report, two million one hundred and fifty thousand (2,150,000) five cent stamps, equal to one hundred and seven thousand five hundred dollars (\$107,500), which, added to the number above stated, makes the total number of stamps received twelve million three hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred (12,341,500), amounting to six hundred and sixty-two thousand one hundred and eighty dollars (\$662,180'00). This number, together with those being furnished by the printer in this city, will enable the Department, in a very short time, to furnish every office with a full supply.

"Two cent stamps have been very much needed, and it is believed that the Department will be able to supply them soon."

At what date the 10 c. stamps were issued is not mentioned, but from the comparatively small number that had been printed up to the date of the report, it may be presumed that the higher value was not ready until near the end of 1861 at earliest.

The next report is dated Dec. 7, 1863, and deals with the period from July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863, leaving us without any information as to the issues between Feb. 28, 1862,

and June 30 of that year. We may take it for granted perhaps that 2 c. stamps were issued shortly after the earlier of these dates, and the following extract from the report shows that the 20 c. value came into use before the end of June, 1863:—

“The stamps supplied to postmasters from July 1st, 1862, to June 30th, 1863, were as follows:—

“No. of 2 c. stamps	557,200,	value \$	11,144'00
” 5 ”	37,953,977	”	1,897,698'85
” 10 ”	10,417,700	”	1,041,770'00
” 20 ”	95,100	”	19,020'00
Total making	49,023,977	\$2,969,632'85.”	

The last report quoted is dated Nov. 7, 1864, and gives the following table of the stamps issued from July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864:—

“2 cent stamps	869,200,	value \$	17,384'00
5 ” ”	3,626,600	”	181,330'00
10 ” ”	33,450,400	”	3,345,040'00
20 ” ”	1,833,300	”	366,660'00.”

The following paragraph from the report, dated Nov. 27, 1861, is very interesting, as showing the circumstances which led to the issue of the numerous Postmasters' stamps, some of which are hardly distinguishable from postmarks:—

“PAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

“Capital is always timid in times of war and commercial depression like the present. And this, with the suspension of specie payment by all the banks, and the fact that corporations and individuals have issued and put in circulation in many portions of the country small notes, which are substituted for specie as change, has caused the coin of the country to disappear, to a great extent, from circulation. This renders the payment of postage difficult in the absence of stamps, embarrassing the people, and necessarily reducing the revenues of the Department. In view of this, and of the impossibility of obtaining a sufficient supply of postage stamps for the present, I recommend that Congress extend the provisions of the Act 'to require the receipt by the postmasters of the Confederate States of Treasury notes, in sums of five dollars and upwards, in payment of postage stamps or stamped envelopes,' approved the 30th of August last, so as to make the Treasury notes receivable in sums of five dollars, or of amounts equal to other denominations of Treasury notes, for postage. It is necessary to limit the receipt of Treasury notes to amounts corresponding with their several denominations, and to leave it to the postmasters and persons paying postage to arrange between themselves the manner in which these notes may be used, as it cannot be expected that postmasters should furnish coin in change for them, on account of its scarcity, and it would be wholly inadmissible to allow them to receive and use the small notes issued by corporations and individuals for change, partly on account of the general worthlessness of such notes and the facility for counterfeiting them, and partly because whatever value they have is usually limited to some small locality, which renders them wholly unfit for use as a Confederate currency.”

It may be seen that not only were there no stamps, the want of which might have been got over by receiving payment of postage in cash, but there was no small change to make payment with, and no legal note of less value than five dollars. Such being the case, it is easy to understand that when letters were brought to a post office to be stamped the postmaster (having no stamps) would offer to accept payment of postage in cash, and would be ready to mark the letters “PAID 5,” “PAID 10,” &c., according to the amount of postage required upon them. But if his customer had nothing but five-dollar notes, and there was no small change in the office, how was the payment to be settled? In some cases possibly the postmaster opened an account with business firms in his town, and postage was paid in round sums from time to time; in other cases the difficulty

was evidently met by the postmaster giving change in the form of impressions from his “PAID” stamp, struck upon envelopes provided either by himself or by the person requiring change; and thus what was in one case merely a postmark denoting postage paid in cash became in other cases an impressed postage stamp, which may fairly be said to have been sold officially for use as such.

That the difficulty of providing adequate supplies of stamps continued down to the close of the war is shown by the fact that all the Postmaster-General's accounts include considerable sums under the head of “letter postage paid in money,” no small proportion of which must, in the general absence of money, have been collected by means of Postmasters' stamps.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

By PHILOLOGOS.

ACCORDING to the May number of that excellent publication the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt*, B. Smetanski, of Woynilow, in Galicia, has hit upon an ingenious method for bringing in pence. On receipt of stamps to pay the return postage, Smetanski offers to send a list of twenty-four stamp collectors who are in the habit of playing havoc with and purloining exchange sheets of stamps. This list is all very well in its way, but it has a very serious omission—Smetanski's name ought to head the list.

* * *

THE *D. B. Zeitung* calls attention to the fact that, after being greatly neglected of recent years, new issues have suddenly come to the front. The *D. B. Z.* points out that new issues cannot, of course, be obtained from dealers below or even at cost price, but that, in spite of a slightly increased cost, it will always be better for collectors to obtain them from dealers.

* * *

THE President of the United States receives every day on an average from 1000 to 1200 letters. He makes a strong point of having every letter read and answered within twenty-four hours. Only a third part of the correspondence actually comes before the President, and only the important parts of the rest of the letters are marked by blue pencil. His secretaries are occupied in sifting out this great mass of correspondence until eleven o'clock at night. As Mr. McKinley has an enormous circle of acquaintances, he receives far more letters than any of his predecessors.

* * *

If Philately succeeds in smothering that terrible word “Jubilee,” it will not have lived in vain. *La Revue Philatellique Française* announces that on April 29th “La Société Française de Timbrologie” celebrated its silver wedding by a banquet at the Restaurant Marguery. The President, M. Coyette, made a humorous speech, and gave a short sketch of the history of the Society from the days when the first committee was elected for 1875. It is interesting to give the names. MM. Baron Arthur de Rothschild, Dr. Legend, Monnerot, de Bosredon, Durrieu, de Ferrari, Carreton, Martel, de Saint-Saud, and Donatis. The Society contains to-day nearly 300 members, and is especially conspicuous for its untiring efforts to root out forgers and their evil works from among stamp collectors.

* * *

ITALY is not especially strong from a philatelic point of view, although it has given to the world a few notorious, most able, and remarkably unblushing makers of forged stamps. It is thus somewhat curious to note that during the last ten years thirty-nine philatelic journals have sprung up in Italy like mushrooms, and have as quickly withered away, and now there survive only three of them, of which the only important organ is *Il Francobollo*, the property of the Lombardy Stamp Society, and especially devoted to the stamps of the Italian States.

THE need of making due enquiries before sending stamps to unknown persons is once more strikingly shown by a case which has just occurred at Havre. Two clerks, Sollary and Ruellant, aged sixteen years, set about stamp collecting at the expense of other folks. Their commercial instincts must be blamed for leading them astray. Sollary sent the following letter to famous collectors and editors of stamp journals throughout the world:—

“LE HAVRE, . . . 18 . . .

“DEAR SIR,—Havre contains a considerable number of stamp collectors, and the commercial importance of the town contributes largely to develop this passion, especially among the young. My firm has exceptional facilities for knowing the wants of all collectors, and if you will kindly send me some of your stamps on the usual conditions I will do my very best to place them quickly.

“Yours, &c., MAURICE SOLLARY.

“P.S.—As a reference I give you the firm of Ruellant, one of the best at Havre.”

Ruellant meanwhile had not been idle. He sent out the same circular with the same postscript, having inserted the name of his friend Sollary instead of his own. Soon the stamps began to pour in, and the accomplices at once set about selling them again at any price that could be got; thus they had soon amassed the sum of £240. But this was not all. Complaints began to be made, and in the end the State showed such a high appreciation of the misplaced efforts of these boys to revive the drooping trade of France, that it has graciously accorded each of them free board and lodging for the space of six months at the expense of a grateful country. Owing no doubt to the hot weather, their diet will be rather sparing and plain, while for the same reason their hair will be kept short gratis.

* * *

MONSIEUR PAUL SCHMITT, 11, Rue Lachassaigne, Bordeaux, tells us that two Spaniards, accompanied by a lady, have stolen from him a considerable quantity of stamps of France and the French Colonies. M. Schmitt asks anyone to whom these stamps may be offered to be so good as to send him a telegram of the fact at his expense.

* * *

THE following forgeries have recently been sent out to entrap the unwary:—French Colonies, Liberty, 2 c. and 4 c., false borders. Examine the obliteration, which is not Colonial, but simply a French obliteration, which has been rendered illegible.

France, 1849. These are reprints bearing a forged obliteration.

France and its Colonies. Timbres-taxe of 2 fr., red-brown. The shade is darker than it is in the original stamps.

France, 1854, 80 centimes, carmine, *tête-bêche*. Both stamps are false. The paper is too thick, cottony, and too yellow; the figures “8” are defective.

Argentine, 1 peso, current; found out at Rosario. Some sheets of watermarked paper had been thrown away, as they were slightly spotted. A postal official managed to obtain these sheets and print the stamps in question. It is believed that several thousands have been circulated.

Hungary. The lithographed set, all values. The imitation is almost perfect, the paper alone being too coarse. The perforation is 9½, instead of 10½.

Saxony, 1856, 5 neugr., brown. Look out for the differences in the design of the scroll bearing the word “SACHSEN,” and in the letter “N” of that word.

* * *

H. G. A. WÜRDEMANN is twenty-one years old, and is employed at the Schütting-Strasse branch of the Oldenburg Bank at Oldenburg, in Germany. He offers for sale stamps which he has not, and keeps the money which he has received in advance. He replies to complaints that he has sent the valuable stamps in an unregistered envelope. The youth is well-to-do, and the International Stamp Dealers' Society of Berlin says that it is worth while to prosecute him for the return of any money kept by him. Würdemann has evidently become alarmed, for on May 15th he announced in the *General-Anzeiger* that all claimants were to send him their addresses by June 1st, and that he would settle all outstanding affairs by return of post, because he certainly had no intention to deceive anyone.

THE eleventh “Deutscher Philatelisten-Tag” will be held at Dresden from Friday, July 21st, to Tuesday, July 25th next. The usual varied programme has been drawn up, and comprises excursions by land and water, and the annual ball, such a striking feature of these meetings, will take place at 5 p.m., on July 24th, on board the saloon steamer on the return journey from Frederick's Height.

* * *

A SERIOUS blow has been dealt to Commemorative stamps. The Postal Congress has decided that in future such stamps shall be available only in their respective countries. This resolution ought to stay the veritable plague of this class of rubbish, which has been a great nuisance of late years. Henceforth such stamps will be simply local stamps. At all events, the makers of wall paper can breathe again.

* * *

IT may not be generally known that Princess Charles of Denmark has a very fine collection of stamps, which she very carefully arranges, and in which she takes a keen interest. Every page of her albums contains a pretty border and sketch painted in water-colours by the princess, and every page is adorned by a different picture.

* * *

IT is reported from Berlin that a postal employee of that city lately underwent a severe shock. It appears that he was delivering letters, when he was observed to pause suddenly and fall rigidly against the door of a house. He had lost the power of speech, but he was just able to point to a post card which his shaking fingers tightly gripped. The card turned out to be just an ordinary post card, and bore no picture or view. It is supposed that this discovery gave the postman the great shock, from which he is slowly recovering.

* * *

Le *Philatliste Français* says that Mexico has ordered a new series of beautiful stamps in England, and that on their appearance next July they will rival the prettiest stamps that have appeared of late years. The stamps of Mexico have hitherto been very ordinary, both in design and execution, and there is room for improvement in their appearance.

* * *

IT is rumoured that before the end of the present year Germany will issue five new values of stamps; viz., 30 and 80 pfennig, and 1, 2, and 5 mk. These stamps have been called for by the recent changes in the postal tariff, and by the constant increase in the number of registered letters.

* * *

FROM *Il Francobollo*. A celebrated doctor, well known for his dread of microbes, lately entered a tobacconist's shop in an Italian city and asked for a postage stamp. “How are you, madam?” he asked the lady behind the counter. “Very well, sir, thank you,” was the reply. “Then show me your tongue,” continued the microphobist. A dainty pink tongue was at once forthcoming, and the rascally doctor quickly put the postage stamp upon it, and by this base trick saved himself the risk of catching microbes. *Se non è vero, è ben trovato*.

* * *

THE *Melita Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*, published in Malta, is evidently playing into the hands of Cupid. On page 5 of its number for May I read the following “good opinion” of the journal expressed by a correspondent in Buenos Ayres:—

“A mutual friend has given me a copy of your valued paper, and on reading it I fell in love right away.” This is really serious.

* * *

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Moscow:—

“On March 22nd last a post card was delivered at my place of business after being sixteen years on its journey from Tula, 105 miles south of Moscow. The card bears the Tula date stamp of February 2nd, 1883, and that of Moscow for February 3rd, 1883. No one can tell where the card has lain all this time. It was handed to me yesterday by the postal authorities, and I had to pay a fine of 3½d., as the stamp on the card had meanwhile become obsolete.”

A "PEARL OF A BULL" has just been committed by the French postal authorities. The following order was recently posted up in the French Post Offices :—

"Employés are forbidden

"I. To read post cards.

"II. To send forward or deliver any post cards bearing written insults or abusive expressions."

Comment would be out of place, and our logic is not equal to the occasion.

* * *

ACCORDING to the *Ill. B. J.* of Leipzig the list of countries which as yet have issued no stamps is gradually growing smaller. At this moment the list is as follows :—Andorra, a small republic on the southern side of the Pyrenees; population, 6000. The small principality of Liechtenstein, in the Tyrol; population, 9124. Morocco. The Sultanate of Oman, otherwise known as Muscat (*not* where the raisins come from), noted for its flourishing trade with India. And lastly, British New Guinea. Sooner or later all these districts will join the Postal Union. Khiva, Bokhara, Thibet, and Beluchistan are really dependent upon Russia, China, and England, and it is not at present likely that they will join the Postal Union. Of course, there are various small islands which do not issue stamps, but their importance is not sufficiently great to warrant them in so doing. Can any of my readers tell me whether it was Andorra or Monaco that once bought a cannon, and, as the area of the country is so small, is obliged to fire the gun into the air when the troops practise with their artillery?

SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP COLLECTORS.

POSTAGE stamp collecting is naturally of comparatively recent origin. Being a modern innovation it makes up for lack of long descent, however, by displaying a *fin-de-siècle* amount of vigour. Stamp collecting has so gained in popularity of late years as to have completely ousted its more ancient rivals from the field, so far as the great majority of mankind are concerned, for amongst the educated classes of every civilised modern country of the world the stamp collector is found, while the *bric-à-brac* enthusiast is far and away inferior from a numerical point of view.

As far as local philately is concerned it has made great strides during the last twelve months, and establishments for the sale and exchange of stamps are rapidly increasing in number on the Rand. One of the oldest firms of postage stamp dealers in Johannesburg is that of Sallo Epstein and Co., and much interesting information was obtained by a representative of this paper from the head of the firm on the subject of local philately. The head of the firm attributes the "boom" in stamp collecting, which exists at present, to the fact that people here have more time on their hands than in the earlier days of the Rand. He states that the fascination which philately possesses for many people, who have either seen collections or noted the absorbing interest taken by collectors in the subject, has also had something to do with the development of the "craze." The earlier collectors in Johannesburg confined their efforts mainly to securing specimens of African stamps, but latterly they have taken to acquiring stamps of every country in the world.

A Philatelist Society existed here about four years ago, which had the effect of rousing the latent interest of many collectors, who bestirred themselves to enlarge their collections, and it thereby created a healthy rivalry among those members who wished to boast of having the largest collection. Dr. Jameson and his raid, however, upset the apple-cart of the Rand philatelist, and moral, if not

material, damage to the Society resulted from his ill-fated expedition. The Society was wound up, but owing to good management on the part of the executive the members were fortunate enough to receive an equivalent in stamps, which was sufficient to repay them for the subscriptions collected from them. So, after all, they really benefited by the knowledge gained through intercourse with kindred spirits at the meetings of the Society, and obtained advantage from exchanging duplicate stamps and picking up bargains without being out of pocket. Individually the members lost nothing; the Society merely disappeared.

A great deal of speculation was indulged in locally at the time of the issue of the well-known penny stamp, which commemorated the introduction of penny postage for letters throughout the whole of South Africa. This was never anticipated by the originator, Mr. Isaac van Alphen, Postmaster-General, to whose efforts the introduction of penny postage was greatly due, and he greatly regretted the speculation the special issue had given rise to. These commemoration stamps—an issue of a million—were all bought up in one day, and were dealt in as high as two shillings on the local Stock Exchange. When, however, quantities which had been held back were thrown on the market the price rapidly declined to face value. The issue was perfectly legitimate, yet the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps arose in its wrath and put the issue on its black list, which had the effect of preventing speculators from unloading their holdings to dealers in Britain, the Continent, or America, the chief stamp markets of the world. The above-named Society was afterwards approached, and the issue was removed from the black list without a stain on its character.

Speculation was indulged in to an even greater degree in connection with the issue of the Natal halfpenny stamps surcharged on the old sixpenny issue. These were readily sold in thousands as high as three shillings each, but the market gradually slumped, and to-day they are only worth about one-third of that inflated price.

Naturally the extent to which stamp collecting has spread, and the vast commercial possibilities it has attained, have evolved that indispensable individual—the dealer; for it is the dealer who acts as a go-between when stamp collectors are inclined to either buy or sell. The stamp dealer, in fact, is to the philatelist exactly what the broker is to the dabbler in stocks and shares. It is absolutely essential that the stamp dealer be a man of standing and position; otherwise, if he has no reputation to lose, he can easily saddle ignorant collectors with forgeries, of which there are as many as leaves in Vallombrosa, and they would have no recourse; whereas the dealer with an established reputation, possessed likewise of practical experience, is in himself a guarantee of what he sells being authentic. It goes without saying that a dealer should be a man of reputation, familiar with modern history and the geographical vicissitudes of nations in these latter days.

Having regard to the absorbing interest which philately offers to the student, it is strange that even more people do not follow it up. Stamp collecting, from even a base monetary point of view, offers a most profitable field for all those engaged in its pursuit, and it is a well-known fact that stamps increase in value year by year. In Johannesburg, as a matter of actual fact, there are several instances on record of stamp collectors who had fallen on evil days having been enabled to make a fresh start in life through selling their collections. Stamp collecting thus proved a true friend in need, and at the same time pointing a moral.

South African stamps, from the Cape to the Zambesi, have lately come into great favour with philatelists in Europe and America. Early issues of Transvaal stamps

especially are in keen demand, and are likely to rise considerably in value, and the same may be said of all South African stamps, except, of course, current issues. Political complications in the South African Republic, and the attention which Europe and America are giving to the subject, have undoubtedly enhanced the value of local issues of some years back.—From *The Star*, Johannesburg.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

French Colonial Obliterations.

A FEW months ago, in an answer to a correspondent, we promised that we would endeavour to give some description of the obliterations which distinguish French stamps used in the colonies from those used in France itself, and that promise we will now endeavour to fulfil. We think it only right to state, however, that, in our opinion, when such stamps can only be distinguished by the obliterations, they are hardly worth distinguishing at all. They may be interesting to collect upon the entire envelope as curiosities, and the date stamps upon the envelopes will then sufficiently indicate where they were used, but removed from the envelope they lose any interest they might have possessed, and have no more value than ordinary used copies of French stamps. On the other hand, if the stamps themselves can be recognised by their design, absence of perforation, &c., the obliterations do not matter. For the details that follow we are indebted to the very useful and interesting book compiled and published by Monsieur F. Marconnet, which contains such a vast amount of information upon every question connected with the stamps of France and her colonies.

As early as 1850 some of the colonies, Martinique and Guadeloupe, and possibly the French possessions in India, received small supplies of stamps, and in 1856 a stock was sent to Cochin China. In each case, of course, the stamps were those used at the time in France. M. Marconnet gives us no means of recognising the stamps used in Cochin China when not upon the entire envelope, and we do not gather that those employed in the West Indies at that period can be distinguished in any other manner. He mentions two obliterating marks, one of crossed diagonal lines and the other of dots, employed at Guadeloupe, but they are apparently identical with the marks used at the same period in France itself. When the general colonial issue of the Eagle type came into use, special obliterating stamps seem to have been supplied to the various colonies. Most of these produced a diamond-shaped device of dots, with letters in the centre indicating the colony in which the mark was used; but it is stated that there were also similar marks without the letters, formed of large dots, small dots, dots arranged in a square, &c. These were struck in *red*, *blue*, or *black*, thus producing a large number of varieties for the student of obliterations. The letters indicating the different colonies were as follows:—

ASI = Assinie.	MQE = Martinique.
CCH = Cochin China.	NCE = New Caledonia.
GAB = Gaboon.	NSB = Nossi-Bé.
GOR = Goree.	OCE = Tahiti (Oceania).
GPE = Guadeloupe.	REN or R = Reunion.
GNE = Guyane.	SEN = Senegambia.
INDE = India.	SNG = Senegal.
MYE = Mayotte.	SPM = St. Pierre & Miquelon.

The date marks, with names of towns and of the colonies in which they are situated, are also to be found upon these stamps, and so are the date marks and the obliterating

marks with an anchor in the centre used on board the French mail packets. All the above, of course, show plainly enough that the stamps bearing them were affixed outside France. M. Marconnet adds that the letters "P," "PP," or "PD," in frames of various shapes, are likewise to be found struck upon stamps that were used in the colonies, but these marks are not, we gather, distinctive.

The same obliterating marks continued in use after the Imperial stamps became obsolete, but the date marks became more and more common as time went on. Since 1877 all others have, we are told, been abolished.

An interesting obliteration, that has been found upon a 10 c. stamp of the Eagle type, shows the letters "CEM. B." The initials stand for *Corps Expéditionnaire du Mexique. Bureau B.*, and show that these stamps were employed with the ill-fated expedition to Mexico.

* * *

Geography and Philately.

A CORRESPONDENT, who appears to have been studying one of our American contemporaries, draws our attention to an article on Bermuda, and asks us whether the writer is correct, first, in stating that "this group of islands is located in the midst of the West Indies," and secondly, in recommending it as a summer resort! The two statements appear somewhat contradictory. "The midst of the West Indies" is not quite a place that anyone but a salamander would select for spending the summer, and Bermuda, though several degrees north of the West Indies, is not generally regarded as a summer resort even in the United States. We have never had the pleasure of spending a summer in New York, so cannot say how the climate compares with that of Bermuda, but we have spent some summers in the latter place, and cannot recommend it at that season to people who desire to escape from oppressive heat. We note, however, that the writer of the article in question only recommends an "imaginary trip to the home of the ant, prickly pear, and the cardinal grosbeak." Here he is quite right. Let the reader sit in the coolest spot he can find in this weather, and take imaginary trips to the hottest place he can think of, and the contrast will perhaps make him feel thankful for small mercies. If we must drag geography into our philatelic studies, it is as well that we should see that our *facts* have some foundation, but we are bound to confess that the philatelic knowledge displayed in this case is about on a par with the geographical. We are told of a set of stamps, of a new and common (uniform) design, issued in 1884 and the following years, and of "a closing scene in the theatre of the postal issues of Bermuda" in 1892, which, as far as we are aware, are also excursions into the imaginary. No, "Constant Reader," we cannot conscientiously recommend either actual trips to Bermuda in the summer, or imaginary trips into Bermudian philately at any season.

* * *

F. ST. M. M.—The nature of the Indian stamps surcharged "POSTAL SERVICE" was fully explained in the *Monthly Journal* in 1895. They are not included in our publishers' Catalogue because they are not employed to denote postage of any kind, being used solely for the purpose of accounting for Customs Duty collected by the Post Office on parcels.

* * *

E. M. C.—Surcharges are frequently slightly misplaced in the manner you describe. A double surcharge is a more serious error, as the sheet must have been put twice through the press.

C. L. S.—We are very much obliged for your letter. We do not consider half stamps of any special value, but they are worth keeping as curiosities on the entire envelope.

* * *

F. E. W.—If the British and Cape stamps, with two entirely different postmarks, were ever really on the same letter, we can only suppose that the letter was originally posted from the Cape to London, and then redirected here to some place abroad, and restamped also. The differences between Type 5 and Type 9 of British South Africa were fully described in the *Monthly Journal* for March, 1898. We do not know the id. of either type in *scarlet* and *French grey*. The perforations of the Dutch stamps you mention vary slightly in different parts of the same row, owing to the needles not being quite regular. We do not know the 25 c. in *blue-grey*. Possibly it has suffered some change. In reply to your second letter, we should suppose that the word "PAQUEBOT" gives the clue to the riddle. But these little postal problems, which a post office clerk can probably solve, are not of great philatelic interest.

* * *

E. H.—The varieties of the "I. R." surcharge on the postage stamps of Western Australia were discussed in the *Monthly Journal* in December, 1891, and in August, 1894. We are still in doubt whether the id., *yellow*, was ever genuinely surcharged in *black*. There was a rumour in 1893 that the Trinidad stamps had been surcharged "O. H. M. S.," but the report was contradicted, and the stamps afterwards appeared with "O. S." only. We have never seen the former.

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.

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 eleventh meeting of the season 1898-9 was held at Effingham House on the 17th March, 1899.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell read a paper, entitled "A Proposal for a Catalogue for Collectors."

After explaining the reasons operating to prevent any of the priced catalogues issued by the trade from constituting a reliable catalogue from a collector's point of view, Mr. Nankivell stated his views of the requirements for his pro-

posal, and sketched the lines on which such a catalogue as he had in view should be prepared. He suggested that under certain conditions the work might be taken in hand by the Society, and issued in monthly parts, and he dealt fully with the question of the expense and labour, and other matters of detail involved in the scheme.

A long discussion ensued, and although the meeting was fully in sympathy with the proposal, the majority of the members present were of the opinion that it would not be practicable for the Society to undertake the work at the present time.

THE twelfth meeting was held on the 7th April, 1899.

Mr. G. Owen Wheeler, proposed by Mr. Gordon Smith, and seconded by the Secretary, and Mr. Gillett, proposed by Mr. Dorning Beckton, and seconded by the Secretary, were duly elected members of the Society.

A copy of the first number of *The Transvaal Collectors' Quarterly*, presented by the editor, Mr. E. J. Nankivell, for the Society's library, was received with thanks.

The special business of the evening consisted in a display of the stamps of Persia by Mr. Forbes. After being introduced to the Society by the Vice-President, Mr. Forbes gave a detailed account of the early issues, illustrated by his extensive collection, and showed most of the reprints and official imitations which have been made. He drew attention to the fact that the issues which were printed in Austria have the Austrian perforations of the same period, and the later issues printed in Holland the characteristics of the Dutch stamps.

THE thirteenth meeting was held on the 14th April.

The business of the evening consisted in the reading of a paper by Mr. R. Frenzels on "The Emperor Maximilian and the Issues of Postage Stamps during his Reign," the latter part of the paper being illustrated by the display of stamps from Mr. Frenzels's magnificent collection of Mexico. Mr. Frenzels gave a short sketch of the history of Mexico from the sixteenth century, paying particular attention to the events in the career of the Emperor Maximilian down to the execution of that ill-fated monarch.

Mr. A. W. Chambers showed two specimens of an unchronicled provisional of British Guiana on their original envelopes. They consisted of the 4 c., blue, 1860 type, perf. 10, cut diagonally, each half being used for the local rate of 2 cents. One of the envelopes was dated in 1879.

THE fourteenth meeting was held on the 28th April, 1899.

Mr. C. R. Aldrich, proposed by Mr. A. C. Hill, and seconded by the Secretary, was elected a member of the Society.

Mr. O. Firth produced, for inspection of members, an album designed by him, as an improvement on the Oriol system, to facilitate the removal of any particular page without disturbing the others, and explained the means by which he attained this object.

Mr. T. W. Hall then read a paper, entitled "Notes on the Later Issues of the Argentine Republic," accompanied by a display of his very fine collection of the issues under consideration. The paper commenced with the stamps of 1888, and all the types and varieties of this and the succeeding issues were fully described, explained, and classified, a large amount of novel and interesting information derived from official and other sources being contained in the paper, which, it is hoped, will be published in the *London Philatelist*. The very perfect collection shown by Mr. Hall, remarkable for the fine condition of the specimens, the wide range of shades exhibited, and the beautiful mounting and arrangement of the stamps, was very much admired.



SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

CANADA.

<i>Maple leaves in all corners.</i>	s. d.
8 c., orange	used 0 4

CEYLON.

<i>New Values.</i>	
75 c., black and brown	1 4
1 r. 50 c., slate and black	2 8
2 r. 25 c., yellow and black	4 0

On Service.

15 c.	used, reduced to	0 3
30 c.	" "	0 8

COLOMBIA.

<i>New Design. Perf. 13½.</i>	
10 c., brown on pink	0 5
<i>1899. Bogota. Perf. 13.</i>	
½ c., black on white	1 0 1

HONDURAS.

<i>1898. Locomotive Type.</i>	
1 c., brown	0 1

INDIA.

<i>Surcharged "On H.M.S."</i>	
3 pies, carmine	used 0 1

NEW SOUTH WALES.

3d., green; perf. 10; and wmk. 10	reduced to	0 8
½d., green; perf. 11 × 11½	used	0 1

PORTUGAL AND COLONIES.

PORTUGAL, AFRICA, AZORES, INDIA, MACAO, MADEIRA, or TIMOR.

Vasco da Gama Issue.

2½ reis, green; 7 kinds, each	0 1
5 " red " "	0 1
10 " lilac " "	0 1
Complete sets of 8, 2½ r. to 150 r.; 7 kinds, each	2 0
Portugal Unpaid, set of 6	2 0

TIMOR.

½ avo on 2½ reis, brown	reduced to	0 1
1 " on 5 " black	" "	0 2
2 avos on 10 " green	" "	0 3

QUEENSLAND.

1899.

1d., carmine, rouletted in black only; per pair	3 0
1d. " " " and in white	10 0
2½d. " on white (figures in all corners)	2 6
2½d., mauve on bluish	0 4

RUSSIAN LOCALS.

<i>Belozersk, 2 kop., green</i>	0 3
<i>Dankov, 3 kop., black, blue, and green</i>	0 4
<i>Osa, 2 kop., green</i>	0 3
" 4 " brown and green	0 5
<i>Pereyaslav, 5 kop., carmine</i>	0 6
<i>Perm, 2 kop., rose</i>	0 3
<i>Sarapul, 2 kop., blue</i>	0 3
<i>Skopin, 5 kop., claret</i>	0 6
<i>Solikamsk, 2 kop., blue</i>	0 3
<i>Tscherdina, 2 kop., green</i>	0 3
<i>Verkhoturie, 2 kop., rose</i>	0 3

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Alterations and additions to 1899 Catalogue.

Official Surcharges.

Surcharged "O.S." in block letters (Type 51).

<i>Unused.</i>	s. d.	<i>Unused.</i>	s. d.
No. 537 12 6 should be	7 6	No. 542 10 0 should be	5 0
No. 539 no price	" 10 0	No. 544 no price	" 10 0

"O.S." in tall letters (Type 52).

<i>Unused.</i>	s. d.	<i>Used.</i>	s. d.
No. 550 no price, should be	10 0	No. 50 should be	2 6
No. 551 " " " "	10 0	No. no price	" 2 6
No. 556 " " " "	15 0	" "	" "
No. 558 " " " "	15 0	" "	" "
No. 560 " " " "	7 6	" "	" "
No. 561 " " " "	2 6	" "	" "
No. 563 " " " "	7 6	" "	" "
No. 565 " " " "	7 6	" "	" "
No. 568 " " " "	1 0	No. no price	" 0 1
No. 569 " " " "	3 6	" "	" 0 6
No. 570 " " " "	5 0	" "	" 0 3

Add to list.

No. 571 6d., blue	used	0 3
<i>Perf. 13. Re-engraved die.</i>		
No. 572. 1d., green	"	0 9 0 1

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

4 c. on 5 c., blue	0 4
------------------------------	-----

PAHANG.

4 c. on Perak 8 c., blue and violet	0 6
---	-----

PERAK.

10 c., orange and lilac	used	0 3
5 c., Service, ochre and lilac	" "	0 6

SELANGOR.

\$10, green and violet	35 0
25 c., green and rose	used 0 10
50 c., black and lilac	" 1 0
\$1, green	" 2 6
\$2 " and carmine	" 4 0

SUNGEI UJONG.

2 c., orange	used, reduced to	0 3
------------------------	------------------	-----

SUDAN.

Military Telegraphs. Wmk. Crescent and Star.

5 mils., violet and marone	0 2
1 piastre, black and carmine	0 5
2 piales, green and brown	0 9
10 " green and rose	3 6

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

New Colours.

1 c., green	0 1
4 c., chocolate	0 3
5 c., blue	0 4
6 c., brown-lake	0 5
10 c., brown	0 7
15 c., sage-green	0 10

VICTORIA.

6d., blue-green	used	0 5
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1899. *Wmk. Crown and WA.*

2d., yellow	0 4
1d., carmine	used 0 1
2d., yellow	" 0 1



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PLYMOUTH:
WILLIAM BRENDON AND SON,
PRINTERS.

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

No. 108 with surcharge inverted.
2 c. on 1 c., pink
Tall fiscal stamp surcharged "1898—
Correos—Nacionales," in black.
1 c., pink

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

1899. Types 22, 24, 25. Perf. 12.
1 c., green
5 c., blue
10 c., brown

HOLLAND.

CURACAO.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1899. Current type.
20 c., green; I.
30 c. " ?
50 c. " ?

ITALY.

SAN MARINO.

1899. New type. (April.)
2 c., solferino
5 c., yellow

JAPAN.

1899. New types. Perf. 11½ and 12.
(March.)
5 rin, grey 0 1
1 sen, brown 0 1
2 " yellow-green 0 2
3 " lake 0 2
4 " carmine-rose 0 4
10 " deep blue 0 9

MONTENEGRO.

1899. Type 1. Perf. 11½.
2 nov., emerald-green

NICARAGUA.

1899. Type 10, dated "1899."
Perf. 12.
1 c., grey-green
2 c., bistre-brown
4 c., lake
5 c., dark blue
10 c., brown-yellow
15 c., chocolate
20 c., dark green
50 c., carmine-rose
1 p., red-orange
2 p., violet
5 p., light blue

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1899. Type as before. Perf. 12.
1 c., carmine
2 c. "
5 c. "
10 c. "
20 c. "
50 c. "

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1899. The ordinary stamps surcharged.
1 c., grey-green
2 c., bistre-brown
4 c., lake
5 c., dark blue
10 c., brown-yellow
15 c., chocolate
20 c., dark green
50 c., carmine-rose
1 p., red-orange
2 p., violet
5 p., light blue

PARAGUAY.

1899. Type 16 surcharged with Type 28,
in black, but "centavos" with small
"c."
10 c. on 15 c., orange 0 3 0 3

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

PERSIA.

1886. Surcharged, in black, as
Type 12.
8 on 5 sh., No. 91 2 6
8 on 5 sh. " 92
8 on 10 sh. " 93 3 0
12 on 5 sh. " 91 2 6
12 on 10 sh. " 93 3 0 3 0
18 on 5 sh. " 91 4 0
18 on 12 on 10 sh., No. 93 .. 4 0

Surcharge inverted.

8 on 5 sh., No. 91
1899. Types 18 and 22 surcharged with
control marks, in violet. (June.)
1 ch., grey
2 " brown
3 " red-lilac
4 " vermillion
5 " yellow
8 " orange
10 " blue
12 " carmine
16 " green
1 kr., ultramarine
2 " rose
3 " yellow
4 " grey
5 " green
10 " orange
50 " mauve

PERU.

1899. Type 29. Perf. 12.
2 c., red 0 2

PORTUGAL.

LORENZO MARQUEZ.

1899. Fiscal stamps of Mozambique
divided in half, and each half sur-
charged "Correio—de—Lourenço
Marquez" and value, in black. The
stamps are in green, with original
value in brown.
5 r. on half of 10 r. 1 6
25 r. " 10 r. 2 6
50 r. " 30 r.
50 r. " 800 r.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

1899. Type 2 surcharged "25—PROVI-
SORIO," in black.
25 on 75 r., carmine

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE ISLANDS.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1893-94(?) Type 51, in green, on
Type 2.
2½ r. on 25 r., mauve
1899. Type 53, surcharged "Provisorio,"
in blue.
2½ r., brown

SALVADOR.

1899. Type 73 surcharged "Transito
Territorial," in black. (May.)
5 c., blue-green 1 6 1 0
Type 73, surcharged with a wheel,
in black.
10 c., blue 2 6 2 6
13 c., brown-lake 2 6

New type, without surcharge.

(April.)
1 c., brown
2 c., pale green
3 c., blue
5 c., orange
10 c., chocolate
12 c., deep green
13 c., carmine
24 c., light blue
26 c., rose
50 c., orange-red
100 c., violet

Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1899. Type 151. Perf. 12.
1 c., brown-yellow
2 c. "
3 c. "
5 c. "
10 c. "
12 c. "
15 c. "
25 c. "
50 c. "

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1899. Stamps of 1899 surcharged
"FRANQUEO OFICIAL."
1 c., brown
2 c., pale green
3 c., blue
5 c., orange
10 c., chocolate
12 c., deep green
13 c., carmine
24 c., light blue
26 c., rose
50 c., orange-red
100 c., violet

SAMOA.

1899. Type 2 surcharged with Type 9,
in red.
2½d. on 1s., carmine 0 6

SIAM.

1899. Type 9 surcharged in black.
1 att on 12 atts, No. 17

SPAIN.

CUBA.

1899. Types 22 and 23 surcharged with
values in "cents." (March.)
1 c., in blk., on 1 m., chestnut
(1898)
2 c., in blk., on 2 m., chestnut
(1898)
3 c., in blk., on 3 m., chestnut
(1898)
3 c., in lilac, on 1 c., purple
(1898)
3 c., in blk., on 1 m., grn. (96)
3 c. " 2 m. " (96)
3 c. " 3 m. " (96)
3 c. " 4 m. " (96)
3 c. " 8 m. " (96)
5 c. " 1 c., olive-green
(1891)
5 c., in blk., on 1 m., grn. (96)
5 c. " 2 m. " (96)
5 c. " 3 m. " (96)
5 c. " 4 m. " (96)
5 c. " 8 m. " (96)
5 c. " 2 m., chestnut
(1898)
5 c., in blk., on 3 m., chestnut
(1898)
5 c., in blk., on 5 m., chestnut
(1898)
5 c., in lilac, on 1 c., purple
(1898)

These stamps were issued under the
authority of the United States Post Office
Department.

FERNANDO PO.

1895-98. Type 4 surcharged with
Type 3.
50 c., in blue, on 10 c., lake
50 c., in blk., on 12½ c., sepiá
1899. Surcharged with Type 6, in red.
5 c. on 20 c., blue 4 0
1899. New type. Perf. 14. (April.)
1 m. de p., chestnut
2 " "
3 " "
4 " "
5 " "

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
1 c. de p., deep purple
2 " blue-green
3 " deep brown
4 " orange
5 " rose
6 " ultramarine
8 " grey-brown
10 " vermilion
15 " olive-slate
20 " marone
40 " deep lilac
60 " black
80 " chocolate
1 peso, yellow-green
2 pesos, indigo

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1899. *Issued by the native Government.* (Feb.)* *Perf.* 11½.
2 c., carmine 0 2

SWITZERLAND.

1899. *Type* 15.
25 c., blue 0 4

TURKEY.

1892. *Error, with "0."* (50) *at upper right.*
5 pias., lilac
1899. *Type* 16. *Perf.* 13.
20 par., claret 0 2 0 1

UNITED STATES.

1899. *Type* 52. *Perf.* 12.
6 c., marone 0 5

Un. s. d. *Used. s. d.*
CURRENT STAMPS SURCHARGED FOR USE IN COLONIAL POSSESSIONS, &C.

CUBA.

1899. *With name and value, in black.* (Feb.)*

1 c. on 1 c., green ..	..	0 1
2 c. on 2 c., red ..	..	..
2 c. on 2 c., carmine ..	..	0 2
2½ c. on 2 c., red ..	..	..
2½ c. on 2 c., carmine ..	..	..
3 c. on 3 c., violet ..	..	0 3
5 c. on 5 c., blue ..	..	0 5
10 c. on 10 c., brown ..	..	0 9 0 4

The 2½ c. value not being required, the stamp was sold at 2 cents.

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP.

1899. *Stamp of 1895 surcharged in red.*
10 c. on 10 c., indigo 0 9

GUAM.

1899. *Surcharged with name, in black.*
1 c., green
2 c., carmine
5 c., blue

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1899. *Surcharged with name, in black.*
1 c., green
2 c., carmine
5 c., blue
10 c., brown

PORTO RICO.

1898. *Type-set provisional stamp, used at Coamo.*
5 c., black

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Un. s. d. *Used. s. d.*
1899. U.S. stamps surcharged with name, in black. (May.)*

1 c., green	0 1
2 c., carmine	0 2
5 c., blue	0 5
10 c., brown	0 9

URUGUAY.

1899. *Type of 1898. Perf.* 11½. (Jan. '99.)*

5 mil., mauve 0 2

New type. Perf. 14×15. (June.)*
5 mil., grey-blue 0 1
5 c., dull blue (Type 56) ..

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1897(?). *Surcharged with Type 91, in black.*
1 c., claret (No. 230) .. 1 6 1 6
5 c., pale blue (No. 231) .. — 2 0
10 c., lake (No. 232) .. 7 6 2 6

VENEZUELA.

1899. *New type. Perf.* 12. (May.)*
5 c., blue-green 0 2
10 c., red 0 3
25 c., blue 0 6
50 c., grey
1 b., green 1 8
2 b., yellow 3 0

REGISTRATION STAMP.

1899. *Larger stamp.* (June.)*
25 c., yellow-brown 0 6

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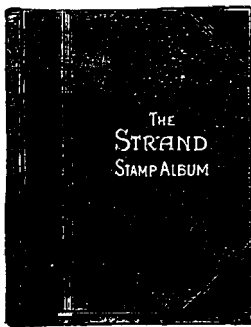
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