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MONTHLY



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JULY, 1899, TO JUNE, 1900.



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STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

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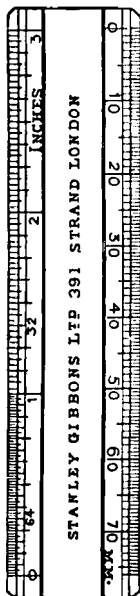
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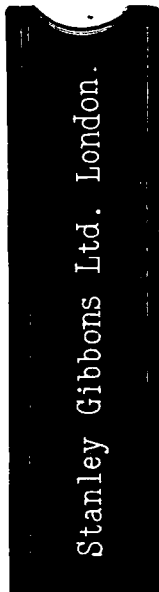
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. X.

JULY 31, 1899.

No. 109.

EDITORIAL.

THE great Philatelic Exhibition of 1899 has come and gone, and left only a memory behind it—a pleasant memory we hope and believe to all connected with it, either as Executive Committee, Exhibitors, Judges, or Visitors. To the Manchester Philatelic Society and its energetic President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, is due the whole credit of the undertaking that has been so successfully carried out, and they may justly be proud of the result of their labours. Comparisons are proverbially odious, but we have no hesitation in saying that the recent Exhibition at Manchester was a finer and a larger one than any that have preceded it. This is no reflection upon previous shows; the big collections grow bigger and more complete every year, and if now and again one of them is broken up and dispersed, the spoils go to enrich those that are left, and fresh specialists arise to fill the places of those that drop out. Thus each Exhibition that is supported as it should be by the leading philatelists ought to be better than the last, and Manchester holds the record for the present.

Everything combined to make the Exhibition a success; the rooms were eminently suited for their purpose, being picture galleries lighted from above with glass roofs, which were specially whitewashed for the occasion, to moderate any undue brilliancy of the sunlight. Manchester, however, is not, we understand, greatly afflicted in that way, the atmosphere being of a richer and more substantial description even than that of London; indeed, we did hear it claimed that the former city was especially suitable for a Philatelic Exhibition; because bright sunlight was practically unknown there. But this claim cannot be substantiated; we ourselves saw bright sunshine on at least one day during our stay, though we acknowledge that there is a richness about the atmosphere, especially in the neighbourhood of the docks, of which the inhabitants are justly proud.

In addition to the large room on the ground floor, where most of the horizontal show-cases were arranged, there was a still more excellent department on the same level, in the shape of a Tea Room, where the ever-welcome afternoon tea, with delicious cakes and strawberries and cream, were obtainable without leaving the building—a matter in itself sufficient to render the Exhibition an improvement on that of London in 1897. Oh, those days at the end of July two years ago, when it was doubtful whether afternoon tea was a sufficient inducement to face the sweltering heat of the Piccadilly pavement! Manchester certainly scored in the matter of heat and the Tea Room.

When shall we have a Lord Mayor of London who will feast philatelists at the Mansion House and lend the Guildhall for an Exhibition? It is true that the Lord Mayor of Manchester did not, we believe, lend the Art Gallery, but he feasted and otherwise entertained philatelists right hospitably, he attended the Opening Ceremony and the *Conversazione*, besides visiting the Exhibition on at least one other day and studying the principal exhibits. And the Lady Mayoress not only accompanied him on these occasions, but exhibited a collection of stamps and gained a well-deserved medal. The Exhibition Committee were truly fortunate in having so genial and hospitable a Lord and Lady Mayoress in office this year, and we trust that Mr. and Mrs. Vaudrey will look back upon the Philatelic Exhibition as not the least agreeable incident of their year at Manchester Town Hall.

It was a very happy thought of the Committee to associate the Exhibition with "Ocean Penny Postage," and to invite Mr. Henniker Heaton, to whose persistent efforts we owe the large instalment of Imperial Penny Postage that has been granted, to open the show. Mr. Heaton is not a philatelist at present, but we hope that he may yet become one. His thorough knowledge of what he wants, and his fixed determination to get it, would make him an admirable collector, and his address at the opening of the Exhibition showed an ability for grasping a subject and mastering its details, which, when he has leisure

to devote to it, would render him a specialist in philatelic as well as in postal matters. At present he confesses that an obliterated stamp has more interest for him than a "mint" specimen, and we are sadly afraid that he regards "original gum" simply as a thing to be licked as a means of attaching a stamp to a letter. But we were all like that at one time—Philistines, unregenerate! We now apply our tongues to the reverse side of postage stamps with a certain feeling of reverence, and not without first examining them (the stamps, not our tongues) to see if they present any vagaries of watermark or perforation. Mr. Heaton acknowledged that he possessed a "modest collection," which we have reason to believe includes impressions of not a few Postmasters-General and Chief Secretaries, "much worn" in some cases and most of them "slightly damaged." "Rare thus!" as the catalogues have it.

For full details of all the philatelic functions, the Manchester Society's Dinner, the *Conversazione*, etc. etc., we must refer our readers to another part of this number; it is sufficient to say here that all were most successful and were highly appreciated by those present.

A goodly number of philatelic strangers and sojourners visited Manchester during the week. The Grand Hotel was full of philately and philatelists; one heard of nothing else, and the few outsiders who managed to make their way into the smoking-room at late hours of the evening and early hours of the morning must have been not a little puzzled at the prevailing topics of conversation. We have reason to believe, however, that philately did not absorb all the energies of the visitors; archæological research of some kind is said to have accounted for the absence of one philatelist from the Exhibition on two days during his stay at Manchester; and rumour has it (but rumour is a lying jade at the best of times) that two enthusiastic anglers, from some country parts in the neighbourhood of Birmingham or Salisbury, spent a happy afternoon fishing for smelts in the Ship Canal!

* * *

ALL of us, except possibly the **An Ideal Catalogue.** most utterly commonplace and prosaic of human beings, have our ideals, and collectors of all kinds are of course the most highly blessed (or deeply afflicted) in that respect. 'T was ever thus. In our early days a "Permanent Album" was one of the things upon which we all set our hearts; it was to expand and contract at the will of its owner,

to contain spaces properly marked out for everything he possessed in the way of stamps, provide additional spaces for every variety that he might obtain, and sprout with fresh leaves wherever such should become necessary; it was to be bound, too, if we remember right, in such a style as to render it an ornament to any drawing-room table, and at the same time to be inexpensive and always up to date—suited, in fact, to the shallowest pocket and the meanest capacity. But, alas! it never came; we never saw it, except in our dreams, when we used carefully to stick it under our pillow; but it had always vanished in the morning. In more recent years we have not heard quite so much about the question of the Ideal Album; it turns up now and again, but philatelists have practically realised that the only possible Permanent Album is a blank one with movable leaves. But what we are still looking for and, some of the youngest of us, still expecting to get, is an Ideal Catalogue—one that shall be complete and consistent, that shall "serve alike the purposes of the beginner, the advanced collector, and the specialist," that shall include all possible varieties and, at the same time, so classify them that the tyro may be able to use it for his general collection and the specialist for his accumulations. That such a catalogue is greatly to be desired we fully admit. It is one of the things that we have been longing for for many years; it is a thing that we should greatly like to possess, if our humble abode contained a room that would be large enough to hold it; but we do not expect ever to see it. In fact, the Ideal Catalogue is like all other ideals—it cannot materialise; it is contrary to the nature of things that it should do so, for that which materialises becomes material, and we at once perceive how far it falls short of our ideal. The latest of the searchers after this Philatelic Ideal is our friend Mr. Nankivell, and a most interesting paper upon this subject, read by him before the London Philatelic Society and afterwards published in *The London Philatelist*, has furnished us with a text on the present occasion. Mr. Nankivell regards the matter with the sanguine eye (not "sanguinary," please, Mr. Printer; we would not make any unseemly remarks as to Mr. Nankivell's optics), with the sanguine eye of youth. He has passed the earliest stage of all, that in which the enthusiast rushes into the field and himself compiles a Catalogue which is to startle the Philatelic World and break the Philatelic Record. We write feelingly, having been there ourselves. He has reached the more sober period, the period of later youth, when we still believe the Perfect Catalogue to be a possi-

bility, but are all agreed that it is the business of somebody else to compile it. Mr. Nankivell, it is true, allots the task to the highest philatelic authority in this country, the Philatelic Society of London; but does he forget that that Society was formed, just thirty years ago, for the very purpose (amongst others) of compiling the very catalogue that he is thinking of, and that it has been at work upon the task (more or less) ever since? Societies move slowly, and the London Philatelic Society—excellent as its work is when we get it—is no exception to this rule. No one should know this better than Mr. Nankivell himself, who for years past has been urging the Society to greater speed; and yet he now suggests that it should set to work upon a herculean task, and professes to believe it could produce in a comparatively short space of time a comprehensive work, which should say the last word upon matters philatelic down to the end of the year 1900! Dear friend, spare us this ideal a little longer. Let us continue to dream of the Perfect Catalogue—it will be pleasanter than having to wade through it and criticise it. Besides, when this great work has been published, what is to become of us poor scribes? We shall have nothing to write about; we shall have nothing more to say about Native States, either in India or even in South Africa! We shall have nothing to do but chronicle New Issues and abuse one another!

* * *

We are requested to state that

Expert the Expert Committee of the Committee. London Philatelic Society will not be able to examine any stamps during the month of August. After that, stamps for examination should be sent as usual to the Expert Committee, London Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C., with the fee, 2s. 6d. for a single stamp, or 2s. each for two or more stamps sent at one 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, Glamorgan, 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.—Messrs. Alfred Smith & Son's *Monthly Circular* describes a printed form sent out by the Board of Agriculture asking for certain information from occupiers of land. It consists of a double sheet, each half of which bears an embossed 1d. stamp, of the envelope type, one representing the postage from the Department to

the landholder and the other for the return of his reply. These forms appear to possess the same philatelic status as the Vaccination and Naval Pensioners' papers.

British Bechuanaland.—Various correspondents have very kindly sent us evidence which fully confirms the suspicions which we expressed as to the curiosity noticed last month. The "LV" mark is an obliteration used at Liverpool upon circulars; the rest of the overprint is doubtless rubbish.

British Guiana.—Messrs. Bright & Son send us the 5 c. of the Jubilee issue surcharged "TWO CENTS" in the same type as the higher values. They add that the second stamp in the seventh horizontal row has a comma after "CENTS," instead of a full stop.

Adhesive. 2 c. on 5 c., green and brown.

Cape of Good Hope.—A correspondent in this colony kindly sends us a specimen of a new variety of the 1d. on 1½d. card; it has a period after the word "PENNY," and the usual three bars below; it is the card of 1896 that is thus surcharged. Our correspondent has never seen the variety with two bars only. Can any of our readers vouch for its existence as a genuine surcharge?

Ceylon.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us that the new 75 c. stamp has appeared with the "On Service" surcharge, also that there is to be a 12 c. stamp for the double rate of Imperial postage; the 8 c., 28 c., 1 r. 12 c., and 2 r. 50 c. are to be withdrawn when the existing stock is exhausted, and a new design may be expected for the 1 r. 50 c. and 2 r. 25 c.

Official Stamp. 75 c., black and red-brown.

We give illustrations of two of the new stamps chronicled in May.



Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—We have received three more values with the London type of overprint. The 20 c. is printed all in one colour. The *L. P.* adds the 25 c.

Adhesives. 5 c., green; black surcharge.
20 c., olive " "
25 c., blue " "
50 c., mauve " "

India.—*Alwar.*—Mr. Stewart Wilson sends us a vertical pair of the ¼ anna stamps from a new stone. The impressions are much further apart than before, there is no longer a thick line of shading down the left side, and the whole design appears to have been retouched to some extent. The stamps are also pin-perf. We hope to get a sheet or large block shortly and see whether this transfer shows any minor varieties.

Adhesive. ¼ a., slate-blue; pin-perf., about 12.

Cochin.—We have received sheets of the current ½ and 1 puttan, printed apparently from the same blocks as before, but without the inscription at the top of the sheet, giving the currency as "Putten." Possibly it is this discrepancy in the spelling that has led to the suppression of the marginal inscription. We may add that the vagaries of perforation which distinguished the first edition seem to have been dispensed with also. Two new envelopes have likewise reached us, each impressed (typographically) with a stamp

of oval shape, and of a design of similar style to the central portions of the current adhesives: Figures denoting the value in the centre, "COCHIN ANCHAL" in the upper part of the inner oval band, and the value in words at the top of an outer band, in each case with the equivalent in native characters below. The envelopes have "COCHIN GOVERNMENT" embossed across the flap.

Envelopes. $\frac{1}{2}$ p., green, on white laid; 120x95 mm.
2 p., purple " " "

Duttia.—Our publishers have shown us a supply of the new stamps which they have recently obtained, and we find evidence that they are printed in at least two horizontal rows of eight, showing slight differences not so much in the single stamps as in the irregularity of their arrangement in the rows. All were separated into rows before they were sent from India.

Sirmoor.—Messrs. Waterlow & Sons have supplied this State with a very artistic post card, which should make even Mr. Seebeck feel jealous. There is a 3 pies stamp, with portrait of the present rajah in the right upper corner, an elaborate coat of arms, with supporters, and an Elephant for a crest in the upper centre, with scrolls inscribed "SIRMOR—STATE," and the usual instruction on a label, the whole surrounded by a Greek-pattern frame, with the name of the firm outside it below. It may be noticed that the name of the State is spelt with one "o" only. Let us hope that this does not imply that we are to have a new set of stamps with the name similarly abridged.

Post Card. 3 pies, green on cream; 140x90 mm.

Mauritius.—We have received the 18 c. of the current type and the 36 c. Jubilee label with the values reduced to "6 CENTS" and "15 CENTS" respectively, by means of an overprint in two lines, with a bar across the original value of the 36 c.

Adhesives. 6 c., in red, on 18 c., green and blue.
15 c., in black, on 36 c., orange and blue.

Newfoundland.—The new 5 c. stamp, with portrait of H.R.H. the Duke of York, has made its appearance at last, making up the set of pictures showing four generations of the Royal family.

Adhesive. 5 c., deep blue; perf. 12.

New South Wales.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. wrapper with the stamp impressed in the colour now employed for the corresponding adhesive. The paper remains the same, with the watermark of "ONE PENNY" and the fancy work at one end of some of the bands.

Wrapper. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue-green on laid.

North Borneo.—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that a sheet of the 50 c., in brown (*marone?*), has been found (where?) without the overprint "LABUAN," which should complete it as an issue supposed to be necessary for that territory. Is this the latest dodge for creating a demand for these entirely unnecessary stamps? Our contemporary remarks that this "should be a very scarce variety." So it should be, but will it?

Straits Settlements.—*Negri Sembilan.*—We find that the surcharge "Four cents" on the 8 c. stamp is in dark green, not in black as previously described. The doubly surcharged variety has it in red and in dark green.

Pahang.—We have seen a curious label, which we are assured was issued and used here. It consists simply of a piece of thin white paper, bearing "Pahang—Four cents," in two lines, with a bar above and below—in fact an impression of the surcharge applied to the 8 c. stamps of Perak. It appears that, by some accident, one of the sheets of paper that are placed between the sheets of stamps sent

out to hot, damp climates, was put into the press instead of a sheet of stamps, and that this sheet was not destroyed as it should have been, but was actually issued for use!

Adhesive. 4 c., black on white; pin-perf.

Perak.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the 4 c. on 8 c. of this territory, which we chronicled on the authority of that journal in May, does not exist. Let us hope that this is the case, and that Perak is well supplied with 1 c., 2 c., and 3 c. stamps.

Sudan.—We follow the new Catalogue in transferring the stamps, &c., used in this territory to Part I. We have received the 5 mil. post card, adapted for use here, with the surcharge "4 Millièmes" applied upside down.

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—The *A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the wrappers with the new type of embossed stamps, shown in the accompanying illustration, and quotes a rumour that there is to be a new set of adhesives with a head of Liberty in the centre.



Wrappers. $\frac{1}{2}$ c., carmine on buff.
1 c., dark blue "
2 c., grey-blue "
4 c., dark green "

Austria.—*Bosnia.*—Mr. W. Brown has discovered that there are two types of the numerals on the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 nov., as well as on the 15 nov. In the second type of the " $\frac{1}{2}$ " the figures "1" are further away from the upper outlines of the ovals than in the earlier variety, and the fraction-lines differ also in slope. The second type of 2 nov. has numerals with straight foot instead of curved.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ (nov.), black; and variety.
2 ("), yellow "

Bolivia.—The *Post Office* reports the discovery of copies of the 2 c. and 20 c. of the 1894 issue, perf. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$, surcharged, in violet, "BF 1899," in two lines within an oblong, single-line frame. A little explanation would be desirable before putting these things on the list, for in these days of india-rubber type and violet ink-pads nothing is easier than to make curiosities of this kind.

We have learned since that this overprint is supposed to have something to do with a Federation of South American Republics, which we presume will last, like the Great Central American Republic, just long enough to furnish an excuse for some new issues of stamps, and then "fade as the leaves fade!"

Brazil.—We are shown the 2000 reis stamp upon what appears to be a thinner paper than usual, and with the centre and value in a brown-lilac tint.

Adhesive. 2000 r., brown-lilac and grey; perf. 11.

China.—*Wei-hai-wei.*—We give an illustration of the design of the stamps chronicled in May.

Colombia.—*Antioquia.*—*Le Col. de T.-P.* states that a provisional 2 c. card was issued recently in this province, owing to the supply of cards of the Republic having run short. It is useless perhaps to ask why these provinces have separate sets of adhesives, but all use the same post cards—can it be because adhesives are collected, while post cards are not in such great demand? The provisional card seems to be an elaborate type-set affair, with



a fancy border, a stamp with the Arms of the Republic, and divers interesting inscriptions, all in *black*; it was further adorned with an oval hand-stamp in *violet* ink.

Post Card. 2 c., black and violet, on ?

Crete.—A correspondent sends us two curious labels, with a double-headed Eagle in the centre, and inscriptions in Greek, which are stated to have been issued by the Russian authorities in this island. They appear to be hand-stamped upon white wove paper ruled in pencil for their reception, one, with figures "1" in the corners, in *green*, and the other, with figures "2," in *black*. *La Revue Ph. F.* states that these labels formed the first of three issues, which have already taken place at Rethymno within the last few weeks; they were authenticated by means of a circular hand-stamp, bearing the Arms of Russia and inscriptions in Russian, impressed in *blue* so as to partially cover a block of four stamps. We had taken this to be an obliteration, and wondered, in our simplicity, at the original gum being still intact.

The second issue is said to have consisted of a 1 piastre stamp, in *blue*, of similar design to the above.

The third emission is described as being more carefully produced. The design shows a Trident (borrowed from Britannia?) surrounded by a scroll bearing inscriptions in Greek, and with numerals in circles at the corners; this again was disfigured with a circular hand-stamp, in *blue*, but of smaller size than that applied to the two previous issues.

Adhesives. 1 (pias), green and blue; first type.
2 " " black " "
2 " " blue " "
1 " " rose " second type.
2 " " blue " "

Denmark.—*The L. P.* chronicles the 25 öre, general issue, and the 4 öre official stamp, perf. 12½.

Adhesive. 25 öre, green and grey; perf. 12½.
Official Stamp. 4 " blue "

Ecuador.—By a slip of the pen last month we chronicled a 1 c. on 5 c., *orange*, of 1897; it should be 1 c. on 2 c.

We have received the new 1 c. and 2 c. stamps, which we chronicled from hearsay last month, and find that the frame of the 1 c. is in *dull blue* and that of the 2 c. in a tint which we can only term *pale dull lilac*. We have also two higher values, of similar designs, as follows:—

Adhesives. 10 c., black and mauve.
50 c. " pink.

France.—M. Bernichon is reported to have discovered a copy of the 25 c. stamp surcharged (for use in Morocco) "10 CENTIMOS," in error for "25 CENTIMOS."

Djibouti.—*Le C. de T.-P.* reports that the 4 c. placard of 1894 has been surcharged "0.40," in *black*. There is a Decree, of course, dated June 8, 1899, authorising the conversion of 15,000 4 c. into an equal number of 40 c., and we gather that they could only be used at the time of purchase.

Adhesive. 40 c. on 4 c., brown and blue.

Indo-China.—Our publishers have shown us a very curious pair of the 75 c. of the current type, having the name inverted on one of the stamps. One of the little slips bearing the name must, we presume, have been set upside down in the *forme*, and it is possible that the same error may exist in other values.

Germany.—We gather from divers of our contemporaries that the various German foreign possessions have not all (or any of them?) been supplied with full sets of the surcharged adhesives, but to what extent the lists have to be modified seems at present uncertain.

Guatemala.—We are shown a most ingenious error of the 1 c. on 2 c. of 1886, with the date "1886" inverted and below the figure, and the rest of the surcharge the right way up. Some care must have been taken to produce this!

Der Ph. announces the 5 c. and 10 c. tall fiscal stamps, surcharged "Franco" in *blue-green*, for use as postage stamps. The 1 c. large rectangular fiscal is said to exist with the same surcharge in *red*.

Postal Fiscals. 1 c., deep blue; red surcharge.
5 c., violet; green "
10 c., green " "

Japan.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles a 1½ sen card, with stamp of the same type as that on the 1 sen recently chronicled, but a different frame.

Post Card. 1½ sen, ultramarine on white

Luxemburg.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports that a full set of Official stamps has been issued, perforated with the word "OFFICIEL," as shown in the annexed illustrations.



The following varieties have been seen:—

Official Stamps. 1 c., pearl-grey; perf. 12½.
2 c., grey-brown " "
4 c., olive-bistre " "
5 c., green " "
10 c., carmine " "
12 c., grey-green, perf. 11½ × 11.
20 c., orange " "
25 c., blue " "
30 c., sage-green; perf. 11.
37½ c., green " 11½ × 11.
50 c., brown " 12½"
1 fr., purple " 12"
2½ fr., grey-black " "
5 fr., lake " "

Nicaragua.—It appears that there are two distinct varieties of the interesting Bluefields envelopes which we chronicled recently. *The A. J. of Ph.* now describes and illustrates a type showing the value given as "CTVOS," instead of "c" only, and the Treasury seal inscribed "ADMINISTRACION DE RENTAS DE BLUEFIELDS" above and "REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA" below. The Bluefields Treasury must evidently be full to be able to afford two seals of different patterns, or has the manufacture of these envelopes worn out one seal and necessitated the providing of another?

Envelopes. 5 c., black and violet.
10 c. " "

Portugal.—*Der Ph.* announces a 10 reis card (of the 1896 type?) printed on the *grey* card used for the Vasco de Gama set.

Post Card. 10 r., green on grey.

Lorenzo Marques.—The dearth of 50 reis stamps still continuing, a fresh supply was produced by the usual process at the beginning of June. The 75 r. of 1898 was overprinted "50 Réis" across the centre, with a bar to cancel the figures in the right upper corner.

Adhesive. 50 r., in black, on 75 r., rose and black.

Roumania.—*The L. P.* announces various changes in the colours of the adhesives, as in the list given below, which were to come into effect on June 15th. Also that there is to be a new set of Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Adhesives. 5 bani, green.
15 " violet.
20 " rose.
25 " blue.

Russia.—*Le Col. de T.-P.* states that the surcharged stamps, to which we alluded in April, are already in use at Port Arthur.

Adhesives.

1 k., orange; blue surcharge.	5 k., mauve; blue surcharge.
2 k., green; red "	7 k., blue; red "
3 k., carmine; blue "	10 k. " " "

Salvador.—We have received some further values of the 1898 issue, overprinted with the Wheel which we suppose is intended to bring good Fortune to the finances of Salvador. *The Post Office* states that some more values of this issue have been surcharged with the words "Transito Territorial," the meaning of which is still unexplained.

Adhesives.

1 c., vermilion; wheel in black.
2 c., rose " "
3 c., yellow-green " "
5 c., blue-green " "
12 c., purple " "
1 c., vermilion; "Transito Territorial."
10 c., blue; " "
12 c., purple; " "
13 c., brown-lake " "

We are also shown a 1 c. fiscal stamp, long rectangular shape, in green, which is supposed to have passed for postage in July, 1897.

Servia.—Our publishers have found the 35 paras of the issue of 1869-78, Type 3, perf. 9½; it is in a rather paler shade of green than No. 53 in the Catalogue. The 20 p. Unpaid Letter stamp, perf. 11½, exists *tête-bêche*, the third stamp from the right in the bottom row of one of the panels on the sheet being inverted.

Adhesive. 35 p., green (Type 3); perf. 9½.
Unpaid Letter Stamp. 20 p., orange-brown; perf. 11½, *tête-bêche*.

Spain.—*Fernando Po.*—We learn from *Mckel's Weekly* that certain large fiscal stamps have been overprinted for postal use in this colony, as shown in the following illustrations:—



The word "CORREOS" on the 10 c. is in red, the rest of the surcharge on that value and the whole of that on the 15 c. being in black.

Adhesives. 10 c. on 25 c., blue-green; black and red surcharge.
15 c. on 25 c. " " black surcharge.

Philippine Islands.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a specimen of the 15 c., red (*aniline rose?*) of Type 32, surcharged with Type 33 in red-lilac; the copy was obtained in Manila by an officer of the U.S. Navy.

Adhesive. 15 c., in red-lilac, on 15 c., red.

United States.—Various correspondents have pointed out to us that we made a mistake between the ordinary and the "rejected" type of the new 2 c. envelopes in our May number. We took it for granted that the illustration supplied to us was that of the ordinary type, and accordingly described the other as the "rejected die." It should, we understand, be the other way about; the illustration given in May and repeated here is the "rejected" type, and the ordinary one has the point of the bust further to the left.



Cuba.—*The Met. Ph.* gives illustrations of five new stamps, of special designs, and lists also the envelopes with head of Columbus, which have been just despatched to Cuba. The adhesives have simply the name at the top and the value in centavos below, so that when Cuba becomes independent there will be no need for a new issue. There is a portrait of an upright gentleman, presumably Columbus (or Washington?) on the 1 c., a group of palm trees on the 2 c., seated figure of a lady in bathing costume (illustrative of the heat of the climate) on the 3 c., a fast cruiser on the 5 c., and a pair of oxen ploughing on the 10 c.—two extremes in the way of locomotion, or Ploughing the Sea and Ploughing the Land! These appear to be the same size as the current U.S. stamps. There is also, we gather, a Special Delivery stamp, showing a Messenger Boy on a Bicycle. The same periodical, which only reaches us about once a year (so we will take all we can out of it) says: "We have received copies of the 2 c. on 2 c. United States surcharged with name only, the figures of value being omitted." But then is it a "2 c. on 2 c."?

In the meantime a few more varieties of the surcharged envelopes are turning up; thus *The A. J. of Ph.* reports that the 2 c. envelope on amber has been found surcharged for use in Cuba, probably owing to some stock of amber envelopes having got mixed with the supply of those on white, which alone were ordered. The same journal states that 1 c. and 2 c. envelopes on blue, and 1 c. on oriental buff, of the current type, are also to be found with the Cuba surcharge, but that these were made for the benefit of certain stamp dealers! It certainly seems as if Philately (with a large P) was being worked for all it is worth by the U.S. Postal Department!

U.S. Stamps, &c., surcharged.

Adhesive. 2 c., carmine; with "Cuba" only.
Envelopes. 1 c., green, on oriental buff.
1 c. " blue.
2 c. " amber.
2 c., carmine, on blue.

New Types.

Adhesives. 1 centavo, green.
2 centavos, red.
3 " purple.
5 " dark blue.
10 " slate.

Special Delivery Stamp. 10 " orange.

Envelopes. 1 centavo, green.
2 centavos, red.
5 " blue.

Porto Rico.—Mr. J. M. Bartels sends us the 2 c. and 5 c. envelopes and the 1 c. wrapper, surcharged for use in Porto Rico. They have the imprint in the same colour as the stamp and below it. We are also shown the 2 c. adhesive, apparently overprinted "PORTU RICO," but the "U" is shorter than the other letters, and is evidently an "o" with the top broken off.

Envelopes. 2 c., carmine, on white.
5 c., blue " "
Wrapper. 1 c., green, on buff.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

JUNE 29th to JULY 5th, 1899.

SECOND TO NONE!

AFTER preliminary work extending over about a year, this International Exhibition has become an accomplished fact, and, in the opinion of those well competent to judge, the members of the Manchester Society have succeeded in getting together an Exhibition of Stamps that has never been excelled and has probably never been equalled. On all sides, from collectors and dealers alike, one heard the opinion that in many respects the Exhibition was stronger and better than that held in London just two years ago.

Before going on to describe it, we must give credit to those who have so ungrudgingly given up a great portion of their time for months to what has been, we are sure, a labour of love.

To the organising ability, the capacity for hard work, and the dogged determination to succeed, that have been shown by one man, the Exhibition in a great measure owes its success. We refer to Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, the President of the Manchester Philatelic Society, and one of the foremost Philatelists of the day. Mr. Beckton has thrown himself heart and soul into his work, and backed up by most able helpers on the various committees, and by the general esteem in which he is held by his fellow-members, has succeeded in organising an Exhibition of Stamps, the memory of which will ever be a monument to his great abilities.

Mr. Beckton has been most ably seconded in his work by Mr. G. F. H. Gibson, the Hon. Secretary, who has also worked indefatigably, and has given a great amount of time and trouble to carrying out the ends which the Manchester Society had in view. And Messrs. Beckton and Gibson have been greatly assisted by the other members of the Executive Committee, among whom we may especially mention Messrs. J. H. Abbott, G. B. Duerst, O. Gillett, W. Grunewald, A. H. Harrison, W. W. Munn, J. C. North, D. Ostara, E. Petri, &c., and Philatelists in general are under a great debt of gratitude to these gentlemen for the successful endeavours they have made to popularise and extend the knowledge of stamp collecting.

THE CITY ART GALLERY,

in which the Exhibition was held, was a happy choice of the Committee, and was only secured after a good deal of trouble and some pressure put upon those in authority. The Art Gallery is divided into two main sections, that containing the permanent Exhibition of Pictures, and the rooms devoted to temporary exhibitions; it is the latter portion that was secured for the Stamp Exhibition. The accommodation thus obtained consisted of four large rooms on the first floor and a fifth on the ground floor.

The stamps were arranged in cases against the walls and in double rows of sloping frames up and down the room, much as in London.

The Committee had intended to have only one tier of cases in all parts, but such immense quantities of exhibits

were sent in, that there had—*volens volens*—to be two tiers one above the other; and as the cases were very deep, this brought the bottom of the lower ones within a foot of the floor, and the top of the upper some seven or eight feet above it, making it rather difficult to examine many rare specimens and to properly describe them. It was no uncommon thing to see some enthusiastic Philatelist lying full length on the floor to examine closely some interesting variety.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

A large and fashionable audience was present at the opening. Mr. W. DORNING BECKTON, the President of the Manchester Society, presided, and in addition to Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., there were on the platform the Lord Mayor of Manchester and the Lady Mayoress, Mr. H. O. Harley (the Postmaster of Manchester), Mr. Ernest Petri, Mr. G. B. Duerst, and Mr. G. F. H. Gibson. For some time prior to the commencement of the proceedings selections of music were played by a band which was in attendance.

The CHAIRMAN addressed the meeting as follows:—

My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I know it is the duty as well as the privilege of every chairman to be brief in his opening remarks. I fully appreciate that you have come here to-day for two things—first and foremost, to give a hearty welcome to Mr. Henniker Heaton, whom we are pleased to see in Manchester to-day—(applause)—and, in the second place, to see an Exhibition which I shall have the honour in a moment or two of asking him to open. I may say that this is the first Exhibition of an international character which has been held in the provinces. Exhibitions in the past have been held in the principal cities of Europe—Paris, Geneva, Turin, and elsewhere—and two notable ones were held in London in 1890 and 1897. As you know, the Exhibition is one of postage stamps, and I do not know that it is necessary for an Exhibition of that character to be for any particular purpose. I think it is sufficient to show the interest, and the increased interest, which is being taken from year to year now in that pursuit. At the same time we remember that the Exhibition in London, which was practically the first held in this country, was held to commemorate a great event—the jubilee of the introduction of Penny Postage. The present Exhibition, ladies and gentlemen, is held to commemorate what I may term a grander scheme, the scheme of the introduction and the successful inauguration of *Imperial Penny Postage*. (Applause.) As I say, ladies and gentlemen, a grander scheme, in that the former only affected the inhabitants of this country, whereas the latter affects the hundreds of millions of inhabitants of Her Majesty's Empire. (Hear, hear.) We all know to whom the inhabitants of this country and elsewhere are indebted for the inauguration and successful bringing out of that scheme—(applause)—who in the House and out of the House has been untiring

in his advocacy of the introduction of Imperial Penny Postage. (Renewed applause.) We in Manchester, a great commercial city, many of whose merchants I see in this room, appreciate the increased advantages it affords us in regard to our trade, and the closer ties by which it binds this country to the colonies. Ladies and gentlemen, with your permission I will now ask Mr. Henniker Heaton to open the 1899 Exhibition. (Applause.)

MR. HENNIKER HEATON, M.P., who was received with applause, said: Mr. President, my Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In the first place I desire to express the satisfaction I have in visiting this noble city of Manchester, and the proud feeling I have in knowing that Manchester helped me very considerably in carrying out the reform of my life. It has been said, and worthily said, that I have been engaged during the greater part of my political life in sticking the Empire together with a postage stamp—(laughter)—and it is no doubt for that reason that I have been honoured by you, sir, and by your colleagues, with the task of opening this great Exhibition. For the purposes of exactitude, I have written down some of the leading facts in connection with stamps and stamp exhibitions, and I will now place those facts before you. You are well aware that the invention of the postage stamp made Penny Postage successful in England. Without this simple invention I tremble to think of the enormous difficulties there would now be in the way of the Postmaster-General and of the people in dealing with penny letters. Every one of the 2,000,000,000 letters posted in the United Kingdom annually would have to be handed to the local postmaster with a penny coin for each. Postage stamps have saved empires, kingdoms, principalities, and colonies. These sovereignties, kinglets, &c., were certainly small, and I blush to say that the profits from a new issue of stamps have sometimes put in funds—everybody, from the king to the policeman therein. I know one colony in which the new issue of postage stamps not only saved it from bankruptcy but made it rich. Great Britain has more than fifty colonies, and it is only fair to say that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has set his face sternly against this method of raising money. At the same time, it is the sorrow of my postage stamp life that the Postmaster-General could not see his way to introduce an Imperial stamp to celebrate the introduction of Penny Postage throughout the empire on Christmas Day of last year. But it was not my only grief. I often regret that my connections in Australia did not buy for me "Sydney Views" when they were being sold for a penny, twopence, and threepence each, for they are now worth £40 to £50 each for unused specimens. The staff of the British Post Office nearly approaches 200,000 people, an army considerably larger than the British army. Many years elapsed before the postage stamps were perforated through the invention of Mr. Archer, although recent investigations appear to prove that to Mr. Patrick Chalmers the credit is due of suggesting and making popular the postage stamp itself (!). Of the date when the mania for stamp collecting set in I have no exact record, but I know there is a tradition that in 1854 a few people began to awake to the value of the pursuit. To-day the stamp maniacs are twenty times more numerous than my own class—the bibliomanics. Although naturally gratified at the honour conferred upon me in selecting me to open this Exhibition, I feel that I must not appear under false pretences. I have, it is true, devoted myself with more or less energy to pushing the general use and consumption of stamps; but my aim was less artistic, or philatelic, than utilitarian. I am not a collector, although I am the father of collectors. Nay, let me confess, even if I incur the pitying censure of those present, that a stamp which has

been used and obliterated is more interesting to me than one of virgin bloom and freshness. Those little blurred and blackened scraps of gummed paper are the wings of thought; they represent the intercourse of mind with mind, of nation with nation. I suppose each specialist here has an ideal stamp before his mental eye, one of unequalled beauty and value. Well, the most precious in my collection—for I have a modest collection, after all—is a post card which made a tour of the world in a little over ten weeks, and which is so covered with ringed impressions in a dozen languages that it looks like a target heavily scored upon. It will be readily believed that I have peculiar pleasure in reviewing the long and beautiful series of stamps here exposed to view. It is just sixty-two years since the suggestion of an adhesive label was made for the prepayment of postage. That suggestion was itself a development of the idea of a Frenchman in Louis XIV.'s reign for the sale of prepaid envelopes. As I have already said, without the adhesive stamps, of which our Post Office alone sells some 3,100,000,000 a year, the vast extension of our postal intercourse, with all its innumerable attendant blessings, would have been impossible. (Hear, hear.) After saying this much it may surprise you to learn that I have long been trying to abolish, or at least largely supplant, the adhesive stamp. Do not be alarmed; your interests would not suffer. If the manufacture of stamps ceased to-morrow, your collections would be priceless. It is a great convenience to buy a stamp at any post office. It would be a greater boon still if we could stamp a letter, a card, or a newspaper "paid" at any pillar-box on the "penny-in-the-slot" principle. (Hear, hear.) However, this is a digression. Let us return to the subject of stamp collecting. Philatelists must have been gratified, one and all, by observing the announcement that the Newfoundland Government has just issued a five cent stamp bearing a likeness of the most illustrious collector in the world, the Duke of York. (Applause.) I am quite sure that every loyal collector will add this new and significant stamp to his collection. We cannot forget, too, that the same Government of Newfoundland (the oldest British colony) has issued a stamp showing our little five-year-old Prince Edward, as well as others dedicated to his charming and gracious grandmother, the Princess of Wales (how hard it is to believe she is a grandmother!), and to our beloved Sovereign the Queen. The subject is too large and absorbing for a short address. Nevertheless, you may be interested to hear one or two facts which I have gathered, and which I confess have inspired in me increased respect for the philatelist and his favourite pursuit. I do know that book collectors are called bibliomanics, but I do not know whether timbromaniacs is the proper way to address this distinguished assemblage. (Laughter.) I have divided the subject of this address into a number of heads.

1. The most valuable collection in the world. This is undoubtedly the celebrated collection of Herr von Ferrary, of Paris. Mr. Ferrary has been collecting for about twenty-four years, and during that time has purchased many very old English collections. Amongst others that he has absorbed I might mention the Philbrick Collection, for which he paid £8000, the collection of Sir Daniel Cooper, for which he paid £3000, and which has now increased in value enormously, and many other noted collections. At the present time it is estimated that Mr. Ferrary's collection is worth from £250,000 to £300,000. The next best collection is the national one in our British Museum, most generously left to the nation by my friend the late Mr. Thomas K. Tapling, M.P. for Loughborough Division of Leicestershire. This collection is now estimated to be worth £100,000. The honour of having the third best collection probably belongs to Herr Breitfuss, of St. Petersburg,

one of the international judges of this Exhibition. Mr. Breitfuss is one of the oldest collectors, having been accumulating stamps for nearly forty years, and his collection must be worth at the present time close on £60,000. Two other very valuable collections which must certainly be placed in the first six of the world are those possessed by the leading English collectors, Mr. H. J. Duveen, of London, and Mr. W. B. Avery, of Windsor.

2. The greatest number of stamps collected.

This is an extremely difficult question to answer, because the advanced collectors think very little of numbers, but go in for condition and quality. A fairly large collection in this country contains probably from 50,000 to 80,000 stamps, but it is possible that the Ferrary Collection of Paris may contain 500,000 or 600,000 pieces, including envelopes and post cards.

3. Whether a room or house has ever been papered with stamps.

Several cases are known. Mr. J. W. Palmer, a London dealer, papered one room in the Strand with forgeries and reprints—a philatelic chamber of horrors. (Laughter.) Mr. Whitfield King, of Ipswich, also possesses a room most artistically decorated with unused stamps. I believe also that public-houses, one in Kent and one in North Wales, have rooms decorated in this manner.

4. The highest price paid for a single stamp.

As far as records are known, the highest prices are as follows: The two "Post Office" Mauritius, 1d. and 2d. of 1847, were bought two years ago by a Parisian dealer for the sum of £960 each. The next highest price on record is for the United States Postmaster stamp issued in Baltimore, namely the 10 cents, of which only one specimen is known. This was sold two years ago in New York for a sum equal to £910. Three "Post Office" Mauritius were sold in this country last year (two of which I understand are shown in this Exhibition) for a sum which is stated to average between £800 and £900 per stamp, but the exact figures have not been given. The first issue Hawaiian Islands 2 cents has been sold for a sum of £740.

5. Greatest price paid for a stamp collection.

The highest prices ever paid for a single collection would be as follows: Mr. M. P. Castle, one of the judges of this Exhibition, some years ago sold his collection of Australian stamps to Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for the net price of £10,000, being the highest price ever paid for one collection. Herr von Ferrary bought the collection of Judge Philbrick for £8000. Dr. Legrand, of Paris, sold his collection some years ago for a sum of about £7500. Transactions in collections varying between £1000 and £5000 are not at all uncommon. Larger collections have generally been sold piecemeal, but it is difficult to give figures in such cases.

6. The stock of stamps of the largest dealers in the world.

As far as can be ascertained, the approximate market value of the stocks held by the leading firms are as follows: In England, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, of the Strand, value their stock at fully £90,000. In Belgium, M. Moens (the dealer who has been the longest in the trade of the whole world) values his stock at about £40,000. In Germany, the firm of Senf Brothers, of Leipzig, hold a stock worth £35,000. In America the leading firm would be the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, of New York, whose stock would probably be worth some £40,000.

7. A few good forgeries.

I want to make you feel "creepy." (Laughter.) Some of the best-known forgeries are those of the first four issues of Spain, the Moldavia circular stamps, the Swiss Cantonal, and last, but not least, the one shilling English green stamps, of which many thousands have been found used on portions

of telegraph forms. This latter discovery was only made two years ago, twenty-six years after the stamps had been used and accepted by the Government, probably to the value of many thousands of pounds. The originator of this fraud has not yet been discovered.

8. Finds of old stamps.

Amongst the most interesting finds, one calls to mind the discovery of the first issue of the British Guiana 2 c. and of the Moldavia circular stamps, many years after those stamps had been out of issue. In modern times one of the most remarkable discoveries has been that of about 100 very rare stamps of St. Louis, which were found in a Court House in Missouri, U.S.A. The discovery arose through the porter, who was burning up the old documents in the boiler furnace. A friend standing by noticed many of the letters had old stamps on them, and offered the porter a drink and 25 cents for the bundles. This was accepted, and the stamps passed through two or three hands, and eventually realised between £6000 and £7000.

9. The highest face value of a stamp.

For actual postal purposes no stamp is printed of a higher value than £100. This has been the case in some of the Australian colonies, such as Victoria and New Zealand, but in these colonies the stamps are available for either postal or fiscal purposes. It is indeed very seldom (if ever) that a postage stamp is required of a higher denomination than £25. For fiscal purposes, I believe that special stamps have been printed, for transactions in railway stock and real estate, of several thousand pounds nominal value, but I have no exact information on the subject.

10. The smallest value of a stamp printed.

For the smallest value of a stamp printed we must turn to Cuba, Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico, while this group was under Spanish rule. Here stamps were issued for the nominal value of $\frac{1}{3}$ mil. de peso, a sum equal at par value to about the fortieth part of a penny, this being a quarter of the lowest denomination of France, Italy, and some other countries.

11. Anecdotes.

(a) As is well known, the United States stamps of 1869, which are printed in two colours, are very valuable when the centre portion of the design is inverted. On this hangs a good tale, which I have heard on good authority. A boy went to a well-known dealer in New York and bought a 15 c. stamp of this issue for about a dollar. Next day he went back to the dealer and said, "I say, mister, you sold me a bad stamp yesterday. Look here, this thing has got the centre printed upside-down." The dealer was certainly surprised at having sold a stamp worth £30 for the sum of four shillings, and was only too glad of the chance to get it back again. He at once exchanged it for a perfect specimen. Just as the boy was going out of the shop, he put his head back, and shouted, "Ho there, mister, done yer again. I didn't get that damaged specimen from you, but from someone else." (Laughter.) Who got the best of the bargain, the dealer or the boy?

(b) A well-known expert walked into the shop of a well-known dealer. Whilst waiting to see the head of the firm, he casually looked through a collection that was on the counter, and bought one or two small stamps. He then went in and saw the head of the firm, and, in the course of conversation, said, "Do you want such and such a variety?" "Oh, yes," said the head, "we have been looking for it for some years." "All right," said the client, "here is a nice specimen; will you give me £2 for it?" The head of the firm jumped at the bargain, and said, "Where did you pick it up, that you can sell it so cheap?" "Oh," said the client, "I just bought it in your shop out of one of your own collections for sixpence." (Laughter.)

12. Suggestions to offer to stamp lovers or collectors.

(a) Never buy a damaged specimen. Always take perfect copies, even if you have to pay more for them.

(b) Buy from good firms who have a reputation to keep up, and whose knowledge can be depended upon not to sell you reprints, forgeries, or similar rubbish.

(c) Do not be led away by cheap catch-penny advertisements, such as those offering twenty Heligoland for 1s. Depend upon it, such things are only reprints or worse.

(d) Do not be in a hurry to get everything at once; do not try to collect too much. A collection of a section of the world thoroughly collected is better than a large general collection showing only one or two stamps on each page.

I am told that the collecting of stamps is growing by leaps and bounds. One firm sells some 40,000 stamp albums each year, and their turnover is six times as much as it was eight years ago.

In conclusion, I can affirm that stamp collecting is one of the most popular pursuits of the day. Schoolmasters declare that boys who collect stamps know far more history and geography than those who do not. Amongst great collectors are several heads of great public schools, judges, barristers, etc., and in the last three years the pursuit has been enormously taken up by our aristocracy, the Duke of York and many noble lords being collectors. Let me before sitting down congratulate you philatelists very sincerely on your choice of a hobby. A hobby is, in my opinion, essential to a well-constituted mind, especially to the more active intellects amongst us. And it is well when a man's hobby is both harmless and instructive, when it enlarges his knowledge of the world and its rulers, and gives him practical knowledge of the great and wonderful postal machinery by which humanity has solved the problem of speaking to the absent and the unseen, by which the mind, leaving as it were the body, travels in a magical paper casket over ocean, desert, and mountain top to commune with fellow-mind. (Applause.)

The LORD MAYOR said: I have great pleasure in proposing a special vote of thanks to Mr. Henniker Heaton for coming down from London to open this Exhibition. He has given us a most interesting discourse on the science of the collection of stamps. I thought I knew something about the matter, but now I recognise how ignorant I have been as to the value of collections of stamps and the worth of a really rare stamp. As a boy I took some interest in the collecting of stamps, and I believe if I had kept my collection I might have been a wealthy man to-day, judging from the remarks of Mr. Henniker Heaton. (Laughter.) Some thirty or forty years ago, however, my collection disappeared mysteriously, and I now fear that it must have meant the loss of a considerable sum of money. Mr. Henniker Heaton has told us what he has done in the matter of Imperial Penny Postage in a practical way, and I can assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that the work he has done in that direction in Parliament has been of much benefit to the commercial community of this country. I have tried to find out what a saving the Manchester commercial community will derive from Imperial Penny Postage, and I can tell you that it will benefit Manchester merchants to the extent of between £5000 and £6000 a year. (Hear, hear.) That is due entirely, to my mind, to the perseverance, energy, and the determination of the gentleman who has so kindly come here to-day. (Applause.) I believe that in a very short time we shall be able to congratulate that gentleman upon the reduction of telegraph charges in the same rate and proportion. I was talking the other day to a Manchester merchant who has a cable perhaps every morning from India, and who cables back to India in code. Well, the saving which will be effected by the adoption of the

proposals which Mr. Henniker Heaton has brought before Parliament will be enormous. I think that a great debt of gratitude is due from this commercial community to Mr. Heaton for the work he has carried on day and night incessantly in the House of Commons. (Applause.) But my duty to-day is on your behalf to propose a special vote of thanks to him for coming here to give us such an interesting opening address, and for starting our Exhibition, which I think and hope will be a great success. I have, therefore, great pleasure in proposing that resolution. (Applause.)

Mr. H. O. HARLEY (Postmaster of Manchester) said: I have had the honour, very unexpectedly, of being called upon to second the vote of thanks to Mr. Henniker Heaton. That vote of thanks is one which fortunately requires neither preparation nor eloquence. No one will be more ready to admit than Mr. Henniker Heaton that he is popularly regarded as the *bête noire* of the officials of the Post Office Department. (Laughter.) I am glad to have this opportunity of dispelling that illusion, and of assuring him that we are only too anxious and too willing to second his most unselfish and patriotic efforts for the good of the British public. But it does not follow that proposals made, however ably and however unselfishly by him, and seconded by the Postmaster-General and his staff, will find favour with the Treasury. In saying that I do not mean to cast an imputation on the Treasury. The Postmaster-General has the duty to perform of sifting and examining critically the proposals that are made to him, but the Lords of the Treasury have a further duty to perform, which is that of standing as a buffer between Mr. Henniker Heaton and the public purse. (Hear, hear.) I do not suggest that these reforms are not value for the money which the British public are prepared to pay for them; many of them, I think, have proved well worth it, but what I desire to emphasise is that it is a question for the British public themselves, and it is for them to say whether they are prepared to instruct their representatives to carry out those reforms. It is a great pleasure to me to have the opportunity of seconding this vote of thanks to Mr. Henniker Heaton, and of assuring him of the value which is attached to his proposals by the Post Office Department.

Mr. HENNIKER HEATON, in reply, said: It is a very great pleasure to me to have had such a kindly reception to-day from Manchester, because not very far from this place my ancestors lived for many generations. I desire now to thank the Lord Mayor of your great city for his sympathetic and kindly speech, and the Postmaster of your city for the conciliatory and kindly words in which he recognised my work. It is in that spirit that I desire to work with the Post Office in regard to the great reforms the Lord Mayor has shadowed forth. I think we shall before this day year be able to telegraph to Europe for one penny a word, and that we shall be able to telegraph to India and China for sixpence a word, and that on Christmas morning we shall in England have 50,000 Christmas greetings from relatives abroad. The best men are associated in the work, and I know I have the sympathy of those engaged in the business of the Post Office. I thank you for the warmth and sincerity of the reception you have extended to me. (Applause.) I now formally declare the Exhibition open.

The proceedings then terminated.

DINNER AT THE TOWN HALL.

On the evening of the opening day the Lord Mayor of Manchester gave a dinner, to which the judges of the Exhibition and several of the members of the Executive Committee were invited to meet Mr. Henniker Heaton. This was not perhaps a public philatelic function, or we might

say that so far as it was public it was non-philatelic, and that from the philatelic point of view it was rather to be considered a most kindly piece of hospitality, extended by the Lord and Lady Mayoress of the city to the local philatelists most closely connected with the Exhibition and to the strangers who had been invited to act as judges. The opportunity of Mr. Henniker Heaton's visit to Manchester to open the Exhibition was taken advantage of by the Chamber of Commerce of that city for the purpose of presenting him with a well-deserved address, in recognition of his services to the commercial community in obtaining the great reduction in postal rates to so many parts of the British Empire. The pleasing ceremony of presenting this address took place after the dinner, and the few speeches that were made by the Lord Mayor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Henniker Heaton contained no allusions to philately, but had reference to the last-mentioned gentleman's persevering efforts in the direction of Universal Penny Postage, to the great portion of success that has already attended them, and to his hopes of further victories in the way of cheap postal and telegraphic communication in the future. For Mr. Heaton is by no means resting on his oars; Universal Penny Postage is only the first of the treats that he has in store for Postmasters-General. He has discovered, as so many have before him, that the policy of the Open Door (to reforms) does not as yet prevail at the General Post Office, and that "Push" must be the motto of those who want to produce any effect. And we gather that no one is likely to apply that motto with greater energy than the able member for Canterbury.

* *

On the Friday evening a Reception at the Town Hall was given by the Lord and Lady Mayoress to the Incorporated Association of Head Masters, who were holding their Annual Congress at Manchester, not, we believe, in honour of the Philatelic Exhibition, but merely coincidentally, if we may coin such a word. Invitations were very kindly sent to most of the philatelists present in the city, and many regrets were expressed that the gorgeously-attired Doctors, Professors, Masters of Arts, &c., who lent so much variety of colour and shade to the scene at the Town Hall, could not be marched off in a body to the Exhibition and there treated to a lecture upon the "Educational Advantages of Philately." The Reception was a most brilliant affair, well worthy of the magnificent building in which it was held, and the students of our humble science who visited Manchester in the summer of 1899 will not easily forget the kind manner in which the chief magistrate of that city, and the amiable lady who so ably assists him in discharging some of the pleasanter duties of his office, interested themselves in the Exhibition and in those whom it brought to Manchester.

DINNER TO THE JUDGES AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On Saturday, July 1st, an Exhibition Dinner took place at the Grand Hotel. Fifty-eight gentlemen were present, and enjoyed the excellent fare provided by the manager of the hotel.

Mr. W. DORNING BECKTON was in the chair, and after dinner proposed the usual loyal toasts, the name of the Duke of York being received with great applause. In proposing the next toast, that of "The Judges," Mr. Beckton said that he regretted that, owing to the great amount of work of the past few weeks, he had had no time to carefully prepare *impromptu*! At the dinner given by the Lord Mayor he was struck by the motto on the menu, which

seemed very appropriate to the present occasion, *Breathe lightly, judge kindly, dare to be true*. The judges of this Exhibition, which had its origin in a local show held by the Manchester Philatelic Society some twelve months previously, were a body representing the different philatelic centres of Europe, and they had done their work most thoroughly and conscientiously. In conclusion, he tendered especial thanks to the gentlemen who had so kindly come from abroad to take part in the judging. He referred to M. J. Bernichon, of Paris; M. F. Breitfuss, of St. Petersburg; Dr. E. Diena, of Rome; and Dr. Vedel, of Copenhagen. (Applause.)

Mr. M. P. CASTLE, in responding for "The Judges," endorsed most emphatically the remarks of Mr. Beckton as to the thanks due to the foreign judges. He stated that it was a very difficult matter to be a good judge as regards the adjudicating of prizes. In the present case each member of the jury stated his individual opinion, and the merits of the different exhibits were discussed in a most friendly spirit, and where the opinions were not exactly the same the minority in every case promptly gave way to the majority. Mr. Castle further stated that, in the opinion of the judges, the stamps were never better arranged than on the present occasion, and that the exhibits far exceeded their anticipations. The Manchester Philatelic Exhibition was a conspicuous and marked success; it had been left to Manchester to inaugurate an International Exhibition, a thing that had previously been confined to capitals. Manchester had created a precedent, and he hoped that many other cities would follow its example. As regarded the unsuccessful exhibitors, he recommended them to study the stamps shown by others, and try again on another occasion, profiting by the experience gained in Manchester.

Mr. Castle then read out the list of awards, which had only been finally completed about half an hour before the dinner commenced.

(This list, with details, will be found at the end of our report.)

The next toast was that of "The Executive Committee," proposed by Major E. B. EVANS, who, in the course of some humorous remarks, stated that he was sure all present would agree with him in saying that no body of gentlemen more fully deserved to be drunk (a little *impromptu* which he corrected to "more fully deserved to have their healths drunk") than the Committee which had organised and arranged the magnificent Exhibition then on view in the Art Gallery. He added that he understood that the Trustees of the Gallery were so pleased with the show, as a Fine Art Exhibition, that they hoped the Committee would make it an annual one (a suggestion which was received with great applause—from those who were not members of the Committee). Major Evans went on to say that, until he arrived in Manchester a few days previously, he was personally acquainted with but very few of the members of the Committee. He would not suggest that this fact had any connection with his being selected to propose the toast, but it at any rate relieved him from the necessity of making any personal remarks upon the gentlemen in question. He therefore concluded by proposing their healths collectively, and suggesting that the toast should be drunk with musical honours, which was duly carried out.

Mr. G. F. H. GIBSON responded on behalf of the Executive Committee, and, in the course of a very bright and humorous speech, said that he regarded the Committee as a collection of twenty-one varieties, some of which were Seebecks, some torn and damaged, and some heavily obliterated. Such a gathering of the philatelic clans had never before been seen in Manchester. The Committee

had been most successful in their choice of a managing director; in Mr. W. Dorning Beckton they had a philatelist of high standing, who had enthusiastically devoted brain, time, and energy to the task, who displayed the universal information of an encyclopædia, the organising powers of a Kitchener, and the amiability of a Mark Tapley. Mr. Gibson also mentioned some of the curious incidents that had enlivened his secretaryship: on one occasion the Commissioners of Inland Revenue sent forms to be filled up showing the salaries of the Committee and the profits of the Exhibition, &c.!!! In conclusion Mr. Gibson thanked the meeting, on behalf of the heavily-postmarked specimens, and trusted that their labours would give a great impetus to philately.

"The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. G. B. DUERST, who extended a most hearty welcome to all the strangers, exhibitors and others, who had come to Manchester for the Exhibition, and hoped that their visit had been an agreeable one in every respect.

Baron PERCY DE WORMS responded, and thanked the meeting for the cordial manner in which the toast of "The Visitors" had been received; he was glad to see so many present, some of whom had come from considerable distances. The visitors had unfortunately but little opportunity of seeing the sights of Manchester, as they put in most of their time at the Exhibition. In concluding Baron Percy stated that he could truly apply to this Exhibition the motto of one of our famous regiments, "Second to none." (Applause.)

The health of the Chairman was then proposed by Mr. CASTLE, who stated that philately had lost in times past many good and tried friends, but new men had always risen to fill their places, and Mr. W. Dorning Beckton was a striking example. He had been the practical organiser of a great Exhibition, the moving spirit of the enterprise, and to show that their Chairman was not only appreciated in Manchester, but also in the metropolis, he would remind the meeting that Mr. Beckton had been elected a member of the Council of the Philatelic Society of London.

The toast of "The Chairman" was then drunk with musical honours amidst great applause.

Mr. BECKTON briefly responded, and the proceedings terminated at about midnight.

The following plan shows a list of the guests at the dinner, and the order in which the table was arranged :-

THE CONVERSAZIONE.

A most successful Conversazione took place at the City Art Galleries on Tuesday, July 4th. The numbers present amounted to some 450, including the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and many of the most prominent citizens and citizenesses of Manchester, in addition to the great bulk of the philatelists who were present in the city on that auspicious occasion. The programme consisted of the following interesting items :-

- MARCH—"Wein bleight wein" Schrammel.
- OVERTURE—"Morning, Noon and Night" Suppl.
- VALSE—"Venus Reigen" Gungl.
- SELECTION—"Recollections" Gounod.
- ENTR'ACTE—"Serenata" Macbeth.
- THREE DANCES—"Henry VIII." German.
 - (a) Morris Dance.
 - (b) Shepherd's Dance.
 - (c) Torch Dance.
- SELECTION—"Mikado" (No. 2) Sullivan.
- GAVOTTE—"Mimosa" Phelps.
- MENUET Boccherini.
- SELECTION—"Popular Airs" Leslie Stuart.

MR. HARRISON HILL'S HUMOROUS RECITAL.

IN LOWER ROOM.

THE MOST POPULAR SUBJECT IN THE WORLD,

Introducing Songs—

- "Golfeamus Igitar" Hill.
- "My Juliet" (a Shakespearean Coon Song) Hill.
- MY DISTINGUISHED DOUBLE.
- Introducing Song—"If I were only Joseph" Hill.
- AN OLD AIR IN A NEW STYLE Hill.

SKETCH.

Specially written by Mr. HARRISON HILL for this evening:

A Trip to Philatelia, by the Ocean Penny Post.

Being some account of a voyage on the good ship "Penny Stamp" (Captain Dorning Beckton), A 1, from Salford Docks to Philatelia. What we saw, whom we saw, and what they said.

Baron A. de Worms	C. F. Dendy Marshall	Baron P. de Worms	E. D. Bacon	W. Grunewald	M. P. Castle	W. D. Beckton	F. Breitfuss	Major Evans	J. Bernichon	G. B. Duerst	Dr. Vedel	Dr. Diena
G. Fred H. Gibson												E. Petri
Herbert Spencer	W. H. Peckitt		F. Barratt			Ph. Kosack			Carlo Fino			
T. G. Parry	S. M. Castle		C. J. Phillips			O. Gillett			Th. Lemaire			
T. Maycock	Eliot Levy		Dr. Williams			I. Causino			A. G. Pones			
R. Frenznel	D. S. Garson		A. H. Harrison			B. J. Beckton			J. L. van Dieten, jun.			
T. W. Hall	J. R. Hesketh		T. Beckton			C. H. Roberts			J. van Hock			
	M. Giwelb		W. Brown			C. H. Coote						
	T. Oxley		S. J. Anderson			Nathan Heywood						
	A. Beddig		J. C. North			G. N. Skipp						
	E. M. Carpenter		P. L. Pemberton			T. Buhl						
	D. Ostara		W. K. Skipwith			J. Holt						
				Monclus	Manchester Guardian Representative				E. Stock			

SONG—"Jarge's Jubilee" *Corney Grain.*

RECITAL SELECTED.

SONG—"Blow, Winds Blow" *Hill.*

(*A Yachting Song.*)

"Blow, winds blow,
You may luff and let her go,
But you've got no place in a yachting race
Unless the breezes blow."

The Conversazione Committee consisted of Messrs. O. Gillett and E. Petri, and we must specially congratulate these two gentlemen on the great success of their labours; never has there been a more successful meeting of this kind held in stamp circles in the metropolis or elsewhere.

For the purpose of this gathering the four stamp galleries and the three picture galleries were thrown into one grand promenade, and the band played in one of the middle rooms during the evening. Mr. Harrison Hill's most amusing recital took place in the large room on the ground floor, which was packed with an appreciative audience during its whole course.

The special sketch, entitled "A Trip to Philatelia," was so clever and appropriate to the occasion that we have secured the right to reproduce the words, for which we have to specially thank Mr. Harrison Hill on our readers' behalf.

To make the sketch clearer to readers who were not present, we might mention that the sketch was given by Mr. Harrison Hill at the piano, the lines being recited to an improvised accompaniment. Snatches of appropriate airs were introduced where indicated, and occasional verses sung to the airs of popular songs.

We may add, to explain the dedication of the sketch, that our old friend Dr. Viner was present on the occasion, and was at the Exhibition during the whole of the week, looking younger than ever, and with as keen an eye as ever for a fine stamp!

MUSICAL SKETCH.

*Specially written for the International Exhibition of
Postage Stamps, Manchester, 1899.*

**A Trip to Philatelia,
By the Ocean Penny Post.**

*Showing how we sailed from Salford Docks to Philatelia,
by the good ship "Penny Stamp" (Captain Dorning
Beckton), A. I. What we saw, whom we saw, and what
they said.*

By HARRISON HILL.

If I were to dedicate so slight a thing as an occasional sketch, written for the humour of the passing moment, I should dedicate this little sketch to

DOCTOR VINER,

because he is a "Fine Old English Gentleman, one of the Olden Time."

(*Air*—"Fine Old English Gentleman.")

A fine old English gentleman, one whom we all revere,
We welcome him to Manchester, we're proud to have him
here.

He is a fine philatelist, there never was a finer,
The father of philately is dear old Doctor Viner.

He's a fine old English gentleman,
One of the olden time.*

* DR. VINER'S REPARTEE.—The day after the Manchester Conversazione Mr. Harrison Hill happened to meet Dr. Viner at the Grand Hotel. "Thanks, Mr. Hill," said the doctor, "for making me celebrated." "My dear doctor," was the reply, "I did not make you celebrated. You were celebrated already." "True, so I was," retorted the venerable doctor, "but nobody knew it!" A smart repartee for a man of 86. Evidently philately brightens the mental faculties.

It was the schooner "Penny Stamp,"

That sailed the summer sea,
From Salford Docks one July day
To fair Philatleele.

If you ask where Philatelia is,
This answer I must give,
'Tis the home of the stamp collector
Wherever he may live.

Wherever he hunts the postage stamp,
Wherever he makes his tracks,
From the land of the midnight *Harri-son*
To the land of the penny blacks.

"What language does he speak?" you say;
I reply, "Such words as these,
'Perf. and imperf., roulette, well gum'm'd,'
And such Philatlese."

But to return to Salford,
There waiting at the quay,
The good ship "Penny Stamp" shall sail
For fair Philatleele.

Blue was the sky (it sometimes is),

Alas! blue skies are rare,
Rare as the blue Mauritius stamp
Of Vernon Roberts there.

(How would I like an inch or two
Of stamp that, at a pinch,
Perchance a buyer I might find
At a thousand pounds an inch.)

The Captain stood upon the bridge,
As if he were expectin'

To sail that very minute (his
Name was Dorning Beckton).

And thus he sang, his voice outrang
(A tenor voice has Dorning),

The anchor's weighed, the anchor's weighed,
And we'll sail for l'philatelia in the morning.

(*Air*—"Off to Philadelphia.")

With my album on my shoulder, no collector could be bolder,
And our gallant Captain's name it is Dorning;
And hourly we're expectin' to sail with Captain Beckton,
And we'll sail for Philatelia in the morning.

My Lord Mayor Vaudrey came to see us off
Clad in his robes and chain,
Hoped we'd enjoy ourselves and come
Safe home again.

Close by the lock, in fact upon the quay,
The Lady Mayoress stood; said she,
"Bring me some stamps from New South Wales,
New Zealand, or Fiji."

And this was our reply:—

(*Air*—"I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby.")

I'll bring thee stamps from Araby,
And stamps from fair Cashmere;
I'll bring them home (or else I'll try,
Whene'er I homeward steer).

I'll try to get unused roulette,
(5 francs) from Monaco,
Or if that's wrong, from far Hong Kong
I'll bring a stamp or so.

But hark! What voice was that? A parting greetin'
It sounds like—yes, it is—Henniker Heaton.

(*Air*—"He's a Jolly Good Fellow.")

He waves a banner, on its folds unfurled
"An Ocean Penny Post for the wide, wide world."
"Where'er you go," said he, "tell them my notion,
A penny takes the post across the ocean."

(Air—"The Wide, Wide World."—Publisher, Feldman.)

O'er the wide, wide world, o'er the wide, wide world,
For a penny at most, we'll have ocean post,
Over the wide, wide world.

As the white cliffs of Salford faded from our view, we could still hear the voice which has echoed from Melbourne to Mosley Street, and given Postmasters-General many a bad quarter of an hour, singing:—

"O'er the wide, wide world, o'er the wide, wide world,
For a penny at most, we'll have ocean post,
Over the wide, wide world."

The shades of evening closed in. (Air—"Shades of Evening.") I saw the burly form of the captain leaning pensively over the taffrail and singing, "Isle of Beauty, fare thee well."

"Captain!" said I, "how's her head?" "Nor'-east by sou'-west," said he. In another moment the man at the look-out called out, "Land on the port starboard." "What land?" said I. "Is-land," said he. "What island?" "Stickins' Island," said he; "pass Stickins' Island, and all's well." (Air—"All's Well.") They hauled in the mails, stamped with the rare mud-colour Stickins' Island stamp, the shilling perf., surcharged "V.R." (Vernon Roberts), and we sailed away among the "Ships that Pass in the Night." (Air—"We'll Sail Away with Peter," *Sultan of Mocha*.)

In the grey of the morning we passed under a little village that nestled on a hillside. A little village church, a little village pub., two or three village white-washed cottages, a green field and a few village sheep, grazing on the hillside. "What is that village?" I said. "Don't know," said the captain. He looked up his chart and said, "*Liverpool!* a small village at the mouth of the Ship Canal."

In a few minutes we were out on the ocean. (Air—"A Life on the Ocean Wave.") We headed her due north by south, and made good sail to the Solent. Off the Hampshire coast I was wakened by a curious noise. "Moo! Moo!" "What's that?" said I in alarm. "All right," said the captain. "We're near *Cowes*." The white sails of a yacht hove in sight. (Air—"White Wings.") The captain put up his glass. "Can't make her out," says he. She stood by and hove to. Still we couldn't make her out, so she hove *three*. Then we saw it was the *Shamrock*. Youth at the helm and Lipton at the prow. (Air—"Come Back to Erin.") "Shamrock ahoy! Whither bound?" "Bedad," says he, "Salford Regatta, to sail the Prince of Wales's Challenge." (Air—"God Bless the Prince of Wales.") "Penny post ahoy! Whither bound?" "Philatelia, your Royal Highness." (It was the Prince.) "You might bring some Sydney Views for the Duke of York," said he. (Air—"The Noble Duke of York.")

Our next adventure was in the Bay of Biscay. "Loud roared the dreadful thunder." Captain Beckton never left the bridge. Presently he called through the speaking trumpet, "*Stamp overboard!*" I plunged overboard and rescued a very fine Montserrat CA (limejuice colour).

"Shouldn't care if it were my own," said the captain, "but it's Fred Gibson's." For this plunge I was awarded the Order of the Bath. "Where do we call first, skipper?" said I. "La belle France!" said he. "And there?" "To Paris." "Why," said I, "we must call on M. Bernichon." We called, and paid our compliments as follows:—

(Air—"Marseillaise.")
Bon jour, bon jour, M. Bernichon,
Bon jour, et vive la France.

Voulez vous aller a Manchester
A la rue de Mosley Street,
A la Gallerie des timbres?
Marchons, Bernichon,
A Manchester.
Bon jour, et vive la France.

"Ou allez vous, mon cher capitaine?" said I in philatelic French. "A Roma!" said he. "Aroma!" said I, "reminds me of the Manchester Ship Canal!" "Avez vous le passeport?" said I. "Oui," said he. "Then we'd better consult Ollendorff. Have you a letter of introduction?"

"I have a letter of introduction."

"From whom have you a letter of introduction?"

"I have a letter of introduction from the Most Excellent Italian Consul of Manchester."

"To whom have you a letter of introduction?"

"I have a letter of introduction to the very accomplished Dr. Diena, of Rome."

"You are fortunate in your letter of introduction. Dr. Diena knows an original when he sees it, and is a great authority on Italian postmarks."

We paid our compliments to Dr. Diena, and he received us thus:—

(Air—"Bon Giorno," *Gondoliers*.)

"Bon Giorno, Signoro. Welcoma a Roma.
A Manchester, a Manchester,
I shall coma, I shall coma."

And we said that when he did come we should be very glad to see him, and so we are. Said the captain, "While we are in Rome we're just in the position to get Petri some Italians in the finest mint condition.

Speaking of Petri, by the way,

Of course you know that he

Made arrangements for this Soirée,

That is, Petri and O. G.

For they said, We shall be *soirée* if it isn't nice and "toney,"
So let Petri and O. Gillett boss the *Conversazione*.

(Air—"For they are Jolly Good Fellows.")

"Whither away now, captain?" said I. "To St. Petersburg," said he. "God save the Czar," said I. "Amen," said the captain. As we sailed up the Neva the bands were playing the Russian hymn. (Air—"Russian National Anthem.") We uncovered, and raised our glasses to "Nicholas the Peaceful."

We paid our respects to Mr. Breitfuss, the Rothschild of Russia, one of the oldest collectors, who has been collecting stamps for nearly forty years. We assured him of a hearty welcome to Manchester and took our leave.

And now in verse I'll tell the tale,

For London town we soon set sail.

(Chorus of Air—"The Powder Monkey.")

Soon we'll be in London Town,

Call on Mr. Bacon,

Ask him if the Tapling stamps

Still remain unshaken.

For he guards the Tapling stamps

In our great Museum;

So we'll go to London Town,

And we'll call and see 'em.

I must not omit to say, ere to town we took our way,
Ere our visits we had paid all, we just looked in on Dr.
Vedel,

At his home in Copenhagen,

To see some stamps he'd bought; a bargain.

He'd Scandinavians, one or two,

"For he is a judge, and a good judge too."

(Air—"For He is a Judge," *Trial by Jury.*)

We called at Gibraltar, called Gib. by the unwary,
To exchange some stamps for *Gibson*, our active *Secretary*.

Then to London:—

"Captain," said I, "they'll put us in the pillory
If we don't call on Major Evans of the Royal Artillery."

(Air—"British Grenadiers.")

We'll call on Major Evans, of that you may be sure,
He has a great collection of Mulready caricature.

So steady, boys; Mulready—boys;

With a hip, hip, hip, hooray.

Three cheers for Major Evans of the Royal Artillery.

Before returning by the "Penny Post,"

Of invitations we had quite a host,

Accepted one (I'm sure it was the right 'un),

To visit M. P. Castle, down at Brighton,

Invited him to Manchester, as judge, if he would come;

And then we sailed for Salford, and Home Sweet Home.

(Air—"Home Sweet Home.")

And then we shared the spoils (spoiled stamps), some
forgeries, more's the pity,

And gave in our report to the *Executioner's Committee*.

(Air—"The Lord High Executioner.")

The captain bought Roumanians at £100 a piece,
But we found that they had melted among the Isles of Greece.

(Song—"I've Got 'em on the List.")

(With apologies to Silvert and Gullivan—excuse *tête-bêche!*)

Now for fear that I should miss 'em out

I've got a little list, I've got a little list,

Of men we couldn't do without,

Who'd all of 'em be missed, who'd all of 'em be missed.

First of all there's Dorning Beckton, then there's Abbott
and there's Munn,

There's Petri and there's Buxton, and there's A. II.

Harrison,

There's Heginbottom, Hesketh, Cyprus North, and here
I see

G. B. Duerst, he's the editor of the great *P. J. G. B.*;

There's Gillett, Barratt, Garson, and there's each philatelist,

They'd all of them be missed, they'd all of them be missed.

So I've got 'em on the list, I've got 'em on the list,

And they'd all of them be missed, yes, I'm sure they'd all
be missed.

There's Waldegrunn (Grunewald, *tête-bêche*); he would be
missed, especially in France and Monaco, but I couldn't
rhyme his name with anybody else's, so I've had to put
him on a little list all to himself.

There's Oxley and Ostara and there's Wanstall and there's
Coote,

They'd all of them be missed, they'd all of them be missed.

Red Mauritius—Vernon—Roberts, whom we couldn't do
without,

He'd certainly be missed, he'd certainly be missed.

Then a dealer down in Sugar Lane, I think his name is

Ranck,

And Whitfield King with stamps enough to paper half a bank;
Stanley Gibbons, who's perhaps the largest dealer in the
world.

And Corfield, he's from India, where the British flag's
unfurled.

There are these and many others that I've got upon my
list,

They'd all of them be missed, they'd all of them be missed.

So I've got 'em on my list, I've got 'em on my list,

And they'd all of 'em be missed, yes, they'd all of 'em be
missed.

FINALE.

LIST OF EXHIBITS.

CLASS I. DIVISION I.

Great Britain, Adhesive Postage Stamps, unused.

HAROLD J. WHITE.

A special *Gold Medal*, being the Grand Prize of the
Exhibition.

Gold Medal for this division.

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

This exhibit was shown in London, when it was awarded
exactly similar prizes, and is fully described in the *Monthly
Journal* for July, 1897. As far as we could notice, the chief
additions to the magnificent collection of Mr. White since
the London Exhibition are as follows:—

All Unused.

4d., watermark small garter, on *white* paper.

4d. " " " pair on blue paper.

4d. " medium " strip of 3, on blue paper.

1½d., rose, two errors of lettering, O.P.C., one in a block.

2d., first issue no lines; block of 12.

2s., Plate 3, used.

2s., brown, pane of 20, imperf.

6d., Plate 13, used.

6d., 1884 issue, perf. 12, without "Specimen."

5s., pair of Plate 1, imperf.

(As regards this pair of 5s. we may say that they are
not, as many might think, cut from the imprimatur sheet,
but are a pair that were actually bought at a post office
over the counter in the ordinary way of business, proving
without doubt that some of the 5s. Plate 1 were issued
imperf.). This collection has been very much improved,
especially in the octagonal stamps of 6d., 10d., and 1s., in
the complete panes of various values, and in the corner
blocks of the 1d. stamps with the plate number in the
margin. We heartily congratulate Mr. White on securing
the Grand Prize of the Exhibition, and believe that it was
most justly awarded, the whole of the stamps in the
collection being in absolutely mint condition, and the whole
exhibit being one of the most complete of any one country
that have ever been gathered together.

W. T. WILLETT.

Silver Medal.

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

This exhibit was fully described in the *Journal* for July,
1897, and as far as we can see has not been added to since
then.

E. H. SELBY.

Bronze Medal.

This was also described in the *Monthly Journal* for July,
1897. Mr. Selby has, however, added several things, amongst
which we notice a block of four, 1d., black, "V.R.";
of 4d. medium garter there are now shown one specimen
on blue and seven on white paper, including a block of
four. This exhibit was notable for the beauty of arrangement,
and for the extremely neat way in which the collection has
been written up. In our opinion the exhibit was beyond
doubt the most neatly arranged in the whole show.

* * *

CLASS I. DIVISION 3.

Postal Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain, used only.

J. E. HEGINBOTTOM.

Silver Medal.

The feature of this exhibit was the arrangement of the
stamps according to the postmarks they bear; for example,
the several values were shown with English, Scotch, and
Irish obliterations. The 1d. also with the town and country
obliterations and postmarks in different inks, etc.

W. BROWN AND S. C. SKIPTON.

Bronze Medal.

A collection of Perkins, Bacon & Co.'s stamps only. All the varieties of plate, watermark, and perforation shown by the very lightest postmarked specimens obtainable; many would easily pass for unused. Also a number of minor varieties of die, hair-line, perforation, etc., and including a fine series, showing different shapes of the corner letters (over 2000 copies in all).

* * *

CLASS II.

DIVISION I. BRITISH EMPIRE.

SECTION A.

BARON ANTHONY DE WORMS.

Ceylon.

Gold Medal.

Special Gold Medal, given by the Philatelic Society of London for the finest special collection of any one country, having regard to the difficulty in forming it, apart from the monetary value.

Gold Medal, given by Mr. Vernon Roberts for the best exhibit in this section.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. G. F. H. Gibson for the best exhibit by a member of a provincial society, Manchester excluded.

This exhibit was described in the *M. J.* for July, 1897. Since then, however, Baron A. de Worms has very considerably increased the collection, and weeded out a number of copies not considered fine enough, and has improved it very materially, especially in the later issues.

HARVEY R. G. CLARKE.

New South Wales.

Silver Medal.

Gold Medal, given by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for the best collection of Australian stamps.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. G. H. Callf for the best exhibit of Sydney Views.

The noticeable stamps *unused* in this exhibit were Sydney Views, 1d., Plate 1, eight; Plate 2, two on laid paper, two singles and a pair on wove, four on bluish, and the variety "no clouds" on laid; 2d., Plate 1, four, showing stages of wear of the plate; Plate 2, including variety with "CREVIT" omitted; Plate 3, three, including variety fan with six segments; first retouch, six, including a vertical pair; second retouch, three; third retouch, six. Forty-three unused Sydneys, all fine, a wonderful lot. The used specimens of all the Sydney Views included many showing early stages of the plate. Amongst the unwatermarked laureated were fourteen copies of the 1d. and 3d. on laid paper, fifteen of the 2d., three of the 2d. with stars in corners, and nine of the 3d., including error "WACES"; four of the 6d., Plate 1; three of Plate 2. Used, all the rarer varieties were shown. The unused, watermarked, laureated series contained amongst others the 3d. "WACES." The 1855 issue, imperf., 8d., four; 1s., two; and a block of four proofs of the 5s., showing bottom margin. The 1860 issue, perf. 12, two specimens at least of each value, unused. The Registered included four imperf. and numbers of the perforated stamps, unused.

H. J. DUVEEN.

British Guiana.

Silver Medal.

Gold Medal, given by Mr. Dorning Beckton.

In this exhibit the rare stamps of the early issues were shown as follows: Circular, 2c., rose, pair on original; 4c. and 8c., together on original; 4c., on pelure, and 12c., both

on entires; also 12c., three specimens, including one on sugar paper, and 4c. and 8c. 1852, 1c. and 4c., both unused, and used copies of 1c., three, 4c., four. 1853, 1c., two, and pairs of the 4c. 1856, 4c., magenta, four; 4c., blue, three, including one on sugar paper. 1867, perf. 15, 6c., four, 24c., four. 1862 issue, provisionals, different frames, unused and used, a number of fine copies. Mention may also be made of the 1875 issue, 4c., perf. 12½, *unused*.

W. HADLOW.

Queensland.

Bronze Medal, given by Mr. W. T. Wilson for an exhibit by a member of the Birmingham Philatelic Society.

First issue, imperf. 1d., block of four, used, and single specimens, used and unused; 2d., strip of three, unused, and similar strip, used; 6d., four copies, used. The issue perf. 17-16, clean-cut, large star, likewise medium star, was represented by used copies. The rough perforations, medium star, by 1d., pair and block of four, unused; 3d., pair and singles, unused; 1s., two. Watermark script, unused, 1d., three; 2d., three; pairs and strips used. No watermark; 4d., thirteen shades, unused, showing traces of the old 3d. plate from which this value was printed. A used vertical pair of the 5s. imperf. between was also shown. Included in this exhibit were a number of shades of the several values. In the 1879 issue the 1d., error *yellow*, several of the "QO," and used specimens of 1d. and 2d., imperf.

The subsequent issues were fully displayed.

C. STEWART WILSON.

Chamba and Gwalior.

Silver Medal, given by the Philatelic Society of India.

As might be expected, the exhibit of this gentleman (who is the author of two well-known handbooks on the surcharged stamps of India) was extremely fine, and showed many interesting varieties that are seldom to be met with. In Chamba Mr. Wilson showed the error "CHMABA," a single specimen of the 1 anna, and pairs of the ½, 2, 4, and 8 annas. In the Service stamps, with the same error, he showed singles of the 1 and 2 annas, and pairs of the ½, 3, and 8 annas. In Gwalior we were very surprised to see a block of fifteen of the 1 rupee, grey, with the *short black* surcharge. Very few collectors can even show one copy of this rare stamp, but here we have a large block. Also in Gwalior we noticed with much interest the error "GWALICR" in the ½ and 2½ annas and 1 rupee, the latter being of a considerable degree of rarity. In Faridkot the 6 annas was shown overprinted "SERVIC," the final "R" being omitted.

M. Z. KUTTNER.

South Australia.

Silver Medal, given by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for a collection of Australian stamps.

Among the unused were the following:—First issue, London print, 1d., 6d., two and strip of five, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s., violet, cancelled; Colonial print, 2d., two pairs and block of six, and three singles; 6d. The rouletted issues included many shades of 1d.; 2d., salmon, blocks of six and four; 6d., many shades, including the Prussian blue; 10d., blue surcharge; 1s., yellow. Perf. and roul., 1d., three; 6d., two; 1s., two; 10d. Early perforated, 1d., both shades; 6d., sky-blue, two; 6d., dark blue; 2d., second type, wmk. Cr. and SA, perf. 10xroul., perf. 11½, strip of five; 10d., black surcharge, perf. 11½; 1s., perf. 10, four; 3d., red surcharge, pair and three singles; 3d., black surcharge, sky-blue, two; besides several blocks and pairs of 1d., later printings of various perf.; 9d., first star, block of six, strip of five and many singles; 3d., black surcharge, very many varieties of shade and perf., including pairs and

blocks; 9d., second star, printed both sides, once sideways, pair; 1d., close SA, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, two panes of 60; $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., sheet of 120, showing compound perf.; $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d., sheet of 120, and pane of 60; large blocks of small $\frac{1}{2}$ d., etc. etc. In the used general issues: Imperf., 1d., several specimens of both London and Colonial printings; 1s., orange, pair and strip of three, and several singles. Roul.: 2d., first type, printed both sides; 6d., Prussian blue, several; 10d., black surcharge, two with inverted surcharge. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times$ roul.: 4d., several; 10d., printed both sides; 2d., second type, Cr. and SA, without departmental surcharge. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$: 2d., first type; 10d., wmk. Cr. and SA. Wmk. V and Cr., 4d., several. Perf. and roul.: 1d., two; 6d., two; 9d., several. Other stamps printed on both sides include 9d., several, including both types of watermark; 2s., perf., two pairs. Most varieties of the 10d. are shown in all six types, while almost every stamp is shown in a large range of shades. Among the O.S., some 1100 to 1200 specimens in all, are 4d., perf. 10, one used; 2s., first star, unused; several varieties of 1d., first type, including a pair printed on both sides; 8d. and 9d., and a very great range of shades and perforations of all later issues, both used and unused.

D. P. MASSON.

Cashmere.

Gold Medal, given by the Manchester Philatelic Society for the best exhibit shown by a philatelist residing out of the British Isles.

This collection is an exceptionally fine one, and is most highly to be commended for the original philatelic research shown in its arrangement. Mr. Masson is well known as one of the leading philatelists in India, and is the author of many valuable contributions to *The Philatelic Journal of India*. Within the last few months he has been successful in proving that the so-called Type I., circular Cashmere stamps, were absolute forgeries, although they had been accepted by the leading philatelists of Europe for the past twenty-eight years or so. It was most unfortunate that this really very fine exhibit should have appeared in a section containing such strong and popular countries as Baron A. de Worms', Ceylon; Mr. Harvey R. G. Clarke's, New South Wales; and Mr. Duveen's, British Guiana. The circular issue is extensively displayed on original covers, those used in Sirinagar being separated from those used in Jammu. The old rectangular Sirinagar issues include seven specimens $\frac{1}{2}$ a., single die, on entire; complete sheets of the other values, as well as a very large number used on entire and $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue, used on entire at Jammu; 1 a., cut in two, used as $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on entire, fancy reprints and missing die. The Jammu issue is also similarly shown, the red oil-colour being represented by a whole sheet, unused, and numerous specimens on entire, and two of the reds, used, in Cashmere. The circular reissue (1869-76) in shades unused, and also on entire, and the 1878 and subsequent issues in entire and reconstructed sheets.

The collection throughout is interspersed with copious notes, which materially assist the appreciation of the exhibit.

The other exhibitors in this class were as follows:—

MAJOR F. H. HANCOCK, *Cashmere*, with *Chamba* and *Nabha*. The stamps of Cashmere were a very fine lot, and in some particulars Major Hancock was decidedly stronger than Mr. Masson. For instance, in the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, *black*, of 1867, printed from a single die, Major Hancock showed a lovely page, ranging from *grey* to intense *black*, and also many rarities in the 1867 issue. Special attention should be given to the *green* stamps of this issue, which are un-

doubtedly getting scarce. In *Chamba* the error "CHMABA" in the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 3 annas, and the same values with "SERVICE," also errors. In *Nabha* we noticed the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 rupee with the word "STATE" printed with a space between the first "T" and the "A," the 1 rupee being very rare in this variety.

LIEUT. G. DUMONT showed a very nice lot of *Ceylon* stamps, which were unfortunately sent in so late that they could not be described in the catalogue. Amongst others we may mention a 6d., on *blue* paper, unused; 4d. and 8d., imperf., used, and many other scarce varieties.

HARVEY CLARKE showed also a very fine lot of *Ceylon* stamps, including, in the imperf., the 4d., 8d., 9d., 1s., and 2s., unused, and three specimens of each of these values used.

C. F. LARMOUR showed some of the Native States of India. In *Chamba* the errors and minor varieties are shown, whilst in *Gwalior* the first issue is complete in both lengths of Hindi surcharges, except that the 3 a. is not included. Jhind first issue, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., 2 a., surcharge reversed. Set of the errors "JEEND," and $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., 2 a., 8 a., 1 r., error "JEIND." Patiala, set of the errors "AUTTIALLA," and straight surcharge, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., 2 a., "SERVICE" inverted. The "AUTTIALLA" errors are also shown with short "A" in "STATE."

R. S. RICHARDSON showed a single specimen collection, mostly used, of Victorian stamps, and *Ceylon*.

H. J. DUVEEN showed a really magnificent lot of *Victorias*, including unused copies of almost every known variety, the emblems being remarkably strong and in very fine condition. Amongst the rarer things should be mentioned the 1d., emblems, watermark star, perf., unused; beaded oval, 6d., orange, and 3d., blue, on laid paper, both unused, and many other first-rate rarities. The same gentleman also showed a very fine lot of *Mauritius*, including some of the finest copies in existence of the 1848, 2d., first printing, unused, in mint state. Also a very fine reconstructed sheet of 1d., medium state of the plate. Mr. Duveen also showed a magnificent lot of *New Zealand*, in which attention is called to the following unused: London print, white paper, the three values, bleuté paper, 2d. and 1s. Colonial print, blue paper, 1d., two; 2d., three; 1s., two; and a bisected 1s., used as 6d., on entire. 1856 issue, no wmk., 1d., four; 2d., four; 6d., eight; 1s., four. Pelure paper, the four values imperf., the perforated pelures being shown used. The 1863 issue, wmk. star, imperf., a fine range of shades of the various values, including blocks, and the following values rouletted: 1d., 2d., 3d., 1s.; wmk. N Z, four values imperf., and the 2d., 6d., and 1s., perf.; 1872 issue, wmk. N Z, 2d.; wmk. lozenges, 2d.

The general opinion of visitors to the Exhibition was that this Section A of the British Empire was far too large, so many very rare and valuable countries being together that it was a difficult task for the judges to adjudicate on them. Many really fine exhibits, well worthy of medals, were passed over on account of the greater countries standing in front of them.

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SECTION B.

VERNON ROBERTS.
Cape of Good Hope.
Gold Medal.

The triangular stamps were represented unused and used. There were upwards of 150 "woodblocks," including a block of four and four single copies of the 1d., unused, and in the 4d. a pair and four singles, also unused. The used "wood-

blocks" included several pairs of both values; a block of four, 1d.; two specimens of the error 1d., blue, and a pair with the 4d., *se tenant*; one of the 4d., red; three of the 4d., with straight lines in the right-hand corner; and a pair of the greenish blue shade. There were over 600 copies of the engraved triangles, unused, including seven blocks of thirty-two each of the various values, and smaller blocks, pairs, and singles shaded. The rectangular series were represented by ranges of shades, unused.

STEWART WILSON.

India.

Silver Medal.

A very interesting exhibit, consisting of a number of entire sheets and stamps from the corners of sheets, showing marginal inscriptions and plate numbers. Of the first issue, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue, Mr. Wilson showed three sheets: the first one dated, in the margin, May, 1854, printed in *dark blue*; the second dated July, 1854, in *pale blue*; and the third dated August, 1854, in *dark blue*. Another interesting item in this exhibit was a block of forty "Service" stamps, 2 annas, yellow, watermark elephant's head; thirty-nine of the stamps had the ordinary narrow "S" to "Service," but one stamp showed a wide "S." We have met with single specimens of this variety, both in this and other values, on several occasions, but we did not previously know the size of the capital letter varied in the sheet, and we had always looked upon them with a certain amount of doubt; we are glad to see that they may now be accepted as genuine and rather scarce varieties. Amongst other things Mr. Wilson showed a nice lot of reprints, including on the first page of these a 4 annas, green, small "Service," our type No. 11. We were not aware that the surcharge had been reprinted on this stamp, and it is not mentioned in Mr. Bacon's new book on Reprints.

H. J. DUVEEN.

Newfoundland.

Silver Medal.

The noticeable unused stamps in this collection were: 1857, scarlet- vermilion, 2d., two; 4d., two; 6d., 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 8d., and 1s.; orange, 2d., two; 4d., two; 6d., two; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1s.; and 1s. on laid. Used specimens of all these values were also shown, including bisected copies of the 8d. and 1s., the former on entire.

F. RANSOM.

Trinidad.

Bronze Medal.

The first issue was well represented. The special feature, however, of this exhibit was the lithographed issue of 1852, the various stages of the plate being shown in the thirty-one specimens of the blue, a block of fifty-four of the red, and three singles; 1859, 6d., imperf., two; 1s., imperf., five unused, one used. The rough perforations were shown principally used; amongst the clean-cut perf. were the 6d., unused, and a pair of 1d., imperf. vertically. There were also three Lady Macleod.

R. S. RICHARDSON.

Cape of Good Hope.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. J. H. Abbott for the best exhibit from Scotland.

This collector showed a representative lot of stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, Newfoundland, and Canada.

The other exhibitors in this division were as follows:—

H. LOVERIDGE, *Tasmania*, including seven copies of the 1d., first issue, used, and one unused, and reconstructed sheets of 4d. of both plates.

W. H. HARRISON and M. Z. KUTTNER each showed a magnificent lot of *South Australian* Departmentals, the first named being exceptionally strong in unused.

C. F. LARMOUR showed a magnificent lot of *Indian* stamps, including a number of entire sheets and many interesting varieties.

E. H. SELBY showed a very fine and beautifully arranged lot of *Western Australians*, including a fine copy of the 4d., first issue, with the centre portion squeezed up about 2 millimetres shorter than usual.

H. J. DUVEEN showed a very magnificent lot of *New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Canada*. In the New Brunswick there were specially noticeable four fine unused copies of the 1s., in varying shades, and in Nova Scotia there were a strip of four and two singles of the 6d., light green, four copies in dark green, and of the 1s. five copies, all unused, in very fine condition. In Canada Mr. Duveen showed a magnificent lot, including the 12d., used and unused, a pair of 6d. on laid paper, unused, and a very fine range of 6d., green, and 10d., blue, showing the two dies of each.

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SECTION C.

E. H. SELBY.

Barbados.

Silver Medal.

We noticed particularly in this beautifully-arranged exhibit that Mr. Selby had adopted the same arrangement as that of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, namely, in all cases where possible a fine unused set, comprising one picked specimen of each value, was first shown on the top of the page, and then all the varieties of shades, etc., were shown following in order of value. The most noticeable things perhaps were a pair and two singles of 1d. on half of 5s., the pin-perf. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., unused, and a very fine lot of 4d. and 6d., with various perforations, and large and small star, used.

W. T. WILLETT.

Nevis.

Silver Medal.

This exhibit was described in the *M. J.* for July, 1897, and has apparently not been added to since then.

H. M. HEPPWORTH.

Barbados.

Bronze Medal.

Silver Medal, given by the Leeds Philatelic Society for the best exhibit shown by a member.

This exhibit was a beautifully arranged lot, very nicely mounted, and consisting of picked specimens.

W. PIMM.

St. Lucia.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. Vernon Roberts for the best exhibit in this country.

A fairly complete single specimen collection, but not strong in blocks or unused.

The other exhibitors in this section were —

W. PIMM and F. F. EMPSOM, stamps of Nevis; W. PIMM, a nice collection of St. Vincent; F. J. BRAZLEY, a collection of St. Lucia; J. T. BINNING, Barbados, including a pair and single of 1d. on half of 5s.

H. J. DUVEEN, a magnificent collection of St. Vincent stamps, including a quantity of the greatest rarities, amongst which we may draw attention to the following:—

- 4d. on 1s., pair and two singles, unused, and three used.
- 5s., watermark star, eight unused and four used.
- 6d., yellow-green, perf. 15½, unused, fine.
- 4d., red-brown, of 1885, a block of four and two singles, and a very fine lot of 1s. and other scarce varieties.

H. GREY, *Western Australia from 1861.*

J. L. VAN DIETEN, a nice exhibit of *Turks Islands*, including a good lot of provisionals, amongst which we noticed the "2½" on 1s., blue, and four varieties of the "2½" on 1s., lilac.

W. B. AVERY, *Fiji*.—A fine lot of this country, including a good set of "Times Express" and twenty-four varieties of the rare "V.R.," surcharged in plain and Gothic letters; rather disfigured, however, by the inclusion of a forgery of 2d., in red, on 3d., green, with "V.R." in Gothic letters. The collection was also not at all complete in the later issues, many common varieties being lacking.

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SECTION D.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

Grenada.

Silver Medal.

A very complete collection, beautifully arranged, and composed almost entirely of unused specimens, being exceptionally strong in blocks and complete panes of stamps, showing all varieties of the different settings. Included amongst what were formerly rare stamps were blocks of four with the South Australia star watermark, 2½d., plum, and a block of six 4d., blue, being evidently from the recent finds of the De La Rue remainders. One of the rarest stamps shown, in our opinion, was the written surcharge in black on the 1d. fiscal, a stamp that is seldom to be met with genuine nowadays.

J. W. MERCER.

Grenada.

Bronze Medal.

A very fine collection, including such scarce stamps as the 1d. on 1½d., double surcharge, and the 1d. on 8d., *inverted surcharge*, in a block of twelve. This collection contained a large number of used stamps, and was very neatly and scientifically arranged.

J. C. NORTH.

Cyprus.

Bronze Medal.

Mr. North showed a very fine collection of Cyprus, practically complete in used and unused copies. The great features of the exhibit were the celebrated sheets of the 1d., Plates 193 and 196. We do not know if the history of these sheets has been mentioned in print before, but as it is certainly a little interesting we venture to give it.

Some six or eight years ago our friend Mr. W. Thorne, of New York, called on us in Gower Street, and happened to see some of our wholesale stock of the 1d. Cyprus. Mr. Thorne noticed there were different numbers, and he thought it would be interesting to have a set of sheets of all the numbers we had, and he asked us to pick him out one of each, which we did without sorting our own stock. These stamps we sold to him at the rate of about 6s. per hundred. Some years later Mr. Thorne had the sheets framed, and they were hung up in the Collectors' Club in New York, where Mr. J. N. Luff happened to spot the two numbers 193 and 196, which were not then

catalogued. Inquiries were made about the stamps, and, as far as could be ascertained, the two sheets were found to be absolutely unique, and we do not think a single other specimen has yet turned up of these two numbers. Since we "gave them away" the stamps have changed hands and got into Mr. North's collection, and the price has advanced from the original 6s. per hundred to something like £45 per hundred stamps, being a remarkably good investment in stuff bought quite by chance. We heartily congratulate Mr. North on the possession of these two gems, which will be envied by many collectors.

The other exhibitors were as follows:—

E. LEVY, *British Central, East, and South Africa*.—An extremely fine and practically complete collection of these stamps. In British Central Africa Mr. Levy showed the no watermark £10, used and unused, and the £25, unused. In British East Africa the collection contained MSS. surcharges "½" on 2 annas, "½" on 4 annas, and "1" on 3 annas, and the hand-stamp surcharge "½" on 2 and "½" on 4 annas, all being very scarce things in a genuine condition. It is a great pity that another medal was not available for this fine exhibit, which was very complete and interesting.

J. R. HESKETH, *British Central and South Africa*.

BARON A. DE WORMS, *British Honduras and St. Helena*.—A very fine exhibit, very few stamps being wanting.

W. PIMM, *St. Helena*.

T. W. HALL, *British Guiana from 1863*.—A very fine lot, unused, of these beautiful stamps, noticeable amongst which were the 4 c., blue, 1876, perf. 12½, and the 1882 issue, complete in both settings of the plate.

J. H. THACKRAH also showed *British Guiana from 1863*, nearly all varieties being shown used and unused, and some partially reconstructed sheets of the 1882 issue.

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SECTION E.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

Jamaica and Hong Kong.

Silver Medal.

Mr. Hausburg is an advanced specialist in these two countries, and has probably the finest lot in existence. Almost every stamp was shown in pairs, blocks, and in innumerable shades. Of the rarer varieties there were two specimens each of the 18 c., watermark CC, and the 96 c., yellow-brown, but the collection was so perfect that it is difficult to pick out any particular point in which it is super-excellent.

VERNON ROBERTS.

Gambia and Gold Coast.

Bronze Medal.

The Gambia collection of Mr. Vernon Roberts is well known and superfine, containing in the old type complete sheets of almost every value, including even some imperf., and a magnificent sheet of 1s., green, together with many pages of each value in blocks, pairs, and singles, showing a wide range of shades and the various printings of the obsolete stamps. The Gold Coast in this collection were also very fine, a number of stamps being shown in pairs and blocks, the majority having the corner plate numbers attached.

BARON A. DE WORMS.

Lagos and Sierra Leone.

Bronze Medal.

This exhibit consisted entirely of stamps in perfect mint state, and contained practically everything, many being

shown in blocks of four. The Sierra Leone included a block of four of the 4d., blue, watermark Crown and CA, of the De La Rue remainder stamps, recently put on the market.

G. F. H. GIBSON.
Gibraltar and Malta.
Extra Bronze Medal.

A very fine lot of most values of both countries, in blocks of four or six. One of the best stamps in the Gibraltar was the 10c., carmine, of the 1889 issue, with the value omitted.

T. K. SKIPWITH.
Seychelles and Uganda.

Silver Medal, given by the Bradford Philatelic Society for the best exhibit by a resident in Yorkshire.

The most prominent features in this exhibit were the Uganda first issue, the various values up to 25 cowries being shown, including several of the 5c. value. The surcharged provisionals were represented by 10 on 50, 15 on 50, 25 on 50, and 50 on 60c., the second issue in addition to single specimens by strips and a block, and the third issue by single specimens of 5, 60, and 100c. The fourth issue was represented by entire sheets of the various values and some specimens, used, on entire.

The other exhibitors in this class were as follows:—

- F. F. EMPSON, *Dominica and Montserrat Fiscals.*
J. L. VAN DIETEN, *Virgin Isles and Seychelles.*
H. J. DUVEEN, *Prince Edward Island.*
J. E. HEGINBOTTOM, *Tobago, Virgin Isles, Dominica, and St. Christopher.*
H. GREY, *Dominica, Montserrat, and Seychelles.*
BARON A. DE WORMS, *Gambia and Gold Coast.*
F. W. LAKE, *Falkland Isles and Lagos.*
J. R. HESKETH, *Gambia and Tobago.*
J. H. ROSKILLY, *Gambia and Gibraltar.*
J. N. MARSDEN, *Madagascar and Tobago.*

DIVISION 2. EUROPE.

SECTION A.

W. GRUNEWALD.
France and Monaco.
Gold Medal.

Gold Medal, given by M. J. Bernichon for the best collection of French *tête-bêche*.

Silver Medal, given by the Société Française de Timbrologie.

The stamps of France were shown unused in blocks of four, with very few exceptions, and used, and in numerous shades of all values unused, and contained in addition a large number of blocks and pairs. There were no less than twenty-one *tête-bêche* pairs, including: 1849 10c., 20c., 25c., and 1 fr.; Empire: 80c., imperf., perf. 80c., unused and used; Lauredated: 4c., and the various Republic *tête-bêche*. The 1849 Republic, including 1 fr., vermilion, three; 1 fr., carmine, block of four, pair and four singles; 15c., block of four and single. Presidency: pane of 10c.; 25c., two blocks of four. Empire: 20c., blue, on green paper and blue paper; 40c., block of four and four singles; 80c., four pairs; 1 fr., block of four and three singles, all unused. The shades of the Bordeaux issues were very extensive. In 1876 issue the 10c. and 15c. were to be noted. The private perforations were shown on original covers only. Reprints of all issues shown for comparison. Monaco: complete unused and used, and 1 fr., imperf., first issue.

W. B. AVERY.
Switzerland.
Silver Medal.

The great feature of this exhibit was the strength in which the Cantonal stamps were shown. Unused, the following: double Geneva, a block of six, and three halves; 5c., large eagle, 1847, a block of twenty, forming the two top rows of the sheet, with marginal inscription; small eagle, two copies; Vaud, 5c., two specimens. Among the used were nine double Genevas, two being on entire, and three used half stamps; Vaud, 4c., a pair on entire; Winterthur, four. The first Federal issue was extensively displayed, including many reconstructed sheets, there being two of the 2½ rappen, Orts-poste, one without frame to the cross, and of the 1854 issue numerous copies, unused, showing various silk threads; of the Zurich there were 4 r., six; 6 r., twenty-two.

W. D. BECKTON.
Roumania with Moldo-Wallachia.
Silver Medal.

Moldavia: first issue, 54 paras, unused, and 27 p., 54 p., and 108 p., used; second issue, the three values on five different papers, unused and used, in single specimens and blocks, including *tête-bêche*. Roumania: first issue, entire sheets of the 3 p. and 6 p., hand-struck; 3 p., machine-printed; 6 p., two settings up; and 30 p., four transfers. Three values on laid paper, in singles and blocks. The subsequent issues in shades, unused, and the different types of all values were shown unused, in blocks or reconstructed blocks, and fully described. Among the unused stamps were: 1866, 20 p., thick paper, eleven; 1868, 18 b., twelve; 1869, 50 b., fourteen; 1871, 15 b., eleven; 1872, 50 b., three; 1871, 10 b., yellow, on laid paper, single and block of four; 1869, 15 b., on laid paper, pair, used. The 1872-1890 issues, unused, in shades, various perforations, simple and compound, including 5 b., blue, error, used; 1879, 1½ b., black, pair imperf. horizontally, and 1890, wmk. arms, 3 b., violet, pair imperf. vertically. The unpaid letter stamps, pairs imperf. either vertically or horizontally.

L. EINSTEIN.
Switzerland.
Bronze Medal.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. Rosenberg for the best exhibit by a German collector resident in Germany.

The Cantonal stamps, unused, as follows: Zurich, 4 r., 6 r.; Vaud, 5c.; Winterthur; Geneva, large eagle, 5c. Used: Geneva, 10c., three, and three half 10c. used as 5c.; Zurich, 4 r., eleven; 6 r., eighteen; Basle, four; Geneva, 5c. on white paper, two, one being on entire. Vaud, 4c. on entire 5c., four; Neufchatel, four; Winterthur, five. Numerous specimens of the Orts-poste and Poste Locale. Of the Federal issue 5c., blue, 15 rp., and 15c., reconstructed sheets were shown. The subsequent issues, including essays and proofs, were fully represented.

LIEUT. G. DUMONT.
France and Spain.
Bronze Medal.

The exhibit of this gentleman was not received in time to be described in the catalogue, but it contained a very fine lot of stamps, amongst which we may mention the following *tête-bêche* varieties in the French stamps, all in fine condition.

- 1849 issue, 25c., blue, used.
1853, 1 f., carmine, used.
1862, 20c., blue; 80c., carmine, unused.
1863, 4c., grey, unused.
1871, 10c., bistre; 10c., bistre on rose; 15c., bistre; 20c., blue, all unused.

In the Spanish stamps Lieutenant Dumont showed a very fine lot, the best varieties perhaps being the 1851 2 reales, two copies; 1852 and 1853, one of each, all unused; and the 1865 12 cuartos, perf. with inverted centre, used.

MRS. BAYNES.

Greece.

Silver Medal, given by the London Philatelic Society for the best collection shown by a lady.

Mrs. Baynes showed a magnificent and extremely scientifically arranged collection of the stamps of Greece. This exhibit was shown in London two years ago, but since then has been materially improved by the addition of many rarities and minor varieties, and is a sample of a collection that can be made by a lady when she sets her mind to it. Although one of the most difficult countries of the whole world to properly arrange, Mrs. Baynes has overcome all difficulties and classified the various printings in the truest and most scientific manner.

The other exhibitors in this section were as follows:—

M. P. CASTLE, *Naples*.—This collection was entered "not for competition," as Mr. Castle was one of the judges.

Naples is evidently one of Mr. Castle's favourite countries, and he showed a most magnificent and complete lot of these very interesting stamps. Amongst the better things we may mention the $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, blue, Arms, two unused, four singles used, and a pair used, the last being an extremely rare thing. $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, blue, Cross, nine unused, twenty-seven singles and four pairs used. Mr. Castle has no doubt got together so many of these latter stamps with the intention of reconstructing a sheet, but the plate was a very large one, and contained so many stamps that this will be a matter of great difficulty.

G. F. JACKSON.—A magnificent lot of stamps of Spain, including copies of many rarities, mostly unused and in very fine condition.

M. GIWELB.—A very fine lot of Russian, Finland, etc., containing many rarities and several uncatalogued varieties, the whole of the stamps being in magnificent condition.

J. COOPER, *Spain*.

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SECTION B.

E. PETRI.

Modena and Tuscany.

Gold Medal.

Silver Medal, given by the Societa Filatelica Lombarda of Milan, for the most meritorious exhibit of Italian States.

A very pretty exhibit, principally of used stamps, neatly and philatelically classified, containing many very rare varieties, amongst which we may mention: In Modena some sixty different errors and varieties; provisional stamps, used, several specimens of each except the 80 c.; error with figure "5" inverted before "CENT. 40," unused (only one other specimen, which is used, being known). All the errors of the first printings were shown. Tuscany: many shades of 1 soldo, first issue; three pairs of 2 soldi, including a pair of the scarce variety on white; 9 cr. on white, three; 60 cr., and 3 lire. The 1 soldo on blue was extensively shown, and the collection also contained a large number of strips and pairs.

OSWALD GILLET.

Modena and Tuscany.

Silver Medal.

Modena, 1852, 40 c., pale blue, unused, the 9 c., large "BG.," and a very large number of the various errors and

minor varieties, used and unused. The Provisional Government issue in shades, used. Practically complete collection of Tuscany, used, including the 9 cr. on white paper, 2 soldi, 60 cr., 3 lire, and the other values in shades.

The only other exhibitor in this section was Mr. M. P. Castle, who showed Baden, Hanover, Oldenburg, Saxony, and Prussia (not for competition). The stamps were rather difficult to examine carefully, as the different countries were cut up and shown in different portions of the galleries, which was rather unfortunate for purposes of careful examination. Some of the stamps in the exhibit were as follows:—

Baden.—The rare issues of 1851 to 1857 were represented by sixty-eight unused specimens. As advanced collectors well know, these stamps are very hard to get in fine condition.

In *Hanover* there were six copies of the 1 sgr., on blue, first issue. Specimens were also shown of some of the rarest of the unused stamps of Hanover, namely, the 3 pf. of 1851, in *dark rose*, and the 1 gr. of 1859, in *claret*.

Oldenburg.—A magnificent lot, which will be well known to advanced collectors as having been shown at the meeting of the Berlin Club last year. In the issue of 1851 the lithographed errors of printing were extremely fine and very complete, there being about twenty specimens.

In *Saxony* there were twelve specimens of the 3 pf., red, of 1850, in varying shades. Also an extremely rare and probably unique block of $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr., printed by error on the *blue* paper of the 2 ngr., instead of on *grey*, the normal colour of the $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr.

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SECTION C.

J. H. ABBOTT.

Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumelia.

Silver Medal.

Servia.—In the first issue, in addition to single specimens, there were three sheets of 1 p., and one sheet and block of eight of 2 p. The Vienna prints, unused, were represented by the 10 p., 20 p., four, 40 p.; and specimens used. The 1 p., printed in Servia, many specimens showing minor varieties, including a large block; 2 p., nine; 20 p. and 40 p., numerous specimens on white and yellow paper; 10 p., six. Of the 1865 issue, imperf., both values shown in pairs and blocks, including a pair of 2 p., variety "PARF," and the like variety in the *bistre* shade. The 1869 issue, in addition to being divided into the different perforations on thick and thin paper, was shown in different settings up, distinguishable by the distance apart of the stamps, and included an entire sheet of the 50 p.; a pair of 10 p., imperf. horizontally; 25 p., imperf. vertically; and imperf. pairs of the 25 p. and 35 p. The 1881 issue, shades, in blocks of four. Bulgaria: practically complete, unused; the error 5 st., *carmine*, on entire. Eastern Roumelia: blocks of four of the greater number of the various surcharges, unused, and several inverted surcharges. The 1881 issue, all values, in blocks of four, imperf. South Bulgaria: a practically complete collection, nearly all the stamps being unused, and including a number of pairs and blocks. 1885 issue, surcharge in *blue*: pair of the 5 p., treble surcharge; the 20 p., surcharge inverted. 1884: 5 p., double surcharge. 1881: 20 p., inverted surcharge. 1884: 5 p., lion in frame, double surcharge, one in *blue*, the other in *black*; 20 p., pair, one having surcharge inverted.

H. R. OLDFIELD.

Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro.

Silver Medal.

Servia: 1866 issue, complete sheets of both values, varying in papers and shades, and four specimens of the error.

October, 1866, Vienna print, small perf., the 10 p., 20 p., and 40 p., shaded, in unused specimens, including a strip of three of 40 p. Servian prints, 20 p., broken inscription C.K. inverted, and 1 p., imperf., olive-green. The 1869 issue all displayed at considerable length, principally unused, in various perforations and papers, a distinction being drawn between the two settings up. Bulgaria: practically complete. In 1882 issue, three copies of the 5 st. error, used, unused, and on original cover.

G. B. DUERST.

Roumania.

Bronze Medal.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. W. D. Beckton for Roumania.

A practically complete collection, containing all the known varieties of paper, type, and perforations. A large number of uncatalogued varieties were shown. The following are worth mentioning: 1862 issue, hand-printed, blocks of 4, 8, and 12, besides one pair and singles; 1863 issue, pairs, strips, blocks of 4, 15, and 20; 1865 issue, 20 p., on bluish; 1866-1872, all the various types, plated, used, pairs, strips, and large blocks of different values, as well as single specimens, used and unused; 1869 issue, 5 bani, orange, perf. 12½; 15 bani, red, with "H" in "CINCI"; 1871 issue, 5 bani, on laid paper; 15 bani, two unused and five used copies; 1872, 5 bani, vermilion, unused and used; 1872, Paris prints, 5 bani, in emerald-green; 1876, 5 bani, blue; 1877 issue, 10 bani, ultramarine, unused, two.

The only other exhibitor in this section was C. H. COOTE, who also showed a very nice lot of stamps of Roumania.

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SECTION D.

J. N. MARSDEN.

Portugal.

Silver Medal.

The unused stamps worthy of mention are Donna Maria, 5 reis, two; 25 r., four; 50 r., 100 r., two. 1855 issue, straight hair, 5 r., Types 3 and 4; 25 r., both types; 50 r. and 100 r.; all the subsequent issues were complete, used as well as unused. There was also included a fine collection of blocks of the first issue, used, to wit, one block of four, 5 r.; blocks of three, six, eight, 100 r.; of twenty-four, 25 r., etc.

HUBERT BUCKLEY.

Norway.

Silver Medal.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. A. H. Harrison for the best exhibit of Scandinavian stamps shown by an exhibitor residing in Scandinavia.

The following unused: 1855, 4 sk., five, including one variety double foot; 1857, 2 sk., blocks of eight and nine; 3 sk., blocks of four, eight, and nine; 4 sk., blocks of six; 8 sk., five singles; two imperf. specimens on part of the entire of the 4 sk.; blocks of four of the 2 sk. and 3 sk. in the 1863-5 issue, and block of fifteen 4 sk., ten 8 sk., and fifteen 24 sk.; the 1867 issue shown in blocks of fifteen with corner margins of all values; the 1872 issue, an entire sheet of the 1 sk., dark green, and large blocks of the other values, including one of twelve of the 6 sk.; 1877 issue, two entire sheets of the 5 ore and large blocks of all the other values, including 25 ore, light mauve, fifteen; the 1883 issue extensively displayed in shades, a block of nine 12 ore, eight 25 ore, Plate A, as well as an entire sheet of the 12 ore. The only used specimens shown were certain imperf. stamps on part of the entire.

A. H. HARRISON.

Norway.

Bronze Medal.

First issue two unused specimens, pairs used, and showing two varieties of the die. The second, third, and fourth issues, unused and used, with many blocks, the respective types being all noted. The 1877 issue included many shades used and unused, and blocks and portions of sheets, also six unused copies of the 25 ore, the shades of colour in the later issues being very extended. In the 1883-4 issue the various printings of the 3, 5, and 10 ore in blocks, unused, also the 20 ore, blue, and ranges of shades of each, the varieties being noted. The 12 ore, green, a pair and two single copies; the 20 ore, brown, in two blocks of six; and unused specimens of the 25 ore. All the later issues unused and used.

The only other exhibitor in this section was Mrs. A. H. BRIDSON, who showed a very nice collection of Portuguese stamps, used and unused.

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DIVISION III. ASIA AND AFRICA.

SECTION A.

T. WICKHAM JONES.

Japan.

Gold Medal.

This exhibit was shown in London two years ago, and has been described in the *Monthly Journal*, so we need not repeat the description, except to say that it is a wonderful and practically complete collection of the stamps of this most interesting country.

MAJOR HANCOCK.

Afghanistan.

Silver Medal.

A large number of entire sheets and made-up plates, the latter including one of the very rare tablet issue, only one stamp missing in the plate of twenty-four stamps. The emergency issue of 1884, in various colours, was also fully represented.

HYMAN MARKS.

Transvaal.

Extra Bronze Medal.

A very representative collection of this country, principally unused. There were many noticeable stamps shown; amongst them may be mentioned wide roulettes, 1d., seven; 6d., four. The series surcharged "V.R., Transvaal," marking the British occupation, was fairly complete, including inverted surcharges and minor varieties arising from the imperfect manufacture. Perhaps the most notable stamp in this exhibit was the error 1d., "Transvral," unused.

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SECTION B.

J. N. MARSDEN.

Azores and Madeira.

Silver Medal.

The stamps of these islands were shown used and unused, principally the latter, the Azores first issue being represented by single specimens, used, and the later issues being fairly complete in singles, including some inverted surcharges. In Madeira the first issue was shown used, except the 20 r., which was unused.

J. H. ABBOTT.

Egypt and Suez Canal.

Bronze Medal.

Numerous blocks, unused, of the first and subsequent issues were the feature of this exhibit. The first issue

included 5 p., 10 p., block of four of each; also a pair of the 10 p., imperf. vertically. All the values of the second issue were shown in their types, and the 2 p. pair imperf. vertically. Pairs or blocks showing *ête-bêche* of the following; 1872, 10 p., 1 p., 2 p., 2½ p.; 1879, 5 p. on 2½ p., 10 p. on 2½ p., inverted surcharges.

The other exhibitors in this section were Mr. HYMAN MARKS, who showed a nice lot of stamps of the New Republic; and Mr. C. D. FORBES, who showed a collection of the stamps of Persia, upon which he is now writing an interesting article for *The Philatelic Record*.

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SECTION C.

The only exhibitor in this section was Mr. J. N. MARSDEN, who showed a very nice lot of *Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea, and Macao*.

Included in Guinea was an extremely fine thing, namely, the small surcharge on the 40 reis, blue, an entire sheet of twenty-eight stamps, one being the error lettered "Mozambique," an extremely rare variety. As there was unfortunately no competition in this class, no awards were made.

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DIVISION IV. AMERICA.

SECTION A.

H. R. OLDFIELD.

Colombian Republic, including the various States.

Gold Medal.

Silver Medal, given for the best exhibit by a member of the Herts Philatelic Society.

This exhibit was an extremely strong and very complete one, and well worthy of the high award given to it. Mr. Oldfield's Colombians are an example of the revival of interest in the stamps of South and Central America, which had been so much neglected for some years past, but which seem now to be advancing in favour, owing to the many specialists, good judges of what is the best thing to collect, who have taken them up. The following description of this fine exhibit may be of interest:—

All the various issues, in numerous shades, unused, including 1859, 10 c., *ête-bêche*; 1860, errors of colour or proofs; 5 c., *ête-bêche*, and a complete sheet of 20 c., showing error (5 c.) and a *ête-bêche* pair; 1862, all values, the 20 c., two singles, unused, and a pair, used, and 50 c.; 1863, both types of the 50 c.; 1865, on thick and thin paper, various types, etc.; 1867, 5 and 10 pesos, unused; 1870-79, 25 c., on green, yellow, and pink papers; 1869, 2½ c., on laid and laid *bitonnd*; 1879-89, papers, errors, imperf. varieties, etc. Antioquia: 1868, 2½ c., one unused and seven used; 5 c., three unused and six used; 10 c., five used; 1869, thick and thin paper and reprints, including the so-called error 10 c., blue, three copies; 1875, 2½ c., blue on pelure; 1886-7, 50 c., error, and 10 c., showing error erased; 1889, pair, showing 20 c., brown, error. Tolima: 1870, various complete plates, including 5 c., buff, used and unused blocks; 1884, 2 pesos, pair with error value omitted; 1886, error 10 c., brown. Bolivar: amongst others, 1863, 1 peso, complete sheet; 1879, 20 c., green, error. Panama: 1887, 10 c., error. Santander: 1886, 5 c., error, and 10 c. showing 5 c. erased.

W. T. WILSON.

Mexico.

Silver Medal.

A representative collection of this country, almost all unused, arranged without consideration of the surcharges,

but used specimens were shown of stamps rarest in that state. Pairs, blocks, strips, and part or entire sheets exemplifying the arrangement and size of the plates, the difference between Plates 1 and 2 in the 1 r. and 4 r. being shown for the first time. 1856 issue: the error with impression of the 4 r. on the 1 r., used, singly and in pair; 2 r. with impression on back, two specimens, unused. 1861: the error 1 r. on paper of 2 r., unused. A set of proofs in black on white, with gum. 1863, Juarez issue: set of four originals surcharged "Saltillo," five proofs on India paper; used, 2 r., two specimens, with the 1 r. and 1 p., used, on original covers. 1864: an unused series of all values in shades, arranged in groups of surcharges under headings—"Name only," "Name, No., and date in large figures," and the same with smaller numbers and dates, and the unused stamps without any overprint; also an entire sheet of the 2 r. 1866-7: the Maximilian issue, lithographed and engraved in ranges of shades, blocks, and strips. 1867: the 2 r. and 4 r., with impression on back. 1868: including the error 12 c., black on brown, used, 50 c., blue on rose, and the 85 c. (?), blue on rose. 1872: "Anotado," Type 1, shown for the first time on 6 c., 12 c., and 25 c., on the watermarked paper, laid paper, and without moiré. 1874: including errors of perforation. 1884-85: including errors, imperf. between, and 1 c., blue, error, perf. 11, etc. The subsequent issues were all well represented, and included an uncatalogued variety of the *brown* official stamp, perf. 5½. The provisional stamps of 1867 were represented by rarities in Chiapas (three varieties), Cuernavaca, and Guadalajara.

R. FRENTZEL.

Mexico.

Silver Medal.

Silver Medal for the best exhibit of uncatalogued varieties, consisting of stamps issued up to the end of 1896, and not catalogued by Stanley Gibbons or Scott.

Mr. Frentzel showed a large number of Mexican stamps, including many interesting varieties, but undoubtedly including a number of forged or faked stamps. For instance, we should like to see the following stamps submitted to an expert who really understands Mexican stamps, to find out if they are genuine, as, with all due deference to Mr. Frentzel, we venture to doubt them: 1861, two pairs of the ½ real, black on rose, apparently forged; same date, 1 real, black on rose, two single copies, apparently forged; same date, 1 real, black on yellow, colour apparently chemically changed; 1863, Juarez issue, set of five described as varieties, imperf., but consisting of five well-known and common *proofs* on thin paper. One of the stamps of Campeche also does not appear to us to be quite right, and some of the Guadalajara would perhaps not stand examination by an expert. However, putting all these defects on one side, the exhibit was a very fine one, and contained many curious surcharges, rare minor varieties, and some standard rarities, such as three copies of the 3 centavos, eagle, the Chiapas ½, 1, and 2 reales, and many interesting things. It is a great pity that so many of the stamps were shown in albums in one of the cases in the lower gallery, and thus could not be inspected by the public.

E. T. ROBERTS.

Brazil.

Bronze Medal.

All the stamps described were used unless otherwise stated. First issue, 30 r., six; and 60 r., twenty, one unused; 90 r., a block of eighteen, unused; slanting figures, 180 r., 300 r., and 600 r.; also a large quantity of the other values in

singles and blocks; the upright figures in great profusion, including many blocks. 1866, perf., 10 r. and 30 r., blue, 30 r., 60 r., 300 r., 430 r., and a block of eight 600 r. on portion of entire. The 1866 and subsequent issues very fully represented in blocks and singles, unused, including a nice lot of the 1881, 100 r., in different perforations, an entire sheet of the second printing and three *tête-bêche* pairs, also the inverted head, unused and used on entire.

The other exhibitors in this class were :—

J. MEILI, *Brazil*; W. B. AVERY, *Hawaii*, including three specimens of the first issue, but no 2 c.

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SECTION B.

STANLEY M. CASTLE.

United States.

Gold Medal.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. W. T. Wilson for the best exhibit by a member of the Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Bronze Medal, given by Mr. G. F. H. Gibson for an exhibit by a member of a provincial philatelic society, Manchester excluded.

Mr. S. M. Castle is to be heartily congratulated on the magnificent collection he has got together within the short space of some three years. The collection is not only an extremely fine and very complete one, but is thoroughly philatelic, well and carefully arranged and described, and lacking but very few stamps. We do not think we are betraying any secrets in saying that this collection was considered by many experts to run very close to the exhibits of Mr. H. J. White and Baron A. de Worms for the *Special Gold Medal* of the Exhibition. The exhibit was such a large one that it is difficult to describe the many fine things in it, but we should like to mention the following : In the Government general issues of 1847 there were shown, all unused, strips of three each of the 5 and 10 cents. In the 1851, imperf., 1 c., Type 1, pair, unused; 5 c., imperf., ten specimens, from early to late stages of the plate, all unused; also two unused pairs of the 12 c. and single specimens of the rare 24 c. In the 1855 issue the show of the 5 c. was extremely fine, it being first shown with full projections, including strip of four and a pair in the *light brown shade*, three unused singles, and a used pair of the *brick-red*, a single unused copy and a used strip of three of the *red-brown*, while Types 2 and 3 were shown *se tenant* in blocks of four in the *dark* and *orange-brown* shades. Of the other stamps of this issue blocks of four of each value were shown, and of the 24 c. two stamps were very noticeable, being printed in the warm *red-lilac* shade, resembling the colour of the imperf. stamps. Of the August, 1861, issue, *premières gravures*, the following were shown : 1 c., 3 c., brownish; 3 c., deep rose, two copies; 10 c., three copies; 24 c., four copies; and 30 c. and 90 c. Of the ordinary 1861 issue there were no less than twelve copies of varying shades of the 5 c., mustard, and one unused and two used copies of the 5 c., brick-red, another very rare variety. In the 1863 issue there was a 5 c., brown, grilled all over, but, of course, used. In 1869 there were used copies with the *centre inverted* of the 15 c., 24 c., and 30 c., the last being extremely fine, perfectly centred and good colour, lightly cancelled. In the issue of 1869 on hard paper, without grille and with thick brown gum, the noticeable thing was a block of four of the 1 c., not to be confounded with the reissue of 1875. The 1871 issue, with grille, included two copies of the 12 c., one of the 24 c., and eight of the 30 c. and 90 c., unused. In the other interesting reissues and

reprints the following were shown : Reissue of 1861 complete, reprints of 1855 and 1861 complete; reprints of 1869, three complete sets with white gum; and complete sets of the very interesting and very rare 1880 reissue (by the American Bank Note Co.) of the 1870 issue. The exhibit concluded with a few "Carrier" stamps, including several very interesting varieties.

W. B. AVERY.

Confederate States.

Silver Medal.

This exhibit was also shown two years ago in London, but we did not then describe it very fully, and therefore have noted a few special things which are not very carefully described in the catalogue. Goliad, 10 c.; Ringold, 5 c., blue on yellow; Rheatown, pair of 5 c.; Peasant Shade, pair of 5 c., blue; Tellico Plains, one pair of 5 c., and one of 5 c. + 10 c., both unused (has anyone yet seen a single specimen of this stamp used?). Marian, 2 c.; Madison, 3 c., on letter, obliterated with the word "Paid" in a lined frame, but the word only on the stamp and not on the letter; Livingston, 5 c., blue on letter; Lenoir, two copies; Baton Rouge, 2 c., green; Macon, small 5 c., in fancy border on yellow paper on letter, pair of 5 c. on buff paper on letter. We do not like the colour of the paper of this last stamp, and doubt whether it has not been changed. This exhibit was an extremely fine one, and contained many first-rate rarities.

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SECTION C.

T. W. HALL.

Argentine Confederation and Republic.

Silver Medal.

A very fine lot of both the Confederation and the Republic stamps, especially strong in the issues of 1862 and 1864. The used stamps included many on original letters, with dated postmarks, proving the 5 c. with narrow "c" to have been the latest of these stamps, issued in 1864, and not in 1862 as chronicled. Of the 10 c., green, of 1862 with accent, there was an unsevered block of 30; of the imperf. stamps of 1864, ten copies of the 10 c., green, and seven of the 15 c., blue, but no pairs.

E. S. DAVIDSON.

Cuba and Porto Rico.

Bronze Medal.

A practically complete collection of these late Spanish Colonies, the scarce $Y\frac{1}{2}$ surcharges on the 1855 to 1857 issues of Cuba being shown in many specimens, including two on entire. Several bisected stamps of the 1873 and subsequent issues on the entire. In Porto Rico the error 8 c., brown, was shown in a pair with the 3 c.

T. W. HALL.

Corrientes, Cordoba, Curacao, and Surinam.

Bronze Medal.

In Corrientes an entire uncut sheet of the 1 real "M.C." was shown; also the no value light blue in the type of the "M.C.," a very rare plate.

In Cordoba the exhibit contained the 10 c., used, on wove paper, on original letter. Also the 10 c., unused, on laid paper. A nearly complete set of Curacao and Surinam, including almost all the varieties, unused, of the unpaired stamps.

The other exhibitors here were :—

J. H. ABBOTT, a magnificent lot of *Hayti and Ecuador*, including reconstructed plates and pairs showing the *ête-bêche* position of panes; also a very fine lot of the rare small perfs. of the first type.

H. W. ATKINSON, a nice set of *Cuba, Porto Rico, and Fernando Poo*.

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DIVISION 5.

N.B.—*This division was not intended for advanced specialists, and no one who had gained a medal in the London Exhibition in 1897 was eligible to compete.*

SECTION A.

F. A. VON SOBBE.

Bronze Medal.

Silver Medal, given by the Liverpool Philatelic Society for an exhibitor within 15 miles of Liverpool.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. Thomas Beckton for the best exhibit in Class II., Division 5.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. Ernest Stock for the best collection of unused German States.

This collection included all the German States and Greece. Most of the medium rarities were shown in considerable numbers, but the first-rate rarities in mint condition were conspicuous by their absence.

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SECTION B.

F. J. BRAZLEY.

Gambia, Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone.

Bronze Medal.

A nice exhibit fairly complete in all the ordinary varieties.

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SECTION C.

J. E. HEGINBOTTOM.

Ceylon, Queensland, and Victoria.

Bronze Medal.

A collection composed entirely of used specimens.

In this section also MRS. A. H. BRIDSON showed a nice set of *Canada, India, and New Zealand*.

MR. W. W. MUNN, a good lot of *South Australia, New Zealand, and Queensland*, including a number of blocks, used.

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SECTION D.

J. E. HEGINBOTTOM.

Barbados, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia.

Used specimens only being shown.

Bronze Medal.

W. W. MUNN.

Dominica, St. Christopher, and Virgin Isles.

Bronze Medal.

A large number of entire sheets of all these countries were shown, and scarce stamps in large blocks.

The other exhibitors in this section were :—

G. F. H. GIBSON, a single specimen collection of *Antigua, Montserrat, and Virgin Isles*, practically complete.

W. BRADBURY, *British Central East and South Africa*.

D. M. DE HEER, a representative collection of *Virgin Isles, Trinidad, and Montserrat*.

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SECTION E.

D. M. DE HEER.

Peru, Argentine, and Curacao.

Bronze Medal.

CLASS III. Collection of Rarities.

DIVISION I.

VERNON ROBERTS.

Gold Medal.

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

This exhibit contained the gem of the whole Exhibition, namely, TWO MAURITIUS id. "POST OFFICE," used, on one letter, in very fine condition and of very great value. Of the other rare stamps shown by Mr. Vernon Roberts, we may mention unused New South Wales Sydney Views, id., Plate 1, two copies; Plate 2, four copies, including one *No Clouds*. Bahamas, id., no watermark, perf. 11½. Barbados, id., no watermark, clean-cut perf. 15. Tasmania, id., blue, unused; id., no watermark, on thick and on pelure papers, unused. Queensland, first issue, id., carmine, unused; 2d., blue, strip of three, unused; and 6d., green, unused; 2d., small star, pair, imperf. vertically. New Zealand, id., brown, watermark N Z. Labuan, "6" on 16 c. Cape of Good Hope, error, id., blue.

A very noticeable and fine exhibit of rare stamps in fine condition, well worthy of the high award gained in keen competition.

LACHLAN GIBB.

Silver Medal.

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

We were very pleased to see our friend Mr. Lachlan Gibb run Mr. Roberts a good second for rare stamps. In fact, had it not been for the "Post Office" Mauritius stamps, Mr. Gibb *might* even have been first. His exhibit contained many extremely rare stamps, which money cannot often buy. Amongst other beautiful things here we may mention Canada, 12d., on laid paper, pair unused, pair used, also a single stamp, and another on entire letter, six copies in all of this rarity. This, however, is only natural, as Mr. Gibb has lived in Canada for a number of years, and has had an opportunity of getting these things on the spot. Canada, 6d., imperf., on laid paper; and 6d., on thick, spongy paper, both very rare in an unused condition. Newfoundland, 2d., vermilion, unused. Turks Islands, 1s., prune, two unused. Tuscany, 3 lire, used. Vancouver, 5 c., imperf., used. Zurich, 4 rappen, two copies used, one of which, however, happened to be a very neat forgery evidently overlooked by Mr. Gibb, who would recognise the stamp in a second when he examined it. British Guiana, circular 8 c., green. New Zealand, id., brown, watermark N Z. Natal, 1s., curved "POSTAGE," in red, and also a similar one with black surcharge.

PRINCE DORIA PAMPHILJ.

Extra Silver Medal.

We heartily congratulate Prince Doria on securing this high award in a class where there was so much competition, and we were all very pleased that one of the best-known Italian princes should honour the Manchester Exhibition by sending over such a fine lot of stamps for competition. The most interesting portion of the exhibit consisted of the stamps of Italy and the Italian States, including unused Parma, 1854, 5 c., 15 c.; used Sardinia, 1855, 5 c., 20 c., 40 c., all with inverted head; 1861, 1 c. error with embossed figure "2." Italy, Estero, 1874, 5 c., with right bottom corner not altered, 10 c. with left bottom corner not altered, and 10 c. with right bottom corner altered too much. Tuscany, 2 s., 60 cr., 3 lire, 9 cr. on white. Roman States, 1852, ½ baj., *ête-bêche* pair, and a number of the split stamps,

together with forgeries postally used. Modena, nine errors, various. Provincial Government, 80 c. Naples, Arms and Cross, half of $\frac{1}{2}$ grano, used as $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese on entire, and Sicily $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., blue.

A. S. TOMSON.

Extra Silver Medal.

A beautiful lot of stamps in the most magnificent condition; a very highly to be commended exhibit.

Unused stamps predominated in this exhibit, amongst them the following: St. Vincent, 6d., clean-cut 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1s., brown; 1s., claret; 1d., on half 6d., pair; 5s., star, three. Nevis, lithographed 4d., entire sheet; 6d., pair and block of four; 4d. and 6d., on blue paper. U.S.A., 3 c., grilled all over. Barbados, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., imperf., pair of 1s., black, imperf. between. New Brunswick, "Connell," used, 1d. on half 5s., six pairs and strips of three, showing varieties in surcharge. Nova Scotia, 1s. Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermillion, two; 1s., yellow-orange, two.

P. KOSACK.

Extra Silver Medal.

Mr. Kosack's exhibit was unfortunately not catalogued, and therefore may have been missed by some people. However, we noted a few of the chief things in it, and the following were the most interesting:—Colombia, pair of 1863 issue on letter, consisting of the 50 c., red, error, joined to the 20 c., red, an extremely fine thing. Tuscany, strip of five 2 soldi, and two specimens of the 3 lire; Reunion, 15 c. and two 30 c.; Hawaiian first issue, 13 c.; Canada, 12d. on laid; Moldavia circular stamps, 27, 54, 81, and 108 paras; Geneva, 10 c., three pairs; Vaud, 4 c. on entire envelope.

The other exhibitors in this class were as follows:—

J. N. MARSDEN.

A very pretty little lot of things in fine condition. Amongst the unused stamps in this exhibit were British Bechuanaland surcharged "Protectorate," 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s.; Labuan, 8 c. on 12 c.; Sydney View, 2d.; Spain, 2 reales of 1851, 1852, and 1853; Madrid, 3 cuartos of 1851, 1852, 1853, blue, 10s., brown; Great Britain, wmk. Anchor, 5s., 10s., £1, and the £5 on bluish paper; the V.R., and 6d., 10d., and 1s., octagonal; the 8d., brown, used; Nevis, 6d., lithographed; Barbados, 1d. on 5s., pair; Ceylon, imperf., 4d., 8d., 2s.; St. Vincent, Star wmk. 5s., 4d. on 1s.

MISS K. N. MULLEN and H. M. DE HEER.

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DIVISION 2.

Each exhibit to consist of not more than fifty stamps, and each stamp not to exceed Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue price of £2.

J. H. ABBOTT.

Silver Medal.

F. W. LAKE.

Bronze Medal.

E. EGLY.

Bronze Medal, given by the Bradford Philatelic Society for an exhibitor in this class resident in Yorkshire.

The other exhibitors in this class were:—H. Grey, Messrs. Brown and Skipton, H. M. Hepworth, Mrs. A. H. Bridson, J. H. Thackrah, J. C. North, T. G. Beazley, W. Bradbury, Mrs. W. R. Craig, and H. M. de Heer.

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CLASS IV.

General Collections of Postal Adhesives.

DIVISION I.

Without limit as to number.

A. H. JEFFERIS.

Gold Medal.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. G. B. Duerst for the best collection shown by an exhibitor residing within twenty miles of Manchester, not a member of the Manchester Philatelic Society.

Mr. Jefferis showed a very fine general collection in nine volumes, containing a large number of fine stamps, but we unfortunately cannot describe collections in albums because we were not able to inspect more than one or two particular pages at which they were opened in the show cases. This also applies to the following exhibits.

D. S. GARSON.

Silver Medal.

A collection in one volume, unused, Great Britain and her Colonies.

J. COOPER.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. Thomas Beckton for the best exhibit by a member of the Manchester Philatelic Society failing to obtain a medal in the open competition. Mr. Cooper's collection was contained in eight volumes and contained about 16,000 varieties.

The other exhibitors in this class were:—W. COWLAND, a collection in three volumes, mostly used. J. E. HEGINBOTTOM, a very fine general collection in eleven blank albums, all used. Mrs. GORTON, general collection, including a few fairly good stamps.

* * *

DIVISION 2.

Total number not to exceed 10,000 stamps.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Silver Medal.

An album containing 9700 stamps, including many of the best things in mint condition.

L. M. HARRIS.

Bronze Medal.

A general collection in two volumes.

MRS. HARRISON.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. E. Petri for the best collection shown by a lady, resident within fifteen miles of Manchester.

A. R. STELLING.

Bronze Medal, given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons for a collection shown by a youth under 21 in this class.

Bronze Medal, given by Mr. G. B. Duerst for the best collection shown by an exhibitor resident within twenty miles of Manchester, and not a member of the Manchester Philatelic Society.

The other exhibitors in this section were T. Battersby, T. Harrap, and E. C. Symons.

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DIVISION 3.

Total number not to exceed 5000.

C. H. COOTE.

Bronze Medal.

C. S. MILNER.

Bronze Medal.

Bronze Medal, given by the Liverpool Philatelic Society for a collection under 5000.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. William Brown for the best collection of stamps issued since 1890.

HUGH HIGGINSON.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. J. H. Abbott for the best collection under 5000 from Ireland.

Bronze Medal, given by Mr. William Brown for the best collection of stamps issued since 1890.

J. R. JONES.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. Vernon Roberts for the best exhibit from Wales.

MRS. VAUDREY

(Lady Mayoress of Manchester).

Bronze Medal, given by Mr. Ernst Petri for a lady exhibitor within fifteen miles of Manchester.

There were about thirteen other small exhibits in this class, but it was impossible to inspect them, because they were in cases.

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DIVISION 4.

Collections of British Railway Stamps.

C. T. DENDY MARSHALL.

Bronze Medal.

A very fine and fairly complete collection of these stamps, which have recently begun to attract considerable attention, owing to a few specialists having worked them up.

The only other exhibitor in this section was Mr. W. H. Earl.

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DIVISION 5.

Special Collections of a Single Country.

H. R. OLDFIELD.

Silver Medal for Bolivia.

A practically complete collection of this country, all the stamps being shown in entire or reconstructed plates, except the 50 c., blue, which is almost complete. 1866-67, complete sheets of 5 c., green, showing seven different printings; 5 c., lilac, unused and reconstructed sheet, together with numerous specimens of prominent and minor varieties. Reconstructed sheets of 10 c., brown, complete sheets of 50 c., yellow, 100 c., blue, 100 c., green, half 10 c. used as 5 c.; 1867, nine stars, 500 c., black, twelve unused, four used; 1871, eleven stars, 500 c., black, seven unused, two used; 1894, specimens on thick and thin paper, the 10 c. on thick paper, error of colour, *blue* instead of *brown*, as well as various essays, proofs, and forgeries.

W. B. THORNHILL.

Bronze Medal for Shanghai.

This collection was mounted in two blank albums, the first issue being divided according to the book on this country written by the exhibitor. All the different groups into which this issue is subdivided were represented by one to ten or more specimens of each value. The surcharged values 1 c. on 2 c., seven; 1 c. on 4 c., eight; 1 c. on 4 c., grey, two; 1 c. on 8 c., six; 3 c. on 2 c., two; 1 c. on 4 c., eight; ditto inverted surcharge, five; 1 c. on 6 c., three; 8 c. on 12 c., one; 1 c. on 3 c., pink paper, white paper, three; 1 c. on 6 c., two; 1 c. on 9 c., one; the error 1 c., pink, seven copies.

J. H. HIGGINSON, JUN.

Great Britain.

Bronze Medal, given by Messrs. Butler Bros. for the best collection shown by a boy under 16.

Silver Medal, given by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, for the best collection shown by a youth under 21.

Silver Medal, given by Mr. J. E. Heginbottom for the best collection shown by a youth under 21.

This collection consisted of Great Britain in three vols., used and unused, a fairly specialised lot, the great bulk of them being used. The third volume contained specimens of English Colonials with foreign postmarks.

The other exhibitors in this class were as follows:—

The COMTE D'ASSCHE, who showed a remarkably fine collection of *Belgium*, in two volumes.

MRS. BAYNES, a fine collection of *Serbia*.

MR. C. T. BISHOP, *Japan*.

MR. A. H. DINGWALL, British stamps used abroad.

MRS. GORTON, *Brazil*, including a fair number of rare varieties.

MRS. HETLEY, a very fine lot of *Roumanian* stamps, philatelically arranged and classified, including issues up to 1891 only.

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DIVISION 7.

Special group collections.

W. D. BECKTON.

West Indies.

Silver Medal.

Gold Medal, given by Mr. J. E. Heginbottom for the best exhibit of West Indies. The various issues, unused and used, including Turks Islands, 1s., prune, and a number of the surcharges, 4d. on 1d., three specimens with double surcharge and two inverted; Bermuda, 1d., imperf., used; Nevis, some entire sheets of the lithographed issue; British Honduras, the various surcharges; British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., 4 c., on entire; 1853, 1 c., several; 1856, 4 c.; 1862, provisional issue, several 2 c., 1 c. and 4 c., two; 1881, 2 c. on 12 c., lilac, two entire sheets and blocks of other provisionals showing different types; 1882 provisionals, the various settings in complete sheets.

MRS. HETLEY.

Australian Stamps.

Bronze Medal.

This exhibit included many partially reconstructed sheets of Sydneys and laureated New South Wales, also some very good Queensland, Western Australia, etc.

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CLASS V. DIVISION I.

Special Collections of Entire Envelopes and Wrappers.

OLIVER FIRTH.

Great Britain.

Silver Medal.

Silver Medal, given by the President of the Bradford Philatelic Society for the best collection shown by a member of that society.

This exhibit contained a very fine lot of registered envelopes of Great Britain, in all their numerous varieties.

T. LEMAIRE.

Collection of Rare Envelopes.

Silver Medal.

Including such things as Mauritius 1s.; Prussia with silk threads, 5, 6, and 7 sgr., in the small size; and German

envelopes in very fine condition. But owing to their being in albums we were not able to inspect them, and can only note those we saw casually.

In this section Mr. J. R. HESKETH also showed about 200 varieties of Mulready envelopes, arranged in the order of plate numbers.

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CLASS VI. DIVISION 1.

Collections of Entire Post Cards and Letter Cards.

T. RIDPATH.

Belgium, Mexico, Roumania, Spain and Colonies.

Silver Medal.

MESSRS. BROWN and SKIPTON.

Mexico and Belgium.

Bronze Medal.

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DIVISION 2.

J. L. VAN DIETEN.

Cards of Ceylon, Gibraltar, Turks Islands, and Virgin Islands.

Bronze Medal.

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CLASS VII.

For Exhibits by Stamp Engravers and Manufacturers.

BRADBURY, WILKINSON & CO.

Silver Medal and Diploma.

COMPANIA SUD-AMERICANA DE BILLETES DE BANCO
(Buenos Ayres).

Silver Medal and Diploma.

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CLASS VIII. DIVISION 1.

• Current Philatelic Journals.

HUGO KROTZSCH.

Bronze Medal and Diploma.

SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE TIMBROLOGIE.

Bronze Medal and Diploma.

* * *

DIVISION 2.

Philatelic Works Published since 1890.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

Bronze Medal and Diploma.

BERLIN PHILATELIC CLUB.

Bronze Medal and Diploma.

BRIGHT & SON.

Extra Bronze Medal.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

Extra Bronze Medal.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF SANTIAGO.

Extra Bronze Medal.

* * *

CLASS IX. DIVISION 1.

The Best Album for a Special Collection.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

Bronze Medal and Diploma for the Oriel and Philatelic Albums.

RICHARD DALTON.

Bronze Medal and Diploma.

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DIVISION 2.

The Best Album for a General Collection.

PAUL KOHL.

Bronze Medal and Diploma.

W. T. WILSON.

Bronze Medal and Diploma.

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CLASS X.

For Philatelic Accessories.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

Diploma.

ARMY AND NAVY STORES, LONDON.

Diploma.

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CLASS XI.

For Special Arrangements, Curiosities, etc.

N. W. JONES.

Bronze Medal.

Colour Chart, composed of postage stamps, and a collection of chemical changelings produced by the exhibitor, and intended to show what results can be obtained in this direction.

B. W. WARHURST.

Bronze Medal for Colour Chart.

Bronze Medal, given by Messrs. Winch Bros. for the best colour chart composed of genuine postage stamps.

CHATTY NOTES FROM AUSTRALIA.

BY A. F. BASSET HULL.

THE local printing from the steel plates **New Zealand.** of the new issue is not yet an accomplished fact. I understand that the New Zealand Government printer has procured one of the Hoe American steel plate printing-presses; but Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' steel plates were made for use in a hand-press, and there are some difficulties in the way. It appears that these plates are of different sizes and shapes, and do not each contain the same number of impressions. However, fresh ½d., 1d., and 2d. plates have been made, uniform in size, and containing the same number of impressions. These, being the values most largely used, will be the first put to press, but I believe the Hoe press requires four plates to be used at once in order to produce anything like the quantity that can

be turned out by the Napier double-platen machine for electroplate or surface printing. Whether the requisite four plates of each value are available or not I am at present unaware, but if not it seems doubtful if any work can be done at all.

* * *

Queensland. PUBLICITY has been given to a statement that the dies of the obsolete Queensland stamps have been destroyed. I presume the term "dies" includes the steel plates of the Perkins Bacon series. If this is the case, we can congratulate ourselves upon the fact that there will be no further reprints made. Very few, certainly, were struck, but some of these are to be found in collections, and being on the original "truncated star" paper, are somewhat dangerous imitations of the originals.

Proofs of the new One Shilling stamp have been seen. The design is somewhat similar to that of the current 2½d., having a profile in a circle on white ground, the word "Queensland" above, and "Shilling" below. Before and after the name there is the denomination "1s.," and the figure "1" without "s" precedes and follows the word "shilling." The colour of the proofs is a light mauve.

* * *

South Australia. PREPARATIONS are being made for the Postal Union changes of colour. It is not intended to print the current small ½d. in green, but the new type will be issued in the required colour. The plate for this stamp has been ready for some time, but the issue was withheld until a supply could be printed in the new colour. The design is said to be a representation of the General Post Office, Adelaide, and the size is that of the current 1d. stamp. This latter value will be changed to red or rose, and the 2½d. to deep blue. It is intended to exhaust the present stock in the existing colours before issuing the new stamps.

* * *

Victoria. HERE also the colour changes are in course of preparation. The adoption of the Postal Union colour scheme will necessitate changes in the 1½d. (green), 6d. (blue), and 9d. (rose), otherwise some confusion may result from the similarity of colours.

* * *

A Stamp Engraver. MR. A. E. COUSINS, who engraved the dies for some of the New Zealand stamps, the first two issues of Tonga, the current Samoans, Cook Islands, etc., is now residing in Sydney, and I had the pleasure of an interview with him the other day. Mr. Cousins is a comparatively young man, and was for some time in partnership with Mr. Alfred Bock, the engraver of the Tasmanian St. George and Dragon stamps. The firm turned out the dies for the first issue of Tonga in 1886, and Mr. Cousins subsequently severed his connection with Mr. Bock and carried on the engraving business on his own account. He engraved the dies for the 1891 issue of Tonga, having been furnished with a copy of the arms of the kingdom embossed in colour and a portrait of King George I. as designs. The framing was his own drawing, and it must be admitted that the work is very creditable, the portrait being excellent, and the whole stamp effectively produced and well balanced in each case.

Mr. Cousins engraved the dies for the Cook Islands stamps of 1893. He produced a single die for the portrait of Queen Makea, and engraved the frame for each value separately. I saw a set of his progress proofs of this portrait, forty-five in number, showing the gradual growth of the head from a few outlines to the completed picture. The new issues are also from his burin. The material furnished him for making the design consisted of a large photograph of a misty-looking island and a very rough woodcut heading from a local newspaper, entitled "Te Torea," and representing a species of tern flying. But one die was engraved for this series, the values being produced by means of an overprint forme which prints the denominations in figures in each of the four angles.

The New Zealand stamps engraved by Mr. Cousins are the ½d., black, 2½d., blue (1891), 5d., grey-black, and the 1½d. letter card. He also recut some of De La Rue's dies of the 1882 issue—the 1d., 2d., 6d., and 8d.

* * *

Straits Settlements. IN the report of the Postmaster-General for 1898 there are some interesting items bearing upon matters philatelic. As evidencing the want of stamps of high values, it is stated that the postage on the heaviest letter packet posted in 1898 was \$32.64, which has since been exceeded by a packet carrying \$40.32 postage. If any such heavy packets are posted in the Protected States, it is no wonder that they want \$25 stamps.

The regulations under which post cards issued by private persons are admitted to international circulation have been taken advantage of very freely for the issue of pictorial souvenir and illustrated advertisement cards, and the postage on such is prepaid by means of adhesive stamps. Some of these cards are very artistically got up, with characteristic local views, but they are almost all of foreign manufacture. The Department had to stop persons issuing such cards bearing the Royal Arms.

Until the end of the year 1898 the postage on correspondence from the Protected Native States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, for places beyond the colony could only be prepaid by means of stamps of the Straits Settlements, those States having always been treated in their foreign postal relations as forming part of that colony. Mr. P. J. Nelson, Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs of Perak, acting on behalf of the Federated Malay States, made arrangements with the Straits Settlements Postal Department for the labels of the different States to be recognised as valid for prepayment of postage on correspondence for all parts of the world. The arrangement having been approved by the imperial and colonial authorities and by the Resident-General of the Native States, was brought into operation on the 1st January, 1899. The postal status of the States remains in other respects practically unchanged. A similar arrangement has been made for the recognition of the postage stamps of His Highness the Sultan of Johore. In bygone years Straits postage labels were used to prepay a considerable amount of correspondence emanating from the Philippine Islands and the whole of that from Siam, North Borneo, and Sarawak, but henceforth those labels will be used nowhere outside the colony. The value of postage stamps for international service supplied to the different Malay States during 1898 was as follows: Perak, \$6519; Selangor, \$5605; Negri Sembilan, \$1008; Pahang, \$1011; and Johore, \$290.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SURREY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SIR,—I desire to draw the attention of the readers of the *Monthly Journal* to what I believe to be the first attempt at the organisation of a County Philatelic Society. Hitherto philatelic effort has been directed to the formation of town societies, each of which drew a certain mixed proportion of its membership from the outside world. The Manchester, Birmingham, and other leading societies, though nominally town societies, have nevertheless a large following of outsiders on their rolls of membership. The Birmingham Society in particular has a very large membership all over the country and even abroad. All this is very well so far as it goes, but it is an open question whether the best attainable results are to be had under the *régime* of town societies, each competing for members in all other parts of the country.

There are some of us who think more philatelic enthusiasm may be generated by the establishment of County Societies, each of which shall thoroughly work its own sphere of influence, and refrain from poaching upon other preserves.

At present, however widespread the membership of a society, its meetings are always held in one particular town, so that members living in distant towns have little or no chance of joining in the meetings of the particular society which they may have chosen to join. Hence the meetings of our leading societies are noted to be composed of practically the same individuals meeting after meeting.

Now it seems to me that if you want to keep alive the interest of a widespread membership you must bring that membership, as a whole, into more active association than it is possible to do under such conditions. In order to keep members in constant touch, I therefore contend that town societies should confine their membership to their individual towns and suburbs, or that they should take up the work of county philatelic organisation with movable meetings, or meetings in each important town.

Let me take as an instance of what I would suggest my proposal for the philatelic organisation of the county of Surrey. The Surrey Philatelic Society has been inaugurated by a few enthusiastic collectors at Sutton who, foreseeing the possible growth of membership outside of their own town, very properly and very wisely anticipated its probable scope by calling it, not the Sutton Philatelic Society, but the Surrey Philatelic Society.

Being resident in Surrey, I was at once attracted by the county scope of the title, and forthwith began to hatch out some ideas for county organisation. My rough suggestions are briefly:—

1. That membership should be confined to those collectors who are, or have been, resident in the county of Surrey.
2. That regular meetings should be held in, say, four representative or central towns of the county.
3. That each of these towns should be made a centre with a local secretary.
4. That each town should arrange its own programme of meetings.
5. That the dates of the meetings should be fixed by the General Council for the year, or season.
6. That the meetings be held alternately in the different towns.
7. That the society be governed by a General Council of, say, twelve members; *i.e.* three members elected by and from the committee of each centre.

8. That each centre be worked by an executive committee elected by the members of that centre, the limits of the centre of residence to be defined for voting purposes, each member's card of membership to state to what centre he belongs.

9. The annual congress of members to be movable and to be determined at each annual meeting.

Such in brief are my suggestions for the general organisation of counties. The details are matters for discussion in committee.

It seems to me that county organisation allows more scope for genuine philatelic work than town societies. The alternation of meetings, the greater intermixture of philatelists of all persuasions, the necessarily broader views taken at such gatherings, and the relief from the monotony of attendance so noticeable in ordinary town meetings are, in my opinion, a few of the advantages that county organisation offers. In sports and pastimes county arrangements are, I believe, admittedly more generative of *esprit de corps* than those of the town. And so, I am sanguine enough to believe, it will prove in matters philatelic. If we can only get the philatelists in the various counties properly formed up into societies, and fairly started in friendly philatelic rivalry, there is no saying to what lengths we may not carry our philatelic enthusiasms.

At all events the experiment begun in Sutton is worth working out to its end in the county of Surrey. Let us put our shoulders to the work and see what we can do. To energetic enthusiasts most things are possible. If we can form, as I believe we can, a strong philatelic society in the county of Surrey, we may at no distant date undertake some of the work from which even the older societies now shrink so timorously. We may hold out a generous and helping hand to the beginner; we may train him in philatelic knowledge. We may undertake and carry out the successful compilation and publication of much-needed philatelic works, and in conjunction with other County Societies we may in the days to come do much to promote the interests of philately and help to free it from not a few of the growths that now menace the pursuit.

Yours, &c.,

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL,

President of the Surrey Philatelic Society.

CARISBROOKE, BIRDHURST RISE, CROYDON.

THE DUKE OF LEINSTER'S STAMP COLLECTION.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you that a large portion of the Duke of Leinster's Stamp Collection is now arranged, and on view in the Central Hall of the Science and Art Museum in this city.

The countries exhibited are those which, through the generosity either of their Governments or private collectors, have had the issues subsequent to 1880 added, and are consequently more or less complete. These are Canada, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Malta, Gibraltar, Western Australia, India, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Austria, Baden, Bremen, France, Holland, Hamburg, Hanover, Italy, Denmark, Thurn and Taxis, German Confederation, and Germany.

The exhibit is contained in a case of upright sliding panels, each panel holding two sheets of stamps, placed back to back, and protected by glass. When closed the case is light-tight.

Owing to the Duke's collection containing only stamps issued prior to 1880, Colonel Plunkett, Director of the Museum, forwarded a request to the Governments of all stamp-issuing countries for sets of the current and any

obsolete issues procurable. This appeal has been most generously responded to. The Governments of India, France, Italy, Denmark, Holland, Austria, Russia, and Japan have forwarded valuable collections of both obsolete and current issues, and several of them have added proofs and Government reprints of stamps long out of issue. Complete unused sets of the current issues have already been received from almost every one of the British colonies and from the following countries: Argentine Republic, Hungary, Hayti, Egypt, Soudan, Greece, Liberia, Mexico, Montenegro, Servia, Siam, Switzerland, and Roumania. Many other consignments will, I am sure, arrive in due course.

The notices which you were good enough to insert in your *Journal* have also brought many offers of help and donations from collectors, and on behalf of the Museum I have to thank the following gentlemen for stamps forwarded for the collection:—

T. W. Hall, over 600 stamps of various South American States; Major E. B. Evans, stamps of Mauritius; J. C. Ph. V. Kinschot, pairs of the first issue of Holland; J. N. Mostyn, Brazil; Colonel Plunkett, Argentine; T. W. Jenkins, unused West Australian, Cape, and Transvaal; J. W. Dorman, a valuable lot of early British Guiana; Wm. Haddow, forged rs., Plate 5, used with a 3d. on original telegram; Rev. Wm. Bell, South Australia and Tasmania; W. M. K. Connolly, a fine lot of early West Australian. Mr. Wm. Brown has presented a copy of his *British Empire Stamp Album*, which I have used for colonial marginal references, and, by the kind permission of Mr. Westoby, I have added to the European countries many interesting notes from his *Adhesive Stamps of Europe*, so as to render the exhibit useful to others than advanced collectors, as well as attractive to the general public.

The collection has aroused a great deal of interest amongst philatelists here, and will, I am certain, be the means of bringing them more into touch with each other. At present there is neither a Philatelic Society nor a good dealer's shop in this city; but I hope to see both of these wants filled before next season.

A second case, similar to the present one, will soon be ready. These two cases will be kept filled and permanently exhibited, changes being made in the stamps on view when considered advisable. Each case will be capable of holding between 3000 and 4000 stamps.

I trust that any of your readers who may visit Dublin will make a point of seeing the Museum and the Duke's collection. If every visitor will only aid by filling in a blank or two from his duplicates, the toll will not be felt, and the result will be extremely satisfactory. Apologising for the length of this communication,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. R. LANE JOYNT.

DUBLIN, June, 1899.

SIR,—A great deal has been written on the subject of approval consignments of stamps sent to India by post being charged customs duty on the full value, but we venture to think our experience in one particular case puts in the shade anything else yet recorded.

On October 27th, 1898, we sent a small book of stamps, value £22 12s. 8d., by registered letter addressed to a collector in India. The letter was opened in India by the customs officers, and our customer was informed he could have it on payment of 17 rupees (£1 2s. 8d.) for duty.

He declined to pay unless he could first see the contents of the letter, whereupon he was told that he would have to sign the receipt for the letter before he could be allowed to

inspect its contents. This he did, and after examination, finding he would not be likely to buy enough to justify payment of duty on all, he refused to pay, and handed the letter and contents intact back to the postman.

Some time subsequently our customer, to his surprise, received a letter from the postal authorities informing him that as he had signed the receipt, it was an acknowledgment of taking delivery of the cover, and that he must pay the £1 2s. 8d. duty, or they would proceed against him for it and stop all his letters until it was paid! The local postmaster advised him to pay under protest, and leave the cover and contents with him, to be forwarded to the Postmaster-General. This was done, but no further communication was received by our customer up to the time of his leaving India in March. We then took the matter up, and wrote three times to the Postmaster-General of Bengal. The only replies we got were, first, a formal acknowledgment of receipt of our letter; and second, a request for an exact copy of the receipt we obtained for the registered letter!

Finally, on May 27th, exactly seven months after the letter left here, the book was returned to the addressee, who was then in England, and who at once sent it on to us.

The duty paid under protest has not been repaid, notwithstanding the fact that the stamps never left the custody of the Post Office whilst in India and no delivery took place.

The foregoing is a plain statement of facts, and needs no comment from us.

We no longer send approval consignments to India, except to customers who agree in writing to take all risks and to pay any duty that may be demanded.

Yours faithfully,

WHITFIELD KING & CO.

IPSWICH, June 30th, 1899.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. O'F.—We do not know the 40 c. of Monaco in *black*, but possibly your specimen is a very deep impression in *indigo*, on paper of very pale tint.

A. E. S.—The stamps you mention have been described in the *Journal* within the last month or two, and we have now noted the fact that the surcharge on the 8 c. is in *deep green*, not *black*.

C. W. & Co.—We have already chronicled the Cape of Good Hope post cards, 1d. on 1½d. of 1890, with top line added in *black*, and 1d. on 1½d. of 1896. We now add the variety which you have kindly sent us.

F. E. W.—New Zealand. Nearly all the stamps given in the Catalogue as perf. 11½ also exist perf. 12 × 11½, or perf. 12, the machines not being quite regular throughout. A note to this effect will be added in the next edition of the Catalogue. Your St. Vincent is no doubt a discoloured copy of No. 50; for description of the watermark see *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*.

G. E. B.—We answered a question as to the "Postal Service" stamps in our last number.

A. G. C.—1. Your "Tanger-Fez" stamp is in Part III. of the Catalogue, among the Morocco labels. 2. Your French stamp should be one of the provisionals employed in one of the French colonies, but we cannot find any record of a "30" on 40 c. Perhaps the surcharge is bogus. 3. The Orange Free State 1d. *imperf.* is unknown to us; probably it has been clipped.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRAZIL.

1898. Alteration of prices.

No. 186.	20 r., in black, on No. 434	s. d.	0 2
„	187. 50 r., in blue „ 436	0 3	
„	193. 500 r. „ „ 415	3 0	

The stamps of this issue can be supplied at reduced prices, in sets as follows :—

20 r. on 10 r., 50 r. on 20 r., 100 r. on 50 r., green, 200 r. on 100 r., 300 r. on 200 r., 500 r., in black, on 300 r., rose. Set of 6 . . .	3 6
500 r., in blue, on 300 r., rose, 700 r. on 500 r., green, 700 r. on 500 r., orange, 1000 r. on 700 r., orange, 2000 r. on 1000 r., orange, 2000 r. on 1000 r., brown. Set of 6 . . .	12 9

New Provisionals.

January, 1899.

200 r., in black, on 100 r., mauve, 200 r., in blue, on 100 r., mauve, 1000 r., in red, on 700 r., ultramarine. Set of 3 . . .	4 0
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June, 1899.

On "Southern Cross" type.

Surcharged with date and new value in two lines, in magenta.

50 r. on 20 r., green . . .	0 2
100 r. on 50 r. „ . . .	0 3
300 r. on 200 r., violet . . .	0 8
500 r. on 300 r., grey-blue . . .	1 0
500 r. on 300 r., purple-blue . . .	1 0
700 r. on 500 r., olive-buff . . .	1 4
1000 r. on 700 r., brown . . .	2 0
2000 r. on 1000 r., olive-yellow . . .	4 0
Set of 8 . . .	8 6

BRITISH GUIANA.

1899. Provisional.

2 c. on 5 c., brown and grey . . .	0 2
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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1898-99. Newest shades.

½d., 2d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. Set of 8 . . .	3 6
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COCHIN.

1898. Inscribed "Cochin An.hal."

3 pies, blue . . .	0 1
½ puttan, green . . .	0 2
1 „ pink . . .	0 3
2 puttans, purple . . .	0 5

DUTTIA.

1899. Rouletted horizontally only, in black.

½ a., black on green . . .	0 1
1 a. „ white . . .	0 2
2 a. „ yellow . . .	0 4
4 a. „ red . . .	0 8
Set of 4 . . .	1 0

ECUADOR.

1899. Type 30. Surcharged in black.

1 c. on 2 c., orange . . .	0 2
5 c. on 10 c., brown . . .	0 4

1899. Permanent issue. Centre in black.

1 c., mauve (Kergas Torres) . . .	0 1
2 c., lilac (Leon Calderon) . . .	0 2
5 c., carmine (Montalvo) . . .	0 3
10 c., violet (Mejia) . . .	0 6
50 c., lake (Carbo) . . .	2 0

Official Stamps.

1898. Fiscal Stamps. Type F. 3. Surcharged as Type O. 5.

5 c., in green, on 50 c., lilac . . .	0 6
5 c., in black, on 50 c. „ . . .	0 6
5 c., in red, on 50 c. „ . . .	0 6
10 c., in black, on 20 s., orange . . .	1 9
20 c. „ 50 s., green . . .	3 0
20 c., in red, on 50 s., green . . .	3 0
Set of 6 . . .	7 6

FARIDKOT.

8 a., aniline mauve . . .	1 6
1 r., carmine and green . . .	2 6

GOLD COAST.

1898. Current issue.

½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., and 2s. Set of 6 . . .	4 0
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The 1s. of this issue has not yet appeared, although catalogued.

HAWAII.

1899. Change of colour.

1 c., green . . .	0 1
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HONDURAS.

1896. Type 18.

1 c., blue, to 1 peso, sepia. Set of 8 . . .	6 0
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JAPAN.

1899. Post Card.

1½ sen, blue . . .	0 2
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MAURITIUS.

1899. Provisionals.

6 c., in red, on 18 c., green and ultramarine . . .	0 3
15 c., in blue, on 36 c., orange and ultramarine . . .	0 6

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1899. Duke of York.

5 c., blue . . .	0 4
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SANTANDER.

1899. New type.

5 c., black on pink . . .	0 4
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SERVIA.

1890. Reminders.

5 para to 25 para. Set of 5 . . .	0 6
5 para to 50 para „ 6 . . .	1 0
5 para to 1 dinar „ 7 . . .	2 6

SIRMOOR.

1899. Type 3.

3 a., green . . .	0 5
4 a., dark green . . .	0 6
8 a., blue . . .	1 0
1 r., scarlet . . .	2 0

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

1887-90.

£5, deep green, used . . .	15 0
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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1899. Type 35.

3 c., brown . . .	0 2
£5, ochre and carmine . . .	17 6

TRINIDAD.

1896.

6d., lilac and black, used . . .	0 3
1s., green and brown „ . . .	0 4
5s. „ „ „ . . .	4 0
10s. „ ultramarine „ . . .	8 6

VENEZUELA.

1899. New types.

5 c., green . . .	0 2
10 c., red . . .	0 3
25 c., blue . . .	0 6
1 bol., green . . .	1 8
2 „ yellow . . .	3 0

Registration Stamp.

25 c., yellow-brown . . .	0 6
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VICTORIA.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

Colours changed.

½d., yellow-green and carmine . . .	0 1
1d. „ „ . . .	0 2
2d. „ „ . . .	0 4
4d. „ „ . . .	0 6
5d. „ „ . . .	0 8
2s. „ „ . . .	3 0
5s. „ „ . . .	7 6

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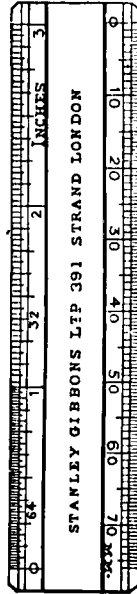
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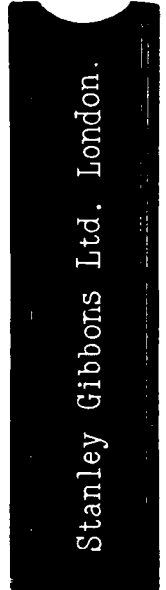
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. X.

AUGUST 31, 1899.

NO. 110.

EDITORIAL.

WE give on another page a report of a Special Meeting of the Philatelic Society of India, which was held for the purpose of examining and defacing the existing dies from which the stamps of the State of Poonch have been produced since 1880, as well as the obliterating die that has been used of late years for cancelling those stamps. The gradual absorption

of the State Post Offices by the Imperial Postal Department of India, is greatly facilitating the task of those who collect and study the stamps of those States, and when the absorption is followed by the destruction of the dies and plates, as was the case in Kashmir, and has now happened in Poonch, collectors may be expected to turn their attention to the stamps with greater confidence, all fear of reprinting being at an end. Thanks to the exertions of some of the members of the Philatelic Society of India, Captain Godfrey, Mr. D. P. Masson, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, and others, light is at last being thrown upon many of the more complicated problems of Indian philately, and in a few years' time we hope to see most of the difficulties satisfactorily settled, and the very numerous points of interest connected with some of the most curious stamps that our albums contain set forth in such a manner as to attract the attention which they undoubtedly deserve. In the course of this the catalogues will probably undergo a considerable amount of modification; it will become possible, in some cases at all events, to classify the numberless varieties that exist in such a way as to show which are of real importance, and which of secondary, while some may be struck out altogether; and when the last of the State Post Offices has been taken over and research on the spot has shown the true character of its stamps, we may hope to see these neglected issues—or those of them that are worthy of it—assume their proper place in philately.

It is to Captain Godfrey that we owe the de-

facings of the dies and plates of Kashmir, though not, unfortunately, until a vast amount of rubbish had been printed from them. It is only fair, however, to state that the very great majority of these fancy impressions were struck before the stamps of the State became obsolete, and while it was in the power of the native officials to print any stamps they pleased, and to make these stamps available for postage if they thought fit; indeed, we do not know for certain that any printing of stamps took place after the State Post Office was closed, and it is quite certain that the dies and plates were secured and defaced as soon as such could be done. In the case of Poonch the same thing has now taken place, and we are very glad to be able to assure our readers that the same careful research which enabled Mr. Masson to add so much to our knowledge of the history of the stamps of Kashmir, is being extended to the issues of Poonch also. The latter State is within the borders of Kashmir, and thus under the eye of Captain Godfrey. Mr. Masson has likewise turned his attention to Poonch, and not without good results. When these two States have been pretty thoroughly dealt with, our friends in India will, we trust, take up some of the others; and we can only hope that the interest awakened will not incite too many of the smaller States to start Post Offices and stamps of their own.

* * *

Stamps of the British Isles.

THIS great work,* upon which the late Mr. Hastings Wright and Mr. A. B. Creeke, jun., were engaged for some years before the death of the former, and which has since been completed by the latter, has just been published by the London Philatelic Society, and the few copies available for sale to philatelists who are not members of that Society will probably have been almost all taken up before these lines are in print. The book is not one to

* *A History of the Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles, available for Postal and Telegraph Purposes.* Compiled from official sources by HASTINGS E. WRIGHT and A. B. CREEKE, jun. Published by the Philatelic Society, London, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

which any sort of justice can be done in a review of ordinary length, and it must be sufficient for us to state that it contains a vast mass of information upon every point connected with the production and issue of every adhesive stamp available for postal and telegraph use that has been employed in this country. It is, of course, possible to find an opening for criticism, but if there is fault to be found we think that it will be rather with the arrangement of the matter which the book contains than with the nature of that matter. We confess that in our opinion the arrangement, in strict order of values under the various sections into which the book is divided, is not quite the best that could have been adopted, but the work is undoubtedly a book of reference of the very highest value, and will always be a monument to the patient and careful research of its compilers, and we greatly regret that only one of them survives to see the result of their joint labours.

We must not forget to add that the thanks of philatelists are also due to the heads of the Inland Revenue Department, and especially to Mr. J. S. Purcell, C.B., Controller of Stamps, for the opportunities that were afforded for a thorough search among the official sources of information at Somerset House; the interesting details and the ample statistics thus obtained being the most prominent features of a book that will be invaluable to every student of the postage stamps of our country.

* * *

We give in this number a full report of the proceedings in connection with a Petition for the Winding-up of the Firm of H. Hilckes & Co., Limited. The report is worthy of careful perusal, and needs no comment from us.

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.—It was discovered some little time back that an inverted specimen existed on some of the sheets of the old 1d., brown, "DRAFT" stamp, a strip of three having, if we remember right, been found with the centre stamp upside down. Mr. A. B. Creeke now kindly gives us the following information:—

"I find that the inverted stamp is the eleventh in the fifth horizontal row, on a plate which was registered on the

11th October, 1853. The next registration of a plate of this stamp is on the 20th October, 1853, but there are no plate numbers, printed or manuscript, on either of the impressions, so I cannot tell positively whether or not the impression on the 20th is a re-registration of the plate approved on the 11th. There is nothing in the endorsed certificates to show that this was so; and, from a cursory examination of the two sheets, they do not appear to have been printed from the same plate, as there are slight variations in the relative positions of the stamps, which show on one but not on the other."

We gather that it is possible that the inverted block, in the plate registered on the 11th October, was put right, and the corrected plate registered on the 20th.

British Bechuanaland.—We have been shown a specimen of the surcharged 2d. of Great Britain, with the first letter of "BECHUANALAND" so broken as closely to resemble a rather square-shaped letter "c." We mention this because it was sent to us as an *error*, which is not the case.

British Guiana.—In the report of one of the meetings of the London Philatelic Society, published in our number for June, the following paragraph appeared:—

"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."

We did not make any special mention of this discovery in our "New Issues and Varieties," because we have never looked upon bisected stamps as of any very great interest; but we have since received a letter from Mr. F. Gregory, a prominent member of the Philatelic Society of Barbados, from which it appears that some fifty or sixty copies at least of these curiosities have turned up, all, as far as he could ascertain, in one office, and that he regards the few copies that he has seen with very great suspicion. There is an "embarrassment of riches" in the way of varieties, for in addition to the halves of 4 c. there are halves of 2 c. and 8 c., and thirds of 12 c.!

Mr. Gregory is of opinion that a few genuine fragments have been discovered, and that this has led to the manufacture of others. He has been able to examine six copies in all; not one of these was on an entire envelope, and in every case the portion of the envelope where a stamp is more ordinarily placed was missing. The dated postmarks ranged from 1868 to 1872, and one of those mentioned above was used in 1879, indicating that these provisionals were used from time to time during eleven years, and yet they are only heard of twenty to thirty years later! Four of the copies he examined appeared from the date stamps to have been used in New Amsterdam, but the obliteration was "A03," the mark of Georgetown; on the other hand, a fifth copy which, according to the date marks, only passed from one district to another in Georgetown, had the stamp obliterated with the "A04" mark of New Amsterdam. Again, a bisected 4 c., doing duty presumably in the absence of 2 c. stamps, appears on a letter posted in New Amsterdam on August 28, 1868; only five days later a bisected 2 c. appears to have franked a letter from the same place to Georgetown!

We hear that prices which we should consider extravagant even if the things are genuine have been given for some of these curiosities by collectors in British Guiana itself; we can only suggest to our readers that they would do well to receive anything of this kind with extreme caution.

British Honduras.—A correspondent tells us that the current 5 c., 25 c., and 50 c. stamps have been surcharged with the word "REVENUE," in small capitals, in

black. We are not surprised to learn that these stamps nevertheless pass, or can be passed, for postage—in fact, our correspondent's letter is franked with one of the 5 c.

Fiscal used postally. 5 c., ultramarine; black surcharge.

Canada.—A correspondent kindly sends us a copy of a circular, according to which "the unissued remnant of 3 c. stamps" was to be converted into 2 c. stamps and issued about the 20th of last month. After this remnant sale is over the 2 c. stamps are to appear in red. Mr. Mulock is determined to make up somehow any deficit that may arise from the introduction of Imperial Penny Postage.

We have since received from Mr. D. A. King specimens of the surcharged 3 c. stamps, the overprint consisting of a large figure "2" and the word "CENTS" in fancy *sans-serif* capitals, graduated so that the feet of the letters are in a horizontal line, and the tops form a curve. The impression is across the lower part of the stamp. We have also received the 5 c. with numerals in the lower corners.

Adhesives. 2 c., in black, on 3 c., red.
5 c., blue; figures in lower corners.

We are glad to learn that there is no likelihood of the surcharged stamps being "cornered," as it appears that there are some 9,000,000 of 3 c. stamps in stock, of which about 6,000,000 are of the four leaves type, and the rest have the numerals in the lower corners. The latter have been issued first, on July 28th, the plate for the overprint having been made to fit the sheets of that type, which are larger than those with the four leaves; the others will follow in due course, and then we trust that this working off of soiled remnants will cease.

Cape of Good Hope.—The pictorial card has been introduced here, as in other colonies, for the purpose of advertising the local resources. We have received the 1d. card of 1898 with a portion of the address side occupied by a small picture, lithographed in black; there are six varieties of the views. The card has the stamp of 1882, but the inscriptions are those of the Postal Union cards, not those shown in Type 2, the stamp and formula being in *carmine*, as described last year.

Cook Islands.—We have received the 1d. stamp of 1894, overprinted "ONE—HALF—PENNY" in three lines, in black.

Adhesive. ½d. on 1d., blue.

India.—We have received a copy of the 2 a. 6 p. envelope of 1893 with the value altered by means of a surcharge consisting of the words "ONE" across the top of the stamp and "ANNA" across the bottom, in *sans-serif* capitals.

Envelope. 1 a., in black, on 2 a. 6 p., orange.

Faridkot.—We are shown a specimen of the current 1 rupee of India, surcharged for use here, with the top of the "E" of "STATE" broken so as to form the usual impossible inverted and reversed "F."

Gwalior.—We have received the new 3 pies stamp, with the current type of surcharge, in black, the native inscription measuring 15 mm.

Adhesive. 3 pies, carmine.

Puttiala.—We have been shown the 1 a. and 2 a. *Service* stamps with the "PATIALA" surcharge. We cannot guarantee the genuineness of the overprint upon the specimens we have seen, but it is very probable that these two values exist.

Rhopal.—We have received the ½ a. rectangular stamp, printed in black from what appears to be a poor transfer from the stone of 1891 (Nos. 133 and 134 in the Catalogue). All the varieties are lettered "NWA" as before, but the letter "R" of that word is very defective in most cases, and No. 8 on the sheet, which showed the error "SAH" in the earlier

edition, now appears to be inscribed "NWASHAHJAHN." No. 23 has "SHH" for "SHAH." We may add that No. 161 in the Catalogue is also from a fresh transfer of Type 11, and that we have received impressions with the embossing.

Adhesives. ½ a., black; "NWAB."
½ a. "NWASHAHJAHN."
½ a. "SHH."

Bundi.—We regret to state that we have received another fresh drawing of the 1 anna stamp. The design is drawn rather smaller than before, a vertical row of eight stamps being about half an inch shorter than a similar row of the previous edition. We have only seen some fragments of sheets, but we gather that there were fifteen vertical rows as usual.

Adhesive. 1 a., red on white laid; redrawn.

Dullia.—Our publishers have received a further supply of the ½ anna stamps in the new setting, and we find that we were right in supposing that the sheets consist of two horizontal rows of eight stamps, with notched rule all around the block and between the rows.

Hyderabad.—Referring to what we stated in June on the subject of the 1 anna oblong stamps, printed in *vermilion* and in *ultramarine*, a correspondent has kindly sent us specimens of the latter on portions of envelopes which they appear to have franked through the post. One of the envelopes shown us bears a postmark dated "1312," which would show that these stamps passed through the post in 1894 or 1895.

Malta.—We are shown the current ½d. and 1d. stamps surcharged "Revenue," in black, and we are told that the 4d. and 1s. have been similarly overprinted. We mention these in case they should turn up later "postally used," or apparently so. We gather that it is not intended that they shall be available for both purposes.

Mauritius.—*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the 8 c. card of 1897 has been converted into a 6 c. card by means of a surcharge in black.

Post Card. 6 c. on 8 c., rose on buff.

New South Wales.—*The Australian Ph.* states that the Registration envelopes have the flap on the address side. The size is not stated, but probably both sizes exist in the same form.

Reg. Env. 3d., rose; new shape.

New Zealand.—We are indebted to two correspondents for specimens of the 2½d., Type 27, locally printed, and we are informed that local impressions of the 5d., 6d., 8d., 2s., and 5s. have also been made, and may be expected to appear shortly. The 2½d. is in a distinctly different shade of blue. It is on an inferior paper, resembling that with the N Z and Star, but we cannot find any watermark in it, and the perforation is 11. The impression, as might be expected, is not quite so good as that done in London.

Adhesive. 2½d., dull blue; perf. 11.

Great Barrier Island.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have sent us some detailed information on the subject of the Pigeon Post, for which we hope to find room in this number. Amongst other things, we learn that, the authorities at Wellington having objected to the use of the words "SPECIAL POST" on the stamps, the lower label on the second type has been overprinted with the word "Pigeon-gram," in black. We gave an illustration of this stamp in June, but we do not appear to have mentioned its colour.

Adhesives. 1s., greenish blue on azure; perf. 13.
1s. " " black surcharge.

Queensland.—We have received a new 1s. stamp, of similar design to that of the 5d., but with numerals in the four corners.

Adhesive. 1s., mauve; *wmk.* Crown and Q; *perf.* 13.

Sarawak.—A correspondent on the spot informs us that stamps of various values have run short out there and that provisional 2c. and 4c. were issued on July 1st. These were formed from the 12c. and 8c. of 1871, by a surcharge consisting of a numeral and the word "CENTS.," in black on red.

Adhesives. 2c., in black, on 12c., red on lilac-rose.
4c., in red, on 8c., blue on blue.

Straits Settlements.—*Negri Sembilan.*—The following addition to the list of surcharged stamps is taken from *Le C. de T.-P.* :—

Adhesive. 4c., in black, on 5c., lilac and ochre.

Uganda.—In reference to some remarks in our number for February last on the subject of stamps postmarked at Ankoli (or Ankole), Mr. C. E. Raynes sends us an extract from a letter which he has received from the Vice-Consul at that place. The letter is dated "Ankole, 27 May, 1899," and states as follows:—

"Ankole is a province or district of the Uganda Protectorate. There are several districts, each of which has its Post Office; they are Uganda, Usoga, Kavirondo, Man, Ankole, Unyoro, Toro, etc. I am in charge of Ankole.

"Ankole has been occupied and administered by Uganda Protectorate for some months. There has been a Post Office for some months, with regular mails to and from Kampala and coast."

This shows that the correspondent whose letter we quoted in February was mistaken in supposing that it was impossible that stamps could be genuinely used at Ankole; but we should suppose that the mails from that place are not very heavy, and so long as there are collectors who believe that a postmark increases the value of a stamp instead of destroying it, it is well to be careful in accepting unknown obliterations.

Zanzibar.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles an entire new series for this State, with the portrait of the present Sultan; the type is said to be the same, in other respects, as that of 1897, and the values and colours also remain unchanged. For list, see Nos. 58 to 72 in the Catalogue.

PART II.

Afghanistan.—We have been shown entire panes of Nos. 186 and 301 in the Catalogue, and find that they contain twelve types arranged in two vertical rows of six. Apparently more than one pane, or possibly the three stamps of that issue, are printed together on the sheet.

Argentine Republic.—A correspondent shows us specimens of the current 3c. and 5c. stamps, in brown and purple-brown respectively, which have passed through the post. We take them to be either chemical changelings or fancy impressions of some kind—probably the former.

We are also shown some curious specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. wrappers of 1892, cut apparently from sheets which should have gone into the waste-paper basket. One of them bears no less than four impressions of the stamp and inscription, two overlapping and the other two sideways!

Bolivia.—*Der Philatelist* reports that the 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., and 20c. of 1894 have now appeared with the "E.F. 1899" surcharge. But why not let them all come at once? 1899 may be over before the series is complete. We understand that the initials stand for "Ephemeral Federation."

Brazil.—All the obsolete stuff on hand seems to be going through the printing press in turn, with a view to its value being increased in more senses than one. The remainders of the "Southern Cross" stamps of 1890 have now been taken in hand, and are overprinted with the date "1899," and value below, "50 REIS," etc., in magenta. The following are stated to be the numbers to be thus dealt with:—

20 r., 125,000.	300 r. (two shades), 194,500.
50 r., 331,000.	500 r., 236,300.
200 r., 84,000.	700 r. (two shades), 264,900.
	1000 r., 714,500.

We have also received the 20 reis, of 1894 type, with the frame in yellow instead of orange.

Adhesives.

20 r., blue and yellow; <i>perf.</i> 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
50 r. on 20 r., green; <i>perf.</i> 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
100 r. on 50 r., pale green; <i>perf.</i> 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
300 r. on 200 r., violet " 11.
500 r. on 300 r., grey-blue " 13.
500 r. on 300 r., purple-blue " 14.
700 r. on 500 r., olive-buff " 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1000 r. on 700 r., bright brown; <i>perf.</i> 13.
1000 r. on 700 r., pale brown " 13.
2000 r. on 1000 r., olive-yellow " 11.

A correspondent shows us a curiosity formed by cutting out the black portion of a 200 reis stamp (presumably from a lightly-postmarked specimen) and pasting it over the blue portion of a 20 reis, which was then duly used for 200 reis—an ingenious fraud, for which the 1894 issue of Brazil certainly affords an opening. The same correspondent sends us a 200 reis, green, fiscal stamp of Pernambuco, which he tells us he used for postage on a letter to England, and of which he has seen several copies similarly used. He adds that he has tried in vain, in Brazil, to obtain the 100 r. and 1000 r. with the word "REIS" at each side of the figures. Can any of our readers tell us if these really exist and have been issued?

We are shown a copy of the 100 reis envelope, Type 3, in rose on wove paper, with the centre inverted. It is obliterated "21 DEZ. 95," but has not been used.

The Ph. J. of G. B. states that the 200 reis Letter Card, of the type we think which we described in October last, has appeared *perf.* 5 instead of 11.

Corœa.—We have received a set of stamps of the design of 1895, but apparently (we have not the earlier edition before us) much better printed, and certainly with a different perforation.

Adhesives.

5 spoon, green; <i>perf.</i> 13.
10 " indigo " 12.
25 " lake " 12.
50 " mauve " 13.

Crœte.—We have seen another copy of the label with figures "2" in the corners, which we described last month, the colour of which is a greenish black. The value is indicated, we understand, by the word "METALLIK" at the foot of the design.

France.—*The L. P.* states that the "10c. is now printed in carmine to conform to the Postal Union regulations." *Adhesive.* 10c., carmine.

Colonies.—We copy the following from one of our contemporaries:—"Mr. W. Thorne possesses a pair of the 1870, 10c., bistre, one stamp of which is *l'île-bêche*." But why not complete the information by telling us which of the two stamps is thus afflicted?

Mayotte.—*Le C. de T.-P.* states that this colony has had a 5 francs value added to the set of the current colonial type. The name, we suppose, is in blue, but this is not stated.

Adhesive. 5 fr., lilac on pale lilac.

Hawaii.—*Le T.-P.* tells us that two high values, 50c., violet, and 1 dollar, blue, are to be added to the current set but does not describe the designs.

Hayti.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. of the current type (Type 7, we suppose) have appeared in the Postal Union colours, also that the colour of the 3 c. has been altered.

Adhesives. 1 c., green.
2 c., red.
5 c., blue.

There has recently been published in *Le Timbre-Poste* a most interesting article, to which we hope to refer more fully in a future number, on the subject of the stamps of the first issue of Hayti, and the conclusion arrived at is that the varieties perf. 16 (15½) and 14 are lithographed forgeries, made and successfully employed to defraud the Haytian Post Office. If any of our readers have any information to give upon this point we shall be very glad to receive it.

Holland.—Mr. Gordon Smith tells us that the Rev. J. A. Dunbar-Dunbar has discovered the 12½ c. and 25 c., of the 1872-88 issue, perf. 14, "large holes." This perforation is known on the stamps of some of the Dutch colonies, but has not before been chronicled on any of those of the mother country. It is probable that the first edition of these two values was thus perforated.

We have received an entire new set of adhesives and post cards, which were issued, we are told, on the 1st inst. The values up to 2½ c. inclusive are of oblong shape, with numerals in a transverse oval in the centre, "NEDERLAND" above, and value, "½ CENT," etc., below. The higher values have a portrait of the Queen in an oval, as upon the 1 gulden stamp, but up to 50 c. inclusive are of ordinary size, and have the Arms of Holland in the upper spandrels, "NEDERLAND" at foot, and value, "3 Cr.," etc. in the lower corners. The 22½ c., 25 c., and 50 c. are in two colours, the centre in the first colour given in the list. The 2½ and 5 gulden are identical in design with the 1 gulden of last year. The values up to 50 c. are perf. 12½, and the two higher are perf. 11. The post cards bear stamps of the designs of the corresponding adhesives at the right, Arms at the left, and the inscriptions of Types 6, 9, and 10 in the Catalogue.

Adhesives.
½ c., mauve.
1 c., red.
2 c., pale brown.
2½ c., deep green.
3 c., orange.
5 c., rose.
7½ c., deep brown.
10 c., grey-lilac.
12½ c., blue.
15 c., light brown.
20 c., yellow-green.
22½ c., olive-green and brown.
25 c., ultramarine and rose.
50 c., brown-red and silver.
2½ gl., dull lilac.
5 gl., claret.

Post Cards.
2½ c., deep green, on pale green.
2½ + 2½ c. " " "
5 c., rose on pale rose. "
5 + 5 c. " " "

Curaçao.—The following additions have to be made to the list given under Issue IV., in Mr. Gordon Smith's paper, in our June number, on the authority of Mr. H. Becking and Mr. Dunbar-Dunbar:—

5 c., carmine; perf. 11½ × 17.
25 c., orange " " "
50 c., purple " " and 12½ × 12.

Honduras.—*Der Philatelist* chronicles the 5 c. and 10 c. of the Locomotive type, overprinted with the word "PERMIFASE," in black or in purple. But we are not aware that these stamps have ever been superseded, and in that case a rehabilitating surcharge seems quite unnecessary.

Italy.—*San Marino.*—We have received the 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c. stamps in new colours, and *The L. P.* adds that the other values have undergone changes also. The following is the full list given, but some of the colours seem to be approximately the same as before:—

Adhesives.

2 c., cherry.	30 c., yellow.
5 c., deep green.	40 c., brown.
10 c., carmine.	45 c., grass-green.
20 c., violet.	65 c., carmine.
25 c., dark blue.	2 lire, brown and yellow.

5 lire, brown and green.

Eritrea.—Messrs. A. Smith & Son's *Monthly Circular* chronicles the current 1 c. and 2 c. of Italy surcharged "Colonia Eritrea," in black.

Adhesives. 1 c., brown.
2 c., red.

Morocco.—*Saffi and Morocco.*—*Le T.-P.* chronicles a series of labels of an interesting design, with a sea view in the centre and Crowing Cocks in the corners. Whether this is a Rooster Post (like the Pigeon Post elsewhere), or whether the birds indicate that the service is of French origin, we are not told. The figures of values are in black on all, and the perforation is 11½.

Adhesives.
5 c., yellow-green.
10 c., blue-green.
20 c., pale blue.
25 c., lilac.
50 c., rose.
75 c., bistre.
1 peseta, claret.

Nicaragua.—According to *The Philatelic Monthly and World* this Republic has entered into a contract with a certain Dr. Maximo Asenjo, which will ensure a supply of new issues on the Seebeck system for the next ten years. The following are said to be the terms of the agreement:—

"It is made for a term of ten years, during which the Doctor agrees to furnish stamps without cost to the number of 3,400,000 every year. There are to be thirteen postage stamps, from 1 c. to 5 p.; ten official stamps, from 1 c. to 5 p.; seven postage due stamps, from 1 c. to 50 c.; and eight telegraph stamps, from 10 c. to 3 pesos; also cards, 2, 4, 6, 12 c.; stamped envelopes, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 c.; and bands, 2, 4 c.

"The Government is to supply the design, and the workmanship must be of the best quality. The 3 c., 6 c., and 15 c. stamps must be in the Postal Union colours. Each year 1000 stamps will be issued to commemorate some historical event, and they shall be current for one day only.

"Each year the Doctor is to receive 50,000 complete sets of all varieties cancelled. This contract may be transferred to any other person or company, and it is said that these stamps will probably be made in Germany. The contract is dated May 11, 1899."

We gather that 6 c. of Nicaragua make a penny.

Persia.—*Mekel's Weekly* states that the varieties of 1886 surcharges, which we noted in March and May, "should be described as unauthorised and unofficial." Our contemporary adds that "they were chronicled at the time of their appearance and afterwards turned down." Some of them seemed to have turned up again. What are they?

Roumania.—*The L. P.* states that the 10 bani has appeared in a new colour, in addition to the values noted last month.

Adhesive. 10 b., red; perf. (7).

Spain.—*Cuba.*—In an article in the *Weekly Stamp News*, on the subject of the Cuban stamps of 1898 and earlier surcharged with values in cents, we find that the 5 c. on 1 c., olive-grey, of 1898, is not mentioned, and we may hope that this can be struck out of the list. The 3 c. on 4 mil. and on 8 mil. of 1896 had not been met with by the writer of the article, but it is possible that they exist. On the other hand we have to add:—

3 c., in black, on 1 mil., chestnut (1898).
5 c. " " ½ " green (1896).
5 c. " " 1 " chestnut (1898).
10 c., in red, on 1 c., purple (1898).

Besides a few inverted and other abnormal impressions, varieties in the type of the figures, etc.

United States.—*Porto Rico.*—The *Monthly Circular* states that the 1 c. U.S. card has had the name "PORTO RICO" impressed upon it, in black.

Post Card. 1 c., black on buff.

Uruguay.—In addition to the 5 c. in a new colour, which we noted in June, we have now received what appears to be a re-issue of the 1 c. of 1890, in green, the 2 c. of the same date, in orange, and the 10 c. of 1897, in reddish lilac.

Adhesives. 1 c., Type 35, deep green; new shade (?).
2 c. " 36, orange.
10 c. " 69, red-lilac.

We have also received a copy of an official notice on the subject of these stamps, from which we gather that they were issued on July 1st, and that during ninety days from that date stamps of those values of other issues can be exchanged for the new stamps, and that after the ninety days all other 1 c., 2 c., and 10 c. stamps will cease to be of any postal value.

In reference to a note which we published so long ago as August, 1896, on the subject of one of the stamps of 1895 with inverted centre, a correspondent kindly informs us that he has seen the variety alluded to, and that it is the 25 c. (not the 20 c.), No. 222 in the current Catalogue.

HILCKES (HARRY) & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Petition presented, July 4, by J. J. LANE, Ponsmere, Woodberry Down, Stamford Hill, and W. B. KIRKPATRICK, Closeburn, Richmond Park, Bournemouth, assessor and collector of income-tax for Bournemouth (debenture-holders in said Company). Hearing, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C., July 19. Holder & Wood, 40, Cheapside, E.C., sols.

Before Mr. JUSTICE WRIGHT.

Transcript from the shorthand notes of Mr. S. Chapple, 101, Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.

Mr. Eustace Smith: If your Lordship please, this is a creditors' petition for winding up the Company.

Mr. Buckmaster: I appear for the Company in this case, and I ask for the petition to stand over under these circumstances: There are two petitioning creditors, one of whom, on the face of the petition, admits that there are cross accounts between himself and the Company, and the other alleges that he is a creditor in respect of transactions all of which are in dispute and all of which we desire to investigate.

Mr. Eustace Smith: My friend is quite mistaken. On the affidavits of which he has given us notice there is no dispute as to the petitioners' claim at all; that is, as to the judgment debt.

Mr. Buckmaster: If you say that, you cannot have read the affidavit.

Mr. Eustace Smith: My friend has given me notice of two affidavits, and there is no dispute as regards Lane's debt in either of those affidavits. If my friend has any further affidavit beyond the ones he has given us notice of, it may be another matter.

My Lord, there are two petitioners, as my friend has told your Lordship. One is John Joseph Lane, who holds

£200 first debentures and is entitled to £3500 second debentures, and is also a creditor for £758 12s. 5d., and of that debt £214 is due under a judgment. The other petitioner is William Boyd Kirkpatrick, who holds £300 first debentures, and is a creditor for interest due under the debentures. With regard to Kirkpatrick's debt the petition states, and this is not denied, that a balance is due to him, but he cannot tell how much, because he has applied to the Company and has been unable to get particulars of a contra account from them. The Company was incorporated in May, 1894, and the nominal capital was £5000 in shares of one pound each. Out of those shares £2000 worth have been issued to Henry Hilckes, the managing director of the Company. Since May, 1899, Mr. Hilckes has been the only director of the Company. I think under the articles of association Mr. Hilckes is the managing director for life, and he is at the present moment the sole director. The Company has issued—

Mr. Justice Wright: If your statement is correct you are entitled to your order, unless the Company show that you are not.

Mr. Eustace Smith: Yes, my Lord. Then there is one paragraph I should refer to. I do not know whether your Lordship has noticed paragraph 21 of the petition.

Mr. Justice Wright: Yes.

Mr. Eustace Smith: In paragraph 21 of the petition we state these facts:—"Henry Hilckes is carrying on the business in a most improper and dishonest manner. In particular it appears that he has received money from persons who applied for shares in the Company and kept such money, and refused to issue certificates for the shares." Then the names of the people are given for whom he has done that.

Mr. Justice Wright: How does this bear upon the matter before me?

Mr. Eustace Smith: The importance of this is that Hilckes has not thought fit to deny these allegations.

Mr. Justice Wright: On this petition I do not think it is relevant at all.

Mr. Smith: My case is that the petitioners are creditors and the Company is insolvent, and that I am entitled to an order.

Mr. Justice Wright: Yes.

Mr. E. Smith: My friend has given notice to read an affidavit of Hilckes. We have obtained a copy of that affidavit from him. In that affidavit Mr. Hilckes does not in any way deal with the allegations in the petition.

Mr. Justice Wright: How is this relevant? As far as I can see it is wholly irrelevant. If the statements in paragraph 21 were admitted you would be in no worse position. You would be entitled to your order.

Mr. Eustace Smith: Yes, my Lord, but on those facts a provisional liquidation was obtained.

Mr. Justice Wright: What have I got to do with paragraph 21? I do not understand it. If you are creditors for the amount you say, you are *prima facie* entitled to your order.

Mr. Smith: Yes, my Lord. Then my friend has given me notice—

Mr. Justice Wright: I am not calling on you. I do not know why you are going on now. If necessary I will call upon you.

Mr. Mears: I appear for a creditor for £800, and I am supporting the case put forward by Mr. Buckmaster.

Mr. —: I appear for Mr. Huehn, who is in Brazil; and I support—

Mr. Justice Wright: Are you supporting the petitioner?

Mr. —: I am with Mr. Buckmaster with regard to this.

Mr. Buckmaster: The claim on which this petition is

based is the claim of this man Lane. The other claim (Kirkpatrick's) is not a claim which the Court would consider if it stood alone, or would think that any order ought to be made. That claim is set out in paragraph 15.

Mr. Justice Wright: I do not see any allegation of how much they owe Kirkpatrick.

Mr. Buckmaster: No, not a word. They do not say what is owing. They say that a sum is due upon the debentures.

Mr. Justice Wright: You need not trouble about that.

Mr. Buckmaster: I wanted to clear the ground of that matter. Let me deal with the other man who puts his claim forward in this way. He says, I am entitled to a sum of money as arrears of interest upon certain debentures; secondly, I am entitled to the balance of a sum of money under a judgment debt due from you to me; and thirdly, I am entitled to certain debentures of the value of £3500, and it is on those grounds that I base my right to have this winding-up order made. Just for the moment dealing with the point of the two sets of debentures, he nowhere shows that the principal moneys secured by those debentures are due. It is in dispute that he is entitled to either of them.

Mr. Eustace Smith: It is not in dispute.

Mr. Justice Wright: What do you say as to the judgment?

Mr. Buckmaster: I think, my Lord, the answer to the judgment is comparatively simple. In 1897 a judgment was recovered against the Company, of which this present petitioner was then and has been up to May of this year a director, for a sum of £383 13s. 8d., and an arrangement was made by which that judgment was to be paid by instalments, and as security stamps were deposited with certain solicitors for the petitioning creditors, the value of those stamps being, as we allege, somewhere about £1000. They admit they have sold these stamps for £175. We say if such a sale has occurred it must have been an improper sale, because the value of those stamps was considerably in excess of the judgment debt. The balance of the judgment debt is the difference between the amount they say they realised for those stamps and the amount originally due under the judgment. No account of any sort or kind has been given of the proceeds of the sale.

Mr. Justice Wright: What does your affidavit say as to the value of them?

Mr. Buckmaster: I will call your attention to that directly. It is in paragraph 9 of the affidavit. It is in these terms: "The stamps which under the memorandum of the 10th July, 1897—"

Mr. Eustace Smith: My friend must be reading from some other affidavit. Surely my friend is reading from some affidavit of which he has given me no notice at all.

Mr. Buckmaster: I begin to understand why my friend said that we had not disputed those statements. He means these affidavits.

Mr. Justice Wright: I do not think I have those affidavits. Whose affidavit is it?

Mr. Buckmaster: The affidavit of Mr. Hilckes sworn, according to my copy, on the 12th of July, 1899.

Mr. Justice Wright: Yes, I have it.

Mr. Smith: Who is it filed by?

Mr. Buckmaster: By Creek. Mr. Tickle, the gentleman instructing my friend, has given us notice to read an affidavit.

Mr. Justice Wright: Paragraph 12 has nothing whatever to do with this matter. All it says is that "the stamps were of the gross value of £1000," &c. &c. [reading down to the words] "realise the sum due." Where is the statement showing that it is admitted?

Mr. Buckmaster: It does not mean that it is admitted in his affidavit, but that it is an admission by Lane.

Mr. Justice Wright: Have you got the admission?

Mr. Buckmaster: There is no document showing an admission in writing.

Mr. Justice Wright: That will not do.

Mr. Buckmaster: There is an admission that stamps were deposited to this value which, if properly realised, would have produced more than the amount of the debt, and there is the fact that from that time until now this man, who was a director of the Company, took no steps with reference to this judgment, and has rendered us no account of how those stamps were sold, and it is quite impossible for us to know. They would be sold separately probably. It would be a matter of considerable detail.

Mr. Justice Wright: Yes, that does raise a difficulty. I do not see how I can come to the conclusion that the debt was wiped off, or was not wiped off, without having some account taken of the stamps sold.

Mr. Smith: My friend is referring to an affidavit which I have only seen in his hands to-day.

Mr. Justice Wright: What does it matter?

Mr. Smith: True, my Lord. My friend's clients have given us notice to read a certain set of affidavits, and now he is reading another set altogether.

Mr. Justice Wright: There may be some mistake. I am only considering what ought to be done in the matter. I cannot see at present how I can deal with the matter unless there is some account laid before the Company. It is Mr. Lane who sold the stamps?

Mr. Smith: Yes.

Mr. Justice Wright: We ought to know how they were disposed of and for what price.

Mr. Smith: I really want to know what the Company's case is, because on the affidavits which they have supplied us with there is nothing about this matter.

Mr. Justice Wright: Is there any mistake?

Mr. Buckmaster: I think none. I am instructed that these affidavits were read before the Registrar upon an application which was made before him to appoint a provisional liquidator. So that there has been no mistake at all.

Mr. Smith: I do not understand that. The only application I have ever heard of was an application on the 4th of July, and this affidavit is filed on the 12th, so that I do not understand my friend's statement at all.

Mr. Justice Wright: There is some mistake here. I do not know what it is.

Mr. Smith: I have one affidavit of the 12th of July, but it does not agree with my friend's copy at all.

Mr. Justice Wright: Cannot Mr. Lane furnish an account of the stamps, showing how they were sold and at what prices?

Mr. Smith: Easily, my Lord.

Mr. Buckmaster: It was for this reason that I asked that it should be investigated.

Mr. Justice Wright: Let it stand over for a week, and let him furnish an account in the meantime.

Mr. Smith: Will my friend's client undertake to let us have copies of what affidavits they have filed?

Mr. Buckmaster: Certainly. I let my friend see my copy this morning. I think if this thing were properly investigated it would be ascertained whether there is a debt due. The petitioner's own case is that the Company is possessed of a valuable asset.

Mr. Justice Wright: That does not matter any more than paragraph 21 of the petition matters.

Mr. Buckmaster: Except that it might be a reason why this thing should be carefully considered before any compulsory order is made. If your Lordship gave us a fortnight there would be sufficient time before the Long Vacation.

Mr. Justice Wright: It ought to be properly cleared up.

Mr. Buckmaster: Your Lordship will allow me to add that the account is to be furnished by Mr. Lane forthwith, in order that it may be checked in due course.

Mr. Justice Wright: I should think it ought to be.

Mr. Smith: We will furnish the account within a week.

Mr. Justice Wright: Whoever does it ought to give you full information as to how the stamps were sold.

Mr. Buckmaster: Yes.

Mr. Smith: Then my friend wants an account of the stamps sold under the judgment?

Mr. Buckmaster: Not sold under the judgment, but under the arrangement.

Mr. Smith: I want clearly to understand what my friend wants. I understand my friend wants an account of the stamps which we obtained under the judgment and sold.

Mr. Justice Wright: Under the agreement, was it not?

Mr. Buckmaster: Yes, under the agreement when the judgment was obtained.

Mr. Justice Wright: On the face of the petition.

Mr. Smith: As under the agreement mentioned in the petition?

Mr. Justice Wright: Yes.

Mr. Buckmaster: If your Lordship pleases.

Mr. Smith: My friend will give us notice at once of the affidavits he is going to use.

Mr. Buckmaster: There is one thing I ought to mention. At the present moment the office is shut up by the provisional liquidator. I would ask that my client, the managing director, should have access to it in order that he may see the papers and documents. Of course there will be someone in attendance.

Mr. Justice Wright: That seems to be reasonable. You ought to have all reasonable access.

Mr. Buckmaster: If your Lordship pleases.

Mr. Chubb: The liquidator has already made a report, as I understand.

Mr. Buckmaster: We want it gone into again.

* * *

WEDNESDAY, 2ND AUGUST, 1899.

Mr. Eustace Smith: My Lord, I appear for the petitioner in this case, and I have to ask your Lordship if you will allow the petition to stand over until next time when your Lordship takes petitions; for this reason: although the matter was before your Lordship a fortnight ago, the Company have only late last night given us notice that they have filed two further affidavits. We could only get the copies of them this morning, and I have not been able to read them up to the present moment.

Mr. Justice Wright: Have accounts been furnished as to how the stamps were disposed of?

Mr. Eustace Smith: Yes.

Mr. Buckmaster: Certain accounts have been furnished to us, but on the face of them they are incomplete, because they show certain stamps which were sent to the auctioneers were sold, but on the catalogue it appears that certain lots have the word "passed" against them, by which I presume they were not sold, or were dealt with in some other way. No explanation is offered as to how those lots were dealt with. Of course, I do not object if the petitioning creditor wants the petition to stand over. We were to have full particulars how all the stamps they have received were disposed of.

Mr. Justice Wright: Certainly.

Mr. Buckmaster: That we have not got.

Mr. Eustace Smith: I think we have given them full particulars.

Mr. Justice Wright: You mean you have given them all the particulars you can give, I suppose?

Mr. Eustace Smith: Yes, my Lord, we have given all the

particulars, including the very point on which my friend speaks. What I was mentioning to your Lordship is that my friend has filed two new affidavits. We have only got those two this morning, and I want an opportunity of reading them, and, if necessary, answering them.

Mr. Justice Wright: Have you read them?

Mr. Eustace Smith: I have not read them at the present moment.

Mr. Justice Wright: How can you tell whether they want answering?

Mr. Eustace Smith: I do not know whether they want answering. I say, if necessary.

Mr. Justice Wright: I dare say you can say in a word or two what the new affidavits are about.

Mr. Buckmaster: Yes; just in the same way my friend has filed an affidavit. My affidavit is by a director of the Company, saying that certain allegations are wholly unfounded.

Mr. Justice Wright: I will deal with that when it comes on again.

Mr. Eustace Smith: My affidavit is really in reply.

Mr. Justice Wright: Are either of you ready to go on?

Mr. Buckmaster: I am ready to go on.

Mr. Justice Wright: Do you wish to go on?

Mr. Buckmaster: I am perfectly willing.

Mr. Ford: I appear for creditors supporting the petition.

Mr. Chubb: I appear for creditors supporting. My friend has just shown me this affidavit. I have had an opportunity of looking at the affidavits, and I see they attack my position as a creditor. I have an affidavit, filed yesterday, supporting my claim as a creditor.

Mr. Buckmaster: So long as the petition stands over on my friend's application I do not object—so long as it is not said that I, as representing the Company, want it.

Mr. Justice Wright: I will make a note of that—no costs of the adjournment to petitioner.

Mr. Chubb: It stands over because they have given notice they file an affidavit.

Mr. Eustace Smith: It has purely stood over because they gave us notice late last night of this affidavit. Then I think I ought to mention to your Lordship that Mr. Hilckes, the managing director, has sent out a circular dealing with what took place before your Lordship last time and, apparently to me, most wilfully misstating your Lordship's remarks on the point—

Mr. Justice Wright: Mr. Hilckes' statements will not reach me, and will have no influence on the course of justice here.

Mr. Buckmaster: I have not seen the circular, nor is there any notice of motion or any application connected with it.

Mr. Eustace Smith: Probably my friend will undertake not to issue any further circulars.

Mr. Chubb: It is obviously a gross contempt of Court, my Lord.

Mr. Buckmaster: This is a matter which I do not know anything about.

Mr. Eustace Smith: My friend has only to look at it. (Document handed to Mr. Buckmaster.)

Mr. Justice Wright: If there is anything improper Mr. Buckmaster will at once see that it is stopped.

Mr. Eustace Smith: I think my friend will agree with me that his clients ought not to send out a circular of that kind.

* * *

WEDNESDAY, 9TH AUGUST, 1899.

Mr. Eve: My Lord, in this case I appear with my learned friend Mr. Eustace Smith for the petitioners. The petition

came before your Lordship on two former occasions and stood adjourned for the purpose of the petitioners' solicitors submitting the accounts of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson with regard to certain stamps which were sold by that firm by auction, I believe. These accounts have been submitted, and the point which impressed your Lordship was with regard to certain stamps which were sold. The evidence about that is this. We have the gentleman from Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, and the fact is that they were in the nature of contraband goods. They were stamps which the Inland Revenue authority said must have been stolen from them at some time, inasmuch as they were stamps which were only issued after having been cancelled upon documents which came from the Inland Revenue. The Inland Revenue authorities gave Messrs. Puttick and Simpson notice that they were not to sell them, and our evidence is that they were unsaleable, and, in fact, that we should have committed a misdemeanour if we had sold them.

Mr. Justice Wright : The point was that you were to give such information as would enable one to know whether the sales made were sales at value.

Mr. Eve : That was one point. We had no answer to the objection which was taken with regard to the other. We now have delivered affidavits and have got evidence of the sale, that it was conducted in the presence of Mr. Hilckes, that he made no complaint with regard to it and with regard to the prices which were realised, and that the stamps realised their full value. The position brought about is this. They now admit that there is a debt due to us.

Mr. Justice Wright : What do you mean by "they"?

Mr. Eve : The respondents, who really are Mr. Hilckes himself.

Mr. Justice Wright : The Company.

Mr. Eve : He admits that there is a debt, but he brings it down to £208, our claim being £700. He only brings it out in that way, on the account we have delivered, by first of all going behind the judgment we have recovered, and saying that that judgment has been recovered for an improper amount, and by setting up an agreement by us to exchange the debentures which we now hold for 6½ per cent. preference shares. That agreement we deny *in toto*. We have got the debentures, and, as we say, it is idle at this juncture to suggest such a thing as this. I ought further to say that the principal of the debentures has now become due, so that instead of being creditors merely for the amount which appears in the petition, we have to ask for the amount of the debentures as well.

Mr. Justice Wright : Who appears for the Company?

Mr. Buckmaster : I appear for the Company.

Mr. Whately : I appear for creditors for £500 to oppose this petition.

Mr. Ford : I appear for Fleischmann, a creditor, to support the petition.

Mr. Mears : I appear for a preference shareholder of £2500.

Mr. Buckmaster : He has not paid a penny for his shares, and we say he is not a creditor at all.

Mr. Chubb : I appear for creditors in support of the petition.

Mr. Eve : I do not know how far your Lordship is in possession of the facts. The Company was incorporated in 1894. The capital is a small capital of £5000, and, at the date of the last return, and subject to alterations in the register since any return has been made, the whole of the share capital, except that of the signatories, was in the hands of Mr. Harry Hilckes. The Company was formed to acquire a stamp-selling business, and the two petitioners

were, down to a day in May, 1899, directors of the Company. By the Articles of Association, the promoter, Mr. Harry Hilckes, was to be managing director for life, and, as I say, he had at that time practically all the shares. Then there was, undoubtedly, an issue of debentures by them. It is said by the secretary (and I cannot conceive how he brought himself to state it) that there are no debentures in issue. There undoubtedly was an issue of debentures, because we now produce the first debenture for £1000. Of this, the petitioner Lane holds £200. There was also an issue of second debentures, to a total amount of £3500, the whole of which are held by Mr. Lane. The petition was founded in respect to a debt due upon a balance of a judgment for interest upon the debentures. As I say, to these sums have now to be added the principal of the debentures, inasmuch as the first debentures have fallen due. Your Lordship will find stated in paragraph 17 of the petition, that execution was issued on the 10th July, 1897, but the Sheriff withdrew upon terms which are stated in paragraph 18 of the petition, but which terms, involving as they did the reissue of the second debentures to the plaintiff, properly stamped, they having been improperly stamped, and a payment of £10 18s. 9d. every fortnight, have not been carried out.

Mr. Justice Wright : It is for the other side to show why there should not be an order.

Mr. Eve : If your Lordship pleases.

Mr. Buckmaster : That is so ; then if your Lordship will allow me, I will deal with that at once.

Mr. Eve : I think you will find there is interest on the debenture also.

Mr. Buckmaster : It is extremely difficult to know from the petition what it is he petitions about.

Mr. Justice Wright : Yes, it is a very informal petition—very rambling.

Mr. Eve : I think paragraph 14 makes it quite clear.

Mr. Justice Wright : He ought to have copies of the petition. It is very long and very obscure.

Mr. Buckmaster : My Lord, he does, no doubt, in the petition say that certain moneys are due to him for interest on debentures, and we wrote and asked him to furnish us with an account showing how that interest is made up, in order that we might know how to deal with it, but up to this moment we have never had any such account furnished us at all, so that it is impossible for us to know how, at what times, at what rates, or on what sum, he alleges this interest is now due. We have asked him for the account, and he does not give it to us.

Mr. Justice Wright : Deal with the judgment debt.

Mr. Buckmaster : If your Lordship pleases. With regard to that, the position is this. A judgment was recovered in July, 1897, for a sum of £383 13s. 8d., and your Lordship no doubt remembers that, in order to secure payment of that judgment debt in a particular way, the stamps were deposited which were sold in the manner which your Lordship no doubt recollects.

Mr. Justice Wright : Yes.

Mr. Buckmaster : Now, the first thing we say with regard to that judgment is a statement which, if unsupported, might appear rather strange. We say it was for £80 too much. It appears we are perfectly right in making that statement because the solicitors for the petitioners themselves in a letter, which they have exhibited to their affidavit, write, when they were asking us to make payment of this debt in 1898, on the assumption that it was £80 less than the actual amount of the debt itself.

Mr. Eve : It was an arrangement, I think.

Mr. Buckmaster : No, there is no suggestion of arrangement at all. You will find it in Mr. Holder's affidavit.

Mr. Justice Wright: It is perfectly irrelevant. They were willing to take that.

Mr. Buckmaster: No, it is not an agreement as to what they were willing to take.

Mr. Justice Wright: If before action they put their debt at one sum and they got their judgment for a larger sum, the judgment stands.

Mr. Buckmaster: My Lord, it is after the judgment this statement is made. It is showing how the debt stands as between the Company and themselves at that date.

Mr. Justice Wright: Should you not take steps to correct the judgment on account of mistake or bad faith?

Mr. Buckmaster: On the question of execution that question might arise, but when you are dealing with the debt of a petitioning creditor it is similar to a bankruptcy, when you are questioning the judgment on a reasonable ground in order to show that there is not the sum due that the petitioning creditor alleges to be due.

Mr. Justice Wright: There is authority to the Company in winding up?

Mr. Buckmaster: I am not aware of any.

Mr. Justice Wright: A very strong authority, is there not? It is mentioned on page 240 of Mr. Buckley's book, and apparently there is a decision of the House of Lords.

Mr. Buckmaster: I have not got the book before me.

Mr. Justice Wright: This is the passage. He is talking about this question. "If the petitioner have already obtained a judgment in his favour, he cannot, upon allegation that the judgment was obtained by fraud, be called upon, as a preliminary to his right to an order, to go into farther evidence in support of his claim. But upon the respondent's undertaking to bring an action to set aside the judgment, the petition may be ordered to stand over."

Mr. Buckmaster: With great respect of course I appreciate that.

Mr. Justice Wright: "If however the judgment be shown to have been obtained by collusion, the petition may be dismissed, although the judgment have not been impeached in an action."

Mr. Buckmaster: No, my Lord. Your Lordship will have before you the affidavit of Mr. Holder, filed in support of this petition, sworn on the 31st of July, and paragraph 8 therein sets out a statement made by him as to the position between the petitioner and the Company on that date. Rather, it is because the judgment was for £80 too much, or because £80 had been in some way settled. We say the judgment is for £80 too much. I submit it is material. It shows exactly how it stands. Paragraph 8 sets out this letter I was referring to, and it is from the solicitors, Messrs. Holder and Wood. "We have today had a long interview with our client, Mr. Lane, who has now received the final account from Messrs. Puttick and Simpson relating to the sale of the stamps deposited as security in accordance with the agreement." He is dealing with this matter, as your Lordship sees. "The account now stands as follows. Amount due on judgment, as settled between Mr. Lane and yourself, £306 5s. 9d." That is the amount that he says is due on the judgment, and they then give credit for sums of money paid in respect of it, and moneys received from Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, adding interest, and leaving on that date, £137 18s. 1d. due on the judgment.

Mr. Eve: No.

Mr. Buckmaster: It is your figures that I am reading. "Add interest at 4 per cent. from 2nd July, 1897, date of judgment, £3 2s. 8d. = £137 18s. 1d." Now, my Lord, they have shown by the accounts they have now rendered that since that date they have received a further sum of £34, in respect of the sale of the balance of the stamps then held

by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson; so that on their own figures the judgment debt stands to-day at the sum of £103 7s. and interest at 4 per cent. from that date, the date being February, 1898, until the present time. My Lord, that sum we are prepared to pay them at once.

Mr. Justice Wright: You have not paid them, have you?

Mr. Buckmaster: My Lord, we have not paid them for this reason. I am prepared to pay it immediately, but I have not paid them because they allege, not that this money is due, but that a great deal more is due.

Mr. Ford: I am willing on behalf of Fleischmann to take up the petition. There is a judgment debt due to him of £300, against which there is no sort of allegation.

Mr. Justice Wright: The mere payment of the one claim will not make any difference.

Mr. Buckmaster: My friend's judgment was obtained since the date of the petition.

Mr. Ford: My judgment is dated the 13th of July. I understand the petition was presented on the 9th of July.

Mr. Justice Wright: You are not an actor in this.

Mr. Buckmaster: The 4th of July is the date of the presentation of the petition. My Lord, I am perfectly willing to pay at once the debt of the petitioner.

Mr. Justice Wright: That will not do. The petitioner petitions on behalf of all creditors.

Mr. Buckmaster: I am prepared to pay this judgment creditor in a week.

Mr. Justice Wright: Are you prepared to pay all the creditors?

Mr. Buckmaster: What we say is this. We say there are not more than £1200 worth of creditors, and there are abundant assets to pay them. Immediately this petition was presented an order was obtained appointing a provisional liquidator of the business; so that, from that time to now, it has been utterly impossible to use any of the assets of the Company for the purpose of paying the debts.

Mr. Justice Wright: Can you answer the question I put? Would you be prepared to satisfy all the creditors if that difficulty were removed?

Mr. Buckmaster: I am instructed I should be able to satisfy all the creditors easily if I might have access to the assets of the business again. It is their case that the assets of this Company are very valuable. That is their case.

Mr. Justice Wright: Only they are not at once valuable.

Mr. Buckmaster: Possibly not at once valuable. It is not my friend's case that this is an insolvent Company unable to pay its debts.

Mr. Justice Wright: That is irrelevant to this inquiry.

Mr. Buckmaster: The ordinary petition is that the Company is insolvent and unable to pay its debts.

Mr. Justice Wright: If you have a safe with a million in it which you cannot touch—

Mr. Buckmaster: I cannot touch it because it is in the hands of the Receiver.

Mr. Justice Wright: If that difficulty is removed, can you really pay all your creditors? Because it would be a scandal to wind up if you can.

Mr. Buckmaster: I am so instructed.

Mr. Whateley: I appear for £900, and I support Mr. Buckmaster's contention; my creditor is quite satisfied that it can be paid. I gather the total debt is £1200. My client has between £800 and £900. He is quite satisfied they can pay, and I should ask your Lordship not to make the order.

Mr. Justice Wright: I must have regard to the wishes of the other creditors.

Mr. Whateley: That is the reason I interposed.

Mr. Eve: I do not know whether this gentleman has given notice. We know nothing about his debt.

Mr. Whateley: I do not know how that may be. I have

got an affidavit that I am a judgment creditor for £722 and costs, and there is another £100 owing to me.

Mr. Eve: We have no notice of this.

Mr. Justice Wright: I can cure that. We are not on technicalities for the moment. It is obviously wrong, if this Company can satisfy all its creditors at once, that there should be a compulsory winding-up order.

Mr. Eve: The Official Receiver has been in possession of this, and he was so satisfied on looking at the books of the Company that he shut up the place at once. I believe he is in court here.

Mr. Justice Wright: Is the Official Receiver here?

Mr. Eve: The Official Receiver was here this morning.

Mr. Justice Wright: Have you looked into this matter?

The Official Receiver: Yes. The Company is practically doing no business. This is the quiet season.

Mr. Justice Wright: What is the business of the Company?

The Official Receiver: Stamp dealing.

Mr. Buckmaster: It is a very special business dealing in foreign stamps—a business which no doubt the Official Liquidator would be wholly unable to deal with.

Mr. Justice Wright: Shall I have him sworn and see what he knows about the business?

Mr. Buckmaster: I should be very glad if your Lordship would.

Mr. Justice Wright: Is there any objection, Mr. Eve?

Mr. Eve: No, my Lord.

The Official Receiver was sworn.

Mr. Justice Wright: What are the assets?

The Official Receiver: The substantial assets, my Lord, consist of stamps, used and unused, of which I should say there are many thousands at least. There may be millions; there are very large quantities.

Mr. Justice Wright: Are you able to say what the value of them is?

The Official Receiver: No; we have very little knowledge as to that.

Mr. Justice Wright: Then you know nothing about the value?

The Official Receiver: It depends entirely on the market. If they are sold gradually no doubt they would realise a very much better price than they would if they are sold by auction.

Mr. Justice Wright: You can give me no idea of what the value of them is?

The Official Receiver: No, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Wright: Is that the only property that the company at present has?

The Official Receiver: It is the only substantial asset, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Wright: Ought there not to be a report from some expert as to the value of these stamps?

Mr. Eve: My Lord, may I just ask a question? I think you have taken some means for the purpose of ascertaining the value?

The Official Receiver: No; we did not conceive that came within our instructions.

Mr. Eve: I thought they had been submitted to Messrs. Pattick and Simpson.

The Official Receiver: They have stored them. They have told us generally that the stamps are not of a valuable character.

Mr. Justice Wright: Are not?

The Official Receiver: No; they are not rare stamps. There are a great many of them, and they may fetch a price, but they are not rare stamps.

Mr. Eve: And have Messrs. Pattick and Simpson told

you that putting them on the market they would realise very little?

The Official Receiver: Yes.

Mr. Buckmaster: There is a magazine that has been carried on. I suppose you do not carry that on any more?

The Official Receiver: No.

Mr. Buckmaster: That has been stopped?

The Official Receiver: Yes.

Mr. Buckmaster: I do not know whether you have heard it alleged that that was a profitable undertaking?

The Official Receiver: It may have been, but the estimates furnished to us as to the probable result of our publishing it are that it would have shown no profit.

Mr. Buckmaster: In the hands of a person conversant with the matter it might be a profitable thing.

The Official Receiver: There is no estimate taken out showing that.

Mr. Buckmaster: I think these stamps were valued in May, 1898, at £9000.

Mr. Justice Wright: Not these stamps.

Mr. Buckmaster: No; they say they are still in possession of the managing director of the Company—a large number of them, and valuable ones which are of considerable value.

Mr. Eve: I do not want to go into another matter, but if my friend wants to go into that, there is another question I should ask the Receiver about that.

Mr. Justice Wright: Yes.

Mr. Eve: Did not you, after you took possession, seal up the stock in the safe?

The Official Receiver: I do not know that the safe was actually sealed, but the premises were sealed.

Mr. Eve: Were not they entered without your knowledge and consent?

The Official Receiver: Yes.

Mr. Eve: And did you not afterwards find that was done either by Mr. Hilckes or by persons acting under his authority?

The Official Receiver: By Mr. Hilckes and the secretary.

Mr. Buckmaster: My Lord, there is no doubt Mr. Hilckes acted wrongly. He went to the business and entered it, but he has not taken anything away.

Mr. Eve: I do not know. He has opened the safe.

Mr. Buckmaster: That has been considered before the Registrar. If it had been committed it would have been gross contempt of Court. Mr. Hilckes did not do anything of the kind. I merely say that if they had not put these assets out of the custody of the managing director, or if they had proceeded in the way in which a judgment creditor generally proceeds and levied execution, there would have been no question about it at all.

Mr. Eve: We did levy execution.

Mr. Buckmaster: When?

Mr. Eve: We went out under this agreement.

Mr. Buckmaster: That was in 1897 and 1898. I say if you had put in an execution instead of winding up a Company in which for five years these two petitioners had been directors, there would not have been any of this trouble at all. Your Lordship sees the petition and your Lordship knows the facts. I submit there is ground for thinking it is not a *bonâ fide* petition at all.

Mr. Whateley: On behalf of this creditor, for whom I appear, who appears to be the person mainly interested in this—

Mr. Justice Wright: That does not appear upon the affidavit. He is a judgment creditor for £700, and he is owed another £100 beside.

Mr. Eve: The date of the judgment does not appear, nor the writ either.

Mr. Whateley: I do not know that that is very material.

At any rate it is quite clear my client is the person mainly interested in this. I understand the Company are willing to pay the petitioning creditor. As regards the other creditors, if there are only £1200 and my client has nearly £900 of that, it is obvious there is very little more. Your Lordship may be satisfied as to the wishes of the creditors by any evidence, and I submit the best possible test of *bonâ fides* in a case of this kind is this, that my client would not get paid. He is an ordinary unsecured creditor, and whatever he gets the others would get. I submit he is giving the best possible test of his *bonâ fides* in saying he is willing to come in on the same footing as he does. He obviously does think that the best chance of all the creditors is that the Company should go on, and not be put a stop to in this way. I should ask your Lordship to have regard to his wishes, the petitioning creditor being satisfied.

Mr. Justice Wright : What other creditors are there ?

Mr. Chubb : I am a debenture-holder for £250, and I very much object to this concern being handed over to the Company, which consists of Mr. Hilckes. I support the petition. My debentures are overdue.

Mr. Ford : I appear for Mr. Fleischmann. He is a creditor for £319 19s. 1d.

Mr. Justice Wright : He supports the petition ?

Mr. Ford : He supports the petition, and he is willing to take up the petition if the petitioning creditor is paid off.

Mr. Justice Wright : Are there any other creditors represented here ?

Mr. Buckmaster : I am willing to pay that judgment debt in a week, and the other one, I say, is no creditor at all. It is stated upon two affidavits that these debentures, which were originally held by the man my friend Mr. Chubb represents, were by agreement with him exchanged for preference shares in the Company. There is a dispute ; he says they were not, and I say they were and that he is not a creditor.

Mr. Justice Wright : I should not pay so much attention to the wishes of secured creditors where there is property. Really, it stands in this way apparently. There is the petitioner, a creditor for over £100, and another ordinary creditor for £300, who wish for a winding up.

Mr. Eve : Your Lordship is assuming that my learned friend's statement is correct. My learned friend only read half of that letter.

Mr. Buckmaster : I beg your pardon.

Mr. Eve : I understand the debenture interest is a debt due. It is not suggested that that is not due to-day.

Mr. Justice Wright : I say that one does not pay so much attention to the wishes of secured creditors as one does to the wishes of unsecured creditors.

Mr. Eve : Your Lordship, in saying £100, is accepting my learned friend Mr. Buckmaster's statements as to what he admits that my debt is. I do not accept that. I submit in the first place, of course, you cannot go behind a judgment. The judgment was for the full amount. It is true that Mr. Lane expressed himself as willing to take a less amount, and if that less amount had been paid the position would have been no doubt this, that the judgment debt would have been discharged by the payment of that less amount. Your Lordship sees that, as late as the date of the agreement which was come to in the action which was stated in the petition, the judgment is recognised. The parties agreed to pay £390 in satisfaction of the judgment, which is, of course, £306 plus the £80, and they then recognised, although it is suggested before this there was an agreement under which the debentures were not to be paid, that I was to have my second debentures reissued, and there was to be a payment of £10 18s. 9d. a fortnight in respect of the interest on those debentures.

Mr. Justice Wright : Where is the registered office of the Company ?

Mr. Eve : It is Cheapside, London. It is not a County Court case. In that position of affairs it is news to me that it is a mortgagee's business to run about and tell his debtors how much is due. It is the debtor's business to find his creditor and pay him, when the mortgagee says there is this debt due, and his right to that is recognised under the hand of the managing director, and it is agreed that the payment is to be made to him every fortnight. It is idle to say the debentures cease to exist and there was no right to pay interest. Here is a document which recognises our right to the debentures and the right of the Company to pay interest fortnightly on these debentures. Against me there is the evidence of a man whose statements are perfectly inconsistent. First of all he says that in April, 1898, and afterwards in October, 1898, there was some agreement under which we were to take preference shares in exchange for debentures, and then here he recognised that we hold the debentures, and agrees to pay interest on them. That debt has to be paid ; it is a debt the Company has recognised, and to say there is only £100 due to the petitioners, when on the evidence as it stands he has delivered an account showing £208 due to us, and offering to pay that, is really to ask your Lordship to believe a story which is inconsistent with every written document and is not consistent with a single one.

Mr. Mears : I appear on behalf of Mr. Huehn, who claims these debentures, if we are to go into that question.

Mr. Justice Wright : I am not going to try that question.

Mr. Eve : We have the actual agreement under Mr. Hilckes' hand.

Mr. Justice Wright : I am not going to try that question.

Mr. Eve : It presupposes the existence of the debentures, because we are to transfer the debentures to him if he does certain things before the 10th of August. That is entered into last May, and it was actually suggested that more than a year ago, in April, 1898, we had agreed to surrender those debentures in exchange for preference shares. That is the only answer—some vague agreement first of all sworn to as being come to in April, then in October, and in the face of that I produce the agreement by which the Company agreed that we should have paid to us interest fortnightly on the debentures, and an agreement in May by which the debentures are treated as existing. I ask your Lordship not to disregard documents of that sort, which give the lie to the suggestion that the debentures do not exist. If they do exist, it is not contested that payments on account of interest are not paid. That is as much part of our debt as the balance of the amount for which we have recovered judgment. And in addition to that we have here the debentures themselves now fallen due. Under these circumstances I ask your Lordship to say the preponderating weight of the creditors, either secured or unsecured, do desire that this should be stopped. Your Lordship sees the nature of the stock. It is a sort of stock all of which goes into a safe, and which may never be there for the secured creditors if no order is made.

Mr. Mears : Does your Lordship wish to hear me on the question of the debentures ?

Mr. Justice Wright : No.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Wright : I think in this case an order ought to be made, on the ground of the judgment debt. It is quite true the Company allege that, if they can get at their assets, they are willing to pay out this creditor at once. There are reasons why the assets were put in a condition to be protected, and of course the mere paying out of this

creditor will go no way towards destroying the case for the petition. If the matter stood simply on the petitioner's right as a judgment creditor I do not think there is any answer to the petition. Then the real answer is that, although the petitioner is creditor for at least £100, and says he is creditor for a good deal more, and is supported by another creditor for £300, it is said that the only remaining creditor, one for £800, opposes the petition. He has not given any notice to appear to oppose the petition. Of course that is a matter that can be got over; I look at the substance. But, besides not giving any notice of that kind, he has no vouchers, no evidence of the nature of the debt or what the circumstances are, and I cannot attach very much importance to the mere fact that he is a judgment creditor for £800 unless I know a little more about it. Nor is the preponderance of £800, assuming it to be a genuine debt, over the £100 or £200 of the petitioning creditor and the £300 of the other ordinary creditor who supports him, such a preponderance as appears to me to justify me in disregarding what is always, so far as appears in these cases, the right of the petitioner. I think that the order ought to be made. Of course every care will be taken in the liquidation that these stamps are sold to the best advantage and at the right time. They must not be thrown pell-mell on the market, as I strongly suspect they would be if they were once taken out of the care of the provisional liquidator. There will be the usual order.

Mr. Buckmaster: Your Lordship thought there ought to be no costs of this petition. I do not know whether your Lordship still thinks that.

Mr. Justice Wright: I merely meant the document itself. I thought that considering the wide ground the petition has travelled over. I certainly think there should be the usual order. The petition is very obscure. It must be understood that those people who have given no notice to attend do not get any costs. It is necessary to be strict about that.

THE GREAT BARRIER ISLAND PIGEON POST.

IN our number for April last we published some information, sent us by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., on the subject of the Great Barrier Island stamps, to the effect that these stamps were used for prepaying the charges on messages conveyed by carrier pigeons between Great Barrier Island and Auckland, New Zealand. The history then given was not only circumstantial, but it sounded extremely probable; and, although it did not preclude the possibility of the stamps being of a somewhat unnecessary and speculative nature, we had (and still have) no doubt whatever that a Pigeon Post existed. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. had obtained a supply of the stamps, and were naturally interested in their character, not in the sense of desiring to bolster up that character, whatever its nature might be, but interested as a business firm in ascertaining the true character of the wares they were dealing in. They had sent, if we recollect right, similar information to *The London Philatelist*, to the New Issue columns of which they are, indeed, constant contributors, and it was rather a shock to them when the following statement appeared in the last number of that journal:—

"GREAT BARRIER ISLAND.—In our January issue of this year, page 22, we mentioned the appearance of a stamp apparently intended for Pigeon Post, but which we accepted 'with all reserve.' From an official communication with which we have been favoured, and which follows, the 'stamp' would appear to be entirely mythical.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, WELLINGTON,
"May 31st, 1899.

"SIR,—Referring to a paragraph which appeared on page 22 of your issue of January last under the heading 'Great Barrier Island,' I think it right to call your attention to the fact that the stamp referred to as bearing the words 'Great Barrier Island special post, one shilling,' has never been used for any postal purpose, and after searching inquiry by the Department I am unable to ascertain that it has even been used for franking letters carried by private ships or pigeons between Great Barrier Island and the mainland. The carrying of letters, or the use of stamps purporting in any way to be postage stamps, without the authority of the Government, would render the offender liable to punishment under the Post Office Acts.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"H. YOUNG, *Secretary*.

"M. P. CASTLE, Esq.,

"Editor *London Philatelist*,

"Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C."

We are not interested in defending these stamps, but it is only fair that Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s reasons for the faith that is in them should be published side by side with this statement, which amounts to a charge against that firm of dealing in "mythical" stamps. They are not actually *mythical*, of course, indeed we have copies before us as we write; that is only a figure of speech on the part of our *confrère*—he probably means that they are *bogus*, but even this does not seem to be proved at present. The "post" was a private enterprise, and was so described four months ago, therefore it is no news to us to learn that, from the point of view of the Post Office Department of New Zealand, the stamps have "never been used for any postal purpose." It was quite impossible that they should be so used. The Secretary to the Post Office was unable to ascertain that the stamps had been used for franking letters, but he seems to have been equally unable to ascertain that they had not been so used. Against this negative information we may place the positive statement of the person who started the "post" that the stamps have been employed for this purpose, and we may add that we have before us what appear to be two "pigeongrams," written on slips of tissue paper, bearing the stamps in question. The last paragraph of the letter may account for the fact that the Secretary was unable to obtain any exact information in regard to the use of the stamps, but Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a letter which we quote below, and which shows that, in February last, the Department was fully aware of a "so-called pigeon post," the legality of which was not then called in question.

The letter just alluded to is as follows:—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, WELLINGTON,
"February 20th, 1899.

"GENTLEMEN,—I am in receipt of your letter to the Chief Postmaster, Auckland, of the 6th ultimo, asking for information as to the authenticity of an issue of 1s. stamps inscribed 'Great Barrier Island. Special Post.' In reply, I beg to inform you that the Department has no knowledge of the stamps having been used. The so-called Pigeon Post between the mainland and the Great Barrier Island was purely a private speculation with which the Department was in no way concerned. Your enclosure is returned herewith.

"Yours obediently,

(Signed) "W. GRAY, *Secretary*.

"Messrs. WHITFIELD KING & CO.,

"Postage Stamp Dealers, Ipswich, England."

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. appear to have then got into correspondence with the proprietor of the Pigeon Post, for the purpose of obtaining supplies of the stamps, in the course of which they obtained detailed information as to the circumstances under which the post was established, and they further entered into a business arrangement with

reference to the sale of stamps to them. In a copy of an Agreement which they have shown us, duly drawn up by a firm of solicitors at Auckland, it is stated that the owner of the post "has for some time past been a breeder of and dealer in Homing Pigeons, and in his capacity as such has instituted and maintained a system of communication known as 'The Original Great Barrier Pigeongram Service' with the island, situate some sixty-five miles north-east of the said city of Auckland, known as the Great Barrier Island, by means of Homing Pigeons despatched at intervals from the said island to Auckland for the convenience of merchants and the public generally." It is further stated that adhesive stamps have been issued and "are actually in use at the present time in connection with the said system." And the owner of the post also "agrees to continue to maintain the said system as now maintained by him until there shall be telegraphic communication with the said island."

The circumstances under which the Pigeon Post was started are described as follows, in letters from the solicitors, who drew up the Agreement quoted above:—

Great Barrier Island is situated some sixty-five miles north-east from Auckland, and has a population at the present time of about 400 to 450. It is twenty-one miles long by about ten miles wide at the widest part. The chief occupations of the residents are gold and silver mining, gum digging, Kauri timber felling, and sheep farming. The island is also a holiday resort, and there is good boarding accommodation at the settlements of Port Fitzroy, Tryphena, and Okupu. A small steamer goes from Auckland to the Great Barrier once a week, taking mails and general cargo for the use of the settlers. The steamer only remains a few minutes at each place of call, sufficiently long to land the goods, and therefore it is often difficult and sometimes impossible to reply by the same boat. There is no telegraphic communication with the island, and no likelihood of there being any.

The pigeons are taken over by the steamer once a week, and each pigeon can carry five messages back. Messages are not sent from Auckland to Great Barrier, as it is practically impossible to train birds to fly from Auckland to the island. When released at Auckland the birds are unable to sight Great Barrier, and they are unwilling to leave the mainland and cross the water. On leaving Great Barrier they can at once sight the mainland, and therefore readily cross the water to reach it. The average time occupied by the birds in accomplishing the journey is an hour and twenty minutes, but some of them have done it in as short a time as fifty minutes.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. further inform us that the service was worked for some twelve months before the stamps were issued, the charges during that time being collected from the receivers of the messages, who signed receipts for the "Pigeongrams" in receipt books, one of which was shown to the Ipswich firm in proof of the genuine nature of the business. It is easy to understand that the use of stamps for prepayment would greatly simplify matters, and there can be no doubt that the stamps were heard of in England before the nature of the "Special Post" for which they were employed was understood at all; in fact, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. assure us that the first intimation they had of the existence of a Pigeon Post was contained in the letter from Wellington of the 20th February, in reply to their inquiry as to the nature of the stamps.

In view of the above statements we think that there can be no doubt whatever of the existence of a genuine Pigeon Post service, and although the sales of stamps to collectors and dealers is likely in the future to considerably exceed the sales to residents on Great Barrier Island for purely business

purposes, still the history seems to show that the stamps were originally issued for use in connection with this private "Post." The stamps are not *Postage Stamps*, of course, in the ordinary acceptation of that term among philatelists, but, unless there is a conspiracy of solicitors and pigeon-breeders in Auckland to deceive Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., these labels have a claim to rank with other private locals, and, if the proprietor of the Pigeon Post abstains from abusing his philatelic opportunities, his stamps may fairly be considered interesting members of their class. In any case persons who collect these things are safe in purchasing them from our friends at Ipswich, who, if they should turn out to have been deceived in this matter, will be the first to inform their customers of that fact.

We gather from more recent correspondence which has been forwarded to us that difficulties have since arisen with the Post Office Department of New Zealand, and it is possible that, if the Colonial Postal Acts are similar to those in this country, the Pigeon Post may be suppressed, regardless of public convenience. The use of stamps may in any case be put a stop to, as a Government Department always seems to regard the issue of stamps as a kind of sacred privilege—witness the absurdity of the suppression of the *College Stamps*, whilst the conveyance of College Letters by College Messengers remains unchecked because it is perfectly legal. All, however, goes to prove that the Pigeon Post and its stamps have a genuine even if illegal existence.

THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 199, vol. ix.)

BHOPAL.

II. *With curved lines in the spandrels.*

1884.

THIS type, of which an illustration is annexed, has only been employed so far for the $\frac{3}{4}$ anna value. The first edition

of it is a most extraordinary production, more than half of the thirty-two varieties showing some gross error in the English inscription, while there is not one of them that does not show defective letters "A" (without cross-bar), or other misshapen letters. The inscription in the centre is probably fairly correct, though irregular in size and arrangement, and the value is



very clear and distinct. But the lines in the spandrels are exceedingly rough, and it is not surprising that this stone was withdrawn from use, as seems to have been the case after a comparatively small supply had been printed from it, rendering this a rather scarce stamp. I had the good fortune to receive, from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co., in March, 1884, a sheet of these stamps for description in *The Philatelic Record*, in which I occasionally assisted Mr. Burnett, the then editor, and I promptly secured the sheet for, I think, 5s.—it may have been 5s. 6d., but I know it was a not unreasonable price as matters have turned out since.

The errors, as I have stated, are numerous. Nos. 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19 are lettered "JAN" for "JAHAN"; Nos. 7 and 8 have "BEGM" for "BEGAM";

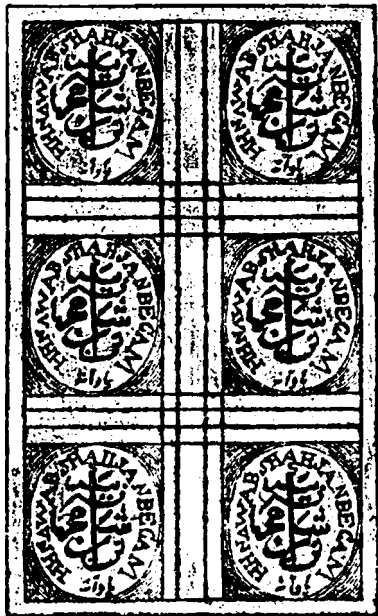
Nos. 10 and 20, "NWAB" for "NAWAB"; No. 16 "AN" for "JAHAN"; No. 20, "JN" for "JAHAN"; Nos. 22, 23, and 24, "JAHA" for "JAHAN." Thus Nos. 10 and 20 show two errors each, and nineteen of the stamps on the sheet show errors of some kind.

The paper is thin wove, and this issue is only known perforated.

½	anna, greenish blue.	
¼	"	" JAN."
¼	"	" BEGM."
¼	"	" NWAB" and "JAN."
¼	"	" NWAB" and "JN."
¼	"	" AN."
¼	"	" JAHA."

1895.

I think there can be little doubt that the little sheet of stamps of this type, of which a full illustration is given here,



½ anna.

that was produced in 1895, was intended as an imitation of the scarce stamp of 1884, and was manufactured mainly for collectors. It is not a very good copy, the lettering being in quite a different style, but it reproduces the most common error of the earlier stamp, each of the six varieties having "JAN" for "JAHAN," also the first "A" of "NAWAB" is uniformly minus its cross-bar, and the letter "S" of "SHAH" is peculiarly placed, being more upright than the "H" that follows it, which should not be the case. The peculiarly lavish supply of frame lines between the stamps will always serve to identify unsevered pairs, but single copies can best be recognised by their colour, which is green of a yellowish hue. As the illustration shows, there are only six varieties, in three horizontal pairs.

The paper is thin laid, but the laid lines are not very perceptible in single copies without a margin. I have only seen this imperforate, but perforated copies may exist.

½ anna, yellowish green; "JAN."

1896 (or 1897).

In April, 1897, I was given three used Bhopal stamps, which I was at first disposed to regard with doubt. All three

were the same value, ½ anna; two were of the same type, but in different colours, and the third of a different type, and I could not identify any one of them on any sheets that I knew of. I therefore rather hoped that they might turn out to be bogus, but I have since discovered that they are quite authentic, and that Bhopal must have issued three different ½ anna stamps at nearly the same date.

The stamp now to be considered resembles that of 1884 in having curved lines in the spandrels, but it is distinguishable at a glance. In the first place it is printed (only, so far as I know) in black, in the second place the curved lines are far more uniform than before and are wider apart. The inner line forms a complete oval, with a little assistance from the top and bottom lines of the stamp in some cases, and in each spandrel there are four or five curved lines—not less than four or more than five in any one of the thirty-two varieties. There are absolutely no errors in the lettering, not even an uncrossed "A" or "H" or "N" turned the wrong way; there are dots after the letters "H" at the commencement, and after the "M" of "BEGAM"; there is a small space between "NAWAB" and "SHAH," "SHAHJAHANBEGAM" is drawn as one word, and the letter "J" is given too little space throughout the sheet; but in spite of these points of resemblance the thirty-two stamps form as many varieties of type. There is a framing line round the pane, about 2 mm. away from the stamps.

The impression is upon thin wove paper, and I only know this stamp imperforate.

½ anna, black on yellowish.

As in the case of the 1 anna of 1894, either the stone of this type has been retouched recently, or a not very successful transfer has been taken from it. Mons. Moens has just sent me (June, 1899) part of a sheet, showing the characteristics of this sheet, but with all the lines rougher and thicker, and the curved lines in the spandrels more crooked than before. There is a defect at the bottom of the second and third stamps in the last row, as if the lower outline of these two stamps had been drawn slanting and too high up and then partly removed, and there is part of a corresponding slanting framing line also left below these stamps. This impression is on rather thinner paper than my sheet of the earlier edition, and the paper is also whiter or greyer (less yellowish), but this may be only because it is more recent.

Retouched stone (1899?).

½ anna, black on greyish.

III. With letters "B," "L," "C," "I" on solid ground in the spandrels.

Not long after the fiasco of the first issue with curved lines in the spandrels the stamp manufacturer of Bhopal must have evolved this type, which would seem to be used alternately with the square design for the quarter and half anna values.

The letters in the corners have always been said to signify B (hopa) L C (entral) I (ndia), but I do not know whether this is really the correct interpretation of them. No less than five plates of ½ anna and three plates of ¼ anna stamps of this type have already been employed, and as each contains thirty-two varieties it is not easy to find characteristics that will distinguish single specimens of one plate from those of another.



½ anna.

1884.

This issue consists of the two values, produced, as in the case of some of the square stamps, both from the

same stone; they therefore show identically the same varieties of type; and it is also evident that the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps were printed first (or the stone for that value made first), and that the same stone (or one produced by transfer from it) was then used for the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamps, the characters denoting the value showing in many instances traces of the alteration.

The following errors occur in the sheets: No. 1 lettered "NWAB" for "NAWAB"; No. 4, "SAH" for "SHAH"; and No. 10, "NAWA" for "NAWAB."

The paper is white laid; the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna is printed in *greenish blue*, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna in *black*; both values are found imperforate and perforated. These can be easily recognised, both values by the paper, as these are the only stamps of this type printed, so far, upon laid paper, and the lines are quite distinct; the colours also are different from those of any of the following, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna is the only stamp of that value in this design that has, as yet, been printed in *black*.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna,	greenish blue;	<i>imperf.</i>	
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"NWAB."
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"SAH."
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"NAWA."
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	<i>perf.</i>	
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"NWAB."
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"SAH."
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"NAWA."
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	black;	<i>imperf.</i>	
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	"NWAB."
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	"SAH."
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	"NAWA."
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	<i>perf.</i>	
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	"NWAB."
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	"SAH."
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	"NAWA."

1886.

The trouble begins here, as this and all that follow are on *thin wove* paper. This issue again consists of two values, but printed from distinct and separate stones; there are, however, some points of resemblance between them, which may serve at once to connect these two stamps and to distinguish them from others. All the letters "N," with the exception of those in the word "JAHAN" on Nos. 10, 13, and 15 of the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna sheet, are turned the wrong way so as to form the Russian letter "H." This is the sure test of copies from either of these sheets.

There are the following errors: On the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna sheet No. 1 has "NWAB"; No. 22, "NAWAA"; Nos. 23 and 24, "NAWA"; and Nos. 27 and 28, "NWABA" for "NAWAB"; and No. 27 also has "BEGAAM" for "BEGAM." On the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna sheet No. 4 has "SAH" for "SHAH"; and Nos. 23 and 24, "NAWABA" for "NAWAB."

The $\frac{1}{4}$ anna varies in colour from *yellow-green to deep green*. The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna is found in various shades of *dull red*, with sometimes a slight *orange* tinge; this value is usually badly printed, some impressions are exceedingly patchy and defective.

The $\frac{1}{4}$ anna exists both imperforate and perforated, the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna I have only seen in the former condition.

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	{ yellow-green to deep green }	<i>imperf.</i>	
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"NWAB." 1
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"NAWAA." 22
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"NAWA." 23-24
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"NWABA" and 27
			"BEGAAM." 27
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"NWABA." 28
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	<i>perf.</i>	

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	{ yellow-green to deep green }	<i>perf.</i>	"NWAB."
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"NAWAA."
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"NAWA."
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"NWABA" and "BEGAAM."
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"NWABA."
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	dull red;	<i>imperf.</i>	
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	"SAH."
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	"NAWABA."

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

By STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.

THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list **New Stock Books.** 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.
Guinea, Mozambique, etc.	£139
Timor, Porti Congo, Horta, Zambesia	92
Macao, Lourenco-Marques, etc.	142
Egypt and Soudan	144
St. Vincent	672
Costa Rica and Guanacaste	106
Austria	389
Austrian Italy and Danube S.N. Co.	416
Hungary	196
Griqualand and Orange Free State	187
Natal	194
<i>French Colonies.</i> Benin to Comoro	210
" Guinea to Mayotte	242
" New Caledonia to Reunion	277
" St. Marie to Tunis	256
Barbados	477
Hong Kong	234

A Philatelic Novel, by Messrs. Beaugard and Gorse, translated from the **Stamp King.** French by Miss Edith C. Phillips. As announced in our June number, we have undertaken the publication of this successful French novel, which was produced some two years ago by the well-known publishers, Messrs. Hachette et Cie. The book forms a large and handsome volume of 260 pages, imperial 8vo, with about 80 illustrations, many of the latter consisting of full-page plates.

The story commences at the New York Philatelic Club, and traces out in a most amusing manner the struggles of

the two leading members to secure the rarest stamp in the world. The chase leads these collectors to London, Paris, and Naples, and ends, after many curious adventures, in New York.

The book has been an extremely expensive one to produce, and the price (6s., post-free 6s. 6d.) is the lowest at which it can be sold to cover the cost.

* * *

It is with great regret that we learn of the sudden death, at an early age, of the Tzarevitch of Russia, which, following so shortly after that of Alexandrowitsch. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis, leaves another blank in the higher ranks of Russian philatelists that it will be difficult to fill. Many of the daily papers have stated that since the Tzarevitch went to live in the Caucasus he had taken much interest in his collection of stamps; but this was not the case, as he had practically not touched them for the past five years. He certainly possessed a fair collection, especially strong in the stamps of Russia, and had also a rather good collection of entire envelopes, etc., amongst which was that great rarity the *red* Moscow envelope; but the state of his health for some time past had prevented his giving the necessary time and study to a hobby in which he formerly took much interest.

* * *

SPEAKING of Russian collectors, has anyone noticed—as we have for the past ten years—the steady flow of our greatest rarities to Russia? Many, many thousands of pounds' worth of the *best rarities* have gone to Russia during this time, and *none* have come back. With this shrinkage in the supply who can wonder at the advancing prices of the better things? With good markets and an increasing demand in this country, Germany, the United States, South Africa, and South America, there is every reason to look on good old stamps as one of the safest investments of the present day. France for many years has also absorbed many good stamps, but with the bad political outlook of the past two years or so her collectors appear to be resting on their laurels for a time (with one notable exception); but we trust sincerely that within another twelve months things will have settled down, and that "La Belle France" may become, as of old, one of the strongholds of the *timbromaniac*.

* * *

A REUNION of philatelists has been arranged to take place in Venice from August 24th to 30th, the arrangements being in the hands of Signori A. Barocci and A. E. Fiecchi. The idea is to hold in Italy one of those philatelic meetings which have become so popular in Germany. The programme for the entertainment of visitors includes excursions to Lido, Trieste, etc., and a serenade is to be given, in honour of the meeting, by the Municipality of Venice on the Grand Canal. English collectors will wish their fellow-philatelists in Italy all success.

* * *

Officials dealing in Stamps. IN the interest of collectors we think it best to publish the annexed letter, because we believe strongly that postal officials should be entirely prohibited from dealing in stamps in any way. If such transactions are allowed, what is easier than for a postmaster, or treasurer, to instruct a printer to carefully produce a few

errors (!!) of one sort or another, buy these all up himself, and try to make a large sum by the opportunities afforded by his official position? We should be glad if our readers would give us information of any cases of this kind that come under their notice, so that the matter may be laid before the proper authorities:—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE,
"GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUIANA,
"5th July, 1899.

"Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD.

"GENTLEMEN,—In our last issue of 10 and 15 cts., Jubilee, surcharged to 2 cts., there were some double and inverted surcharged stamps; 15 cts. were double surcharge 2 cts., 10 cts. were inverted surcharge 2 cts. I am in a position to guarantee you information as to the exact number of each variety issued; they all pass through my hands to be checked before being issued.

"Samples of these stamps I sent to the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, which he returned to me in due time. The number issued of these varieties is as follows:—

"15 cts., double surcharge 2 cts. . . 50
10 cts., inverted surcharge 2 cts. . . 60

"There are also pairs of 15 cts. surcharged 2 cts.; one stamp is a DOUBLE, the other a SINGLE surcharge; the number of these issued is only ten. The small quantity of each of these rarities issued ought to make them exceedingly valuable, especially the pair.

"I am the SOLE POSSESSOR of these rarities, therefore I consider that I am at liberty to fix my own value on them, viz.:—

"15 cts., DOUBLE surcharge . . . \$9.60
10 cts., INVERTED surcharge . . . \$7.20
15 cts., DOUBLE and SINGLE surcharge . . \$12.00

"I intend to dispose of 20 DOUBLE surcharge, 15 cts.; 10 INVERTED surcharge, 10 cts.; 5 DOUBLE and SINGLE surcharge, 15 cts. (pair).

"If you care to have any of the above I will forward to you by first opportunity.

"I have written and posted along with yours letters to all of the leading stamp firms, offering them these stamps at the prices mentioned, thus giving each a chance to bid for them. Hoping that this will be favourable to you,

"I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,
"B. OTTERBEIN SMITH."

* * *

Purchase of the Thrum Collection of Hawaiian Stamps for the Bishop Museum. MR. CHARLES BISHOP has secured for the magnificent Museum he has founded in Honolulu a very fine collection of Hawaiian stamps, formed during the past twenty-seven years by Mr. T. G. Thrum. An account of this collection that recently appeared in the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* may be of some interest to our readers, as it contains much interesting information:—

"For twenty-seven years I have been gathering my collection of stamps, and it is with a good deal of reluctance that I part with it," said T. G. Thrum last evening. "I am reconciled considerably in having the collection pass into the custody of the Bishop Museum. Here I know it will be well taken care of."

"Mr. Thrum's Hawaiian collection has no rival in the world, unless it be that held by the British Museum. It is full and complete in all the various series of type-printed, lithographed, and engraved postage stamps, postal cards, stamped envelopes, and revenues, except the pen-written 5—on the red 13 cent engraved stamp, and perhaps some few in varieties of shade or texture of paper—as to laid or wove in some issues. The collection contains quite a number of these so-called varieties and rare error stamps, including unperforated and partially perforated issues seldom met with.

"The printed 5 on the red 13 cent stamp was not recognised by stamp experts for many years; it was not until Dr. Wetmore, of Hilo, wrote a letter, in which he traced the stamp and proved its genuineness, that it was recognised. Charles Hustace has this letter in his possession now.

"The Provisional Government series were perfected by Mr. Thrum by securing the two stamps without the period. The appearance of the brown 10 cent with red surcharge enriched the series. There was but one sheet of this stamp, the existence of which is known to but few collectors.

"The 6 cent, green, unperforated, is a remarkable and valuable stamp. This issue was run off in the 70's during the régime of S. G. Wilder as Minister of the Interior and Mr. Brickwood as Postmaster-General. The 6 cent, green issue, had been ordered perforated; and when a few unperforated stamps of the same issue put in an appearance Postmaster Brickwood immediately instituted an investigation. He was confident that a forgery had been committed. A diligent search revealed the fact that an unperforated sheet had gotten into the issue in some manner, and that it had been sent out by Mr. Brickwood to the Postmaster at Honokaa, Hawaii. The broken sheet was sent back to Mr. Brickwood, who divided the stamps among the collectors gathering stamps in Honolulu at that time.

"The 5 cent, pale blue, and the 2 cent, Liliuokalani, are only partially perforated. They are very important stamps in the collection.

"Mr. Thrum's last purchase before turning over the collection was the long-looked-for plain bordered numeral blue 2 cent stamp.

"During his many years of stamp collecting Mr. Thrum would not tolerate the gathering of specimens which are crooked or double printing, especially in this Provisional Government series. Mr. Thrum says he has had too much experience in this line to pay high tribute to botch press work. Hence their absence from his album.

"Some collectors in the city are pinning their faith in stamps which have the horizontal and vertical lines. Mr. Thrum positively refuses to recognise the validity of these stamps, insisting that the reason that all the stamps have not the vertical lines is because the pressman has fed the paper upside down, making the horizontal lines.

"S. M. Damon negotiated with Mr. Thrum for the purchase of the collection on behalf of Charles R. Bishop, who made the presentation to the Bishop Museum. The collection has been neatly bound into an album and stamped on the title-page as the 'T. G. Thrum Collection.' It is not good for stamps to have them exposed in the light.

"Mr. Thrum has spared neither effort nor expense to make his collection full and complete. The collection is in a condition that commends it to all interested in philately. The trustees of the Bishop Museum are to be congratulated upon their purchase.

"It is said that Stanley Gibbons once offered \$2700 for a single stamp of the collection.

"Mr. Thrum announces that he will begin the gathering of another collection. He has on hand many duplicates which will give him a good start."

* * *

WE have much pleasure in announcing that we have opened a general agency with Mr. D. Ostara, 9, Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester. Mr. Ostara has in his shop a full line of all our publications, which will be sold at our published prices. Further than this, local

collectors in Manchester and the neighbourhood, who wish for any special stamps, can at any time receive and inspect them at Mr. Ostara's on giving two days' notice beforehand, so that he can submit the order to London. Of course, this latter arrangement will only refer to collectors not known to us, as our regular clients in Manchester can always obtain any special selections which they may desire direct from us, as heretofore. All publications, albums, catalogues, handbooks, etc., desired by clients in or near Manchester should be ordered through Mr. Ostara.

We may state that Mr. Ostara's present premises are only temporary, owing to his older and larger shop having been pulled down for alterations. Shortly we hope to make an announcement as to his removal to larger and more important premises in a very central position.

* * *

WE have very great pleasure in announcing that our friend Mr. F. Breitfuss has secured from the executors of the late bought by Mr. Mr. Theodor Notthafft the magnificent F. Breitfuss. collection of postage stamps, envelopes, and cards which had been made by that gentleman. The price paid for this collection is stated to be between £10,000 and £15,000, but the exact figure is not mentioned. Mr. Notthafft, whose untimely death we had to announce some little time back, was an enthusiastic stamp collector, and had got together about the second finest collection in Russia. Mr. Breitfuss has been good enough to give us particulars of a few of the stamps contained in this collection, and the following details may be of some little interest to our readers.

The collection of stamps was contained in thirty-six large volumes. In addition to this there was also a magnificent collection of envelopes, the German portion of which was extremely fine, stated to have been considerably better than that of the Imperial Museum in Berlin. In adhesives the collection contained fine specimens of the following rarities:—

AUSTRIA.

Red and rose Mercury, unused, mint, and the rose used on original letter.

BRITISH GUIANA.

1850 circular issue, 4 c. on pelure, cut square, with enormous margins.

" " 4 c. on primrose, cut square, with blue signature, very scarce in this state.

" " 4 c. on orange, square; 8 c. on green, cut square and also round.

" " 12 c. on indigo-blue, sugar paper; 12 c., round on pale blue and on ordinary blue in various shades.

1856 issue, a fine specimen of the 4 c. on blue surfaced paper, and the 4 c. on crimson, unused, in fine condition.

1862 issue. Type-set stamps partly plated, about half the varieties being shown.

BUENOS AYRES.

Set complete, both used and unused, with a third set, nearly complete, on letters.

CANADA.

12d. on laid paper, used; 6d. on laid paper, unused; 6d. on thick, soft porous paper, unused; 1 c. and 3 c. on laid paper, unused.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Both the errors used, pairs of woodblocks on and off letters, including the dark blue.

FIJI.

Fairly complete, including many rare varieties.

INDIA.

4 annas, inverted head, cut square, a very rare stamp in this condition; 4 annas, with wavy blue lines and rosettes, a very large specimen, unused.

MAURITIUS.

Native issues, including a magnificent pair of the 2d., indigo-blue, in the first state of the plate. The early impressions of both the 1d., red, and the 2d., blue, were completely plated, twelve varieties of each; and the collection contained about eighty copies of the native stamps, including altogether six varieties of the large fillet.

NATAL.

The embossed stamps were very fine, including a magnificent 9d., and also the 3d., *bleu-bêche*.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Everything used and unused, with the exception of the 2d., *carmine*, which is used only.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A considerable number of Sydney Views, unused, used, and complete plates; also complete plates of the laureated stamps, one specimen only of the 8d., orange, being wanted.

QUEENSLAND.

In the imperf. first issue, unused pairs of the 1d. and 2d. and a used pair of the 6d.

TASMANIA.

The 4d. on laid paper, cut square, unused; 1d., blue, pair, unused; 1d. and 4d., first issue, plates of all types.

The Russian and Finland stamps are practically complete, and extremely fine. In Finland there are blocks of four each of the first issue 5 and 10 kop., and also fine specimens of those very rare stamps the 8 and 40 pennia with the serpentine perforations, and the 5 pennia, black on *buff*, error, used. The Russian Locals, as might be expected, are extremely fine, and contain, amongst other things, Elisavetgrad, 1877 issue, the 10 kop., error, in the sheet of the 20 kop.; Pavlograd, 1869, a very fine used copy of the 5 kop., blue; Nolinsk, 1871-72 issues, complete, in fine condition; Saratov, 5 kop., blue, 1869, and many other very fine things.

Mr. Breitfuss is to be heartily congratulated on the purchase of this magnificent collection, and he tells us it will take him fully another year, perhaps more, to amalgamate the collection with his own. When this is done the Breitfuss Collection will worthily rank as probably the third best in the whole world, the two better ones being those of Herr von Ferrary, of Paris, and that in the British Museum here.

* * *

THE following announcement appeared in *The Philatelic Monthly* for July, and as we have the pleasure of knowing Mr. Durbin Co., Arthur Tuttle personally we venture to wish him every success in his new position, a success which is pretty well assured

by his capability as a philatelist, and his extremely courteous and pleasant method of doing business:—

"One of the best known names in philatelic circles is that of Mr. R. K. Bogert. He began business as a stamp dealer in 1873, and has been constantly before the stamp collecting public ever since. For thirteen years before that date he had been a collector of stamps in a quiet way, having commenced his collection as long ago as March, 1860. During his business career he had two partners—first Mr. Philip Comstock, and later Mr. Arthur E. Tuttle. The forming

of the Bogert & Durbin Co., in 1891, and its history since then are well known.

"On account of the immense growth of the business, with its increasing cares, Mr. Bogert has now decided to retire from active participation in its management and hand over the reins to younger hands. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bogert & Durbin Co., held in June, the office of President was made honorary, with no duties attached to it, and Mr. Bogert was chosen to fill the office; and Mr. A. E. Tuttle was elected Secretary and Treasurer, and appointed General Manager of both the New York and Philadelphia offices. His headquarters will be in Philadelphia, while Mr. Percy G. Doane will have charge of the New York office.

"Early in September Mr. Bogert will begin a well-earned rest in Europe, but it is not his intention to give up philately entirely, for he will at least remain a collector, if not a dealer."

* * *

In justice to the printers of *A Colour Dictionary* it should be stated that the illustration referred to last month as supplied by Waterlow & Sons, Limited, is the full-page one, representing eighteen colours in the one design, obtained by six different printings. The forty single colours in the body of the work were printed by Messrs. Guilford & Hart, owing to the inability of Messrs. Waterlow to complete the whole in time for sending copies to the Manchester Exhibition.

* * *

Is being compiled by Messrs. G. L. Toppan, H. E. Deats, and A. Holland, as a committee of the Boston Philatelic Society. We are informed that this work will be an extremely complete one, and will comprise about 400 pages of royal octavo. It will be compiled from official records, the authors having secured access to the books and accounts of the Government contractors. The work will be published about the end of September, and we are prepared to receive subscriptions at the rate of 13s. 6d. per copy, post-free. Further particulars will be given when the work appears.

* * *

"As we learn from a trusted colleague in New York, under date of June 24th, well-known Nicholas F. Seebeck, the creator of the Stamp Dealers' so-called 'Seebecks,' died on June 23rd, after a long period of suffering. It is to be regretted that various postal administrations besides those of South America have already picked up too many of the Seebeck tricks of business, and thus for some time to come we shall not be spared from superfluous issues of stamps.

"Herr G. Zechmeyer, of Nuremberg, one of the oldest and best known stamp dealers in Germany, died on June 30th after a long illness."—Translation from the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt*, July, 1899.

* * *

WE have pleasure in announcing that we have issued a small pocket note-book, specially adapted for philatelists, and very suitable for carrying in the breast-pocket.

Each book is strongly bound in good leather, and contains four pockets to hold stamps, a good pencil at the back in a strong holder, and in the back cover a small perforation gauge is inserted, which will be found extremely handy for reference when out shopping. The note-book consists of plain ruled paper of good quality, and the price is 1s. 6d., post-free 1s. 7d.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

By PHILOLOGOS.

THE little Republic of Andorra is probably unique in its postal system, which is "free, gracious, and for nothing." It appears that all the Andorrans have to do with their letters or small parcels is to give them to the country postman without payment of any fee. The truth of the assertion that nature makes nothing in vain is well seen in the fact that "small boys," well acquainted with the mountain paths and with all sorts of "short cuts," undertake to deliver the letters with a certain amount of despatch. Letters destined for France are conveyed free of cost by messenger to Solden, where the French postman is met at eleven o'clock. After exchanging their burdens each returns home. The Andorran messenger pays the French postman the cost of franking the letters, and the latter, on reaching the French Post Office of the Hospitalet, franks the letters with French stamps. In the same way letters for Spain are taken to Seo de Urgel, and there franked with Spanish stamps.

* * *

MONSIEUR LEMAIRE has lately given the world a striking sign of the prosperous state of philately. Between June 17th and July 7th M. Lemaire bought three lots of stamps at a total of 317,000 francs, or £12,680. The more, the Lemairier!

* * *

HERR WILHELM KRAPP, of Vienna, a veritable *bête noire* of the numerous evildoers who have from time to time tried to counterfeit the stamps of Moldavia and Roumania, contributes a highly interesting article to *Das Postwertzeich.n* for July, wherein he discourses upon the Moldavia 5 paras, black, of November 1st, 1858. It may be of interest to learn that Herr Krapp considers "only those pieces genuine which show no breakage in their border-line; there are, however, still other small points which I shall not for the present make known, as I do not wish to play into the hands of the forgers. I take this opportunity of asking all collectors and dealers to assist me by sending me any copies in their possession, and I shall let the philatelic world have the results of my labours in the columns of *Das Postwertzeich.n*." As some of our readers may be glad to assist Herr Krapp in his good fight in the best interests of philately, I give his address:—

Herr W. Krapp,
Kennweg 5,
Vienna, 111/2.

* * *

IT has been officially announced that a field post office has been established at Aldershot under the management of Captain Treble, of the Post Office Rifle Volunteers. The office is temporary, and is open for the sale of stamps, and for the issue and payment of postal orders.

* * *

ACCORDING to the recent returns furnished by *The Engineer* with regard to the postal business at the House of Commons, it appears that during the session 784,710 letters were received and 582,140 letters despatched from the House. Of registered letters, 236 were received and 1177 sent off. The inland telegrams forwarded numbered 23,071, and received 11,922. The Press telegrams despatched were 29,140 and received 2188. The postal orders issued at the House numbered 6807, and the stamps sold at the House realised £2188.

FROM *The Globe*:—"Miss Sarah M. Burks carries the United States mail twice a week over a wild and desolate region in Arizona, where the stealthy Indian of our childhood still counts his scalps and utters weird war-whoops. The *Cincinnati Enquirer* calls the intrepid Miss Burks an 'advanced new woman,' which justifies the old protest against the feminine movement, even if it accounts for her courage. She is a mail woman."

* * *

FROM *The Globe*:—"The many-sided Kaiser.—To William as emperor, general, admiral, traveller, painter, musician, and dramatic author, must be added William as philatelist and manufacturer of postage stamps. The Kaiser, so the German newspapers announce, has designed a postage stamp which will be put in use in 1900 in every part of the German Empire. This stamp, oblong in form, glorifies the union of North and South Germany. Two soldiers—one Prussian, the other Bavarian—are shaking hands, while the good genius of Germany hovers in the air. There are two views on the stamp—one of the Alps, and the other of the island of Rügen in the Baltic."

* * *

THAT Siberia should figure as the abode of a stamp forger is a curious result of the march of civilisation. A certain G. Deitsch, an innkeeper, of Krassnogorsk, on the Yenissei river, worked formerly in one of the Dwinsk brush factories. Desirous of seeing the world, Deitsch naturally set out for Whitechapel, which attracts so many extremely undesirable and insanitary elements of the dregs of Europe. It is alleged that he at once became acquainted with a band of Russian sharpers, who at that time were devoting their energies to the manufacture of the postage stamps of Russia. Deitsch at once rose to the occasion, and set about producing such an accurate and "artistic" copy of the 7 kopeks stamp that only a very practised eye can distinguish the wheat from the chaff. At first Deitsch sold these productions at 4 kopeks each, and was alone in the sale of them; however, business became so brisk that he was tempted to take two assistants. All went well until one evening the Chief of the Detective Police, M. Kurl'yanski, appeared in the small crowd of people buying the forged stamps at the abode of Deitsch. The latter was at once arrested, and more than a thousand forged 7 kopek stamps were then found in his room.

* * *

ALL the "fine fleur" of the Belgian philatelists was in full bloom at the Globe Tavern, Brussels, at 7 p.m., on July 1st, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of the postage stamp into Belgium. The Belgian Philatelic Society profited very rightly by the occasion in order to *fitte* the man who for fifty years has represented philately in Belgium, and to offer him a bronze work of art as a tribute of homage. Nobody needs to be told that Monsieur J. B. Moens was the man referred to. The banquet was a great success, and among the speeches reference must be made to the sympathetic address of Monsieur Coyette, President of the French Society of Timbrology. Monsieur Léon, President of the Belgian Philatelic Society, in presenting the piece of bronze to M. Moens, referred to him as "the Grandfather of Philately." Space does not permit me to enter even into a condensed sketch of the long and valuable labours of Monsieur Moens in the cause of the science which he has loved so faithfully for half a century. How much philately owes to these labours can become known in great measure only as time rolls on.

"AN old friend with a new face." Such an energetic person was bound to come to the front again, especially after having been "let off" at Bow Street in May or June, 1897, with the ridiculous fine of 20s., merely because "he was a foreigner." Signor E. Oneglia, of Turin, has just issued a new circular in his industrious efforts to supply the "international rascals," who are ever ready to sell forged stamps to the unwary and young collector. It may assist collectors to be on their guard if I give them the following list of the latest "imitations" put on the market by Oneglia: Belgian Congo State, United States, Spain of 1865, with inverted centre; Oil Rivers, British East Africa, Zululand, Gibraltar, St. Vincent. There are also others. Any details regarding the whereabouts, plan of action, etc., of this indefatigable rascal will be always thankfully accepted by "Philologos."

* * *

ACCORDING to the *Penny Pictorial Magazine* the Russian postal system is conducted in a most cumbersome and complicated manner. As a proof of this assertion the magazine gives a photograph showing the "ceremonious reception of a mail-bag." Four employees are conducting the "reception"; one of them is seated at a table before a mass of papers, two are evidently unravelling the puzzle of the mouth of the bag; and the fourth official seems to be affixing a seal of wax to the short-cut hair of one of the wrestlers with the bag. "The post-bags used are made of stout leather, and besides being sealed are secured with chains in such a peculiar manner that no bag can be opened in less than fifteen minutes. The bag is secured so that it cannot be tampered with by those carrying it, as it has to change hands every fifteen minutes, and to undo the chains and replace them would take half an hour. In addition to this a separate bag is sent, giving the list of letters contained in the mail, names and addresses being all faithfully written."

* * *

FROM *The Globe*: "Thirteen months have now elapsed since the British flag was hoisted at Wei-hai-wei, yet the place is still without a British Post Office, whereas the German Post Office at Kiaochau and the Russian at Port Arthur have been in operation for a considerable time. Wei-hai-wei is rapidly growing, and it does seem strange, as a complaining correspondent points out in a letter to Mr. Henniker Heaton, that this country should be so dilatory in such a necessary matter. The envelope bearing the letter of complaint has been printed in Paris; it is franked with French stamps, and has passed through the French Post Office at Shanghai."

* * *

FROM *The Morning Leader*:—

"A West Riding Assizes case has been decided in a singular manner.

"The action was one to recover money on goods sold, and sundry receipts were involved. Some of these were alleged to be forgeries.

"It turned out that this was so, as the stamps used were of a date subsequent to that of the year of receipt. This was proved by there being sixteen dots in the corner of the stamps instead of fourteen, the former stamp not having been issued at the time the receipts appeared to have been given.

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., but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose notices may appear.

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. TILLBARD.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season 1898-99 was held at Effingham House on May 12th. The Secretary reported the receipt from Mr. H. M. Gooch, for the Society's library, of an interleaved copy of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s new catalogue, which was directed to be acknowledged with thanks. Mr. Bacon read a letter from Mr. Bellamy asking for permission to see a communication from the late Mr. Tiffany to the Society in 1888, on the subject of an Index of Philatelic Literature, and the Secretary was authorised to send a copy of the letter to Mr. Bellamy. The Treasurer presented his balance-sheet for the past financial year, and on the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Oldfield, Messrs. A. W. Chambers and T. Maycock were appointed Auditors to verify the accounts, and to report at the Annual General Meeting. Mr. Oldfield then gave a display of his very fine and perfect collection of the stamps of Servia, and read a paper on the subject, giving a history of the stamps, with full explanations of the different printings and errors and varieties to be found in the several issues. Mr. Creeke showed an unused strip of three of the 1d. Government parcels stamps with the overprint inverted.

THE sixteenth meeting was held on May 26th. Mr. Gordon Smith read a paper entitled "A Reference List of the Stamps of Curaçao," giving a history of their production, with the dates of issues and a full description of the stamps and the varieties of paper, perforation, and other matters of interest, as well as an explanation of the varieties and settings of the unpaid letter stamps. Mr. Hall, Mr. Meyer, and Mr. Fraser-Melbourn showed their collections of the Curaçao stamps, and several of the points referred to by Mr. Gordon Smith were discussed at some length.

THE seventeenth meeting of the season, being the Annual General Meeting, was held on June 9th. The Secretary read a letter received from Mr. Bellamy explaining the progress he had made with his Index of Philatelic Literature. Mr. A. W. Chambers presented the report of the Auditors, and read and explained the balance-sheet and accounts of the Honorary Treasurer for the year ending 31st March last, and, on the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Bacon, it was resolved that the accounts be received and adopted, and a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. C. N. Biggs (the Treasurer) and to Messrs. A. W. Chambers and T. Maycock (the Auditors) for their valuable services. The Secretary then read his report on the work of the Society and the events of the past season, and it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Oldfield, seconded by Mr. Gordon Smith, that the report be adopted and published in *The London Philatelist*, the thanks of the

Society being voted to the Secretary for his services. The question of the Annual Dinner of the Society was considered, and it was resolved that this should be held in October next, Messrs. T. Wickham Jones, C. N. Biggs, and H. R. Oldfield being appointed a committee for making and carrying out all necessary arrangements. The meeting then proceeded to the consideration of the appointment of the Officers and Council for the ensuing season, when the following members were duly elected to serve:—President, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.; Vice-President, M. P. Castle; Honorary Secretary, J. A. Tilleard; Honorary Assistant Secretary (on the retirement of Mr. R. Pearce, to whom the thanks of the Society were voted for his services), Mr. H. R. Oldfield; Honorary Treasurer, C. N. Biggs; Honorary Librarian, T. Maycock; and as ordinary members of the Council, Messrs. W. B. Avery, E. D. Bacon, W. D. Beckton, R. Ehrenbach, E. B. Evans, T. W. Hall, T. Wickham Jones, R. Pearce, and Gordon Smith. In accordance with a suggestion contained in the report of the Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer was directed to pay to the Hon. Librarian the sum of £20, to be applied for the purposes of the Society's library.—From *The London Philatelist*.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

PROCEEDINGS of a meeting of the members of the Philatelic Society of India residing in Simla, held at Fir Hill on the 7th July, 1899.

Present: C. Stewart-Wilson (President), Captain Godfrey, Major Lukis, C. T. Jacoby, C. Lovell Pigott, and (by invitation) Sardar Devi Singh, Prime Minister of the Poonch State.

Mr. Stewart-Wilson produced a sealed envelope containing packages sealed with Captain Godfrey's seal. After Captain Godfrey had examined the seals and found them intact the parcel was opened. It was found to contain the following dies of the obsolete Poonch State postage stamps, viz.: $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna, 2 annas, and 4 annas, also the square postal obliterator used by the State before the Poonch postal system was merged in the Imperial Post Office.

An impression of each of these dies was then taken in black, oil, stamping ink, one set of impressions being given to each of the gentlemen present, and four sets being reserved, one for Mr. Masson, Vice-President of the Society, one for Major Evans, one for the Srinagar Museum, and one for the Society itself. The dies and obliterator were then each defaced by having a deep line drawn through them with a file (the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna die had pieces chipped out of two of its edges). Impressions of the defaced dies were then similarly taken, and the dies and the obliterator were handed over to Captain Godfrey, in accordance with the letter quoted below from the Raja Sahib of Poonch:—

"I hereby certify that the five postal dies of Poonch, one each of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna, 2 annas, and 4 annas, of S. 1937, and one of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, of S. 1942, together with one square obliterator, were presented by me to Captain S. H. Godfrey, to be disposed of by him as he may wish.

(Signed) "BULDEO SINGH,
"Raja of Poonch."

The meeting closed after a unanimous vote of thanks to Raja Buldeo Singh.

(Signed) C. STEWART-WILSON.
STUART H. GODFREY.
C. B. LUKIS.
C. LOVELL PIGOTT.
CHARLES T. JACOBY.
DEVI SINGH.

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.

SEVENTEEN members of our Society won thirty medals, besides diplomas, at the recent Manchester Exhibition.

W. B. Avery	.	Silver Medal	.	Switzerland.
"	.	"	.	Confederate States.
P. M. Bright (Bright & Son)	}	Bronze Medal	{	Philatelic Literature.
W. Brown	.	"	.	Great Britain (used).
"	.	"	.	Post Cards.
H. Buckley	.	Silver Medal	.	Norway.
"	.	"	.	Scandinavia.
S. M. Castle	.	Gold Medal	.	U. S. A.
"	.	Bronze Medal	{	Best exhibit shown by a member of a provincial society.
"	.	"	{	Best exhibit shown by a member of the Birmingham Philatelic Society.
R. Dalton	{	Bronze Medal and Diploma	}	Albums.
W. Hadlow	.	Bronze Medal	{	Best exhibit shown by a member of the Birmingham Philatelic Society.
J. E. Heginbottom	.	Silver Medal	{	Great Britain (used).
"	.	Bronze Medal	{	Ceylon, Queensland, Victoria.
"	.	"	{	Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia.
P. Kohl	{	Bronze Medal and Diploma	}	Albums.
F. W. Lake	.	Bronze Medal	.	Rare stamps.
C. F. Larmour	.	Silver Medal	.	Portuguese Indies.
J. N. Marsden	.	"	.	Portugal.
"	.	"	.	Azores, Madeira.
"	.	"	.	Given by I. P. S.
W. Pimm	.	"	.	St. Lucia.
C. J. Phillips (Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.)	}	Bronze Medal and Diploma	{	Philatelic Literature.
"	.	"	{	Albums.
"	.	Diploma	{	Philatelic Accessories.
T. Ridpath	.	Silver Medal	.	Post Cards.
W. T. Willett	.	"	{	Great Britain (unused).
"	.	"	.	Nevis.
"	.	"	{	Most meritorious exhibit in Class I.
W. T. Wilson	.	"	.	Mexico.
"	{	Bronze Medal and Diploma	}	Album.

The Annual Meeting will be held at 8 p.m., October 5th, when the Annual Report will be presented, showing considerably increased membership and a very satisfactory percentage of sales in the exchange packets. The prospects of the coming session are very bright, for we have more members and more applications than we have ever had, and the status of the applicants is as high as ever.

Our next session commences on October 1st (when all subscriptions are due), and we welcome English, foreign, and colonial collectors and dealers of good standing, feeling confident that we can offer exceptional benefits to all.

The Annual Report, with Rules, etc., will be sent, on application, to anyone who has not already received one.

Advertisements for the next issue, published October 5th, must reach the Hon. Sec. by September 20th. The Society guarantees 4000 copies to start with.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CENTRAL VERSUS COUNTY PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Nankivell's letter on County Philatelic Societies interests me, as I some time ago drafted a few notes on the comparative failure of the two oldest English Societies. The Philatelic Society "of London," as officially called, but supposed to be of Great, if not Greater Britain, has become altogether too aristocratic, if not rich, but certainly not democratic, social, or hard-working so far as outsiders can see. The International Philatelic Union had some idea of fulfilling the latter duties, and never aimed at the former. The membership of each averaged between 200 and 300 for a long time, but has fallen considerably the last year, with the increase in local Societies in the country. The "why and wherefore" it is not necessary to discuss in detail, but, seeing the general spread of philately and its fairly firm settlement, it does seem strange that so few of its professors band themselves together for mutual interest or support.

Mr. Nankivell thinks County Societies will set this all right, and that Surrey is the first to start one. But there has been a Herts Philatelic Society for some years, which holds its meetings in London, professedly because its members cannot be got to meet at the original headquarters at St. Albans. Similar reasons will act in Surrey, notwithstanding the proposal to have meetings at certain local centres. If London Societies, and those in large cities like my native Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, etc., find it difficult to get twenty members to meet together—the average is nearer ten—what will happen in the small and scattered centres of a county like Surrey? Simply this, that the General Council will be the only workers, half of whom will attend meetings, and possibly drag in two to four local members occasionally to form a quorum. Being on one of above Committees the difficulty of getting a quorum is well known to me, with all the endeavours and blandishments of a hard-working secretary.

Why not start from a central organisation, chiefly educational, and work outwards, as has been done by the Navy League, with whose early workings I had something to do? Out of the tens of thousands of collectors in this country it ought to be possible to get sufficient numbers to form a strong Central Association, if they could see any benefit therefrom. Not *pecuniary* benefit, the idea of which has been the curse of philately for some years now, but the benefit of increased knowledge of all matters connected with our hobby, recreation, or study, call it what you will. This British Philatelic League, Society, or Union should or could be started from a union of the two Societies first named to form a Provisional Committee, which the president or secretary of every provincial Society should be asked to join and consult with by correspondence as to the formation of certain general rules and appointment of an Executive for carrying out the work and objects desired; the work and objects being such as Mr. Nankivell hints at, which small local Societies cannot well carry out working independently.

A meeting-place in London, with good reference library and reading-room; the formation of a general index of all philatelic articles in the different journals, enlarged as funds permit to a synopsis of all those of real interest; supplying copies of such articles or summaries to Societies or specialists, or for lecturing purposes; publishing such as Executive deem most useful; the formation of a body of voluntary lecturers, to be sent to branches on pay-

ment of travelling expenses; and the distribution of a few leaflets of general or elementary information—are the chief points. Necessarily there would be the publication of a magazine (which need not clash with any existing publication) devoted chiefly to notices of branch meetings, a monthly review of *all* the other journals, not so much in the way of criticism as a summarising of the different classes of information each has to give, so that any subscriber can see whether an article or a subject he is specially interested in has appeared in a journal other than the one he regularly takes in.

Members to pay one guinea a year, associates five shillings, with slightly-restricted privileges as to voting and publications, but all to have a copy of the Journal post-free.

Branches to be formed on payment of the subscriptions of five local members (or of twenty associates) to headquarters, one-third of which will be returned, or the equivalent in copies of publications at cost, after which quarterly payments to be made of one-third to one-half the subscriptions received, for which the branch will receive copies of Journal for distribution, and a certain number of transferable tickets entitling members when in town to use of head-quarters, reading-room, and library.

The "Ideal Catalogue" could then be started in manuscript, and be published in sections as funds and special subscriptions came in. Collections of stamps of certain districts and of entries (of which I would give 1000) could be gradually compiled, and lent out in show-cases for local or public exhibitions annually, as a nucleus for the branches to complete and show details of.

What would be the cost of this precious scheme? Well, the Executive and Hon. Secretary would have to work hard at first, with a couple of clerks only; but, taking first year's expenses, there might be £120 for office rent and expenses, £200 for secretarial assistance, £10 a month loss on Journal (diminishing to nothing as advertisements came in), and say £100 for publications for free distribution and postages, etc., or a total of £500 to £600. As subscriptions increased, the expenses would too, but not more than £1000 need be anticipated for years to come. Special books and publications would be only issued so as to pay for themselves.

As to income, with proper care and organisation it should not be difficult to get within two or three years, 1000 guinea members and 4000 5s. associates, equal to an income of £2000; but allowing one-third less, as many subscriptions would come through branches, a net income of £1000 after first year ought to be easily attainable. Life subscriptions and higher fees for vice-presidents, general councillors with special privileges, etc., could be introduced to increase funds.

It is assumed in all this that *The Philatelic Society* would be the starting-point, with its library, etc., but if there are personal proprietary rights in connection with it, a small Company might be formed, on similar lines, to raise funds, and be gradually repaid from subscriptions. Roughly, the total membership of the Philatelic Societies in Great Britain is under 2000, but all these would surely come in with proper representations, and their number be doubled the following year, as the subscribers to philatelic journals are nearer, possibly over, 10,000 now.

An Association like this would not interfere with existing or proposed County Societies; they could stand by themselves, or form themselves into Home Rule branches, getting in return a valuable journal free for their half-fees, with a strong organisation to fall back upon for special information and assistance in exhibitions, etc.

Many details not mentioned above have been carefully considered, and the estimates given will be found fair and reasonable, not exaggerated in any way.

B. W. WARHURST.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

M. L. M.—The surcharge "SPECIMEN" reduces the value of a stamp considerably as compared with an unused copy. Personally we should prefer a *specimen* copy to a *used* one, but it is impossible to give any general rule. See the prices given with letter "S." in the Catalogue of Great Britain.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

<i>Perf. 13½.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
5 c., dark brown on pale brown	0	3

COREA.

<i>1895. Perf. 11½ to 12.</i>		
5, 10, 25, and 50 poon. Set of 4	1	0

COSTA RICA.

<i>1892.</i>		
1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c., and 1, 2, 5, and 10 pesos, all used. Set of 10	27	6

1892. Surcharged "OFICIAL."

1 c., greenish blue	0	2
2 c., orange	0	3
5 c., lilac	0	6
10 c., green	1	0
20 c., scarlet	2	0
50 c., ultramarine	3	6
Set of 6	6	0

DENMARK.

<i>1899. Perf. 12½.</i>		
25 öre, green and grey	0	5

<i>1899. Official. Perf. 12½.</i>		
4 öre, blue	0	1

GWALIOR.

<i>1899. Indian stamps surcharged.</i>		
3 pies, black on carmine	0	1

HAWAII.

<i>1899. Change of colour.</i>		
5 c., indigo	0	4

HOLLAND.

<i>1899. Oblong stamps, with value in oval.</i>		
½ c., lilac	0	1
1 c., red	0	1
2 c., brown	0	1
2½ c., green	0	1

<i>1899. Rectangular stamps. Head of Queen crowned.</i>		
3 c., orange	0	1
5 c., carmine	0	2
7½ c., brown	0	2
10 c., slate-lilac	0	3
12½ c., blue	0	4
15 c., brown	0	5
20 c., green	0	6
22½ c., bronze-green and brown	0	6
25 c., blue and carmine	0	8
50 c., lake and bronze	1	3
2½ guld., grey-lilac	5	6
5 guld., claret	10	6
½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 7½, and 10 c. Set of 8	0	8
12½, 15, 20, 22½, 25, and 50 c. Set of 6	3	0
1, 2½, and 5 gulden. Set of 3	17	0

LUXEMBURG.

<i>Issues of 1891-96, perf. 12½, and perforated "OFFICIAL."</i>		
1 c., pearl-grey	0	1
2 c., grey-brown	0	1
4 c., olive-bistre	0	1
5 c., green	0	1
10 c., carmine	0	2
12½ c., grey-green	0	2
20 c., orange	0	3
25 c., blue	0	4
30 c., sage-green	0	5
37½ c., bright green	0	6
50 c., brown	0	8
1 fr., purp'e	1	3

LUXEMBURG—Continued.

2½ fr., black	2	9
5 fr., lake	5	6
1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 12½, 20, 25, 30, 37½, and 50 c.		
Set of 11	2	3
1, 2½, and 5 frs. Set of 3	8	9

MAURITIUS.

Provisional Newsbands.

4 c., in black, on 3 c., green on buff	1	6
3 c., in red, on 4 c.	0	2

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1897. Jubilee.

3 c., blue, used	0	2
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PERSIA.

1899. Surcharged with control marks in violet.

1 ch., grey	0	1
2 ,, brown	0	2
3 ,, red-lilac	0	3
4 ,, vermilion	0	3
5 ,, yellow	0	4
8 ,, orange	0	16
10 ,, blue	0	7
12 ,, carmine	0	8
16 ,, green	1	0
1 kran, ultramarine	1	0
2 ,, rose	1	6
3 ,, yellow	2	3
4 ,, grey	3	0
5 ,, green	3	9
10 ,, orange	7	6

PORTO RICO.

Surcharged on U.S. stamps.

1, 2, 5, 8, and 10 c. Set of 5	1	8
8 c., brown-purple	0	6

QUEENSLAND.

The following are the current prices of modern issues which are now in stock:—

No. 146. 2d., blue	0	6
,, 147. 1s., mauve	4	0
,, 149. ½d., green	0	2
,, 153. 2½d., carmine, 2s.	used	0 4
,, 154. 5d., purple-brown	1	0
,, 155 and 156. ½d., green	used	0 3
,, 160. ½d., green; unused price should be omitted.	—	
,, 166. 2½d., carmine	2	0
,, 168. 4d., yellow, 6d.	used	0 4
,, 169. 6d., green, 8d.	used	0 2

RUSSIAN CRETE.

RETIMO.

First issue. Obsolete.

1 metallik, green; 2 metalliks, black. Set of 2, used	7	6
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SAN MARINO.

1899. Colours changed.

5 c., green	0	1
10 c., carmine	0	2
25 c., blue	0	4

URUGUAY.

1899. Provisional.

½ c. on 2 c., black on blue	0	4
½ c. on 5 c., red on blue and black	0	6
½ c. on 7 c., red on green	0	8

1899. New colours.

1 c., green	0	1
2 c., red	0	2
5 c., blue	0	4
10 c., lilac	0	8

NEW PUBLICATIONS.*The Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks.*

No. 6.

No. 6.

REPRINTS OF POSTAL ADHESIVE STAMPS

AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

BY E. D. BACON.

168 PAGES WITH 426 ILLUSTRATIONS.

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MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

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- 1856. -
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VOL. X.

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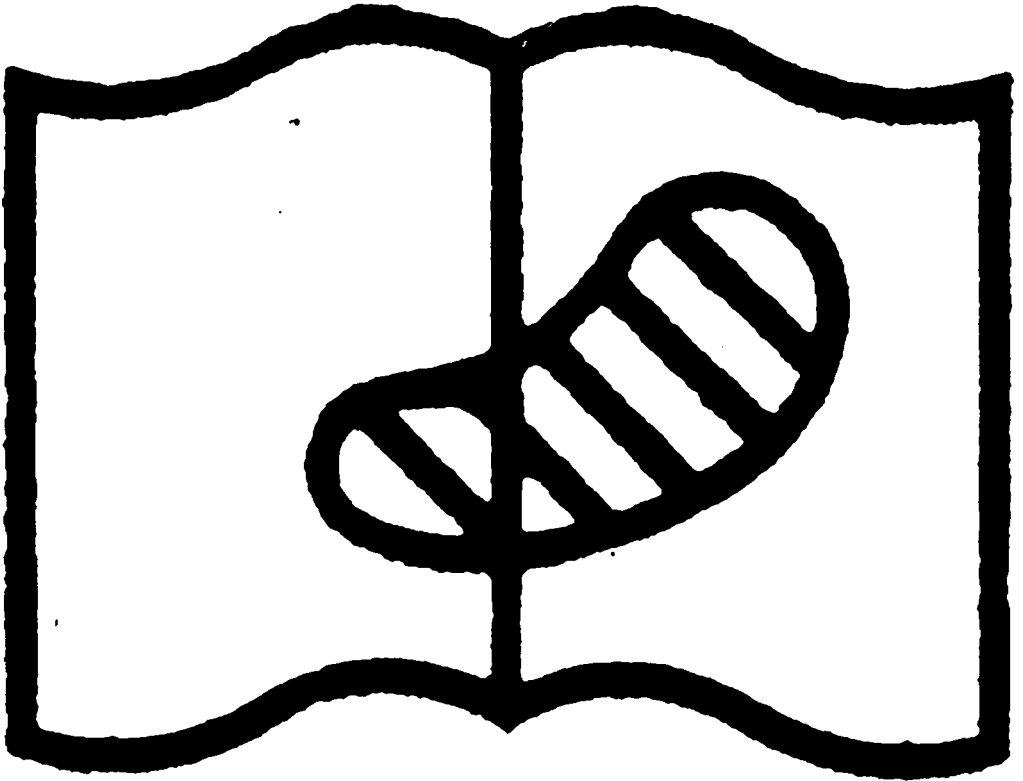
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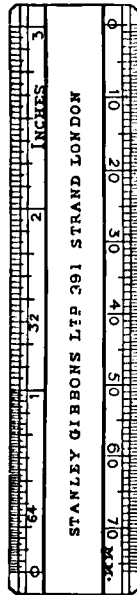
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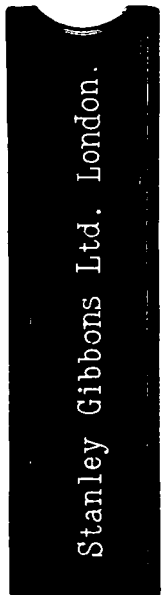
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2 c. on 15 c. " 177 .. 0 4
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No stop after "CENTS."
2 c. on 10 c., No. 176 .. 5 0
2 c. on 15 c. " 177 .. 5 0
With comma after "CENTS."
2 c. on 5 c., No. 175 ..

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1899. Type 8, *surcharged "REVENUE," in black, but used postally.*
5 c., ultramarine ..

BRITISH S. AFRICA CO.
1899. *New type.*
½d., green .. 0 1
2d., bistre .. 0 3

CANADA.
1898-99. Type 20. *Perf. 12.*
2 c., red .. 0 2
5 c., deep blue .. 0 4
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 ¼ of No. 122
"2," in purple, on ½ " "
These appear to have been made by the Postmaster at Port Hood, Nova Scotia, without any special authority, but they undoubtedly paid postage at that office.
Surcharged "2 CENTS," in black.
2 c. on 3 c., No. 114 .. 0 2
2 c. on 3 c. " 122 .. 0 2

CEYLON.
1898. Type 16. *Wmk. Crown CA.*
Perf. 14.
2 r. 50 c., purple on red .. 4 6
*Surcharged "Six CENTS," in black. (March, '99.)**
6 c. on 15 c., No. 154 .. 0 4 0 2

1899. Types 26 and 38.
Wmk. Crown CA.
6 c., rose and black .. 0 2 0 1
75 c., black and red-brown .. 1 4 0

Type 16, *surcharged as Type 24.*
Wmk. Crown CC.
1 r. 50 c., slate .. 2 8
2 r. 25 c., yellow .. 4 0

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OFFICIAL STAMP.
1899. *Surcharged with Type 53, in black.*
75 c., black and red-brown ..

COOK ISLANDS.
1899. Type 2, *surcharged in three lines, in black.*
½d. on rd., blue ..

FIJI ISLANDS.
Varieties of perforation.
Type 10. *Perf. 11x10.*
rd., ultramarine .. 3 6 3 6
2d., pale green ..

Types 18 and 19.
½d., grey (perf. 12) ..
rd., black (" 11) .. 5 0
rd. " (" 11x12) ..
rd., lilac-rose (" 12) .. — 1 0
5d., ultramarine (" 10) ..
5d. " (" 11) ..

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 broken "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 0
2 p., black and carmine .. 2 0

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.
FISCALS USED FOR POSTAGE.
1894. The 2 c. Type 1 of 1882 *surcharged*
—(a) "S.O." (b) "S.I.")
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 ..

SURCHARGED FOR USE IN NATIVE STATES.

CHAMBA.
SERVICE STAMP. 1898.
1 r., carmine and green .. 2 6

GWALIOR.
1899. *Surcharged with Type 2. (15 mm.)*
3 pies, carmine .. 0 1

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PATIALA.
India new type, surcharged with Type 3, in black.
3 pies, rose .. 0 1

NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.
ALWAR.
1899. Type 1. *Pin-perf. 12.*
½ a., slate-blue .. 0 1

BHOPAL.
1899. Type 8 *redrawn. Wave paper. Imperf.*
½ a., black, "NWAB" .. 0 2
½ a. " "NWASHAHJAHN" ..
½ a. " "SHH" ..

BUNDI.
1898. *With point of Dagger to left. Laid paper.*
4 a., pale green .. 0 6
Type as before. Wave paper.
1 r., yellow on blue .. 2 6
Laid paper.
2 a., deep green .. 0 4

There were two varieties of the ½ 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.

1899. Type 4 *redrawn, smaller than before. Laid paper.*
1 a., red .. 0 3

BUSSAHR.
1898. *Various designs, surcharged "R.S." in a monogram in the second colour given. Laid paper. Perf. 8½ to 9½. (July, '95.)**

½ a., pink and blue ..
½ a., grey and rose ..
1 a., red and violet ..
2 a., yellow and blue ..
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.

1899. *New type, "POSTAGE" below. Perf. 14. (Sept.)**
½ a., grey ..

COCHIN.
1898. *New types. Wmk. Umbrella. Perf. (Jan., '99.)**
3 pies, blue .. 0 1
½ puttan, green .. 0 2
1 " pink .. 0 3
2 " purple .. 0 5

DHAR.
1898-99. *New type. Perf. 11½. (April, '99.)**
½ a., carmine .. 0 1
1 a., purple .. 0 2

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

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

DUTTIA.

1899. *Inscription in sans-serif capitals. Wove paper. Rouletted in black. (Sept.)**

- 1/2 a., black on green .. 0 1
- 1 a. " white .. 0 2
- 2 a. " yellow .. 0 4
- 4 a. " red .. 0 8

These are rouletted horizontally only, except the stamps at the ends of the rows, which are rouletted at one side also.

LAS BELA.

1898. Type 1. Perf.

- 1/2 a., black on pale blue .. 0 4 0 9

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 *têtes-bêches* exist on the 1 a. and 4 a. sheets only.

NOWANUQUUR.

- 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 pins, red ..
- 1894 (?). *Coloured laid papers.*
- 1 p., red on lavender ..
- 1 p., " green ..
- 1 a., " yellow ..
- 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

*New type. Perf. (April, '99.)**

- 3 a., yellow-green ..
- 4 a., dark green ..
- 8 a., deep blue ..
- 1 r., vermilion ..

MALTA.

1899. *New types. The 1/2d. and 5d. wmk. Crown CA, the 2s. 6d. and 10s. Crown CC. Perf. 14.*

- 1/2d., brown .. 0 6
- 5d., vermilion .. 0 7
- 2s. 6d., greenish grey .. 3 3
- 10s., deep blue .. 12 0

MAURITIUS.

- 1899. Types 36 and 37 surcharged. (Sept.)*
- 6 c., in red, on No. 132 .. 0 3 0 3
- 15 c., in black, on No. 133 .. 0 6 0 6

NEWFOUNDLAND.

- 1899. Perf. 12.
- 1 c., vermilion (Type 38) .. 0 2 0 1
- 5 c., blue (Sept.)* .. 0 4 0 4

NEW SOUTH WALES.

- Varieties of perforation. Perf. 10.*
- 1/2d., green ..
- 3/4d., green (wmk. 10) .. 0 8 0 8
- Perf. 10x11.
- 10d., lilac (wmk. 10) ..
- 5s., purple (wmk. Type 33) ..
- Wmk. Crown and NSW. Perf. 12.*
- 9d. on rod., red-brown ..
- 10d., lavender ..
- 12 1/2d., black and red ..

Un. Used.
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- 1899. *Current types. Perf. 11x12.*
- 1/2d., blue-green .. 0 1
- 2 1/2d., deep blue (p. 12x11) .. 0 4
- 6d., orange .. 0 8

NEW ZEALAND.

1899. Type 27. *Local print. Perf. 11.*

- 2 1/2d., dull blue ..
- RAILWAY NEWSPAPER STAMP.
- 2d., blue (p. 11) ..

LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

- 1/2d., violet (p. 11) .. 1 0
- 1d., blue (p. 10x11) .. 2 0
- 1d., " (p. 11) .. 1 0 0 6
- 2d., lake (p. 11) .. 2 0 0 6

QUEENSLAND.

1898-99. *Wmk. Crown and Q; 1/2d. new type (Feb., '99.)* 2 1/2d., Type 17 Perf. 13.*

- 1/2d., deep green .. 0 1
- 2 1/2d., purple on blue .. 0 4
- Type 19. (a) *Zigzag roulette in black.* (b) *The same plain.* (c) *Roulette (a) and also (b).* (d) *Roulette (b) and perf. 13.* (e) *Compound of (a) and (b).*
- 1d., vermilion (a) .. 1 6
- 1d., " (b) .. 0 6
- 1d., " (c) .. 5 0
- 1d., " (d) .. 0 6
- 1d., " (e) .. 0 4

1899. *New type. Perf. 13.*

- 1s., mauve .. 1 4

ST. VINCENT.

1899. *New type. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14. (Feb., '99.)**

- 1/2d., lilac and green .. 0 1
- 2d., " carmine .. 0 2
- 2 1/2d., " blue .. 0 4
- 3d., " olive .. 0 5
- 4d., " orange .. 0 6
- 5d., " black .. 0 7
- 6d., " deep brown .. 0 8
- 1s., green and carmine .. 1 4
- 5s., " blue .. 6 6

SARAWAK.

- 1899. Type 2 surcharged.
- 2 c., in black, on No. 8 .. 0 3
- 4 c., in red, on " 7 ..

SEYHELLES.

1896. *Double surcharge.*

- 18 c. on 45 c., No. 20 ..

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

OFFICIAL SURCHARGES.

- 1890. *Surcharged with Type 51, in black.*
- 5s., rose ..
- 1891. *Surcharged with Type 52, in black.*
- 2s. 6d., lilac ..
- 5s., rose ..
- 1898. *Type 17 with Type 51, in black.*
- 6d., blue (perf. 13) .. 0 3

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

- 1899. *Surcharged "4 cents," in black. (March.)**
- 4 c. on 5 c., brown .. 0 6
- 4 c. on 5 c., blue .. 1 6
- 4 c. on 8 c., " .. 0 3
- Double surcharge.*
- 4 c. on 8 c., blue ..
- Surcharged "FOUR CENTS," in black. (May.)**
- 4 c. on 5 c., carmine .. 0 3
- Type 35 surcharged in black, and without surcharge. (June.)**
- 3 c. on 1 c., green ..
- 3 c., brown .. 0 2

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

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

- 1899. *Surcharged "Four cents."*
- 4 c., in black, on 1 c., No. 2 1 0
- 4 c., " 5 c., " 1
- 4 c., " 3 c., " 6 0 9
- 4 c., " 5 c., " 7 0 4
- 4 c., in green, on 8 c., " 8 0 6
- Double surcharge, in red and in green.*
- 4 c. on 8 c., No. 8 ..

PAHANG.

- 1897. *Half stamps surcharged "2 c." or "3 c." in red, in MS., with initials.*
- 2 c. on 1/2 of 5 c., No. 13 .. 20 0
- 3 c., " .. 20 0

1898. *The 8 c. of Perak, No. 66, surcharged "Pahang—Four cents," in black.*

- 4 c. on 8 c., lilac and blue .. 0 6
- 1899. *Same impression on plain paper. Pin-perf.*
- 4 c., black on white ..
- Stamp of Perak surcharged "Pahang."
- 50 c., lilac and black .. 2 0

PERAK.

- 1899. Types 2 and 3, as before.
- 4 c., lilac and carmine ..
- 15 c., green and orange ..
- 50 c., " black .. 2 0
- \$3 " ochre .. 10 6

SELANGOR.

- 1899. Type 3. *Wmk. Crown CC. Perf. 14.*
- \$10, green and purple .. 35 0

TASMANIA.

- 1899. Type 12. *Wmk. Type 8. Perf. 14.*
- 10d., lake and deep green .. 1 3

VICTORIA.

- 1899. *Colours changed.*
- 1/2d., emerald-green (Type 35) .. 0 1
- 1d., rose-pink (Type 39) .. 0 2
- 1 1/2d., red on orange .. 0 3
- 2 1/2d., dull blue (Type 41) .. 0 4

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

- 1899. *Wmk. Crown CC. Perf. 14. (March.)**
- 1/2d., yellow-green .. 0 1
- 1d., brick-red .. 0 2
- 2 1/2d., ultramarine .. 0 4
- 4d., brown .. 0 6
- 6d., purple .. 0 8
- 7d., deep green .. 0 10
- 1s., brown-yellow .. 1 4
- 5s., indigo .. 6 6

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

- 1899. Types 13 and 14. *Wmk. Crown W.A. Perf. 14.*
- 1d., carmine .. 0 2 0 1
- 2d., orange ..

FISCALS USED POSTALLY.

1898.

- Long rectangular. Wmk. Crown W.A.*
- 1d., lilac ..
- 6d., " ..

ZANZIBAR.

- 1899. *With head of the new Sultan. (Sept.)**
- 1/2 a., yellow-green and red ..
- 1 a., dark blue ..
- 2 a., red-brown ..
- 2 1/2 a., ultramarine ..
- 3 a., green ..
- 4 a., green-black ..
- 4 1/2 a., orange ..
- 5 a., bistre ..
- 7 1/2 a., purple ..
- 8 a., bronze ..
- 1 r., ultramarine ..
- 2 r., deep green ..
- 3 r., lilac ..
- 4 r., purple-brown ..
- 5 r., dark brown ..

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

PART II.

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

AUSTRIA.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.
Date? Varieties of type (see "M. J."
for July).
½ (nov.), black
2 ("), yellow

BELGIUM.

1899. Type 32. Perf. 14.
10 c., carmine

BOLIVIA.

1899. Stamps of 1894 surcharged
"E.F. 1899," in violet. (Sept.)^a
1 c., ochre
2 c., vermilion
5 c., green
10 c., brown
20 c., blue
50 c. "
100 c. "

BRAZIL.

1898-99. Newspaper stamps surcharged.
(Jan. and March, '99.)^a
200, in black, on 100 r. .. 0 6
(Type 52)
200, in blue, on 100 r.
(Type 52)
1000, in red, on 700 r., No. 417 2 0
Surcharged with a hand-stamp, in
pale violet.
100 on 50 r., No. 412

1899. Types 39, 40. Perf. 5½ to 7.

10 r., blue and rose
20 r. " orange .. 0 2
50 r., deep blue
100 r., black and rose .. 0 3
200 r. " orange .. 0 8
300 r. " green .. 0 6

Type 39. Perf. 11½.

20 r., blue and yellow .. 0 4
Stamps of 1890 surcharged with date
and new values, in purple.
30 r. on 20 r., green .. 0 2
100 r. on 50 r., pale green 0 3
300 r. on 200 r., violet .. 0 8
500 r. on 300 r., grey-blue 1 0
500 r. on 300 r., purp.-blue 1 0
700 r. on 500 r., olive-buff. 1 4
1000 r. on 700 r., bright bri. 2 0
1000 r. on 700 r., pale brown 2 0
2000 r. on 1000 r., olive-yell. 4 0

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1899. Type 72. Perf. 11.
100 r., brick-red 0 2

CHILI.

1899. Type 14. Rouletted.
30 c., deep rose

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1898. Type 55. Perf. 13.
30 c., rose

COLOMBIA.

1899. New type. Perf. 13½. (May.)^a
5 c., orange on buff .. 0 3
10 c., brown on pink .. 0 5
20 c., brown on lilac

LOCAL FOR THE CITY OF BOGOTA.

1899. Type of 1896. Perf. 13½.
½ c., black 0 1

SANTANDER.

1899. New types. Perf. 10. (March.)^a
5 c., black on rose .. 0 4
10 c., blue

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

COREA.

1899. Design of 1895. Perf. 12, 13.
5 p., green ½ 2
10 p., indigo ½ 2
25 p., lake ½ 4
50 p., mauve ½ 4

CRETE.

1899. Type 1. Perf. 11½.
10 p., brown 0 2
20 p., rose 0 4
Stamps issued by the Russian authorities.
With control mark in blue or lilac.
(Sept.)^a Eagle in centre.
1 m., blue
1 m., green
2 m., green-black
Trident in centre.
1 m., rose
2 m., blue
1 gr., green
1 gr., rose
1 gr., blue

DENMARK.

1899. Type 7. Perf. 12½.
25 öre, green and grey .. 0 5
OFFICIAL STAMP.
1899. Type 52. Perf. 12½.
4 öre, blue 0 1

ECUADOR.

1894. Type 17a. Perf. 14.
5 c., green
1899. Type 30, surcharged in black.
1 c. on 2 c., orange .. 0 2
2 c. on 10 c., brown .. 0 4
Centre in black. Perf. 14 to 15. (June.)^a
1 c., black and dull blue .. 0 1
2 c. " lilac .. 0 2
5 c. " carmine .. 0 3
10 c. " mauve .. 0 6
50 c. " pink .. 2 0
OFFICIAL STAMPS.
1898. Fiscal stamps, Type F 3, sur-
charged as Type O 5.
5 c., in black, on 50 c., lilac 0 6
5 c., in red, on 50 c. " 0 6
1899. Same type surcharged in four
lines.
4 c., in red, on 20 c., blue ..

FRANCE.

1899. Type 9. Perf. 14×13½.
10 c., carmine

FOR ZANZIBAR.

1899. Surcharged in red.
½ a. on 5 c., yellow-green ..

FRENCH COLONIES.

DJIBOUTI.

1899. Type 6 surcharged in black.
(Sept.)^a
0.40 on 4 c., brown and blue

INDO CHINA.

Date? Type 4 with name inverted.
75 c., black on orange ..

MAYOTTE.

1899. Type 1.
5 fr., lilac on pale lilac ..

GREECE.

Date? Type 1. Athens print.
Perf. 11½. No figures at back.
20 l., carmine

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

Cream paper. Figures at back.
40 l., rosy buff

Type 2. Belgian print. Perf. 11½.
2 l., ochre

1899. Type 2. Fresh printing.
2 l., fawn (imperf.)
2 l. " (perf. 11½).. ..

GUATEMALA.

1898. Surcharged with Type 28, and a
large figure "1" at each side.
1 c. on 12 c., Type 27
1898. Type 20 surcharged as Type 29.
Black surcharge inverted.
6 c. on 10 c., red
6 c. on 200 c., yellow
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 0 1
5 c., blue 0 4
10 c., brown
New types. Perf. 12.
50 c., violet
\$1, blue

HAYTI.

1899. Type 7. New colours.
1 c., green
2 c., red
3 c. "
5 c., blue

HOLLAND.

1899. New types. Perf. 12½, 11. (Sept.)^a
½ c., mauve 0 1
1 c., red 0 1
2 c., pale brown 0 1
2½ c., deep green 0 1
3 c., orange 0 1
5 c., rose 0 2
7½ c., deep brown 0 2
10 c., grey-lilac 0 3
12½ c., blue 0 4
15 c., light brown 0 5
20 c., yellow-green 0 6
22½ c., olive-green and brown 0 6
25 c., ultramarine and rose 0 8
50 c., brown-red and silver 1 3
2½ gl., dull lilac 5 6
5 gl., claret 10 6

OURACAO.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1899. Current type.
20 c., green; I.
30 c. " ?
50 c. " ?

SURINAM.

1898. Surcharged in black.
10 c. on 25 c. (No. 26) ..

HONDURAS.

1899. Nos. 106 and 108 surcharged
"PERMITASE."
5 c., pale blue
10 c., deep "

ITALY.

SAN MARINO.

1899. New type. (April.)^a
2 c., solferino
5 c., yellow

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. X.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

NO. 111.

EDITORIAL.

THE receipt of various auction catalogues reminds that the philatelic season, which, so far as humble editors of philatelic journals are concerned, lasts all the year round, is setting in with its usual severity. To use the beautiful figurative language of the poets, the autumnal (auction) leaves—to say nothing of the auctioneers' hammers—are already beginning to fall thickly around us, and the "winter of our discontent," with auction prices and their relation to true market values, will soon be upon us. Whether the prices are going to fall like the leaves, or to soar upwards like the hopes of the vendors, it is too soon as yet to prophesy, but we have very little doubt that, as heretofore, the prices of really fine copies of stamps of any rarity will show an upward tendency in the auction-room and elsewhere, while if the sales are filled with inferior stuff—as was too often the case last year—the prices will be disappointing, except to the few who happen to pick up the bargains hidden amongst the rubbish. The Societies will soon be in full bloom, eager for work after their summer holiday, and we hope to receive programmes for the coming season showing what work is to be taken in hand for A.D. 1900. Exhibitions, perhaps, we must not expect, though we cannot help thinking that a Winter Exhibition would prove a greater attraction even than the grand shows held last summer and in July, 1897. Possibly the London Philatelic Society might be persuaded to organise one or two of those most interesting displays in the Society's own rooms which were so greatly enjoyed by philatelists a few years ago. Will not some Society or individual devote some labour this season to the compilation of a Classified Catalogue? We do not expect a perfect work to be completed in one season, but if a few specialists would each start upon his, or her, favourite country, and endeavour first to draw up lists of the most primitive and skeleton-like nature, and then proceed to ex-

pand them to the fullest possible extent, always keeping the idea of classification of the varieties in view, a good beginning might be made in a very short time. We should be glad to publish in the *Monthly Journal* some tentative lists embodying various ideas upon this subject, which is a very important one, if some of our readers would help us in the matter. The question is one which concerns all classes of collectors; indeed, we may say that it is for the general collector to decide within what limits he will confine his collection, and for the specialist to say how far he will carry his studies, but in the end it will be the latter who will best be able to judge of the relative importance of the different varieties and different classes of varieties that he finds exist. It is much easier to go on adding shade to shade, and accumulating minor varieties of type, perforation, etc., than to classify and arrange these upon scientific lines; but the first is mere personal, temporary work, destroyed for ever when the individual collection is broken up; the second can be made useful to others and will last, as good work should.

* * *

THE collection of illustrated post Pictorial cards has in reality no more connection with Philately (large "P," Post Cards. please) than have the collection of prints, photographs, or newspaper cuttings. Still, a post card is a post card—the collection of post cards with pictures upon them has perhaps sprung out of the collection of post cards proper, and when we find one of the great daily papers devoting a whole leading article to a subject however remotely connected with our hobby, we cannot resist the temptation to annex the article bodily. The following "leader" ("lead" it, please) appeared in *The Standard* for 21st August:—

"The illustrated post card craze, like the influenza, has spread to these Islands from the Continent, where it has been raging with considerable severity. Sporadic cases have occurred in Britain. Young ladies who have escaped the philatelic infection, or wearied of collecting Christmas cards,

have been known to fill albums with missives of this kind received from friends abroad; but now the cards are being sold in this country, and it will be like the letting out of waters. Many of them are 'made in Germany' and imported, but home manufacture also has begun, or the foreign craftsman is adapting himself to English requirements. They have been taken up by the 'penny-in-the-slot' general provider, and can be obtained at Kew and in other places of public resort which they illustrate. One enterprising firm seeks to arouse patriotism by picturing the vessels of the Navy. Germany is a special sufferer from the circulation of these missives. The travelling Teuton seems to regard it as a solemn duty to distribute them from each stage of his journey, as if he were a runner in a paper-chase. His first care on reaching some place of note is to lay in a stock, and alternate the sipping of beer with the addressing of post cards. Sometimes he may be seen conscientiously devoting to this task the hours of a railway journey. Would-be vendors beset the traveller on the tops of hills, and among the ruins on lowlands, in the hotel, the *café*, and even the railway train. They are all over the country, from one end of the Fatherland to the other—from the beech woods of Rügen on the north, to the southernmost summit in the Saxon Switzerland. Some of these cards, by the way, are of enormous size; and anyone in England who is favoured with them by foreign correspondents is subjected to a heavy fine by the inland postal authorities, who are not content with delivering them in a torn and crumpled state. The illustrated post card has already gone through a process of evolution, and has developed species. The embryo was in existence more than half a century ago. Elderly people will remember the note-paper, headed with small engravings of scenery, which used to be sold at places where there was anything of special interest. Here was the germ of the idea. But the photograph came, and the illustrated note-paper disappeared. Then keepers of hotels and enterprising firms began to turn letter-paper and envelopes to advertising purposes, by suitable inscriptions in prominent type. That practice continues, as we all know; but it was not till the post card was issued, now nearly thirty years ago, that this particular development became possible. Post cards have one great advantage, that he who runs—or does not—may read, though we have heard of one being marked 'private.' It was not, however, till about five years ago, when any card of duly regulated size might be stamped and despatched through the post, that the illustrator

and advertiser had really a chance, which they were not long in seizing. The results are legion, their varieties great. In some the illustration is subordinate to the advertisement; others are intended as memorials of places. The latter are the descendants of the old illustrated note-paper; they are harmless, sometimes rather pretty, and, as records of interesting places, much less expensive, if less accurate, than a photograph, of which, however, they are often transcripts. Another temptation is offered to the user. They are often so full of picture as to leave hardly any room for writing—which may be an equal blessing to the sender and the receiver."

Our own views exactly!

* * *

MR. BACON tells us that he has **British Museum.** in the King's Library; the issues of Austria, from 1867, and those of Switzerland, down to the Unpaid Letter Stamps, 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, Glenasmole, 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. Warhurst tells us that the stamped forms sent out by the Agricultural Department (to which we alluded in July) have been in use for some years past; he sends us a copy dated 1891, and bearing two impressions of the 1d. wrapper stamp (we understand that the *Monthly Circular* should have said *wrapper*, not *envelope*, stamps), one for the postage to the occupier of land, and the other for the return of the form to the local "Officer of Inland Revenue." He also shows us another form, containing printed statistics of the same Department, and impressed with a ½d. wrapper stamp, dated 1889.

British Bechuanaland.—*The L. P.* describes a specimen (said to be *unique*) of the Cape of Good Hope card, 1d., *red-brown*, of 1882, with two complete impressions of the surcharge employed in 1894, one being the right way up and the other inverted below it. The card therefore bears the words "BRITISH BECHUANALAND" four times over.

British South Africa Company.—We have received ½d. and 2d. stamps of the same type as the current 1d.

Adhesives. ½d., yellow-green; *perf* 143, etc.
2d., brown " "

Canada.—We have received the four-leaved 3 c. bearing the same type of surcharge as that which we described last month for the stamp with numerals in the lower corners. We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the

ordinary 2 c. stamp in its new colour was issued on August 20th.

Adhesives. 2 c. on 3 c., red; 4 leaves.
2 c., red

Cape of Good Hope.—Divers correspondents have kindly shown us varieties of the 1d. on 1½d. cards to which we alluded in July. Mr. Warhurst sends us the variety with two bars and Mr. Ridpath sends us another copy and also the card of 1890, with inscription added in *black* at top, with the three-bar surcharge and a large square stop after "PENNY." The two-bar surcharge has the words "ONE—PENNY" in thin type, similar to that of the words "ONE—HALFPENNY" overprinted on the 1d. card in 1894; there seems to be always a stop after "PENNY," and this form of surcharge appears to exist only on the 1½d. cards of 1896. We have obtained a copy of this card used in October, 1897. In the case of the three-bar surcharge there is frequently a minute dot after "PENNY," but we now know it, on both varieties of the 1½d. card, with a plain square period, which probably was always in the setting but does not always print.

We are informed that we were wrong in stating last month that the views on the Pictorial Cards were lithographed; they are printed from "process" blocks.

Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—We have received the 2 pesetas with the London overprint.

Adhesive. 2 p., black and carmine.

Hong Kong.—*Le T. P.* states that the current 1 dollar stamp exists without the Chinese overprint at the side.

Adhesive. 8t on 96 c., black; without Chinese surcharge.

India.—*Puttiala.*—We are indebted to Mr. Stewart Wilson for specimens of the three pies stamp surcharged "PATIALA STATE" in two lines in *black*. We are glad to say that we have been able to find no errors on the sheet, but there are a few broken letters or defective impressions here and there, and it may be possible to chronicle varieties with inverted "L" for "T," etc.

Adhesive. 3 pies, carmine; black surcharge.

Alwar.—We have examined a sheet of the perforated ¼ a., and find that it contains 60 stamps in ten horizontal rows of six. There are small crosses in the centre of the top and bottom margins (as guides for perforating?), and the paper is watermarked "W. S. & Co." in script letters in a zigzag frame in the middle of the sheet. The stamps appear to us to be lithographed.

Bamra.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of India* that Major Hancock has found a sheet of ¼ a. stamps, in black on *magenta*, of our ninth setting, and showing the error "enna" in the eleventh stamp.

Bussahir.—The first illustration below shows, not very correctly, the design of the new ½ a. stamp. The English inscriptions should all be in more or less fancy type, especially the words "HALF ANNA," and some of the other details are not fully represented.



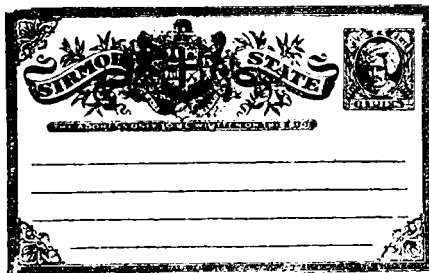
Cochin.—The second illustration above shows the design of the new envelope stamps.

Duttia.—On comparing the ½ a. stamps to which we alluded last month with those described in June and July, we find that they are printed from the same setting, but upon paper of a different texture and shade—it is thinner and not so *blue*. We give an illustration of the type.



Hyderabad.—Mr. Shavakshah sends us a specimen of the 1 a., current type, bearing what he tells us is a forgery of the *Sarkari* surcharge in *black*. The principal point of difference between this and any of the types of the genuine surcharges seems to be that whereas in the genuine the third character has a large open loop below, the forgery has a solid lump there, not so large as the loop would be if filled up with ink. We understand that this forgery exists on all the values, and that specimens are to be met with bearing genuine obliterations and on pieces of paper.

Sirmoor.—We give an illustration of the post card chronicled in July.



Mauritius.—We give illustrations of the surcharged adhesives which we chronicled in July, also of the card noted last month and of the stamp upon a wrapper, the overprinting on which is of a rather complicated description.

Wrapper. "3," in red, on 4 c., in black, on 3 c., green.



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
MAURITIUS (MAURICE)
POST CARD
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE
L'ADRESSE SEULE ÉTRE
ÉCRITE SUR CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



Newfoundland.—We give an illustration of the new 5 c. stamp, with portrait of the Duke of York.

New Zealand.—We have received the 6d. of 1898, printed locally, and the 5d. and 8d. are reported by some of our American contemporaries.

Adhesives. 5d., reddish brown; perf. 11.
6d., yellow-green "
8d., blue "



Messrs. Smyth & Nicolle send us the following cutting from the *Otago Daily Times* of August 2, showing that the advantages of philately are fully appreciated in New Zealand:—

"The printing of the new postage stamps is now being done by the Government printer. For the present the colours used in London are being continued, but those of the halfpenny, penny, and twopence-halfpenny labels will shortly give place to the colours selected by the Washington Conference—namely, green, red, and dark blue respectively. At the same time the designs of the penny and fourpenny values will be transposed, and necessary changes made in the colours of the fourpenny, sixpenny, and possibly the ninepenny stamps. The Government printer has now in hand a series of post cards bearing on the address side views of New Zealand scenery. These cards are intended to advertise to some extent the scenery of the colony, and, as they will be sold at the same price as plain cards, a large demand may be anticipated. It is hoped that a fair assortment will be ready in a few months. The plates for the postal notes having become worn, it is intended to shortly issue notes of an improved pattern and design."

Great Barrier Island.—In confirmation of what we said last month as to the "Pigeon Post," we have received a copy of a letter, the writer of which states that he sent a number of messages by this post in order to obtain the stamps, and no doubt the philatelic demand is greatly increasing the business done; but he adds, "The value of the post to those living on the island is very great, as they have only one steamer a week, and she only remains a few hours. They always arrange to have some birds on the island ready, and send fresh lots over every week, according to the demand." Another Pigeon Service claims also to be working on the same line, and its proprietor has issued two beautiful triangular stamps, 1s., red, for messages from Auckland to Great Barrier Island, and 6d., blue, for the return journey. But the pigeons must not increase and multiply too rapidly, or philatelists will lose confidence!

Queensland.—We have received the 6d. of current type, four figures, in a yellow shade of green than before.

Mr. Hadlow has shown us specimens of a 2d. stamp, of the 1882 type, printed on a thin paper resembling that with the impressed Crown & "Q," and with what appears to be the current clean-cut perforation, gauging 12½ to 13. The paper is very distinctly thinner than the usual Crown & "Q" paper, but it undoubtedly has a real watermark, not the barely visible impressed device. The impression is in a rather deep shade of blue.

Sarawak.—The correspondent who so kindly sent us the new provisionals last month tells us that on each sheet of 100 stamps the word "CENTS" on the eighth stamp in the top row, and on the first in the fourth row, has a smaller letter "s" than the others, it being the "lower-case" letter of the same fount.

South Australia.—Our publishers have recently obtained entire sheets (or what appear to be entire sheets) of some of the early wrappers of this colony, examination of which shows what the proper sizes of the wrappers should

be if the sheets are properly cut up. Those with stamps of the first type are as follows:—

5½ × 17½ inches, in sheets of 8 (2 rows of 4).
4½ × 13½ " " " 8 (2 " 4).
4½ × 11½ " " " 16 (2 " 8).

There can of course be no question as to the identity of single specimens of the largest size, but it is equally evident that the larger wrappers could be cut down so as to produce the smaller ones; the latter should therefore be collected in vertical pairs, the distance between the two impressions proving the size.

The sheet found of the middle size (a size which does not appear to have ever been catalogued) is most interesting, as it is surcharged "O.S." in the same type as the adhesives, Type (b) in the Catalogue of Envelopes, &c. This was probably the first size issued.

With the second type of ½d. stamp we find the largest size in a sheet of 4 and the smallest in a sheet of 16.

Straits Settlements.—*Perak.*—We are indebted to a correspondent in this State for a copy of a 4 c. stamp in the bicoloured type. He adds that the 4 c. on 8 c. is not known there, and gives us the welcome intelligence that a "federal" issue is expected shortly, which will do away with the separate stamps for the various States.

Adhesive. 4 c., lilac and carmine.

Victoria.—We have received various adhesives, etc., of current types in new colours. Watermark and perforation as before.

Adhesives. ½d., emerald-green.
1d., rose.
1½d., carmine on yellow.
2½d., deep blue.
5d., reddish chocolate.

Envelopes. ½d., emerald-green } on white laid paper,
1d., rose-red } 147 × 90 mm.
2d., mauve }

Wrappers. ½d., emerald-green } on white roove paper,
1d., rose } with borders.

Zanzibar.—Our illustrations show the two types with head of the present Sultan.



Le C. de T.-P. states that the full set of stationery has also made its appearance with the new stamps.

Envelope. 2½ a., ultramarine; sizes?
Reg. Env. 2 a., brown-red "
Post Cards. ½ a., green on buff.
1½ a. " "
1 a., carmine "
1 + 1 a. " "

We understand that the paper employed for the adhesives is that which we described in February last as used for some of the values of the previous issue.

PART II.

Afghanistan.—Major Hancock tells us that he has seen some very dangerous forgeries of the *abasi* and *rupee*, black, of Type 8 in the Catalogue. We think it best to abstain from giving any detailed description.

Austria.—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes two varieties of the surcharge, "10 PARAS 10," upon the 3 kr. stamps employed in the Post Offices in Turkey. From the description

given the varieties seem to correspond with those known upon the 3 sld. of the earlier issue, but possibly there has been a new setting of the overprint.

Belgium.—*Le T.-P.* states that the 10 c. stamp is about to be issued (or has appeared by this time) in *carmine*. The ridiculous label at foot is still to accompany the stamps, although the ridiculous minister who invented it has disappeared from office. Improvements are effected slowly, we gather, in Belgium, one at a time.

Adhesive. 10 c., carmine.

Bolivia.—We give an illustration showing one of the surcharged stamps to which we have previously alluded. We understand that the two remaining values may be added to the list, and that the letters stand for *Estado Federal*.



Brazil.—The adhesives having all been overprinted, the turn of the envelopes has come. We have the 100 reis of current type, with letters of "REIS" close together, surcharged "200," in *deep blue*, upon the figures "100." We have also received the 50 reis stamp, Type 39, perf. about 6, and with the whole impression in practically the same colour.

Adhesive. 50 r., deep blue; perf. 6.
Envelope. 200 on 100 r., red on *white*; 130x105 mm.

Our correspondent at Rio de Janeiro says that it was absurd to suppose that the 50 reis Journal stamps, which were surcharged with a handstamp, were reprints, as the stamps were manufactured in the United States, and no fresh supply was obtained; they were simply broken and damaged sheets, as stated in April. The apparent differences in the type of the surcharge, he thinks, are due to the fact that the later one was done singly, with raised type, and the earlier was lithographed in entire sheets, with transfers from type of the same nature as that used in the handstamp, the transfers being not quite so clear and sharp as the type.

Our illustration shows the Southern Cross stamps, as recently disfigured.

Le T.-P. publishes a translation of a notice, according to which the 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of the country is to be celebrated some time next year, in the usual appropriate fashion. Four (why not four hundred?) beautiful works of art are to be published, representing—



1. The Discovery of Brazil. "Where the nuts come from." (*Charley's Aunt.*) Columbus is bound to be in this; he will probably be shown discovering a Brazil nut and cracking it.
2. The Independence of Brazil. Brazil will no doubt be depicted paying its debts in full, and resolving to issue no more unnecessary stamps.
3. The Abolition of the Empire. This will make a fine picture, the late Emperor shaking the dust of an ungrateful country from his feet and leaving it, accompanied by Brazilian Credit.
4. "La Republica." The Republic! Ah!

Chili.—A correspondent at Valparaiso very kindly sends us specimens of the new 30 c. stamp, of the ordinary series; it is in Type 14 of the Catalogue.

Adhesive. 30 c., deep rose; *rouletted*.

We learn from an official source that the Unpaid Letter Stamps are withdrawn from use, and that a handstamp is to

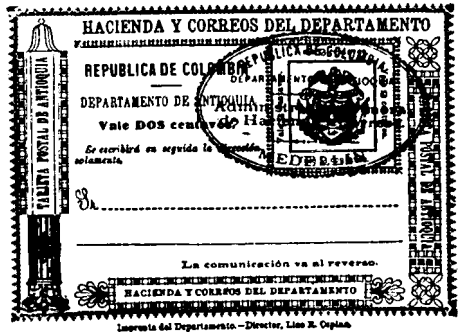
be employed in future to denote Postage Due; also that supplies of the ordinary stamps in new colours have been ordered, and may be expected to appear at the end of the year.

Colombia.—*Le C. de T.-P.* announces a new 20 c. stamp, of the same design as the other values recently issued.

Adhesive. 20 c., brown on *tilac*; perf.!

It is reported that a stamp (provisional, local, or what not) has been issued in the province of Boyaca. It is described as having a portrait in the centre, "COLOMBIA—BOYACA" below, "CORREOS" at the top of the stamp, and "CINCO 5 CENTAVOS" at foot. It is printed in *blue-green*. Is Boyaca a "Sovereign State," like Antioquia, etc., or is this label merely a speculative local?

Antioquia.—Messrs. Ridpath & Co. show us a copy of the card which we chronicled in July, and of which we now give an illustration. It is on *white*.



Santander.—*Le C. de T.-P.* states that a new 10 c. stamp has been issued here, the design consisting of the Arms with fresh surroundings.

Adhesive. 10 c., blue; perf.!

Crete.—We give illustrations of four types, forming, according to *Le T.-P.*, as many separate issues, of the stamps supposed to have been employed in the District garrisoned by Russian troops, but which have only been heard of by



1.



2.



3.



4.

collectors upon the departure of those troops for Odessa. The type which our contemporary places first is that with inscriptions in French, of which only one value is known. The second illustration shows the design of the two stamps which we saw in July. These were authenticated by means of a large handstamp, struck so as to partly cover four copies, in lilac on the first type and in blue upon the second. There were likewise two varieties of the design with a Trident in the centre, differing principally in the presence or absence of a Star at each end of the inscription in the upper portion of the oval band. These were authenticated by a small handstamp, struck near the top, as shown in the illustrations, on the third type in lilac and on the fourth in blue. The following list gives the varieties seen by the Editor of *Le T.-P.*, but he adds that he was informed that three values existed of the fourth type (as of the third), and that each had been printed in six colours—we presume one for each street of the town of Rethymno, if indeed there be as many streets!

- Type 1. 1 metalik, ultramarine and lilac; imperf.
- " 2. 1 metalik, green and blue "
- " 2. 1 " grey-black and blue "
- " 3. 1 metalik, rose and lilac; perf. 11½ "
- " 3. 2 metalik, blue " "
- " 3. 1 grosion, green " "
- " 4. 1 metalik, rose and blue " "
- " 4. 1 grosion " " "
- " 4. 1 " blue " " "

We are informed that 4 metalik (the word is also spelt with double "l" on some of the stamps)=1 grosion (or piastre)=25 centimes.

Ecuador.—We give illustrations of various stamps that have appeared lately and have been duly chronicled; also



of an Official Seal, printed in dark green, which we suppose will be collected and termed a stamp, by some.

The *A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 5 c. envelope of 1894, with a device added at the left-hand side, consisting of the Arms in an oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame, with "EMISSION HABILITADA" at top and "1899-1900" at foot. If these envelopes are really wanted for use there can be no object in making this addition to them; a simple postal notice would put them in circulation again, and, if the Department is hard-up for envelopes, they would last the longer if collectors and speculators had no excuse for buying them. The addition, surcharge, or whatever it is to be called, is in green.

Envelope. 5 c., green on white; Arms at left.

France.—*La R. Ph. Belge* states that the 5 c. in its new shade has appeared with the "½-ANNA-ZANZIBAR" surcharge, in red.

Adhesive. ½ a. on 5 c., yellow-green.

Djibouti.—Our illustration shows the surcharged label, which we chronicled in July.



Germany.—We gather from *Le T.-P.* that the inscription upon the 5+5 pf. card has been altered, so that the heading is now in two lines instead of three, the words denoting that the card is "reply-paid" being placed after "Postkarte" and in the same line.

Post Card. 5+5 pf., green on cream; new variety.

From the same source we learn that the Philatelic Society of Dresden has published a card impressed with the 5 pf. stamp, and with illustrations of the Mercury stamp of Austria and the 3 pf. of Saxony on the back (Commemorative?).

Guatemala.—We have received the 6 c. on 5 c., "1898," and the large fiscal stamp, 1 c., indigo, surcharged "CORREOS NACIONALES," with the overprints upside down. If we have noted these abnormalities already we apologise for repeating the information, but things have got so mixed in Guatemala that it is difficult to keep our chronicle correct. The surcharge "FRANCO" is reported to be bogus.

Holland.—We give illustrations showing the two new designs of the adhesives chronicled last month; also the first half of the 2½+2½ c. card, the 5 c., and the first half of the 5+5 c. cards. Our readers can imagine the details of the remainder. *Le T.-P.* adds that two envelopes have



BRIEFKAART
(MET BETAALD ANTWOORD)



AAN _____



BRIEFKAART
(CARTE POSTALE)
ALGEMEEN POSTVERKEER (VOOR POSTALE OVERZENDING)
Eig. med. het wett. a. 1898. (Ces. révisé à l'usage.)





BRIEFKAART

MET BETAALD ANTWOORD
(CARTE POSTALE AVEC REPONSE PAYEE)
AANZIEKEL POSTVERZENDING (ORON POSTALE S'ENTRAMELLE)
Bijz. voor het adres bezond. (Oms. rievort à l'adresse.)



appeared, impressed with stamps of the same type as the corresponding adhesives. They are of white wove paper, inside grey-blue.

Envelopes. 5 c., rose; 145 x 112 mm.
12½ c., blue "

Surinam.—We learn from the *Weekly Stamp News* that the 25 c., *ultramarine*, of the 1884 issue, has recently been found with the surcharge "10 CENT" of last year. It was the 25 c., *greenish blue*, that had been previously met with thus disfigured.

Italy.—*San Marino*.—We gather that the list which we copied from *The L. P.* last month includes the full current set, and was not intended to give new colours only.

Eritrea.—Our illustrations show the two surcharged stamps chronicled last month.



Mexico.—*Le C. de T.-P.* publishes a translation of an official notice, according to which the current issue of stamps and postal stationery is to become obsolete on the 1st November, being replaced by a new issue. The Postal Department will give new stamps in exchange for the old ones up to the 31st January, 1900.

Morocco.—*Mazagan and Morocco*.—A correspondent sends us an *imperfate* specimen of the 5 c. of 1897. We trust these labels are not to be supplied in future *imperf.* and *perf.* He adds that *Saffi*, or *Asaffi*, is a fortified seaport between Mazagan and Mogador, with a population of 12,000.

Peru.—The current 5 c. stamp is reported to have appeared in a *blue-green* shade.

Portugal.—*Mozambique Company*.—In reference to the "25" on 75 reis, which we chronicled with a note from a local paper in May, a correspondent at the Cape gives us information to the following effect:—That the Chief of Finance at Beira, being about to be replaced early in the year and sent back to Lisbon, was anxious to take with him a little *souvenir* of his term of office which might afterwards be turned to profitable account. He accordingly had 10,000 of the 75 reis stamps converted into 25 reis, put 3000 on sale at the Post Office, and took the remaining 7000 (in part payment of his salary, perhaps). There was no necessity for the issue at all, there being plenty of 25 reis stamps in stock!

Portuguese India.—*The Ph. J. of India* announces the discovery of two novelties in the earlier issues, a *ble-bêche* pair of the 10 reis of 1872 on *laid* paper, and a

10 reis, *green*, of the Crown type, doubly surcharged "1½" and "6." The 40 reis of the type of 1872 is mentioned in the Handbook as existing *ble-bêche* on wove paper, and as all were printed from the same plate all the values may have shown this variety in the original sheets; but if the blocks composing the plate were movable, the inverted one may have been corrected in the course of the printing. In the case of the doubly surcharged stamp it would be interesting to know which type of "1½" it bears, and whether it passed for "1½" or for "6" reis, as a correspondent of *The Ph. J. of I.* suggests that the people of Goa sometimes took advantage of the complicated surcharges in use there, to the extent of purchasing stamps surcharged with a low value and impressing a higher one upon them!

Roumania.—*Le C. de T.-P.* states that the new colour of the 15 bani is *black*, that the 1½ bani wrappers have been overprinted "1 BAN.," in *red*, and that the colours of the post cards and letter cards have been changed to correspond with the adhesives.

Adhesive. 15 b., black; *perf.*?
Wrapper. 1 b., in *red*, on 1½ b., black.
Post Cards. 5 b., green on *white*.
5+5 b. " "
Letter Cards. 5 b. " *grey*.
15 b., black on *buff*.

Russia.—*Finland*.—It appears that the use of special stamps in this country is to cease altogether next year. We are informed that an order has been issued to the effect that from January 1st the ordinary Russian stamps are to be used on all letters going out of the country, and from June 1st the same stamps are to be used for inland correspondence also. The stamps have hitherto been Finnish, now they will be finished!

Russian Local.—*Perm*.—We give an illustration of the new stamp chronicled in June.

Salvador.—*Le T.-P.* states that the 2 c. and 3 c. of the issue of last year exist surcharged "Transito Territorial."

Adhesives. 2 c., rose; "Transito Territorial."
3 c., yellow-green " "



Samoa.—We have received the ½d. and 1d. of current type in new colours. Watermark *NZF* and Star.

Adhesives. ½d., deep green; *perf.* 11.
1d., orange-brown "

Siam.—Our publishers have received supplies of what appear to be new editions of the interminable "provisionals" of this country. We have before us sheets of "1 Att." on 12 atts, "2 Atts." on 64 atts, and "3 Atts." on 12 atts, all with the usual overprint, in English and in Siamese, in *black*. The 1 Att and 2 Atts appear to be printed from the same setting, in which the right-hand half of the sheet has a narrower capital "A" than the left-hand half. We have found no varieties in the figures "1," but the ninth stamp in the top row of that value has the last letter of "Att" upside down, and the seventh stamp in the third row has the figure "1" in that position. The figures "2" are all with straight foot, but those on the right-hand half of the sheet are narrower than those on the other half (to correspond with the letters "A"), and the seventh stamp in the top row is surcharged "1 Atts." in error. On both sheets the periods after the words are frequently invisible, and the same is the case with the cross-bars of the letters "A." The 3 Atts on 12 atts appears to be No. 51 in the Catalogue; the surcharge is in clearer type than that of the other two, and the only

variety we can find is a narrower "A" on the fifth stamp in the top row.

We do not think it has been noted that the stamps are in panes of 120, ten horizontal rows of twelve, with the watermark "POSTAGE—SIAM—REVENUE" in outline capitals in the bottom and side margins. Presumably these are half-sheets, and there are others which show the watermark in the top margin instead of the bottom.

Adhesives. 1 Att on 12 atts, purple and carmine.
1 Att on 12 " " " (error).
1 Att on 12 " " " (").
2 Att on 64 " purple and brown.
1 " on 64 " " " (error).

Spain.—We have received the 5 c. of current type in a new colour. *Adhesive.* 5 c., deep blue-green.

Philippine Islands.—We learn from other sources that *The Met. Ph.* chronicles the 5 c., blue, of 1880 with the 1897 surcharge (Type 33) in red and in black. Has some enthusiastic philatelist out there succeeded in securing the die of this overprint?

Switzerland.—*Le T.-P.* reports that the 5 c. wrapper has appeared with the stamp in the new colour.

Wrapper. 5 c., green on yellow-buff; 359×80 mm.

United States.—A correspondent of *The A. J. of Ph.* has discovered specimens of the 1 c. and 3 c. of the 1882 issue printed upon a very curious kind of paper as an experiment. The paper is double, a very thin paper forming the face and a thicker paper the back; the thin paper has small round holes, in groups of eight, punched in it, so that each group would occur in a stamp printed on the paper. The idea was that any attempt to clean the stamp would result in the washing or rubbing away of the surface paper, leaving only the backing with eight coloured dots upon it. An official letter states that a number of stamps upon this paper were issued in 1882 or 1883, but that the Department did not find it advisable to adopt the system permanently—probably on account of the expense of manufacturing the paper.

Cuba.—We cannot pretend to chronicle all the varieties of postal stationery that have been overprinted for use in the new colonies, especially as it appears that some varieties that were not intended to be supplied to Cuba have been thus overprinted to order. We have before us copies of the 2 c. (1887 type), green on oriental buff, and the 2 c., carmine on blue and on amber, 160×89 mm., of the last of which 2000 and the others 1500 are stated to have been supplied to a merchant at Havana, whose "return request" is upon them. Are these to be looked upon as official issues? They seem to be upon the same footing as our British "stamped to order" envelopes.

We have received the new adhesives, of which we annex illustrations. The Oxen Ploughing seem to have disappeared



from the 10 c., leaving a shapeless mass in the foreground, but they are fairly distinct in the originals. It is printed in brown, not slate.

The Weekly Ph. Era states that a supply of 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. Postage Due stamps, surcharged with the word "Centavos," has been sent to Havana.

Philippine Islands.—We have received five values surcharged with the name "PHILIPPINES" in thick capitals, diagonally, in black, and we hear that 15 c. and 50 c. have been ordered.

Adhesives. 1 c., green.
2 c., carmine.
3 c., purple.
5 c., blue.
10 c., brown.

Mekeel's Weekly states that these islands have also been supplied with surcharged Postage Due stamps, 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 50 c.; envelopes, 2 c., red on white, and wrappers, 1 c., green on manila.

Porto Rico.—We give illustrations showing the position of the name as applied to the envelopes supplied to this colony, also the Post Card similarly treated. The latter illustration shows the card which we chronicled in February, 1898, with head of Jefferson.



PORTO RICO.



PORTO RICO.

Uruguay.—A correspondent at Montevideo points out to us that No. 248 in the Catalogue is wrongly described; it is Type 35, not Type 54, being No. 205 surcharged. He adds that these provisional ½ c. stamps were issued in the following order:—Nos. 249, 248, 251, 250, 252, 253.

THE FIRST STAMPS OF HAYTI.

TRANSLATED FROM "LE TIMBRE-POSTE."

[An article by Mr. J. B. Leavy, published in *The American Journal of Philately* for February, 1898, seems to have attracted the attention of the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* by some manifest errors which it contained in the description of the method by which these stamps were produced, and of the varieties of type which are known to exist. The researches made by Monsieur Moens into the history of this neglected series of stamps have resulted in a most valuable paper, in which an entirely new light is thrown upon certain varieties which have hitherto been supposed to differ from the normal in perforation only. We give throughout a literal translation, as nearly as may be, of the colour names employed in the original.—ED. M. J.]

The Philatelic Record for August, 1881, announced that the Republic of Hayti had joined the Postal Union on the 1st of July, and had issued on that date a set of stamps, the design of which is shown in the illustration below (which also shows the types of the figures employed for the various values).

Issue of July 1st, 1881.

The design consists of a profile to left of a female head, representing Liberty, which is stated by M. C. Lemierre to

be the work of M. Laforesterie, a Haytian sculptor. The head is surrounded by a circular band, inscribed "REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI" (with a dot instead of an apostrophe after the "D") above, and the word "POSTE" at each side below, the upper and lower inscriptions being separated by periods. In the centre below is a small shield, which contains the numeral denoting the value; this shield covers the lower part of the circular band, and extends to the lower margin of the design across a horizontal label at foot, which bears the word "CENT."* at each side. In the centre at the top is a small Cap of Liberty, which projects into the outer frame of the design (this is not visible in the illustration given here, but can be seen in some of the later ones). There are flags in the upper spandrels, piles of cannon-balls in the lower, and a curved ornament at each side of the upper part of the shield.



The design was engraved on wood by M. G. Richard, of Paris, whose firm also produced the stamps. The latter were printed typographically from plates formed of separate electrotypes, thus causing differences in the relative positions of the stamps. The figures denoting the various values were on movable plugs, the imperfect fitting of which is often shown by a line above or below the figure inside the frame of the shield.

The stamps were printed in colour on white paper, tinted on the face by an impression in lithography; this gives the surface a greasy appearance, rendering it smooth and oily to the touch, an effect which generally disappears when the stamps have been wetted.

The panes were of fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows, but the sheets probably contained three hundred, six panes of fifty arranged in two vertical rows; of this, however, we are not certain. That there were separate panes on the sheet, and that those panes were not always set regularly, is proved by the existence, in the collection of M. La Renotière, of a *tête-bêche* pair formed of stamps from the bottom rows of two panes.

The same method of production was also employed for the perforated stamps of 1882-83.

The shading on the face in this type consists of *horizontal* lines, and that on the neck of *oblique* lines.

- 1 c., bright vermilion on *deep yellowish buff*.
- 1 c. " " *buff*.
- 1 c., pale " " *pale buff*.
- 1 c., red on *buff*.
- 1 c., pale red on *buff*.
- 2 c., deep violet on *mauve*.
- 2 c., pale " " "
- 2 c., deep " " *yellowish mauve*.
- 3 c., yellow-bistre on *deep buff*.
- 3 c., grey-bistre " "
- 3 c. " " *light buff*.
- 5 c., yellow-green on *greenish*.
- 5 c., bright green " "
- 7 c., grey-blue on *grey*.
- 7 c., blue " "
- 7 c., bright blue " "
- 20 c., brown on *buff*.
- 20 c., red-brown on *pale buff*.

* This is a contraction for *centime*, and indicates the hundredth part of a *gourde*, which is equal to about four shillings.

Varieties.

The 20 c. may be found with the left side of the frame of the shield deficient (not having printed, owing to the numeral being close to the side of the shield, there being too little space for two figures).

20 c., brown on *buff*.

Tête-bêche pair, cut from two adjoining panes, as described above.

2 c., deep violet on *mauve*.

Printed on the wrong side of the paper, thus showing the face *white* and the back *tinted*.

1 c., red on *white*.

2 c., deep violet on *white*.

Nos. 12, 16, and 17 (on each pane?) show a dot after the word "REPUBLIQUE." The dots differ in size. We have seen these varieties in the 1 c., 3 c., and 5 c., and it may be assumed that they exist in all the values, as is the case in the perforated stamps of 1882 and 1884.

The following are the quantities of the various values that were first supplied:—

1 c., 300,000.	5 c., 150,000.
2 c., 150,000.	7 c., 250,000.
3 c., 150,000.	20 c., 25,000.

In October, 1882, *The Philatelic Record* chronicled the 5 c. and 7 c. *perforated*, in the following month *Le Timbre-Poste* added the 3 c., and it was not until April and July, 1884, that the 1 c., 2 c., and 20 c. were found in that condition.

* * *

*Issue of September (?), 1882, to July, 1884.**

The same in all particulars as the stamps of the previous issue, with the addition that they are now perf. 13½.

- 1 c., vermilion on *pale buff*.
- 1 c., rosy vermilion on *pale buff*.
- 2 c., deep violet on *mauve*.
- 2 c., violet " "
- 3 c., olive-bistre on *pale buff*.
- 5 c., dull green on *greenish*.
- 7 c., dull blue on *grey*.
- 7 c., bright blue " "
- 20 c., red-brown on *pale buff*.

* * *

Issue of 1883 (?).

Similar to the above, but without the oily appearance. The paper as a rule is thinner, and it is less deeply tinted. Perf. 13½.

Wearing of the plate gives the stamps quite a different look; some of the lines of shading on the face have disappeared, especially about the nose and mouth. These defects caused the appearance of a fresh type later on.

- 1 c., vermilion on *deep buff*.
- 1 c., carmine-rose " "
- 1 c., bright red " "
- 1 c., pale vermilion on *pale buff*.
- 2 c., deep violet on *mauve*.
- 2 c., violet " "
- 2 c., black-violet " "
- 2 c., reddish violet " "
- 2 c., claret " "
- 3 c., yellow-bistre on *deep buff*.
- 3 c., grey-bistre on *pale* " "

* Some of the values were not noted as perforated until July, 1884, but if, as we presume is the case, there is evidence that perforated stamps of the same values from the worn plate (described next) appeared in 1883, it is plain that the date "1884" is incorrect. —Ed. M. J.

- 5 c., yellow-green on *greenish*.
 5 c., bright green "
 5 c., deep "
 5 c., grass-green on *very pale greenish*.
 7 c., deep blue on *grey*.
 7 c., full "
 7 c., blue "
 7 c., ultramarine on *bluish*.
 7 c., bright ultramarine on *bluish*.
 20 c., red-brown on *pale buff*.
 20 c., pale brown "
 20 c. " *straw*."

The 2 c. stamps in *reddish violet* and in *claret* are in transparent colours.

Varieties.

Imperforate vertically.

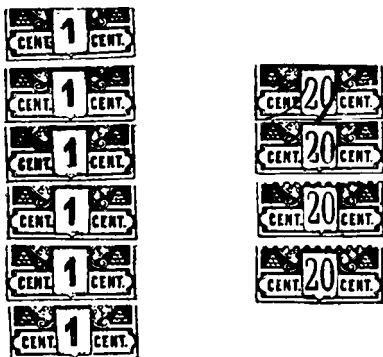
- 1 c., vermilion on *buff*.
 2 c., deep violet on *mauve*.
 5 c., yellow-green on *greenish*.
 7 c., (?) (?)
 20 c., pale brown on *straw*.

Imperforate horizontally.

- 1 c., vermilion on *buff*.
 2 c., deep violet on *mauve*.
 5 c., yellow-green on *greenish*.
 7 c., ultramarine on *bluish*.
 20 c., pale brown on *straw*.

The stamps may sometimes be found without the vertical perforation at the right-hand side; this arises from the fact that the outside line of perforation was sometimes omitted at that side of the sheet.

The figures "1" vary somewhat in shape. The accompanying illustration shows six varieties, which we have found amongst our copies of the edition of 1883. These variations



do not occur in the stamps of 1881. The 20 c. exhibits similar peculiarities. We give an illustration showing the four principal varieties of this value.

The changing of the numeral plugs caused a certain amount of damage to the frames of the shields; the lines are found broken, or bent so as to form one or sometimes two scallops. This variety, shown in the accompanying illustration, occurs in the seventh stamp in the second horizontal row. All the values are said to exist with these defects, but we have only seen the 1 c., 5 c., and 7 c. The following defects in the frame of the shield may also be noted:—

- With the right-hand outline entirely wanting.
- With the right-hand line and part of the ornament gone.
- With the line on the right above the label deficient.



d. With the outline from the middle of the ornament on the right bowed out into a semicircle.

e. With the outline curved inwards below the ornament on right.

The varieties with the dot after "REPUBLIQUE" also exist in this printing.

What further quantities of stamps were supplied in 1881 and 1882 it is impossible to ascertain, as the records do not distinguish the postals from the fiscals; but in 1883 M. Richard sent out a consignment composed of the following:—

1 c., 206,000.	5 c., 157,000.
2 c., 105,000.	7 c., 71,000.
3 c., 70,000.	20 c., 33,000.

* * *

Le Timbre-Poste for September, 1886, announced two values in a new variety of type, which, according to *The Philatelic Journal of America*, had made their appearance in the previous March. This date is confirmed by a 2 c. stamp in our possession, which is obliterated "Mars 1886." The change of type was not ordered by the Haytian authorities, but it would appear that the engraver, finding that the original plate no longer gave good impressions, thought it advisable to engrave a new die, in which the profile was differently shaded, thus producing a distinct variety of type.

Issue of March, 1886 [or earlier].

Design of 1881 re-engraved, the new die differing from the earlier in the following particulars:—

The letter "Q" of "REPUBLIQUE" has the tail turned more to the right, and the last "E" is more closed.

There is an apostrophe after the "D" of "D'HAITI" instead of a dot only, and the letter "T" has longer serifs at the ends of the horizontal line.

The words "CENT." are in thicker letters, and the bars of the letters "T" are heavier.

The face appears thinner; the hair is more wavy, and two locks of equal size hang vertically close to the ear. The lines of shading of the face are *vertical*, those on the neck are horizontal.

The plates are of more simple construction than before; the numeral was inserted into the original die, or into the matrix; the blocks forming the plate were therefore complete in themselves, and there are consequently no traces of lines above or below the numerals.

The panes were of the same size and shape as before, and the sheets probably again contained six panes, as in 1881.

The paper is *white*, tinted on the surface.

The perforation gauges 13½, as before.

- 1 c., bright vermilion-red on *deep straw*.
 1 c., vermilion "
 1 c., brownish vermilion "
 1 c., vermilion on *pale straw*.
 1 c., bright vermilion "
 1 c., carmine-vermilion "
 2 c., deep violet on *pale mauve*.
 2 c., black-violet "
 2 c., brown-violet on *deep mauve*.

There are, of course, no varieties in the numerals, but the latter differ from those employed in 1881. The figure "1" is shorter and the *serif* is more sloping; the figure "2" is longer and somewhat larger altogether.

The numbers printed were, approximately:—

1 c., 310,000.
2 c., 180,000.



L'Union des Timbrophiles for April 15th, 1887, was the first to announce a 5 c. stamp "with the figure of value distinctly larger" than before. The earliest dates we can find upon copies in our stock are the 15th and 25th of April, 1887, but the stamp must have appeared as early as March, as it was chronicled in the following month.

Issue of March (?), 1887.

Similar type to those of 1881 and 1886, but differing from them in the following points:—

The lettering is heavier throughout. The "Q" of "REPUBLIQUE" has the tail turned to the right, the "B" is narrower than before, the final "E" is entirely closed (the upright strokes, or *serifs*, at the ends of the upper and lower limbs, touch).



There is a large apostrophe after the "D" of "D'HAÏTI," and the *serifs* at the ends of the horizontal bar of the "T" are very short.

There is less space between the ends of the upper and lower inscriptions in the circle; the ends of the words "HAÏTI" and "POSTE" are close to the dot on the right, and on the opposite side the dot almost touches the "P" of "POSTE."

The ornaments at the sides of the shield are slightly altered.

The head is larger, the nose rounder, and there is no shading on either the nose or the lips. The hair is less wavy; the two locks by the ear are not of the same size, they are slightly curved, and there is a wide hollow between them.

The numeral is of large size, and the outline of the shield is thick.

The words "CENT." are in thick letters, and the first "c" is almost closed. The periods after these words are not round but square. The shading of the flags is different, and the lines more numerous.

There are no varieties of the numeral, the blocks having been constructed in the same manner as those for the 1 c. and 2 c. of 1886.

The paper is *white*, lightly tinted. Perf. 13½.

- 5 c., grey-green on *greenish*.
- 5 c., deep green "

Not more than 75,000 of these stamps were printed at the end of 1885 (1886?).

* * *

In August, 1886, *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicled, on the authority of M. Le Roy d'Étiolles, a 20 c. stamp on *white* paper, perf. 16, and in the following month the 1 c. with the same perforation. Later on the same correspondent told us that he had found the 5 c., *yellow-green*, and the 7 c., *dull blue*, perf. 14, which we noted in *Le Timbre-Poste* of October, 1886, and July, 1888, respectively. M. d'Étiolles drew our attention at the same time to the fact that these stamps were of the first type, as distinguished from the second type, with vertical lines on the face, which had then just made its appearance, but he had evidently failed to notice that his stamps, perf. 16 and 14, were lithographed, and that the minor details of the design differed from those of the typographed stamps for which he had mistaken them. All collectors seem to have made the same mistake. The only distinction noted was the exceptional perforation, 16 or 14, and, as all the specimens found were obliterated, the other points of difference were the more easily overlooked, and remained for some time quite unknown.

We do not know whether other philatelists regarded these varieties of perforation with the same indifference as we did,

but we, at all events, made no effort to obtain copies of them. It is probable that if any attempts were made they were unsuccessful, unused specimens being unknown at the present day, with the exception of a few copies without gum, which are probably used stamps that escaped obliteration.* In fact, their origin is wrapped in a mystery which seems to require explanation.

M. Mahé, whom we consulted upon this subject, tells us that he considers them to be imitations, and gives the following reasons:—

1. If it had become necessary to produce a provisional issue, pending the arrival of fresh supplies from Paris, is it possible that in such a place as Hayti there would have been found an artist skilful enough to produce an imitation which would deceive philatelists as this has done, and a lithographer capable of making the necessary transfers and printing off the stamps?

2. Would it have been necessary, for a provisional issue, to copy so exactly the type of the original stamps?

3. How did it happen that the stocks of all the values were exhausted at the same time?

4. Why were all these stamps used at the same place, *Cap Haïtien*?

5. If the stamps at that town had run out, why was not a fresh supply obtained from the head office at Port-au-Prince? There must have been supplies available at the latter place, because otherwise the provisional issue would have come into use there also, which does not appear from the obliterations to have been the case.

6. And what appears more surprising than all is that two perforating machines were found in Hayti.

Taking all this into consideration, it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that these stamps, although put in circulation in Hayti, may well have had some other birth-place, which perhaps it may be possible some day to discover.

And now, having obtained some clue to the truth, let us see what we can do to carry the matter further. First, let us look at the obliterations. All that we have seen or heard of are of "Cap Haïtien," and the dates are as follows:—

- 1 c., 24th June 1886, 18th January 1888.
- 2 c., illegible.
- 3 c., 11th October 1887, and — 1890.
- 5 c., October and November 1886; February, 14th March, May, and 8th July 1887; and 11th December 1888.
- 7 c., May 1888, September 1889, and 24th January 1891.
- 20 c., 5th January 1883, 29th September 1888, and — 1889.

Besides these, Monsieur C. Lemierre tells us that he possesses a 2 c., perf. 14, with an obliteration reading "Union—Haïti." We cannot tell what this may mean, as "Union" is not the name of a town; the date was not told us.

From the dates given above we are bound to suppose that these stamps made their first appearance as early as January, 1883, a date which is exceptionally distinct upon the copy which we have seen. The last figure cannot be a defective "8," as the figures employed in 1888 are not of the same type—instead of being narrow they are much wider.

We have already quoted the quantities of the different values supplied to the Post Office in 1882 and 1883; they were sufficient to obviate the necessity for any provisional issue. The following dates show this clearly:—

Of the stamps with the Head of Liberty, Types II. and III., the 1 c. and 2 c. were issued in 1886, and the 5 c. in 1887.

* See our note at the end of the paper.—Ed. M. J.

The 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., and 5 c., with Head of President Salomon, were issued in 1888.

Of the first variety of the Palm-tree type the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., and 7 c. were issued in 1891; the same values of the second variety in 1893; and the 20 c. of the latter in 1895.

Thus the stocks of the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. values supplied in 1886-87 did not require to be renewed until 1888, and the 7 c. and 20 c. lasted until 1891 and 1895 respectively! There was evidently no occasion for a provisional issue of any of the values. It seems plain, therefore, that these lithographs are fraudulent, and, in agreement with M. Mahé, we believe that the forger's only object was to defraud the Post Office, and this would account for the fact of the imitation being such an extremely accurate one. Note also the prudence of the forger. He first puts in circulation, in January, 1883, the 20 c. only, the highest value, and therefore best worth imitating; then he waits for a little, and according to our obliterated copies it is not until 1886, 1887, etc., that he feels sufficiently secure from detection to bring out the other values—all of which appeared, without exception, a fact which seemed at first sight inexplicable. M. Mahé, however, on our presenting this point to him, suggested that owing to the very small cost of constructing lithographic plates it might well have been considered advisable to bring out all the values, so that the complete mixture of good stamps and bad in circulation might render the detection of the fraud more difficult. [We gather that M. Mahé means that a difference of type in one value alone would have been more likely to attract attention and to excite suspicion than if the same variety of type were found to exist in all the values; but then we might suppose that all would have been issued together, instead of the 20 c. first and the others only when it was found safe to do so. But dated specimens, especially when so few can be found, are very unsafe guides, and it seems to us quite possible that the whole set did appear together, but at first in very small quantities.—ED. M. J.]

As far as the obliterations are concerned, comparison has convinced us that they are perfectly genuine, which would not be the case if these stamps had been made for sale to collectors. And with regard to their origin, the fact that all the obliterations, with the exception noted above, bear the name of the same town, shows that the forger had his abode at Cap Haitien, where, with a quiet conscience, he disposed of his wares under the very noses of the officials. And when he changed the perforation it was only with a view to making his imitations resemble the originals even more closely.

If collectors had been the intended victims these stamps would have been offered to dealers direct and in considerable quantities; they would have been supplied unused too, and the forger would have been discovered through his repeated sales of these particular varieties. Instead of this, we find them mixed up with the ordinary stamps. M. Le Roy d'Etiolles tells us that the copies he received were found in parcels of stamps purchased at Havre, and taken from the correspondence of merchants of that city. He bought them at four or five francs the hundred! Such a price would have disgusted the most enthusiastic of forgers; it would have paid him better to remain honest!

FORGED STAMPS USED FOR POSTAGE.

January, 1883.

The imitation is a fairly successful one, but it will not stand close examination. It is the type of 1881 that has been copied, both in the shading of the face and in the numerals denoting the values, which are quite different from those of the stamps issued in 1886-7.

The following are the points of difference between the forgeries and the genuine stamps:—

The letter "R" of "REPUBLIQUE" is too narrow; the first "E" of that word has the upper limb longer than the lower, instead of the contrary being the case; the "Q" appears to be smaller, and its tail is almost straight; the last "E" has the lower limb no longer than the upper.

The ornaments at each side of the shield are smaller than in the genuine.

The profile has a pointed nose, with no visible nostril; the lips are thin and the chin too large; the two locks of hair by the side of the ear are short and hang down.

The lines of shading on the face are the same as in the genuine.

The letters of the word "CENT." are too thick, the letters "C" wider and more open, and the letters "T" have the horizontal bars too heavy.

The piles of cannon-balls are closer together.

Of the numerals—the "1" is too thick; the "2" too wide; the "3" too small (4 mm. high instead of 4½ mm.); the "5" has too wide a head, and the same is the case with the "7"; in the "20" there is a defect at the left-hand end of the foot of the figure "2."

The stamps are lithographed and transferred direct to the stone, with the numerals inserted in the transfer; there are, therefore, no differences of type between the designs of the various values.

The paper is white, speckled; the perforation varies.

1. Perf. 16.	2. Perf. 14 (1886?).
1 c., bright vermilion-red.	2 c., deep violet.
2 c., deep violet.	3 c., pale brown.
3 c., yellowish grey.	5 c., pale yellow-green.
5 c., pale yellow-green.	5 c., bright "
7 c., bright blue.	7 c., blue.
20 c., red-brown (<i>roux</i>).	7 c., bright blue.
	7 c., deep "
	20 c., red-brown (<i>roux</i>).

The earliest date that we have found with the latter perforation is October, 1886, upon a 5 c. stamp.

The 1 c. is not known perf. 14.

And now, dear readers, you know as much about these stamps as we do.

[Since completing the above translation we have had an opportunity of examining a fine collection of these rare varieties, belonging to Mr. J. H. Abbott, of Manchester, who very kindly lent them to us for study. Mr. Abbott has succeeded in getting together no less than seventeen *unused* and twenty-six *used* copies of the various values. His *unused* include a block of twelve of the 2 c., perf. 14, with gum, showing that really unused copies did occasionally reach Europe; also a 5 c., perf. 14, with gum; a 7 c., perf. 14, no gum; a 20 c., perf. 15½ (or 16), with gum, and two of the same without gum. The *used* copies are as follows, it seems worth while to record them while we have the opportunity:—

Perf. 14. 2 c. one, 5 c. seven, 7 c. seven.
" 15½. 1 c. three, 3 c. one, 7 c. two, 20 c. five.

The dates upon them do not add much to our knowledge, except that I believe one of the 7 c., perf. 14, to be dated "Dec. 84"; the first figure of the date is invisible, but the second is certainly a "4." The fact, however, that out of these twenty-six copies, and fourteen others from our publishers' stock, we can only find nine which show a clear date, proves that used copies afford very little information as to dates of issue.—ED. M. J.]



The sheet shown me is on the same paper as the retouched type of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., black, with curved lines in the spandrels, and is imperforate.

$\frac{1}{2}$	anna, black ;	"NWAR."
$\frac{1}{2}$	" "	"NWSABAHJAHNI."
$\frac{1}{2}$	" "	"SIAN."
$\frac{1}{2}$	" "	"SBAN."
$\frac{1}{2}$	" "	"SBAN."
$\frac{1}{2}$	" "	"NWIB."
$\frac{1}{2}$	" "	"BEIAM."
$\frac{1}{2}$	" "	"SHH."

* * *

I have only now to describe the various issues of the *eight annas* stamp, which has a design peculiar to itself. As may be seen in the illustrations given under the separate issues, this design includes the inscriptions found on the rectangular stamps, but the English is now in a circular band which encloses the Arabic equivalent. The value is on a transverse oval label below, and the letters "B," "L," "C," "I" are in rough circles in the corners. All the above is in colour on white. The remainder of the rectangle, in some varieties almost a square, is filled with a pattern of branches and leaves, in *white*, on a solid ground of colour. This value has always been printed in sheets of ten, five horizontal pairs, showing as many varieties of type.

1890-91.

The first sheet, although it contains some errors, is better drawn than those that came after it. Each stamp has a complete outer line, as shown in the illustration. The lettering is rough, certainly, and there is no attempt at separating the words or, in some of the varieties, at indicating the beginning and end of the inscription; but the branches surrounding the circle are comparatively artistic and finished.



8 annas.

There are two errors, No. 4 being lettered "JABAN" for "JAHAN," and Nos. 5, 7, and 9 "HAH" for "SHAH." The letters "H" are all closed at top and bottom, but the letter referred to on No. 4 really resembles a "B."

These stamps are printed in a *greenish blue* tint on thin *wove* paper, and in *greenish black* on thin *laid*; both are found imperforate and perforated.

Wove paper.

8 annas, greenish blue ;	<i>imperf.</i>	
8 "	" "	"JABAN."
8 "	" "	"HAH."
8 "	" "	<i>perf.</i>
8 "	" "	"JABAN."
8 "	" "	"HAH."

Laid paper.

8 annas, greenish black ;	<i>imperf.</i>	
8 "	" "	"JABAN."
8 "	" "	"HAH."
8 "	" "	<i>perf.</i>
8 "	" "	"JABAN."
8 "	" "	"HAH."

1893.

The second edition is not quite so neatly drawn as the first, and the appearance of the design is spoilt by the absence of the outer line, which is only found at the right side of each stamp in the left-hand vertical row (Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9) and at the bottom of No. 2. Outlines to the stamps were evidently drawn, for in this sheet the stamps are connected by them, both vertically and hori-

zontally (a double line runs down the left side of the space between the two vertical rows), but, except as described above, the outlines are merged in the solid background. The stamps are wider than before, in fact nearly square, those in the left-hand vertical row being $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide, and from $23\frac{1}{2}$ to 24 mm. high, and those in the right-hand row 24 mm. wide and the same height as the others. The stamps of 1890 are 22 mm. wide and 23 to 24 mm. high.



8 annas.

There are no errors, but in Nos. 1, 2, and 4 the "N" of "JAHAN" has only a dot between the two upright strokes, instead of a slanting line.

The sheet of 1893 has a framing line, regular and straight, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. away from the stamps. I have it both imperforate and perforated on thin *wove* paper, and also on thin *laid*, imperforate only.

8 annas, greenish black on <i>laid</i> ;	<i>imperf.</i>
8 "	" <i>wove</i> "
8 "	" <i>perf.</i> "

1898.

Finally, we have the edition of last year, which seems to be a wretched copy of that of 1893. The inscriptions, both English and Arabic (except that denoting the value), are dreadfully shaky, as are also the outlines of the stamps and the framing lines of the sheet. The stamps are not connected by the outlines. Their dimensions are about the same as those of the issue of 1893, but some of them are not rectangular at all. The corner letters and the patches bearing them are equally misshapen.



8 annas.

There is an error, which I suppose should be noted, though it is really a case of a wrongly-formed letter; in Nos. 2 and 6 the "E" of "BEGAM" is drawn backwards, giving it the appearance of an inverted letter. In other cases letters are blurred, or so vilely drawn as to be quite illegible; for instance, "HA" of "JAHAN" in No. 3, "B" of "NAWAB" in No. 7, and the first "A" of "NAWAB" of No. 10.

Altogether this is a most discreditable production. I have only seen it at present on *wove* paper and *imperforate*. I have a sheet which shows no sign of any embossing, but I have also seen this stamp with that addition.

8 annas, greenish black.	
8 "	" "BEGAM."
	* * *

It seems worthy of note that what appear to be the latest editions of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 8 a. values are each of a different design, and printed from a retouch of an earlier stone. This seems to indicate a desire to avoid producing entirely fresh sets of varieties every time a fresh supply is required, and it is to be hoped that future attempts at reproduction will be more successful. I have recently seen the 1 a. of 1898, described on page 198 of last volume, with the embossing, both on the thin *greyish* and on the *buff* papers. It is possible that the latter owes its colour partly to exposure.

I should add that the 4 annas stamp of 1886 shows the same form of "M" as that of the stamps of 1890, and it is almost impossible to distinguish single specimens of the 1886 stamps of this value on *wove* paper from some of those of 1890, except by comparison with entire sheets.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

The Stamp King.

THIS new novel is already having a great success, and it looks as if the first edition would be out of print before Christmas.

I am pleased to say that the reviews in the great London daily and weekly papers have been wonderfully favourable. Extracts from some of them may be found in our advertisement columns in this number of the *Journal*.

* * *

Catalogue. Part IV., Envelopes and Cards.

ONCE more I have to tender the apologies of our publishers for the delay in issuing this work, but the fact is that it has been a much greater task than was anticipated to thoroughly check and rearrange our enormous stock of cards and envelopes,

and we are much afraid that this book will not be on sale before December. Popular and *very* reduced prices will be adopted, such as can defy competition, and will tend to induce collectors to take up a most interesting and inexpensive branch of collecting.

* * *

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.
Holland	£371
Switzerland	654
New South Wales, 1850-83	979
" " 1884-99	218
" " O.S., etc.	80
Grenada and St. Christopher	374
Antigua, Bahamas, and Nevis	786
Bermuda, British Honduras, Dominica, and Turks Islands	—
Hayti and La Guaira	—

* * *

U.S. Postage article of exceptional interest. Z. P. Dues.

Oppenheimer is the writer of the veracious—so he assures us—chronicle, and he tells

how he supplied the demand that existed five years ago for the 30 c. and 50 c. dues of the 1891 issue. In the hope of entertaining our readers we give the major portion of the narrative:—

"I conceived the idea, and to the best of my knowledge I was the only one to carry the same into successful

operation, to mail to myself large packages of brick, on which the due postage amounted as high as \$1000 at a time. But lo! for the poor postmen; how they melted in the heat of the August and September sun. Soon a notice of the Post Office reached me to call at office so-and-so and get my packages, which were held for short postage. And again, in a very short time a Post Office inspector from the General Post Office called on me and explained that they had thoroughly investigated my previous record and found out nothing more damaging against me than to be a 'freak' or a 'stamp fiend.' 'But,' he added, 'it does not follow that the Post Office Department of the U.S. should pay homage to the entirely foolish notions of your fraternity, although we appreciate your efforts,' he continued, 'to fill the coffers of the Government to the extent of perhaps \$50 to \$75 per day for some worthless printed paper. Still,' this U.S. diplomatist urged, 'we don't propose to carry your bricks up town and down town, but after consultation with the General Postmaster, and with his advice and consent, we make you the following proposition: On each and every week-day between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., and as long as our supply and your foolishness lasts and your money holds out, you can come to window so-and-so (I cannot give the real number) with your bricks duly wrapped up and addressed to yourself, and the employee in charge of this window will hand it out to you again in less than no time with the required due stamps on them; and you, mind you,' he said, 'you will pay the cool cash.' Well, I acquiesced quickly to the treaty, only holding out for lightly cancelled specimens and for such denominations as I chose (30 or 50 c.). The bargain was closed, and next morning I began to hand in my 'bricks' at the certain window with such regularity and swiftness that I fairly alarmed my good friend, and he soon begged for an armistice to rest his weary arms. Still, I succeeded on the very first day to count 170 due stamps in a very fine condition, and I continued my work for days and weeks at the General Post Office of this our big city of New York. I also installed sub-agents at the various branch offices.

"Well, to return to our mutton, or rather 'Dues,' I managed to get them by the 100, nay, by the 1000!

"And what did I do with them?
 "Well, for fear of being regarded as a modern Croesus I will frankly state that this was the first and the only time I made any money in the stamp business; neither before nor afterwards was my mania rewarded with anything like profit, but as long as the craze for the Dues lasted I reaped the harvest.

"I counted among my cash customers nearly all the wholesale dealers in New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, all of whom took from me for ready cash and with a liberal premium whatever quantities I could furnish."—*Mekel's Weekly Stamp News*.

* * *

THE Post Office has an idiotic rule which Red Tape precludes the public from buying postage at the G.P.O. stamps at offices which are restricted to telegraphic business. The rule was ingeniously circumvented the other day by a gentleman who had written a letter in a train, and went to a telegraph office at a station *en route* for the purpose of obtaining stamps. The clerk in charge having declined to sell them, the traveller asked for a telegraph form, and wrote the following message:—

Postmaster-General, London.—Your clerk says I cannot purchase two stamps at this office. Rats. Claiming the right to affix the stamps himself, in accordance with another Post Office rule, he took the stamps which the

clerk handed over, put them in his pocket, tore up the telegraph form, and departed in triumph. A man who could thus make red tape look ridiculous deserves to be regarded as a public benefactor.—*Truth*.

* * *

A NEW development in postal deliveries is **A Cycle Post**, being tried at Grantham, where, in order to serve a group of villages embraced in a circuit of several miles, the Post Office has established a cycle post. A mounted postman leaves the Grantham head post office daily at 12.30 p.m., taking letters and parcels for delivery in Little Ponton, Great Ponton, Rochford, Colsterworth, Stainby, Sewstern, Buckminster, and Skillington. The bicycle is specially constructed for postal purposes, and is enamelled in "pillar-box red." The prompt delivery by this means is much appreciated in the district served.

* * *

THE following paragraph appeared in *The War scare* *Daily News* of Sept. 23rd:—
and Transvaal stamps. "The prospect of a war in the Transvaal has had significantly disordering effect in the stamp market. A 'corner' has been formed in Transvaal and Orange Free State stamps, and the price considerably advanced in anticipation of the issues of possible war."

We need hardly say that there is not a word of truth in this. Our prices for stamps of both the Orange Free State and of Transvaal are just as they were six months ago, and we have heard of no attempt to corner the stamps, which, if attempted, would probably react on the originators, same as in great "corners" attempted in other goods.

People who attempt "corners" often overlook the fact that it may be possible to buy up most of the available stocks; but where will they be able to realise with sufficient profit to make the venture worth the trouble?

* * *

OUR readers will remember that in the last number of the *Journal* we referred to a case of an official in British Guiana dealing in stamps. purchasing errors and varieties of current stamps and offering them at a high premium. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have authorised us to publish a copy of a letter that they have just received from the Colonial Office, Downing Street, by which it will be seen that the official has been reprimanded and required to give up all the misprinted stamps, and that same have been destroyed. We trust that this will be a warning to others in similar positions.

"DOWNING STREET,
"20th September, 1899.

"GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the letter from this Department of the 26th of July last, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to inform you that he has received a report from the Governor of British Guiana on the subject of Mr. B. Otterbein Smith's offer to sell to you certain misprints of British Guiana stamps.

"It appears from this report that Mr. Smith made use of knowledge gained by him in his employment in the Colonial Post Office to purchase these stamps, that he has been reprimanded and required to give up all the misprinted stamps still in his possession, and that the stamps have been destroyed.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "C. P. LUCAS.

"MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & CO."

* * *

WE have much pleasure in announcing **Generous Gift** that our friend M. Victor Robert, the to the French well-known stamp dealer of the Rue Nation by M. Richelieu, Paris, has given a magnificent Victor Robert. collection of French essays and proofs to the Cabinet of Engravings of the Biblio. thèque Nationale. M. Robert informs us that such a collection was lacking in France, and that it is much appreciated by the officials, and will do something to give Philately a standing in quarters to which it has never appealed before. We heartily congratulate M. Robert on his generosity.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

By PHILOLOGOS.

ACCORDING to the *J. B. J.* of Leipzig, the collecting of post cards is going ahead in Canada, and many fine collections are in the possession of well-known philatelists. A collection of them is said to have been sold lately in Toronto for nearly £8000; and it was a bargain at such a high figure! (NOTE:—Can our Toronto friends tell us anything about this? We think the figures must be greatly exaggerated!)

* * *

FROM the same source we learn that a hen making a journey in a cage happened to die. As the hen was travelling by parcel post the postal employé at its destination had to fill up a form announcing its untimely decease. Filled with the praiseworthy desire of breaking the sad news as gently as possible to the anxious recipient, the postal official filled up the form as follows, "Contents probably asleep."

* * *

IT is well known that statistics will prove anything. The official returns made by the postal authorities of Chili show to what an extent the forgery of stamps and washing of used stamps are carried on by the Chilians. In 1895 stamps were sold to the value of 776,490 dollars, and yet stamps were used to the value of 828,217 dollars; in 1896 these figures were 788,091 and 847,023 respectively. How was the value of the stamps actually used ascertained?

* * *

FROM the *Vade-mecum du Collectionneur*, published at Chièti on the Adriatic: "During a school examination a boy was asked to name two brothers famous in antiquity for their reciprocal love. The answer quickly came, 'Castor and Pollux.' 'Very good,' said the examiner. 'And now tell me any such who have appeared in modern times.' After reflecting for a moment the boy said, 'Stanley and Gibbons.'" Truly we are in good company, although we cannot claim to be "The Heavenly Twins."

* * *

H. JORGENSEN, a goldsmith at Aalborg, in Denmark, has just offered at high prices to a Berlin dealer Denmark 4 cere, black, as an interesting error, and also other rarities, which are simply "chemical changelings."

* * *

HANDSCHARLIA JULIUS, a dismissed postal employé, and Pavlovitz, formerly a book-keeper, both of Belgrade, are well-known forgers of German, Austrian, and Swiss stamps. They have already been condemned for forging documents, and are now again before the courts. The Prefect of Police at Belgrade will be very glad to have a few details from anyone who has been swindled by these rogues. Although no compensation is to be looked for from the prisoners, who are without any means, yet the police desire to have as good

a case as is possible against these pseudo-philatelists in distress.

* * *

THE fourth Northern Philatelisten-Tag was held at Stockholm from June 19th to 21st, and was on the usual lines. The badge for the occasion was a four-leaved clover, each leaf bearing one of the letters D, 4de, N., F., S., that is, "The 4th Northern Filatelistenkongress, Stockholm." At the same time these letters stood for the names of the northern countries, Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Sweden.

* * *

THE Dutch authorities have forbidden postmasters in Holland and in the Dutch colonies to execute orders for stamps received from abroad. This step has been taken in consequence of one of the postmasters in Surinam or Dutch Guiana having executed some rather large orders for the stamps of that colony, and then having started on a tour round the world with the money thus received. The Dutch authorities naturally object to their officials seeing the world at the mother country's expense.

* * *

We regret to hear of the great loss recently sustained by the President of the Christiania Philatelic Society. He was busy with his hobby one evening and went into the next room to get a book; in his short absence the lamp exploded, and not only his own collection but that belonging to the Society were quickly in flames, and not one stamp was rescued. The total loss is estimated at 40,000 kronen, or £2166.

* * *

FROM *The Globe* :—

"Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., has received an unofficial communication to the effect that his request for the enlargement of the official inland post card has been granted, and that the change will take effect on November 1. Two cards—one white and the other buff—equal in size to the English foreign cards, will then be substituted for those at present in use. Messrs. De La Rue and Co. are understood to have made very considerable concessions in the matter, which will result in a large saving to the Post Office. Another point pressed by the hon. member for Canterbury—that inland official post cards should be sold at their face value—has not yet been conceded."

"One passage in the Annual Report of the Post Office should not be overlooked. It states that the Post Office authorities have not ceased to give attention to the question of employing motor vans for the conveyance of mails both in London and the country, but some of the experiments made during the past year have, from various causes, proved unsuccessful, and the Post Office cannot yet report the establishment of any permanent motor services."

"Under a new contract for the conveyance of mails between Vancouver and Australia the call at Fiji, which used to be made regularly, will in future be made only at the option of the contractors. In these circumstances it is not considered desirable to forward mails for Fiji any longer by way of Vancouver, but correspondence posted during the fortnight preceding a despatch of mails *via* San Francisco will be sent by that route, and correspondence posted during the two succeeding weeks will be sent *via* Italy."

* * *

The following extract from *The Egyptian Gazette* refers no doubt to the change in the watermark of the Telegraph stamps—the design of the stamps has not been altered :—

"A good instance of the scrupulous manner in which the feelings of the faithful are respected by British authorities has lately been exemplified in the Soudan. Most people have perhaps failed to observe that the present Soudan Telegraph stamp is watermarked with a Maltese Cross. The symbol has, however, not escaped the keen eyes of certain Soudanese sheikhs. They spotted it at once, and forthwith

brought the matter to the notice of the Sirdar. Lord Kitchener thereupon gave immediate orders that the Star and Crescent is to figure in the next issue, and that the philatelic scruples of the Soudanese Moslems are no longer to beheld the Maltese Cross in the stamps. Good Mohammedans will consequently have no objection henceforth to apply their tongues to muclilage that adheres to the sign of the Cross, and will be able to lick the Crescent when they despatch their telegrams.

"One effect of the withdrawal of the Maltese Cross issue will be to greatly increase its value in the eyes of collectors, and we advise all philatelists to possess themselves of as many examples of this stamp as they possibly can, as it is sure to be very rare soon."

* * *

A CORRESPONDENT assures us that the extract from *The Morning Leader* which we published last month is founded upon an old but true story, which was an admirable illustration of the fact that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." The receipts in question were, in the first instance, pronounced to be forgeries, on the authority of a philatelist(?), who swore that the stamps with 16 dots in the corners were not issued till 1887. This decision was afterwards reversed, on it being shown that this philatelist was entirely wrong in his dates!

NOTES AND QUERIES.

AN inquiry by one of our readers as to the nature of a stamp inscribed "CONSULAR SERVICE" will, we think, be best answered by a description of what are technically termed the "unappropriated" dies, and the object with which they were engraved. These dies, as their name implies, bear no inscription appropriating them to any special service, and the object of them is to produce stamps which, by means of an overprint, can be adapted to any purpose, postal or fiscal, that may be desired. They exist in three principal types, one for the values in pence, a second for the values in shillings, and a third for the values in pounds. We give full-sized illustrations of two of them



here; reduced illustrations of all three may be found in the Catalogue, under "Military Telegraphs."

The values are engraved on the dies, and the various values differ from one another in the minor details of the design, the spandrel ornaments, etc., but the lower label in the pence and shillings, and the curved labels at top and bottom in the pound values, are simply filled with an engine-turned or moiré pattern, and upon these labels the inscriptions, which denote the use to which the stamps are to be put, are printed by a second impression, and, as far as we know, always in a different colour from that of the design of the stamp. The "Consular Service" stamps are fiscals, and so are the great majority of the stamps of these types; very few have been appropriated to any postal or telegraphic use.

* * *

A FEW months ago Mr. F. Gregory, Secretary of the Barbados Philatelic Society, sent us some very interesting notes upon the stamps of that colony, which we put aside until we had time to study them more fully, and which we think may be made use of here, as some of them should lead to further discussion.

The 2d., *dull slate*, or *slate-blue*, on *blued* paper. A stamp of this colour, to which the value 2d. was assigned by tradition, was reported in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* for November, 1865, when the only specimen known was stated to have passed into the hands of a German collector, for the long price of £3 in addition to some German stamps. Nothing more seems to have been heard of this variety until January, 1867, when a note from the former owner of the stamp appeared in the same magazine, stating that "the information which I forwarded" (as to the value having been 2d.) "has been substantiated by a gentleman employed at the Secretary's office, who kindly referred to the order-book, and told me the colour, value, and time when they were ordered. . . . The postmaster (Mr. Tinling) told me that he recollects perfectly well when the twopenny stamps were used." The writer had also obtained another copy by that time, which he afterwards described in a letter published in July, 1870, as composed of two half stamps, which had been used separately on letters together with 4d. stamps to make up a 5d. rate. Some discussion took place in 1870 and 1871, in which the existence of this stamp, except as a discoloured *blue*, was questioned, and not a single specimen, either entire or halved, seems to have been shown to English collectors, neither did the Barbados correspondent of *The S. C. M.* ever quote the particulars of "the colour, value, and time when they were ordered," which were supposed to exist in the official records. From that time the general opinion seems to have been that, if the grey stamps really existed, they were copies from a proof or trial sheet that had been sent out to Barbados as a colour specimen.

In the Handbook of *The Stamps of Barbados*, by E. D. Bacon and F. H. Napier, these supposed 2d. stamps are alluded to in a note as being in all probability "*blue* stamps sulphuretted," and it is added that "it is a somewhat curious coincidence—but we think it is nothing more—that the great find of unused early colonial stamps that took place some seven years ago did, as a matter of fact, include a number of imperforate Barbados stamps on blued paper, printed in a colour that can certainly be best described as *slate-blue*. There can, however, be no doubt that no stamps in this colour were ever forwarded to the colony."

But Mr. Gregory writes us as follows:—

"With reference to the 2d. value, dull slate, I have made many inquiries and examined many collections. The oldest collector here assures me that Mr. Tinling told him such stamps were issued, but I have not been able to find a single specimen used or unused.

"But all the bisected stamps that I can find here, used in 1854, are of exactly the same shade, a decided *grey* with a bluish tinge, and none of them show any signs of having become sulphuretted. All were undoubtedly used for *one penny*, and as I can find no whole stamps in this colour, nor any sulphuretted ones anything like it, I have ventured to put forth the theory that the postmaster, discovering some sheets of *slate-grey* stamps amongst the other colours, placed them aside, *intending* to use them as twopenny stamps, and then when the supply of the penny value ran short he used them up cut in half as penny stamps. All the sulphuretted specimens of the penny *blue* I have seen have turned a *blue-black*, not a *grey-blue*. I have not come across a bisected *blue* on *blued* paper.

"In October, 1857, the ½d., green, ran out, and the 1d., blue on *white* paper, imperf., were cut into halves vertically, to be used as halfpenny stamps. Some of these strips must have been left on hand when the next supply of *green* stamps arrived, as I have seen a *dark blue* vertical pair of halves used as 1d. I have also seen a *pale blue* specimen, divided diagonally, used as ½d."

On receipt of this we sent Mr. Gregory specimens of the *grey-blue* stamps which were found in England, and in a later letter he says: "I have compared the *grey* shade sent with the used halves we have here, and the shade is practically identical. No one here has seen a copy used entire, so there can be little doubt that the postmaster cut up the entire stock of the *grey* shade when the *blues* ran short, thus getting rid of a colour he had no other use for. From the scarcity of the cut specimens I should say very few sheets came here in that colour, and those probably by mistake among the *blue*." This, we suspect, is the correct theory. The specimen first heard of in 1865 was probably an odd copy that had escaped the scissors; it was said to

have been given to its owner by a post-office clerk. Mr. Tinling no doubt was speaking some years after the event, when he said that he "perfectly well" recollected the 2d. stamps; he recollected the *grey* stamps and also the fact that they were reckoned as 2d. when put in use, and it is just possible that some were used entire for that value. We know now that some sheets were printed in *grey*, possibly through some mistake in mixing the ink; the statistics obtained by Mr. Bacon show that no supply of *grey* was sent out, but it is not impossible that a few sheets may have got mixed with the *blue*. Mr. Gregory is certain that the *grey* halves were used as 1d. stamps, therefore they were certainly not halves of the ordinary *blue* stamps. It is not unlikely that, if the *blue* (1d.) stamps ran short, the postmaster might decide to reckon the small quantity of *grey* ones as 2d., so as to make them last the longer.

Mr. Gregory gives us the following list of bisected Barbados stamps which he has seen on original covers:—

Vertical half of <i>grey</i> (2d. ?) on <i>blued</i> , imperf., used as 1d.	
" <i>dark blue</i> (1d.) on <i>white</i> "	½d.
Vertical pair of the last halves used as 1d.	
Diagonal half of <i>pale blue</i> (1d.) on <i>white</i> , imperf., used as ½d.	
" <i>blue</i> (1d.) pin-perf. 14, used as ½d.	
" rough perf. "	½d.
Vertical half of " " "	½d.
Horizontal lower half of 1d., <i>dark blue</i> , 1874, used as ½d.	
Diagonal half of 1d., <i>grey-blue</i> , 1876, used as ½d.	
" 1d. rose, 1882 "	½d.
" 1d. " 1892 "	½d.

The last item, he thinks, has the appearance of being "made to order," but the others he considers undoubtedly genuine.

Of the One Shilling, *blue*, Mr. Gregory states that he has seen a single copy in an old collection; the top and bottom of it have turned almost *black*, but the centre is *bright blue*. The postmaster states that there is no record of a 1s., *blue*, in the books of the Post Office, which shows that these stamps were never issued to that office; he adds that they were all destroyed, by order of the Governor, shortly after their receipt.

For the 1d. on half of 5s. Mr. Gregory has discovered that 100 sheets of the higher value were used, 4800 5s. stamps, producing 9600 of the provisional 1d.; this leaves only 5200 of the 5s. unsurcharged. He has seen an unserved pair showing Types I. and II. of the surcharge together, also a single specimen without stop after the letter "D," and identical in other respects with the variety shown in Type 26 in the Handbook.

Of the "Jubilee" issue Mr. Gregory sent us the values up to 2½d. on distinctly *blued* paper, the colour of which seems to be due to the damp climate. He says that the *blue* tint becomes deeper after the stamps have been wetted, and that it was not noticed until they had been nearly a year in use.

* * *

C. O'F.—U.S., 1882. It seemed unnecessary to mention that variety *a* of the 5 c. has *not* got crossed lines in the background, but only the horizontal ones. The position of the watermark on the current stamps does not, we think, affect their value.

M. B.—We do not think that the English stamps you mention are likely to be of much value, but it is impossible to say without further details than are given in your letter. Can you not find some collector nearer home to whom you could show them?

F. E. W.—Your questions are not very easy to answer, especially when you tell us that you have examined the varieties you ask about and cannot see any difference between them:—*Austria*, 1867: Types B and C are not easy to describe, but if you really compare carefully specimens of the two varieties you can hardly fail to see that they differ. *United States*, 1894, 2 c.: Variety "a" has the lines which run through the triangle the same thickness all along; in "b" the lines are distinctly thinner inside the triangle than they are outside. *India*: The two varieties of ½ a., *blue*, differ in the shape of the letters of the inscription, in the size of the nose, and in many of the minor details of the profile; if you compare a copy of the unwatermarked ½ a., which is the same type as the stamp of 1865, with one of the *deep blue* stamps in use at the end of the issue, you should see the differences at a glance.

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., but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose notices may appear.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Submitted to the members at the Annual General Meeting, held at the rooms of the Society, No. 243, Collins Street, Melbourne, on Tuesday, June 27th, 1899.

"THE number of members now on the roll is: 44 town, 13 corresponding, and 1 honorary.

"The balance at the Society's credit is £24 17s. 2d., which your Committee thinks very satisfactory.

"The thanks of the Society are due to Major Outtrim, Deputy Postmaster-General, for his courtesy in allowing all new issues of the countries comprised in the Postal Union received by him to be exhibited at each meeting.

"A proposal was made during the year to remove the rooms of the Society to No. 243, Collins Street, Melbourne, which was submitted for your consideration and approved of by you, and the removal has been found advantageous.

"The exhibition of collections at the meetings of the Society was continued during the year with success, and was instrumental in improving the attendance.

"Your Committee has inaugurated a system of competitive exhibitions at the meetings of the Society, which have proved of great interest, and it is to be hoped that every member will endeavour to exhibit at future meetings to further popularise them.

"It was decided during the year that a record of the members of the Society be made by means of a photographic album. Several members have not yet forwarded their photos, and your Committee trusts they will do so at their earliest convenience, in order that the collection may be made as complete as possible.

"It is pleasing to record that during the year the President (Mr. W. R. Rundell) read a most interesting paper on 'The First Postage Stamps of Victoria,' which contained much original matter, and was greatly appreciated.

"Nine committee meetings were held during the year, at which the attendance was as follows: Mr. W. R. Rundell (President), 6; Mr. D. H. Hill (Hon. Life President), 4; Mr. A. S. A. Whelen (Vice-President), 7; Mr. C. Chapman (Librarian), 7; Mr. J. Davis, 6; Mr. W. Brettschneider, 8; Mr. O. W. Rosenhain (resigned January, 1899), 0; Mr. A. J. Derrick (resigned October, 1898), 0; Mr. W. Davies (elected November, 1898), 1; Mr. D. S. Abraham (Hon. Secretary), 9.

"Eleven exchange books were circulated during the year amongst members, containing 478 sheets, valued at £580 13s. 4d. Fifteen books were returned, from which members removed stamps to the value of £237 4s.

"The Library has been steadily added to by donations and purchases by the Committee, and members are reminded that it is always open for their use.

"The necessity for prompt payment of their debits, to facilitate the settlement of exchange books, should impress itself upon all members.

"In conclusion your Committee is pleased to report that the Society maintains its prosperous position, owing greatly to the energy displayed by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. D. S. Abraham), who is untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of the Society.

"W. R. RUNDRELL, *President.*
"D. S. ABRAHAM, *Hon. Sec."*

The following gentlemen were duly elected for the respective offices for the year 1899-1900:—

<i>President</i>	. . .	Mr. W. BRETTSCHNEIDER.
<i>Vice-President</i>	. . .	Mr. C. CHAPMAN.
<i>Hon. Sec., Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent</i>	}	Mr. D. S. ABRAHAM.
<i>Librarian</i>		. . .	Mr. E. A. DEAVILLE.
<i>Committee</i>	. . .	} Messrs. J. DAVIS, A. S. A. WHELEN, W. DAVIES, and H. WEEDON.
<i>Auditor</i>	. . .		Mr. S. E. INNES.

GRIQUALAND WEST PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(From *The Diamond Fields Advertiser* of August 7th.)

A NUMEROUSLY attended meeting of gentlemen interested in philatelic pursuits was held on Friday evening last at the League Clubrooms, Stockdale Street, among those present being Dr. Ashe, Messrs. Alpheus F. Williams, C. C. Shackleton, P. J. Pool, D. W. Greatbatch, A. Auerbach, W. T. Wilson, and many others. Mr. Thomas Beeman having been voted to the chair, resolutions were passed:—

1. Affirming the desirability of forming an association in Kimberley for the advancement of philatelic interests and the mutual protection of collectors and dealers. 2. Pledging those present to constitute such a Society under the name of the Griqualand West Philatelic Society. 3. Defining its objects and scope. 4. Fixing the subscription at 5s. per year payable in advance. 5. Defining the officers of the Society to be President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. Assistant Secretary for exchanges, and Committee (of five others). Draft rules, &c., were discussed, and specimens of various forms of stationery for use placed before the meeting, being eventually referred to the Committee for consideration and report.

Officers were elected as follows:—President, Dr. Ashe; Vice-President, Mr. Alpheus F. Williams; General Secretary, Mr. W. H. Peat; Exchange Secretary, Mr. T. Beeman; Committee, Messrs. P. Salisbury, P. J. Pool, C. W. Twiss, J. Bottomley, and D. W. Greatbatch. The whole of those present enrolled themselves as members of the Society.

The next meeting was announced to be held on August 18th. The Secretary, Mr. W. H. Peat (of the Savoy Hotel), announced that he would be glad to hear in the meantime from any persons desiring to be proposed as members.

The usual vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BHOPAL.		s.	d.
No. 158A.	$\frac{1}{4}$ anna, blue-green	0	1
" 160.	$\frac{1}{4}$ " black, price reduced to	0	2
	1899. Types redrawn.		
No. 162.	$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black	0	2
" 163.	1 " dull brown	0	2
BRAZIL.			
	1899. Perf. $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7.		
50 reis,	blue	1	0
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.			
	1899. New type.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.,	green	0	3
	1 | 2d., brown	0	3
BUNDI.			
	1898. Laid paper.		
2 a.,	deep green	0	4
	1899. Type 4 redrawn smaller than before. Laid paper.		
1 anna,	red	0	3
CANADA.			
	Figures in lower corners.		
5 c.,	blue	0	4
2 c. on	3 c., carmine	0	2
	Maple leaf in all corners.		
2 c. on	3 c., carmine	0	2
CHILI.			
	1899. New value.		
30 c.,	carmine	0	9
GWALIOR.			
	1898. Prices reduced.		
2, 3, and	5 rupees. Set of 3	21	0
1 rupee,	grey	3	6
	Long and short Hindi surcharge in unsevered horizontal pairs.		
$1\frac{1}{2}$ a.,	sepia (Nos. 30 and 43)	2	6
4 a.,	olive-green (Nos. 33 and 47)	4	6
6 a.,	bistre-brown (Nos. 35 and 48)	5	0
	Service Stamps. Error, "SERSIV."		
2 a.,	blue. Pair with and without the error	8	0
LAS BELA.			
$\frac{1}{2}$ anna,	black on blue	0	4
LORENZO MARQUES.			
	Mozambique figs surcharged.		
5 reis on	half of 10 reis, black on green	1	6
25 "	" 10 " " "	2	0
50 "	" 30 " " "	2	0
50 "	" 800 " " "	2	6
MOZAMBIQUE.			
	1898 issue surcharged.		
50 reis on	75 reis, black and carmine	6	6
MOROCCO AGENCIES.			
	London print.		
25 c.,	ultramarine	0	4
2 pesetas,	black and carmine	2	0
NEGRI SEMBILAN.			
	1892.		
1 c.,	green	0	2
	0 1 | 5 c., blue	0	2
	1897-7.		
3 c.,	lilac and carmine	0	2
5 c.,	ochre	0	2
8 c.,	" ultramarine	0	3
15 c.,	green and mauve	0	5
20 c.,	" ochre	0	7
25 c.,	" carmine	0	8
50 c.,	" black	1	4

NEW SOUTH WALES.		s.	d.
	1899. Postage Due.		
1d.,	blue-green	0	3
PATIALA.			
	Surcharged on Indian.		
3 pies,	black and carmine	0	1
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.			
	United States Postage Stamps surcharged in black.		
1 c.,	green	0	1
2 c.,	carmine	0	2
3 c.,	violet	0	3
	5 c., blue	0	5
	10 c., brown	0	9
PORTO RICO.			
	U.S. Stamps surcharged.		
2 c.,	carmine. Error, PORTU RICO, in a pair with ordinary variety	5	0
QUEENSLAND.			
	Figures in all corners.		
2d.,	blue	used 0	1
3d.,	brown	used 0	3
4d.,	yellow	used 0	2
	6l., green	used 0	2
	1s., mauve (new type)	1	4
SAMOA.			
	1899. New colours. Perf. 11.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.,	green	0	2
	0 1 | 1d., red-brown	0	2
SARAWAK.			
	1871 issue surcharged in black.		
2 c. on	12 c., red on lilac-rose	0	3
SIAM.			
	1899.		
1 att on	12 atts	0	1
2 atts on	64 atts	0	2
3 " "	" "	0	3
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
	1899. Provisionals.		
4 c. on	5 c., blue; 4 c. on 5 c., brown; 4 c. on 5 c., carmine; and 4 c. on 8 c., blue. Set of 4.	used 2	0
TIMOR.			
	1898.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ avo,	grey	0	1
1 " "	orange-yellow	0	3
2 avos,	light green	0	1
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ avos, brown	0	2
	3 " lilac	0	2
	Set of 5, as above	0	5
	1895 Provisionals.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ avo to	47 avos. Set of 11.	6	0
URUGUAY.			
	1897. Suarez Commemorative Stamps.		
1 c.,	5 c., and 10 c. Set of 3	2	0
	Official Stamps.		
20 c.,	green and black (No. 463)	5	0
25 c.,	red-brown and black (No. 464)	us.d 4	0
25 c.,	vermilion (No. 437)	us.d 5	0
VENEZUELA.			
	1899.		
25 c.,	blue	used 0	3
50 c.,	black	1	0
50 c.,	"	used 0	4
VICTORIA.			
	1899. New colours.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.,	green	0	1
1d.,	rose	0	2
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red and yellow	0	3
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue	0	4
ZAMBESIA.			
	1898.		
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ reis,	grey	0	1
5 reis,	orange-yellow	0	1
10 reis,	light green	0	1
	15 reis, brown	0	2
	20 " lilac	0	2
	Set of 5 as above	0	5

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

Types 1 and 2 in new colours.

Table with 2 columns: description (5 c., deep green; 10 c., carmine; 25 c., dark blue; 65 c., carmine; 5 l., brown and green) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

ERITREA.

1899. Types 29 and 30 of Italy surcharged in black. (Sept.)*

Table with 2 columns: description (1 c., brown; 2 c., red) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

JAPAN.

1899. New types. Perf. 11½ and 12. (March.)*

Table with 2 columns: description (5 rin, grey; 1 sen, brown; 2 ½ yellow-green; 3 ½ lake; 4 ½ carmine-rose; 10 ½ deep blue) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

LUXEMBURG.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1899. Types 9 and 8 perforated with the word "OFFICIEL" (July.)*

Table with 2 columns: description (1 c., pearl-grey; 2 c., grey-brown; 4 c., olive-bistre; 5 c., green; 10 c., carmine; 12½ c., grey-green; 20 c., orange; 25 c., blue; 30 c., sage-green; 37½ c., green; 50 c., brown; 1 fr., purple; 2½ fr., grey-black; 5 fr., lake) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

1 c. to 50 c., set of 11, 2/3, 1, 2½, and 5 fcs., set of 3, 8/9.

MONTENEGRO.

1899. Type 1. Perf. 11½. 2 nov., emerald-green

NICARAGUA.

1899. Type 10 dated "1899." Perf. 12.

Table with 2 columns: description (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) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1899. Type as before. Perf. 12.

Table with 2 columns: description (1 c., carmine; 2 c.; 5 c.; 10 c.; 20 c.; 50 c.) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1899. The ordinary stamps surcharged.

Table with 2 columns: description (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) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

PARAGUAY.

1899. Type 16 surcharged with Type 28, in black, but "centavos" with small "c."

Table with 2 columns: description (10 c. on 15 c., orange) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

PERSIA.

1886. Surcharged, in black, as Type 12.

Table with 2 columns: description (8 on 5 sh., No. 91; 8 on 5 sh., 92; 8 on 10 sh., 93; 12 on 5 sh., 91; 12 on 10 sh., 93; 18 on 5 sh., 91; 18 on 12 on 10 sh., No. 93.) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

Surcharge inverted.

8 on 5 sh., No. 91

1899. Types 18 and 22 surcharged with control marks, in violet. (June.)*

Table with 2 columns: description (1 ch., grey; 2 brown; 3 red-lilac; 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; 50 mauve) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

PERU.

1899. Types 29 and 30. Perf. 12.

Table with 2 columns: description (2 c., red; 5 c., blue-green) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

Similar to Type 28.

Table with 2 columns: description (5 soles, orange-red; 10 blue-green) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1899. Similar to Type 27.

Table with 2 columns: description (5 soles, yellow-green; 10 blue-violet) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

PORTUGAL.

LOURENÇO MARQUEZ.

1899. Fiscal stamps of Mozambique divided in half, and each half surcharged "Correio—de—Lourenço Marquez" and value, in black. The stamps are in green, with original value in brown. (June.)*

Table with 2 columns: description (5 r. on half of 10 r.; 25 r. 10 r.; 50 r. 30 r.; 50 r. 800 r.) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

Type 3 surcharged in black.

Table with 2 columns: description (50 r. on 75 r., rose) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

1899. Type 2 surcharged "25—PROVISORIO," in black.

Table with 2 columns: description (25 on 75 r., carmine) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

ST. THOMAS & PRINCE ISLANDS.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1893-94(?) Type 51, in green, on Type 2.

Table with 2 columns: description (2½ r. on 25 r., mauve) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

1899. Type 53 surcharged "Provisorio," in blue.

Table with 2 columns: description (2½ r., brown) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

ROUMANIA.

1899. Current types, new colours.

Table with 2 columns: description (5 b., green; 10 b., red; 15 b., black; 20 b., rose; 25 b., blue) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

RUSSIA.

1899. Current stamps surcharged in blue or in red, for use at Port Arthur.

Table with 2 columns: description (1 k., orange; 2 k., green; 3 k., carmine; 5 k., mauve; 7 k., blue; 10 k.) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

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

SALVADOR.

1899. Type 73 surcharged "Transito Territorial," in black. (May.)*

Table with 2 columns: description (1 c., vermilion; 2 c., rose; 3 c., yellow-green; 5 c., blue-green; 10 c., blue; 12 c., purple; 13 c., brown-lake) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

Type 73 surcharged with a wheel, in black.

Table with 2 columns: description (1 c., vermilion; 2 c., rose; 3 c., yellow-green; 5 c., blue-green; 10 c., blue; 12 c., purple; 13 c., brown-lake) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

New type, without surcharge. (April.)*

Table with 2 columns: description (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) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1899. Type 151. Perf. 12.

Table with 2 columns: description (1 c., brown-yellow; 2 c.; 3 c.; 5 c.; 10 c.; 12 c.; 15 c.; 25 c.; 50 c.) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1899. Stamps of 1899 surcharged "FRANQUEO OFICIAL."

Table with 2 columns: description (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) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

SAMOA.

1899. Type 2 surcharged with Type 9, in red.

Table with 2 columns: description (2½d. on 1s., carmine) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

1899. Colours changed.

Table with 2 columns: description (½d., green; 1d., red-brown) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

SERVIA.

Date? Type 3. Perf. 9½.

Table with 2 columns: description (35 p., green) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

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.)* In black.

Table with 2 columns: description (1 c. on 1 m., chestnut '98; 2 c. on 2 m.; 3 c. on 3 m.; 3 c. on 1 m.; 3 c. on 1 m., green '96; 3 c. on 2 m.; 3 c. on 3 m.; 3 c. on 4 m.; 3 c. on 8 m.; 5 c. on ½ m.) and 2 columns for Un. Used. s. d. s. d.

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5 c. on 1 m., green ('96) ..		
5 c. on 2 m. " " ..		
5 c. on 3 m. " " ..		
5 c. on 4 m. " " ..		
5 c. on 8 m. " " ..		
5 c. on 1 m., chestnut ('98) ..		
5 c. on 2 m. " " ..		
5 c. on 3 m. " " ..		
5 c. on 5 m. " " ..		
<i>In lilac.</i>		
3 c. on 1 c., purple ('98) ..		
5 c. on 1 c. " " ..		
<i>In red.</i>		
10 c. on 1 c., purple ('98) ..		

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

Large fiscal stamps surcharged. (July.)*

10 c. on 25 c., blue-green ..	
15 c. on 25 c. " " ..	

1899. *New type. Perf. 14.* (April.)*

1 m. de p., chestnut ..	
2 " " ..	
3 " " ..	
4 " " ..	
5 " " ..	
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
------------------	--------

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

NORWAY.

1899. Type 11. *Perf. 14½ x 13½.*

2 öre, buff-brown ..	
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CHINA.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

1898 (?). *Imperf.* (April, '99.)*

2 c., black on red ..	
5 c. " " ..	

1899. *Perf. 11.* (July, '99.)*

2 (c.) red ..	
5 (c.) green ..	

MOROCCO.

SAFFI AND MOROCCO.

1899. *Value in black. Perf. 11½.*

5 c., yellow-green ..	
10 c., blue-green ..	

SWITZERLAND.

1899. Type 15.

25 c., blue ..	
----------------	--

TURKEY.

1892. *Error, with "o."* (50) *at upper right.*

5 piás., lilac ..	
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1899. Type 16. *Perf. 13.*

20 par., claret 0 2 0 1
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UNITED STATES.

1899. Type 52. *Perf. 12.*

6 c., marone 0 5
-----------------	--------

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 ..	.. 0 2
2 c. on 2 c., carmine ..	.. 0 2
2½ c. on 2 c., red ..	.. 0 2
2½ c. on 2 c., carmine ..	.. 0 3
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. *Error, surcharged "Cuba" only.*

New types. (Sept.)*

1 c., green ..	
2 c., red ..	
3 c., purple ..	
5 c., dark blue ..	
10 c., brown ..	

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP.

1899. *Stamp of 1895 surcharged in red.*

10 c. on 10 c., indigo 0 9
---------------------------	--------

New type.

10 c., orange ..	
------------------	--

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1899. Type 252 surcharged.

1 c., lake ..	
2 c. " ..	
5 c. " ..	
10 c. " ..	

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 ..	.. 0 1
2 c., carmine ..	.. 0 2
3 c., purple ..	.. 0 3
5 c., blue ..	.. 0 5
10 c., brown ..	.. 0 9

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1899. Type 252 surcharged.

1 c., lake ..	
2 c. " ..	
5 c. " ..	
10 c. " ..	
50 c. " ..	

PORTO RICO.

1898. *Type-set provisional stamp, used at Coamo.*

5 c., black ..	
----------------	--

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
8 c., brown-purple ..	.. 0 6
10 c., brown ..	.. 0 9

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1899. Type 252 surcharged.

1 c., lake ..	
2 c. " ..	
10 c. " ..	

URUGUAY.

1899. *Type of 1898. Perf. 11½.* (Jan., '99.)*

5 mil., mauve 0 1
------------------	--------

New type. Perf. 14 x 15. (June.)*

5 nil., grey-blue 0 1
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Various types in fresh colours.

1 c., deep green (35) 0 1
2 c., orange (36) 0 2
5 c., dull blue (56) 0 4
10 c., red-lilac (69) ..	.. 0 8

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 0 0 4
1 b., green ..	.. 1 8
2 b., yellow ..	.. 3 0

REGISTRATION STAMP.

1899. *Larger stamp.* (June.)*

25 c., yellow-brown 0 6
------------------------	--------

PART III.

20 c., pale blue ..	
25 c., lilac ..	
50 c., rose ..	
75 c., bistre ..	
1 p., claret ..	

NEW ZEALAND.

GREAT BARRIER ISLAND PIGEON POST.

1898. *Perf. 12½.* (March, '99.)*

1 s., deep blue ..	
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1899. *Azure paper. Perf. 13.* (June.)*

1 s., deep blue ..	
--------------------	--

Surcharged "Pigeongram," in black.

1 s., deep blue ..	
--------------------	--

RUSSIA.

CHERDYN.

1899. Type 5. *Perf. 11½.*

2 k., rose 0 3
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URZHUM.

1899. Type 3. *Perf. 12½.*

2 k., brown and blue ..	
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* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

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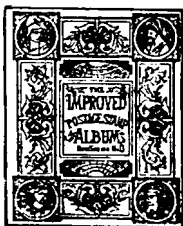
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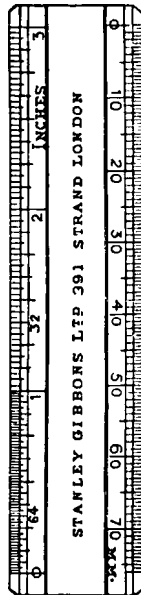
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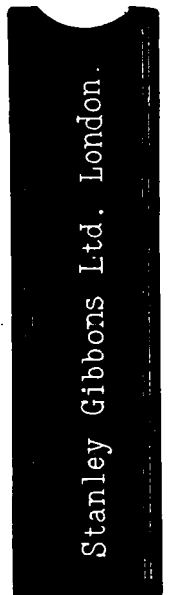
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. X.

OCTOBER 31, 1899.

No. 112.

EDITORIAL.

IT is only at the last moment, just as we are going to press, that we have heard with very great sorrow of the death of Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, one of the oldest of English Philatelists, and one of the best-known of our

Death of Mr. W. A. S. Westoby. We gather from a short biography which appeared in *The Philatelic*

Record that he was born in 1815, but he had by no means relinquished his work, and in his eighty-fifth year was still full of enthusiasm for his favourite pursuit. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1839, and he was called to the Bar in the following year. His career as a stamp collector seems to have commenced in 1861 or 1862, and he soon became a very important member of that small body of scientific students of stamps, and of all connected with their history, who laid the foundations of all that is best in modern Philately. Mr. Westoby was one of those who, from the first, recognised the fact that a stamp was not necessarily a little dirty bit of paper, but that it should be regarded as a specimen of engraving or printing, and as such to be collected in the finest possible condition, and in all obtainable varieties of impression, paper, &c. He recognised this in the days when, to ninety-nine collectors out of a hundred, a stamp was a stamp, however little there might be left of it, and a used copy was somehow more of a stamp than an unused, and he lived to see the principles which he had always upheld adopted by all scientific philatelists.

Under the *nom de plume* of "A Parisian Collector" Mr. Westoby contributed not a few papers to the early magazines, papers conspicuous for the care and accuracy, as well as for the excellence of diction, which have characterised all his literary work; some occasional letters, on subjects of interest, have appeared

from time to time over his own signature, and during the last few years a most valuable series of papers on "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe," by W. A. S. Westoby, has been published in *The Philatelist's Supplement to the Bazaar* (and since in a separate form), but a great part of his work in connection with our periodical literature has been entirely anonymous. At the end of 1878 Mr. Overy Taylor was compelled by ill-health to relinquish the position of editor of Messrs. Alfred Smith and Co.'s *Monthly Circular*. Mr. Westoby was asked to take up the work, and we believe that we are right in saying that he has carried it on without a break ever since, compiling a monthly chronicle of new issues, headed as a rule by a note of some length upon topics of philatelic interest. From December, 1885, to June, 1890, and again from January, 1892, to December, 1895, a period of ten years with a break of eighteen months, he edited *The Philatelic Record* with most conspicuous success.

But it is by his studies of the postal issues of our own country that Mr. Westoby's name will be most constantly brought to the remembrance of philatelists of all countries. The "Great Britain" book of 1881, which we all refer to as "Philbrick and Westoby," was the first work of any importance published by the London Philatelic Society, and although as a book of reference it has no doubt been superseded by the more recent work of Messrs. Wright and Creeke, it remains unsurpassed in its method of arrangement and as a piece of philatelic literature, reflecting the very greatest credit upon both of its authors. Since the appearance of that book Mr. Westoby has not ceased accumulating information upon the subject of British postage stamps of all classes. In 1890 he produced, in celebration of the Penny Postage Jubilee, *A Descriptive Catalogue of all the Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, issued during Fifty Years*, a most useful handbook, if we may so term it, to our postal issues down to that date; and he was engaged to the very last, in collaboration with his friend Judge

Philbrick, upon the work of a second edition of their earlier book, bringing it up to date and containing, we believe, a great amount of fresh information, not only upon the adhesive stamps, but also upon the stamped envelopes and other stationery, which are so neglected by the philatelists of the present day.

Our old friend may be said to have died "in harness," full of years, suffering somewhat from bodily infirmity, but with his mental faculties undimmed, his philatelic enthusiasm unabated. He will always be remembered with most affectionate esteem by those of us who have been brought in any way into contact with him, both for his thorough philatelic knowledge and for the kindness and courtesy with which he ever placed it at the disposal of others.

* * *

It is with very great regret also that we have to announce the sudden death of Mr. Ernest Petri, which took place at Manchester on the 13th instant. Mr. Petri was one of the vice-presidents of the Manchester Philatelic Society; he was hon. treasurer and a very active member of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition held at Manchester last summer, and was a most able and enthusiastic philatelist. The cause of his death was a somewhat curious one. It appears that for some years past he had suffered from time to time from the effects of a blow from a cricket-ball on the upper part of the nose, which he had received when a boy. A few weeks ago he underwent an operation, and some pieces of splintered bone were removed. Up to within a very few hours of his death he was supposed to be making steady progress towards recovery, but he became rapidly worse in the evening of the 13th, and died at about nine o'clock. We tender our sympathy to the Manchester Society in the loss of so prominent and popular a member.

* * *

We have also to regret the death of Mr. F. Trifet, announced in the following paragraph, which we extract from *The Weekly Philatelic Era* for September 30th:—

"Mr. F. Trifet, the well-known Boston postage stamp dealer, died Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at his beautiful new home in Dorchester, Mass. Mr. Trifet had been unwell all the summer, and was at the last confined to his home for five weeks. He was born in Paris, France, September 10, 1848. His postage stamp business was established in Boston in 1866. In connection with his postage stamp business he carried on a music publishing

business, which was established in 1881. Mr. Trifet was a prominent member of many societies. For many years had been prominent in the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, and two years ago was adjutant of that noted military body; a 32nd degree Mason and Knight Templar and the High Priest of St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter; he had long been known as the oldest stamp dealer in America. A widow and daughter survive him. The funeral took place Friday."

* * *

In the early days of stamp collecting it was a rather popular theory that, in certain stamps, tests for the detection of forgeries had been introduced by inserting in their designs what were termed "Secret Marks," known only to the engravers of the dies, and to the authorities of the countries by which the stamps were used. A secret mark was supposed to consist of some little detail, a dot, a line, a curl, or something of the kind, not absolutely necessary to the completion of the design, or of some little point of difference between two portions of the design which might be expected to be identical; the idea being that a forger would overlook these minutiae and his fraudulent work thus be detected by those who knew the "marks." To the best of our recollection it was never actually proved that this precaution had been adopted in any particular case; at any rate the *marks* seem to have been too *secret* for philatelists to identify them with certainty. It was said that there was some foundation for a belief that the early stamps of Peru bore *secret marks*, and there was some very interesting correspondence on the subject in one of the magazines some five-and-twenty years ago, which ended by an enthusiastic philatelist of those days, who professed to have unravelled the mystery of the earlier issues, identifying the accents over two of the letters on the engraved stamps of 1866-67 as *secret marks* of a peculiar triangular shape. The fact is that in the stamps most open to imitation, those poorly designed and produced, it would in many cases be impossible to detect the presence or absence of special marks, unless they were sufficiently prominent to attract the attention of any careful imitator, whilst in stamps of the finest execution every little line of shading or background is a protection against forgery, and no better method of protection has yet been discovered.

We are all aware that so-called secret marks exist upon certain stamps of our own country.

the hairlines, dots, etc., introduced into the designs of some of the earlier stamps produced by Messrs. De la Rue & Co.; but these, like the similar marks upon certain issues of the United States, were not intended as tests for forgeries, but simply as marks by which to distinguish the impressions from particular plates, or from plates produced by certain printers. Better examples of real secret marks would be found in the special papers employed in certain instances. We do not mean watermarked papers, for the watermarks are usually visible, though such are very difficult to imitate, but papers with some device upon them which is quite invisible under ordinary circumstances, but which can be rendered visible by chemical treatment, and is liable to make itself too plainly visible when attempts are made to clean the stamps. These marks may serve a double purpose, that of affording a test for forgery, and of preventing fraudulent re-use of obliterated stamps.

The secret marks to which we have been referring are, of course, such as would appear in every individual stamp of the design in which they were inserted, and one would not suppose that secret marks which did not so appear would be likely to be of much service. An enthusiastic French philatelist has, however, propounded the extraordinary theory that all the little defects which occur in some of the stamps of France, including even the inverted stamps which existed in the sheets of certain values of the earlier issues, were so many "signes de contrôle," or secret marks, purposely inserted in the sheets and elaborately described in some secret records (which no one has ever seen or heard of) for the purpose, we gather, of showing whether the sheets of forgeries, if such sheets ever came to light, were arranged in exactly the same manner as the sheets of the genuine. Thus, if a suspicious-looking stamp were seen upon a letter—and that was surely where the authorities would expect to find forgeries, not exposed for sale in entire sheets in shop windows—this ingenious system of control by means of inverted stamps and defective impressions could only come into play when the suspicious stamp had been traced to its source, and its ingenuous producer had been prevailed upon to exhibit his little stock.

Such a theory seems hardly worth refuting, but Monsieur Maury (who knows some little about French stamps and their manufacture) has devoted a good deal of space to it in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, and in the course of his arguments has brought out some most interesting facts, derived

from official sources, so that this absurd idea has not been evolved in vain.

The inverted stamps, of course, owe their position to the fact that, in arranging the matrices or impressions taken from the original dies in forms from which entire panes of a hundred and fifty printing dies were produced, one of these matrices was placed the wrong way up—no doubt entirely by accident. The working plates were composed, as at present, not of separate single blocks, but of two large groups of blocks, each in one solid piece and each printing one hundred and fifty stamps; it was therefore impossible to correct the positions of the types on the plates or to replace any that might be found defective; they had to be used as they stood, or minor defects might be corrected by touching up, thus producing slight variations in the type, all of which were taken by Monsieur Maury's opponent to constitute "Secret Marks" on the sheets. Speaking of the first issues of France, he asks, "How is it that the plate of the 40 c. alone contained no inverted stamps?" And he answers his question to the effect that this too evident "marque de contrôle" was replaced in this value by a more *secret* one, namely, by a variety of type of the figure "4" in two stamps, side by side, in the bottom row of each sheet. In reply to this, Monsieur Maury gives a most interesting extract from the accounts of the matrices made for the first three stamps of the French Republic, as follows:—

Matrices struck	20 centimes	.	.	1830
"	employed 1200 + 2 matrices of 20 c.			
	used in error in the plates of 40 c.			1202
			Remaining	628
Matrices struck	40 centimes	.	.	626
"	employed 300 - 2 matrices of 20 c.			
	used in error in this plate			298
			Remaining	328
Matrices struck	1 franc	.	.	352
"	employed "	.	.	300
			Remaining	52"

And we are informed that the error having been noticed before the printing of the 40 c. stamps commenced, the figures "2" on the two 20 c. types were filled up with solder, and figures "4" engraved on the plate; these figures "4" naturally differ slightly in shape from those on the other stamps. One of them is, we believe, a very close copy of the normal type; the others are perceptibly wider. This so-called control mark was, therefore, due to a mistake, which was corrected as soon as it was noticed.

In reference to imperfections in the plates, M.

Maury quotes an extract from a letter of M. Barthe, the superintendent of the stamp printing, which shows that these defects were both unintentional and undesired:—

“PARIS, July 25, 1850.

“I have the honour to inform you that a half-plate for 15 c. postage stamps was handed over to me by M. Hulot on the 21st of this month. The proofs that were taken showed us that the plate required considerable touching up, especially about the Greek-pattern borders of the stamps. After some days devoted to this work M. Hulot returned me the plate on the 24th. As the result of this retouching and of special care in overlaying, we were able to commence printing the same day and to obtain satisfactory impressions.”

There were also numerous complaints, M. Maury states, addressed by the postal authorities to M. Hulot, the printer of the stamps, to which the latter paid very little attention. It is well known that M. Hulot was an absolute monarch in his own factory! M. Barre himself, the engraver of the original dies, was equally little pleased with the execution of the stamps, for in a letter on the subject of a doubtful stamp that had been submitted to him for examination, he expressed himself as follows:—

“From the point of view of the detection of forgery I may be permitted to express my regret that the printing of the stamps of France is not carried out with greater perfection and regularity. See the specimens attached in the margin. . . . These impressions from plates that are badly inked, or that are worn out with too long use, bear little resemblance to the original design; and it cannot be denied that if similar copies were pronounced to be forgeries, it would be very difficult for any expert to say with certainty whether they were produced from the original plates or by means of a lithographic transfer.”

But, as we stated above, the idea of these misplaced dies and other defects in the plates being “signes de contrôle,” or signs of anything else, except carelessness and bad work, is too far-fetched to require refutation; and we have only devoted space to it here on account of the very interesting information which M. Maury has published in connection with it.

* * *

THE interest that has arisen on the other side of the Atlantic in the stamps of the Confederate States. Southern Confederacy shows no signs of dying out. The bitter feelings occasioned by the struggle have passed away, and the present generation of American philatelists can look dispassionately upon these stamps as possessing a vast amount of historical and local interest.

The Annual Convention of the Southern Philatelic Association was held at Richmond, where so many of the Confederate stamps were produced, in the latter part of September, and a fine exhibition of those stamps formed a very appropriate part of the entertainment provided for those attending the Convention. Many of the great rarities amongst the local stamps were, we believe, on view, as well as a complete show of the Government Issues, in which we personally take a greater interest. We are still hoping that research upon the spot may produce information as to the actual dates of manufacture and the true order of issue of some of the varieties of these stamps, matters which still remain in doubt; in the meantime we should like much to know what authority a writer in *The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* has for the definite dates which he gives in a paper on the “Postal Issues of the Confederate States of America.” As far as we are aware, all except one of these dates are purely conjectural, and some are shown by the documents we quoted in June last to be quite erroneous. The same may be said as to the statements about the “surcharged” stamps, as the writer in question terms them. This expression he applies to the fancy labels in *blue* and in *carmine*, made by means of a lithographic transfer of the design of the 5 c. stamps of the De la Rue type, with the value altered to “TEN CENTS.” There can be little or no doubt that no such stamps as these were ever issued; even if there was any intention to produce 10 c. stamps in this manner (and we know of no evidence that there ever was any such intention), it certainly was never carried out, and the only impressions of these things that are known are of later—in most cases of much later—date. In connection with these curiosities the article goes on to say: “The financial *status* of the Confederacy was at a very low ebb at this time, and the backs of these stamps were often used for advertising purposes. Some of these little advertising mediums are of great interest, rarity, and value.” We wonder whether the writer of the article ever saw a Confederate States *stamp* with an advertisement on the back of it. We possess sheets of the lithographed labels alluded to above with a handbill printed on the back, but these sheets do not profess to be anything better than reprints of comparatively recent origin: we obtained our copies in 1889, from the person whose advertisement is on them. But this is the first time that we ever heard it suggested that the Confederate States Government let the backs of its stamps for advertising purposes!

FOR about a couple of years

Literary Changes and Developments. past Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen has published a *Weekly Circular*, which has been devoted

entirely to British stamps in general, and, we may say, to Railway stamps in particular. Mr. Ewen has now extended the scope of his paper, so as to include notes upon stamps of all kinds, and it is henceforward to be known as *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, which its publisher claims, we believe with justice, to be the only weekly stamp paper published in Europe. *The Philatelic Record* has changed hands at the commencement of the philatelic season, instead of waiting for the end of a yearly volume; it is to be published, we believe, in future "by Philatelists for Philatelists," and its editorship has been placed in the able journalistic hands of Mr. E. J. Nankivell. Whether the *Transvaal Quarterly* is to be merged in the older periodical, or whether it is to run alongside, so to speak, we have not yet heard, but we wish them every success, and trust that our old friend *The Philatelic Record* may have a new lease of life and a long one. In the meantime we may note that it has beaten all previous "records" by producing four monthly numbers within two days! Twins we know, triplets we have heard of, but this is almost of the nature of a "litter"-ary achievement!

* * *

Destruction of N.S.W. Dies and Plates. We publish this month an important paper, by Mr. Bassett Hull, giving a list and a description of a large number of Dies, Plates, Electrotypes, etc., from which various issues of the

stamps of New South Wales have been printed, and which have now been destroyed as being no longer required for use. Some of these articles possessed a certain amount of historical interest, and it might have been more satisfactory to philatelists if they had merely been carefully defaced and had then been consigned to some museum for safe custody; but it is certainly a great relief to know that no more reprinting of obsolete New South Wales stamps can now take place, unless the old copper plates which so mysteriously disappeared are still in existence.

* * *

Philatelic Exhibition, Paris, 1900. We also publish in this number a translation of the Programme and Rules of the *Exposition Philatèlique Internationale*, to be held in Paris next year. We hope to refer to this at greater length in a future number; in the meantime we recommend its careful perusal to our readers, many of whom will no doubt be exhibitors.

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.

Canada.—We have received the new 2 c. stamp, which, by a slip of the pen, we described wrongly last month. It is not, of course, in the type with "4 leaves," but has numerals in the lower corners. Mr. D. A. King tells us that the "4 leaves" stamps were in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten (except the $\frac{1}{2}$ c., which were in sheets of 200, twenty rows of ten), and had the imprint "Ottawa, No. 1," etc., at the top only of each sheet. *The A. J. of Ph.* describes two envelopes, with 1 c. and 3 c. stamps of the 1877 type, of *amber manilla* paper and large size, apparently stamped to order for a business firm.



Envelopes. 1 c., ultramarine on *amber manilla*; 265 × 113 mm.
3 c., red " "

Falkland Islands.—*The Australian Philatelist* chronicles an envelope with stamp "of the ordinary De la Rue rectangular design," presumably that now usually employed for the colonial wrappers and cards.

Envelope. 1d., rose on white.

Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—A correspondent points out to us that the most easily recognised difference between the local and the London surcharge is in the shape of the letter "g," which, in the former, has the little curl at the right rising above the top of the circle, whilst in the later type the curl is level with the top of the circle.

India.—Has a new $\frac{1}{2}$ anna card been issued within the last six months or so? We have heard a rumour of such a thing, but have not seen a copy or even a full description.

Cochin.—*Le C. de T.-P.* states that there is a new 1 puttan envelope with stamp of the same type as that of the other two values.

Envelope. 1 puttan, red.

Poonch.—In *The Ph. J. of India* for June last a description was given of two dies, similar in design to the 1 pice stamp and to the 2 pice stamp which has only recently been correctly identified, but bearing the values expressed in the centre as *half anna* and *one anna* respectively. It was supposed that these were essays only and that no impressions had been issued, but Mr. Stewart-Wilson has now discovered copies of the *half anna* amongst a lot of used stamps on original covers, and it is possible that the *one anna* may turn up also; and, perhaps, the *quarter anna* of the later type, which used to figure in the catalogues.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red on (?); dated 1936 (A.D. 1879).

Labuan.—We had heard a rumour that advantage had been taken of the Imperial 1d. rate by issuing a whole set of surcharged labels, but hoped that it was not true. A correspondent, however, sends us specimens, which he tells us were put on sale on July 22nd, and as only 1000 of each variety were offered we are not surprised to hear that all were sold out by July 27th. The full set of values from 5 cents to \$1 (Nos. 92, 93, 94, 98, 101, 100, 80, 81, 82 in the Catalogue) was surcharged with a large figure "4" and

the word "CENTS" in *black*, and we are to suppose that not only were the supplies of the 1 c., 2 c., and 3 c. stamps insufficient to meet postal requirements, but that only 1000 of each of the higher values could be spared for the emergency! No doubt all were sold out at once, and 360 dollars, less cost of stamps and overprinting, have been added to the resources of the North Borneo Company—we beg its pardon, we should say, "The State of North Borneo." This is not, however, we understand, a *Sovereign* state, but one of a rather cheaper description—a *Dollar*, perhaps, would better express a State where such small profits are eagerly snatched at. We must not forget to mention that the 18 c. exists with a double surcharge, very ingeniously made, one end of a row showing the two impressions almost coinciding, while at the other end they are distinct, a different spacing having evidently been employed for the two printings.

Mauritius.—The 8 c. double card is reported by *Mekeel's Weekly* to have had its value reduced to 6 c., like the single card chronicled in August.

Post Card. 6+6 c., in *black*, on 8+8 c., *rose on buff*.

New Zealand.—*The Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 2s. and 5s. locally printed.

Adhesives. 2s., blue-green; *perf.* 11.
5s., vermilion "

Great Barrier Island.—The processes of evolution proceed very rapidly in the case of pigeons. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the second type, surcharged "Pigeon-gram," and further overprinted "MAROTIRI," in *deep blue*. We are told that this is for a branch line, running from Hen and Chickens Islands (*Marotiri* meaning poultry, not pigeons), but that as this post appears to have been established solely for the benefit of the Mining Company at those islands, which has subsidised the service, and the stamps do not seem to be for public use, our informants do not intend to sell them. Large numbers of forgeries of the first issue are reported to have been placed on sale in the United States.

We give an illustration of the elaborate design employed by the opposition line. Do the poor pigeons really carry these large labels in addition to a letter? or are the communications written on the backs of the stamps?



Sarawak.—We are sorry to learn that the dearth of stamps still continues here; the 3 c. of the 1871 issue has now been surcharged "2—CENTS," in *black*, in the same type as that employed a few months back, but our correspondent informs us that the errors have been corrected.

Adhesive. 2 c., in *black*, on 3 c., brown on *yellow*.

St. Vincent.—We regret to find that an error crept into the list of Addenda to the Catalogue, published with the June No., and was repeated in September. The second stamp in the new issue of this colony should of course be "1d.," not "2d."

South Australia.—We have received the 1d. stamp in a new colour and much better printed than usual. Some fresh varieties of perforation have also been met with lately.

Adhesives. 1d., rose-red; *perf.* 13.
10s., green; *perf.* 21½ × 12½.
2s. 6d., lilac; *perf.* 11½, large holes.
5s., rose " "
£1, blue " "

Straits Settlements.—*The Australian Philatelist* states that the 4 c. stamp has been issued again in *rose*, as in 1883, and that the 5c. has appeared in a new colour.

Adhesive. 5 c., plum; *wm. & Crown and C.A.*

Johore.—We have received a 4 c. stamp of the current type, etc., in new colours, the design being in *yellow*, with the value in *red*.

Adhesive. 4c., yellow and red.

Pahang. We have received the 5 c., Tiger's Head type surcharged "Four cents," in *black*, with a bar across the value at the top. *The Australian Philatelist* announces the issue of a post card, with stamp of the type of 1891, also a 4 c. adhesive of the current type.

Adhesives. 4 c. on 5 c., lilac and ochre.

4 c., lilac and carmine.

Post Card. 1 c., green on *pale buff*.

Zanzibar.—*Le T.-P.* adds wrappers to the list of new stationery which we gave last month.

Wrappers. ½ a., green on *buff*.
1 a., carmine "

PART II.

Bolivia.—*Le T.-P.* describes an envelope bearing a specimen, duly obliterated, of a 2 c., *green, fiscal* stamp, of similar design to the stamps of that nature given in the Catalogue. There were also upon the envelope two 5 c. and one 10 c. *postage* stamps, and it would seem permissible to doubt whether the fiscal label denoted any portion of the postage.

Brazil.—We have no fresh provisionals to announce this month, but *Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles a new value of the current Unpaid Letter type.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 300 reis, pale blue; *perf.* (9)

Bulgaria.—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes a new post card, "which differs from the last issue in the address lines, which now measure 50½ mm., instead of 46 mm. as in the previous issue. There are also four lines for the address, instead of three." Our latest Bulgarian 5 st. card has only two lines for the address, but they measure 108 mm.; we do not know the three-line variety.

Colombia.—*Antioquia.*—According to *Le T.-P.* an American contemporary has met with impressions of the 5 pesos stamp of 1896 without the Arms in the centre, and also printed in *green and orange*. Presumably waste-paper basket varieties.

Santander.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 10 c. stamp chronicled last month. It is reported by



Le T.-P. to be *perf.* 13. *Le C. de T.-P.* adds that there is a new 1 c. stamp, with the Arms displayed upon a Heraldic Eagle or Condor.

Adhesive. 1 c., black on *green*; *perf.* (1)

Crete.—*Le T.-P.* reports that of the Trident type, without Stars, impressions of all three values are known in *black*; also that stamps of the same type may be found imperforate, or without the surcharge.

In reference to these labels, *La Revue Ph. F.* says that the Russian troops have not left Crete, but their numbers have been reduced, adding: "The Russian Post Office had no real existence; the Russians have only, as a speculation, and in imitation of the English, issued in their province (Rethymno) various kinds of provisional stamps, the stock of which are now exhausted. I am even assured that the dies have been destroyed in the presence of a commission appointed by the colonel commanding the Russian troops." The whole affair seems to have been a solemn farce!

Dominioan Republic.—We alluded in February last to a rumour that this State was proposing to erect a gorgeous mausoleum to hold the supposed bones of Christopher Columbus, and that stamp collectors were to be allowed to contribute in the usual manner. We have now received what we presume are the labels destined to draw the subscriptions of the faithful philatelist, and we do not think they are very likely to do it. They have evidently been got up "on the cheap," being in the poorest style of lithography, the picture on the 2 c., which is crowded with figures, being most indistinct. According to the inscriptions in Spanish, the following scenes are represented on the different values:—

- 1 c., claret. *Voyage of Mendez and Fiasco (or Fiasco!) from Jamaica to S. Domingo.*
- 2 c., red. *Elevation (or Rebellion, "ALZAMIENTO") of Enriqueillo (he is probably elevated, he is so indistinct).*
- 5 c., blue. *Tomb of Columbus.*
- 10 c., orange. *The Genius of Spain guarding the remains of Columbus.*

The stamps are long rectangular in shape, the 1 c. and 2 c. oblong, the others upright, and are perf. 11½.

Ecuador.—We have received three more values of the new issue; they are in the same style as the others, with a portrait in the centre, in black, and an ornamental frame. We give an illustration of the design impressed in the left upper corner of the envelopes, as described last month; *Le T.-P.* states that it has been applied to the 10 c. of 1894, as well as to the 5 c. The same journal adds that the 5 c. on 5 sucres of 1893, No. 40 in the Catalogue, has been found doubly surcharged, one impression inverted. The *J. B. J.* reports the issue of 5 c. fiscal stamps surcharged "CORREOS—1" (or "2") "CENT.—OFICIAL."



- Adhesives.* 20 c., black and green.
- 15. " olive-yellow.
- 58. " lilac.

- Official Stamps.* 1 c., in black, on 5 c., blue.
- 2 c., in red, on 5 c.

Envelope. 10 c., carmine on straw; Arms in carmine at left.

France.—The Editor of *Le T.-P.* has been shown a copy of the 15 c. stamp of the current type, in blue on white wove, without the inscription "J. A. SAGE INV." in the left lower corner. The 10 c. stamp in carmine is said to be unknown in France. Was it a special issue for Effingham House?

La Revue Ph. F. reports that the 5 c., yellow-green, with date "8" (indicating that it was printed in 1898?) in the margin, has been found in variety (a) of the current type; also that the 15 c. in the current shade of blue, with the same date in the margin, has been found on plain white paper.

Post Offices in China.—*Le T.-P.* reports the following cards of the current type surcharged "China" in carmine.

- Post Cards.* 10 c., black on pale green; carmine surcharge.
- 10+10 c. " pale blue " "

Post Offices in Morocco.—The *Echo de la T.* chronicles the 5 c. in its new colour, and the 10 c. variety (a), surcharged with values in centimos, in red.

- Adhesives.* 5 c. on 5 c., yellow-green.
- 10 c. on 10 c., black on lilac; variety (a).

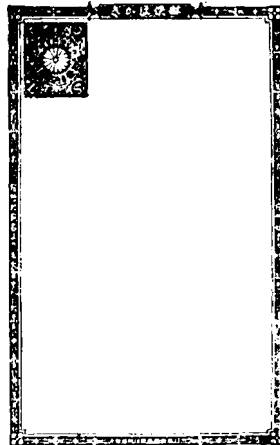
French Colonies.—We understand that the change of colour of the 5 c. stamps is being extended to the various colonial issues. *Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles the 5 c. of *Indo-China* and *Reunion* in the new colour, and the names of all the others may presumably be added to the list.

Germany.—*For Consular Office in Samoa.*—According to an American journal, quoted by *The Ph. J. of G. B.*, the current set of adhesives has been overprinted "Samoach," in black, for use in Samoa.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|--------------|
| <i>Adhesives.</i> 3 pf., brown. | 20 | 11. |
| 5 " green. | 25 | " orange. |
| 10 " carmine. | 50 | " red-brown. |

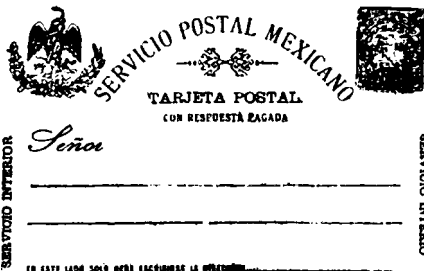
Guatemala.—A correspondent of *Le C. de T.-P.* states that owing to the continued famine of 1 c. stamps, 50,000 5 c. labels of some kind (not described) were converted to the lower value early in September. He adds that the Republic is so hard up that it cannot obtain a fresh supply of stamps from New York. It would be almost worth the while of collectors to raise a subscription to provide Guatemala with stamps, on condition that no more provisional issues are made.

Japan.—We give an illustration showing the 1½ sen card which we chronicled in July.



A correspondent of *Mokel's Weekly* has discovered that there are two minor varieties of the 1 sen cards of 1885, we presume the double cards of that date, which seem to be also used as single cards. On examining our publishers' stock we find that what we suppose are the same varieties (the differences are not described) exist in the 1 sen cards of the previous issue. In the inscription in the bottom portion of the frame of the card one variety, which seems to be the later of the two, has two characters resembling roughly drawn letters "E P," which are not found in the other variety. The whole series of 1876-77 exists without these characters; the 1 sen value alone, as far as we have seen, exists both without and with them. These characters appear on all the values of the later issues, but we find the 1+1 sen of 1885 also in the variety without the "E P."

Mexico.—We give an illustration of one of the locally printed cards which were chronicled a few months ago.



Nicaragua.—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the 10 c. and 20 c. Telegraph stamps of 1898, which were formed, we gather, from the postage stamps by means of a *black* surcharge, have been used for postage at Bluefields. More varieties to be collected on the "entire."

Roumania.—We give an illustration showing the surcharged wrapper chronicled last month.



Russian Locals.—*Gadiach.*—We have received the following varieties of the current type, perf. 11½ as in 1898:—

Adhesives. 3 k., grass-green; arms in deep rose.
3 k., rose " lilac.

Tikhvin.—We have received the usual annual addition to the list for this District; the design remains unchanged, but is printed in *brown*, the background is in *red*, and the date "1898."

Adhesive. 3 k., brown, gold, blue, and red.

Ust-Sysolsk.—We have received a 2 kop. stamp of the type of 1889, with the centre in *pink*, the background in *brown*, and the rest of the design in *vermilion*.

Adhesive. 2 k., pink, vermilion, and brown; perf. 11½.

Spain.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that, in addition to the 5 c. chronicled last month, three other values also have their colours changed.

Adhesives. 2 c., black.
10 c., red.
20 c., orange.

Porto Rico.—We have received the 8 c. de peso, *aniline rose*, No. 134 in the Catalogue, surcharged with Type 16 in *carmin*. It should come between Nos. 176 and 177.

Adhesive. 8 c., aniline rose; carmine surcharge.

United States.—We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the current 8 c. stamp has been found printed on the paper watermarked "U. S. I. R.," which is used for the Revenue stamps. This mixing of papers will add another terror to the collecting of United States stamps.

Cuba.—We have received the 2 c. and 5 c. envelopes of the permanent type for this island, and find that the design is the same for both values. The paper is watermarked "U. S. P. O. D. 99." *Mekeel's Weekly* tells us that the three values of these envelopes exist on *amber* paper, as well as on *white*, and that there is also a wrapper with stamp of the same type.

Envelopes. 1 c., green on *white* and on *amber*.
2 c., red
5 c., deep blue " "

Wrapper. 1 c., green on *manila*.

Our illustration shows the new Special Delivery stamp.



Philippines.—We give an illustration of one of the surcharged stamps.

Porto Rico.—It is rumoured that when the present supply of surcharged stamps and stationery is exhausted the ordinary U.S. issues will be employed in this island. It would seem, therefore, the overprinted varieties were unnecessary luxuries, intended perhaps to afford to those philatelists who do not collect fiscals an opportunity of contributing their mite to the revenue! The financial possibilities of philately appear to be fully realised at Washington.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DESTRUCTION OF OBSOLETE DIES, PLATES, ETC.

SOME PARTICULARS OF PHILATELIC INTEREST.
LIST OF DIES LEFT.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

THE dies, plates, and miscellaneous electros used in the production of the stamps of New South Wales, now out of issue, have all been destroyed! No more need the fear of reprints haunt the minds of philatelists, for the destruction has been "entire and complete."

The Government printer, Mr. W. A. Gullick, made representations to the Honourable the Premier and Treasurer (the Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C.) that it was desirable to have the accumulated mass of obsolete dies and plates destroyed, the Premier approved, and the work of destruction was carried out. The following is a copy of the approval, together with a schedule of the articles disposed of:—

"GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY,

"8th November, 1898.

"SIR,—I have the honour to request, in terms of the approval of the Right Honourable the Premier and Colonial Treasurer (Treasury 98/6003), that the obsolete Stamp Plates, Dies, Electros, etc., as per Schedule attached thereto, may be approved for cancellation under the supervision of a Board, and a Certificate of Clearance issued to me to that effect.

"I have, etc.,

"W. A. GULLICK,

"Submitted, F. K., 11.11.98. "Government Printer.

"Approved, G. H. R., 11.

"The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

"SCHEDULE OF OBSOLETE STAMP-PLATES, DIES, ELECTROS, ETC., DESTROYED UNDER THE APPROVAL OF THE TREASURER, NOVEMBER, 1898.

1 Plate, 240 electros (2 equal parts), postage, 1888	1d.
1 " 240 " (4 " ") " 1888	1d.
1 Steel Plate, mounted on wood (laureated), 50 stamps, damaged	2d.
1 Copper Plate, mounted on wood (view), 24 stamps, damaged	2d.
2 Steel Plates, 120 stamps each (diadem)	2d.
1 Steel Die (1862)	2d.
2 Plates, 240 electros each (in 4 equal parts), 1862	2d.
8 Electros, 1862	2d.
1 Steel Die, 1888	2d.
1 Plate, 240 Electros (in 2 equal parts), 1888	2d.
1 " 240 " (in 4 " "), 1888	2d.
5 Electros, 1888	2d.
6 " 1888, 'O.S.'	2d.
20 Nickel Electros, 1888	2d.
1 Steel Die, marked X4	2½d.
2 Plates, 120 electros each, from X4 die	2½d.
2 Plates, current issue, 120 electros each, from wood-cut, mounted on Metal	2½d.
1 Steel Die	4d.
1 Plate, 120 electros	4d.
1 Steel Die (split)	2d.
1 Photo on wood	2d.
1 Zinc	2d.
28 Electros	2d.
1 Electro	4d.
1 Electro, 'O.S.'	4d.
3 Electros	5d.
1 Electro, 'O.S.'	5d.
4 Electros, plain	6d.
1 Electro, 'O.S.'	6d.
1 Steel Plate, 120 stamps, diadem	1d.
1 Steel Die, 1864	1d.
1 Nickel Plate, 240 electros, 4 equal parts, 1864	1d.
1 Plate, 240 electros, 2 equal parts, 1864	1d.
1 Steel Die, 1888	1d.
39 Nickel-plated Electros, 1864	1d.

29	Electros, 1864	1d.
2	Nickel-plated Electros, 'O.S.' top and bottom, 1864	1d.
8	Nickel-plated Electros, mounted on wood for post card, 1864	1d.
20	Electros, 1888	1d.
19	Electros, nickel, 1888	1d.
9	Electros with 'O.S.' on top, 1888	1d.
10	Nickel Stamps, current issue	½d.
73	Electros	½d.
3	Wood-cuts	1d.
313	Electros	1d.
2	Steel Plates, 100 stamps each, engraved, 1854	6d.
1	Electro, 'O.S.'	6d.
1	Steel Engraved Plate, 100 stamps, 1855	8d.
1	Steel Engraved Plate, 100 stamps, diadem, 1854	1/-
1	Plate, 50 electros, 1890	5/-
1	Steel Die, 1890	5/-
115	Electros, postage stamp, 1872	6d.
52	Electros, telegram form stamp, denomination	1d.
3	Copper Plates outline	
1	Steel Die	1d.
52	Electros	2d.
1	Steel Die	2d.
1	Plate, electros, 60, N.S.W., current issue, postage	2½d.
22	Electros	2½d.
1	Zinco	2½d.
2	Wood-cuts	2½d.
2	Electros, plain	8d.
6	Electros	1/-
4	Electros (1 body and 2 stamps)	1½d.
6	Electros in mould, postage due, N.S.W.	½d.
16	Electros mounted on wood, post card	1d.
1	Copper Plate, engraved, 1 card	1d.
6	Electros on metal, post card (Waratah)	1d.
5	Electros, nickel, on wood, post card (Waratah)	1d.
5	Electros, post card	1½d.
1	Wood-cut of Waratah	
1	Plate of 240 electros, current issue	½d.
1	Steel Plate, 50 stamps, registered stamp, Queen's head	
1	Steel Plate, 50 stamps, registered stamp, oval band, N.S.W. on top, Registered at bottom, side filled with tracing	
1	Copper Plate, denomination, jubilee sea post card	
1	Brass Die, Imperial Coat of Arms	
3	Electros	
1	Wood-cut	
4	Dies for embossing registered envelopes	1d.
4	"	2d.
4	"	6d.
4	"	1/-
1	Steel Collar for registered envelopes	
4	Leather Forces, 1d., 2d., 6d., 1/-, 1 of each	
1	Steel Plate, plain	
1	Wood-cut, registered stamp	4d.
1	Envelope Die, 1838, steel	
18	Electros, postage stamp, 1876	1/-
1	Design for obsolete 2½d. stamp."	

letter-sheets and envelopes which were sold at 1s. 3d. per dozen, the stamp carrying the letter over the 2d. post radius. In 1841 this charge was reduced to 1s. per dozen, but there was not a very great demand for them. They were principally used by Government Departments.

This die was used for making reprints some years ago, and latterly impressions were embossed on cards containing the "Specimen and Reprint" set of stamps sold at the General Post Office for £1.

The schedule of dies, etc., destroyed also mentions one brass die, three electros, and one wood cut "Imperial Coat of Arms." These were used in illustrating Dr. Houison's book.

VIEWES.

2d., blue. Plate III. Second retouch.

This is the old plate, already effectively enough destroyed by hatchet-cuts, illustrated in Dr. Houison's *History of the Post Office and Postage Stamps of New South Wales*. Some ten years ago this plate, so it was alleged, was "found" by a once well-known collector in an old rag shop in Sydney. He returned it to the Government printer, receiving as a reward for his patriotic and disinterested generosity some reprints struck from the plate of the Registered stamp. The other two copper plates of the 1d. and 3d. Views have never been traced, either in rag shop or Government printing office, and no record of their destruction has been so far discovered.

LAUREATED SERIES.

2d., blue. Plate III. (Plate I. retouched.)
1d., red.
3d., green.

The schedule of destroyed plates mentions "1 Steel Plate, mounted on wood (laureated), 50 stamps, damaged, 2d." This is the steel plate engraved by Carmichael in 1851, and subsequently retouched. It is illustrated in Dr. Houison's book, the photograph showing that an attempt was first made to deface each stamp separately by "criss-cross" scratching over the Queen's head. Half a dozen of the stamps were so treated with but slight effect, and the operator then appears to have seized a hatchet and violently assaulted the plate, the result being a woeful rent down the centre, and two side cuts from the bottom to the centre, dividing the plate into four pieces. Four other blows of less force left their marks on the plate, but the two upper rows were not damaged, except by rust. This partial wreck has now, however, been wholly broken up.

The schedule also includes "1 steel plate, plain." This, doubtless, refers to one or other of the 1d. or 3d. laureated. Both plates were defaced in 1856 by close application to a grindstone.

When writing on the subject of the Laureated Remainers in the *Federal Australian Philatelist* (July, 1891) I referred to my visit to the Government Printing Office, Sydney, and stated :-

"Mr. Kellick (then chief clerk) kindly produced for my inspection two steel plates, the faces of which were ground down quite smooth, all traces of engraving having been entirely removed. The first of these is enclosed in a brown-paper envelope which has been sealed, but the seals are broken. It is endorsed 'Old planed off plate received in this state when stamp printing was transferred to the G.P.O. (1d.).' The G.P.O. here referred to is the Government Printing Office, and the date of transfer was Jan. 1, 1857.

"This plate is 22 x 14 centimetres in size. The back shows the usual rough hammered appearance of steel plates, and the face has evidently been ground down. Mr. Kellick states that the engraving was removed by the plate being applied to a grindstone.

THE 1838 ENVELOPE DIE.

This die, which had a remarkable historical value, was unhappily destroyed along with all the others. It was originally a Post Office seal, engraved by W. Wilson, with Royal Arms in the centre, and was used in 1838 for embossing

It may prove interesting to philatelists if I arrange this somewhat confused schedule in chronological order, and give particulars regarding the stamps represented in the destruction, together with remarks on their origin, reprints made, etc.

The destruction was accomplished in most cases by grinding down the faces of the dies and plates by means of an emery wheel. In some few cases the plates were hammered out. The 1838 letter-sheet die was ground down sufficiently to prevent any impression being taken from it, but the outline of the design is still discernible.

"The second plate is enclosed in a similar envelope, bearing a similar endorsement, but the value assigned is ('2d.'). In size it is $21\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ centimetres, and its appearance is the same as the first described.

"Now to endeavour to assign these plates to their proper place as regards the types and values of the stamps planed off.

"The first is doubtless the 1d. laureated. The size corresponds with the autotype of the reconstructed sheet given in *Oceania*, the endorsement is in my opinion correct as to the value assigned to it, and that stamp was printed from a steel plate (*vide* Dr. Houison's book, p. 61). The other is in my opinion that of the 3d. laureated, and the value assigned to the plate in the endorsement is erroneous. The reason for this conclusion is that the 2d. laureated steel plate (that of July, 1851, which was subsequently re-engraved) still exists in the Government Printing Office, and is partially destroyed by hatchet-cuts, as shown in Dr. Houison's book. The size of this destroyed plate also differs from the planed off one, being $23 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres."

I am inclined to think that the schedule should read "2 steel plates, plain," instead of "1," as there is no reason to suppose that one of the two known to exist in 1891 was retained for any purpose, or was lost or mislaid in the meantime.

It may be interesting to briefly refer here to the other plates of the laureated series, viz, the 2d. Stars, 6d., and 8d. These were all of copper, and were the subject of much discussion during 1889-91. It is well known that a large number of reprints from these plates were made about 1889, and the conclusion generally arrived at is that the plates were stolen, and reprints made by some private person. Doubtless the original plates were subsequently destroyed, as they were dangerous articles to be in the possession of any private individual unable to satisfactorily explain how he got them.

No official reprints have ever been made from either the views or laureated plates.

REGISTERED STAMP.

(6d.) red and blue.

There were two plates for the production of this stamp, one containing the Queen's head, and the other the oval band, inscribed "NEW SOUTH WALES" at top, and "REGISTERED" at bottom, separated by interlaced lines. Both plates were of steel, engraved by John Carmichael of Sydney, and both were destroyed.

Reprints have been struck from these plates on several occasions.

DIADEM AND SQUARE SERIES.

1d., red, Diadem.
2d., blue "
6d., purple, Square.
8d., yellow "
1s., rose "

The 1d. and 2d. Diadem were of steel, and contained 120 stamps to the plate. There were two plates of the 2d., differing only in the more regular spacing of the stamps on the second.

The plates of the square stamps were also of steel, and contained 100 stamps each. There were two plates of the 6d., a fact not hitherto known, the second having been necessitated by the "scorching," and consequent rapid wearing out of the first.

All these plates were made by Perkins, Bacon, & Co., and the steel dies are, I believe, still in the possession of that firm. The plates were all destroyed.

Reprints were struck from the 1d. and 2d. Diadem about 1871, but both plates even then were very much worn, and subsequent attempts to get further impressions failed.

The 8d. has also been reprinted, but the 6d. and 1s. have not been so honoured, for the reason that they were too much worn to yield clear impressions.

The plates of the 3d. Diadem, 5d. Square, and 5s. Circular, also engraved by Perkins, Bacon, & Co., are still in use.

DE LA RUE SERIES.

1d., 1864, red, profile of Queen.

Of this stamp there was naturally a quantity of electros. The articles destroyed comprised:—

- (a) Steel Die (De la Rue's design and engraving).
- (b) 1 Nickel Plate, 240 electros, in four equal parts.
- (c) 1 Plate, 240 electros, in two equal parts.
- (d) 39 Nickel-plated Electros.
- (e) 29 Electros.
- (f) 2 Nickel-plated Electros, "O.S." top and bottom.
- (g) 8 Nickel-plated Electros, mounted on wood, for post card.

It is probable that there were more plates than the two of 240 mentioned, but the earlier ones were doubtless destroyed some time ago. It is inconceivable that only two plates lasted from 1864 to 1888—twenty-four years—in view of the fact that an electro-plate is not supposed to yield much over 40,000 impressions without showing some signs of wear. During the period 1872-1880 upwards of 275,000 sheets of 240 stamps of the 1d. were issued, and although we are aware that later printings showed serious blotches, holes, and other signs of deterioration, two plates could not have done even the inferior work shown towards 1888. In fact, I believe that De la Rue's original plate, sent out in 1864, was damaged by the use of vermilion ink containing mercury, which corroded the surface of the design. This plate was replaced by a silver (? nickel) plate, and it is probable that several plates were subsequently prepared. I have only seen impressions of two, viz., one with marginal monogram, "T. R." (Thomas Richards, Government printer), and the other with the monogram "C. P." (Charles Potter, Government printer).

Items (d) and (e) were separate electros used in the production of impressed envelopes and wrappers. One of the plates was used for the production of the overprinted ½d. stamp of 1891, and the plate of the ½d. of 1892 was made from the die of the 1d., the alteration in value being effected in course of manufacture.

Reprints of this stamp have been made both with and without "O.S."; the latter are overprinted "Reprint" in black.

2d., 1862, blue, profile of Queen.

The steel die, designed and engraved by De la Rue & Co., two plates of 240 electros each, in four panes of 60, and eight separate electros, were destroyed. In the case of this value also there were undoubtedly other plates in use and previously destroyed, as there were nearly 50 per cent. more 2d. than 1d. stamps used. The two latest plates bore the monograms "T. R." and "C. P." The separate electros were used for impressing envelopes.

This stamp was reprinted in a similar manner to the 1d.

4d., 1867, brown, profile of Queen.

The steel die, designed and engraved by De la Rue & Co. and one plate of 120 electros, prepared by the same firm, were destroyed. This one plate served all purposes, for the 4d. value, from 1867 to 1888. Reprints were made, as in the case of the 1d.

6d., 1872, lilac, profile of Queen.

The die of this stamp, designed and engraved by De la Rue & Co., is still preserved, as it is used in connection with the stamped telegram form of 6d. and the overprinted

7½d. adhesive stamp; 115 electros, however, were destroyed, being apparently part of De la Rue's original plate of 120. The plate in use for the 7½d. stamp has "C. P." in monogram in the margin. One electro with "O. S." in plugs, used for official envelopes, was also destroyed.

1s., 1876, black, profile of Queen.

The die of this stamp, designed and engraved by De la Rue & Co., is still preserved, as it is used in connection with the 1s. stamped telegram form and the 12½d. over-printed adhesive stamp. The plate of this value has "C. P." in monogram in the margin. Eighteen electros of this stamp were destroyed, probably the remains of De la Rue & Co.'s original plate of 120.

Reprints of both the 6d. and 1s. were made.

POSTAL UNION SERIES, 1891-2.

2½d., blue, allegorical design.

The original design, one steel die (engraved by William Bell), and two plates of 120 electros each, manufactured by the Government printer, were destroyed.

This stamp was never reprinted.

½d., grey, Queen's head.

The plate of the ½d., containing 240 electros, which was renewed last January when the colour was changed to green, was also destroyed.

CENTENNIAL ISSUE, 1888.

1d., violet, view of Sydney Harbour.

Of this stamp there were two electro-plates destroyed, both containing 240 impressions. The first plate was in two equal parts, or "panes," of 120, and the second in four equal parts of 60. In addition to these there were 20 electros, 19 nickel electros, and 9 electros with "O. S." on top. The former of these were used for impressing envelopes and wrappers, and the latter for the O.S. stationery. The steel die was also destroyed. This die was engraved by Mr. William Bell, of Sydney, from Mr. M. Tannenbergs's prize design. No reprints have ever been made of this stamp, the stock surcharged "Specimen" on hand, when the "Record Reign" 1d. stamp was issued being sufficient to supply all demands.

2d., blue, Emu.

As in the case of the 1d. of the same issue, there were two electro-plates of 240 impressions each destroyed, one in two panes of 120, and the other in four panes of 60. There were further, 5 separate electros and 20 nickel electros used for impressing envelopes, and 6 separate electros with "O.S." inserted in plugs, used for official envelopes. The steel die, engraved by Mr. William Bell from Miss Devine's prize design, was also destroyed. No reprints have been made for the reason assigned in regard to the 1d.

4d., brown, portrait of Captain Cook.

6d., orange, composite design.

8d., plum, Lyre bird.

1s., purple-brown, Kangaroo.

20s., blue, portraits of Cook and Carrington.

These stamps are still current, and therefore the dies and plates are still preserved.

5s., violet, Map of Australia.

The electro-plate, containing 50 impressions in one pane, and the steel die, engraved by William Bell from Charles Turner's prize design, were destroyed. Reprints of this stamp were made in 1895 for the purpose of making up the "O.S." set which was sold, with postmark, at £2. The 5s. stamp with surcharge in red was the one reprinted, and the colour is quite different from the original, being of a deep, rich purple, as compared with the pale greyish violet of the original.

1897 "RECORD REIGN" SERIES.

1d., rose.

2d., blue.

2½d., purple.

The dies for these stamps were first cut in wood, steel dies being subsequently made. The destruction included 3 woodcuts (dies?) and 313 electros of the 1d.; 2 woodcuts, 1 zinc, 22 electros, one plate of 60 electros, and two plates of 120 electros each of the 2½d. Of the 2d. there were 1 photo on wood, 1 zinc, 28 electros, and 1 steel die which was split in the course of manufacture. This stamp is still printed from the plate produced from the woodcut.

MISCELLANEOUS ELECTROS DESTROYED.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

10 Nickel stamps, ½d., current issue.		
73 Electros	"	"
2 "	8d.	"
6 "	1/-	"
6 "	in mould, ½d., Postage Due.	

ENVELOPE STAMPS.

1 Electro, 4d., current (never used).
1 " " " "O.S." in upper angles.
3 Electros, 5d., type of current 4d. (never used).
1 Electro, 5d., "O.S." in upper angles.
4 Electros, 6d. (? 1872 type), never used.
1 Electro, 6d., "O.S." in upper angles.

POST CARDS.

16 Electros mounted on wood, 1d. (? 1875).
4 " (1 body and 2 stamps), 1½d. (These were used for the obsolete 1½d. card and the letter card.)
6 " on metal, post card (Waratah), 1d.
5 " (nickel) on wood " " 1d.
5 " post card, 1½d.

OTHER DIES, ETC., DESTROYED.

1 Copper plate, engraved, 1 card, 1d.
1 " jubilee sea post card.
1 Woodcut, registered stamp, 4d. (Used for stamping flap of registered envelope before change of rate.)
4 Dies for embossing registered envelopes, 1d.
4 " " " " 2d.
4 " " " " 6d.
4 " " " " 1/-
1 Steel collar for ditto.
4 Leather forces, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s., 1 of each. (The 1d. was used for embossing the first wrapper; the 2d. was embossed twice on the flap of an envelope as an essay for a registered envelope, but was never issued. The 6d. and 1/- were never used.)

TELEGRAPH STAMP DIES AND PLATES DESTROYED.

52 Electros, 1d.
3 Copper plates, outline.
1 Steel die, 1d.
52 Electros, 2d.
1 Steel die, 2d.

These were the 1871 telegraph stamps, with allegorical figure of Time grasping a thunderbolt in the centre. The central design was engraved on copper, and used for all the values. Steel dies for the frame were engraved specially for the 1d. and 2d., but for all the other values the frames of the long rectangular revenue stamps were used. These stamps were never reprinted.

DIES AND PLATES AT PRESENT IN USE OR AVAILABLE.

Denomination.	Type.	Present Colour of Stamps.	First Date of Issue.	Material.	Engraver.
5d.	Square.	Green.	1st Dec., 1855.	Steel.	Perkins, Bacon, & Co.
3d.	Diadem.	Green.	10th Oct., 1856.	"	" " "
5s.	Circular.	Purple.	2nd April, 1861.	"	" " "
10d.	Queen.	Lilac.	21st Sept., 1867.	Steel die, electro-plate.	De la Rue & Co. Plates now in use made by Government printer.
9d.	"	Brown.	5th Oct., 1871.	" "	
6d.	"	Lilac-rose.	1st Jan., 1872.	" "	De la Rue & Co. Used only for telegram forms.
1s.	"	Black.	May, 1876.	" "	
5s.	Stamp Duty Surcharged Postage.	Lilac and Green.	Nov., 1885.	" "	De la Rue & Co 5s. and £1. Now used only as Duty Stamps, without surcharge.
£1		" "			
4d.	Centennial Types.	Brown.	8th Oct., 1888.	" "	William Bell. Plates made by the Government printer.
6d.		Orange.	26th Nov., 1888.	" "	
8d.		Plum.	17th Jan., 1889.	" "	
1s.		Purple-brown.	21st Feb., 1889.	" "	
20s.		Blue.	1st May, 1888.	" "	
7½d.	Surcharged	Brown.	13th Jan., 1891.	" "	De la Rue & Co. Plate of 7½d. (6d.) made by Government printer.
12½d.	"	Vermilion.	" "	" "	
½d.	Queen.	Green.	" "	(?) die, electro-plate.	Made by Government printer from De la Rue's die for 1864 1d.
1d.	Arms.	Rose.	22nd June, 1897.	Steel die, electro-plate.	W. Amor. Plates made by the Government printer.
2d.	Queen.	Blue.	" "	Wood die, electro-plate.	
2½d.	"	"	" "	Steel die, electro-plate.	Government printer.
1d.	Post Card.	Rose.	" "	Electro-plate.	
1½d.	"	Blue.	1896.	" "	" "
1½d.	Letter Card.	Red.	" "	" "	" "
3d.	Reg. Envelope.	Rose.	" "	" "	" "
1d.	Envelope.	"	1897.	" "	" "
2d.	"	Blue.	" "	" "	" "

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, PARIS, 1900.

Organised by the Société Française de Timbrologie.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

M. ERARD LEROY D'ÉTIOLLES—*President.*

M. ALBERT COYETTE—*Secretary.*

M. JULES BERNICHON. | M. DORMOY D'ÉVENANS.

M. LUCIEN GILIS—*Treasurer.*

All communications are to be addressed to—

M. ALBERT COYETTE,
438, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

RULES.

ARTICLE I.

AN International Philatelic Exhibition will be held in Paris from August 25th to September 10th, 1900. This exhibition will comprise—postage stamps of all kinds, unpaid letter stamps, envelopes, cards, wrappers, stamped money orders; telegraph stamps; fiscal stamps of all sorts; municipal stamps; stamps of private offices and local posts; ancient postal marks; the most important and most useful works on Philately; stamp albums; articles or books upon the stamp literature of one or several countries, accompanied by collections of the works mentioned in such books; the apparatus used in making stamps, e.g. engraving, printing, gumming, perforating, obliterating, etc.; etc.; the method made use of to prevent forgeries; tapestry and mosaics made out of stamps; books, engravings, lithographs, dealing with the ancient methods of transport, and, generally speaking, everything connected with the past and present production of stamps, and with their use and collection.

ARTICLE II.

The exhibition will be open to the public daily from ten to six. Admission three francs on the opening day, fifty centimes on Thursdays and Sundays, and one franc on other days. Season tickets will be on sale at fifteen francs.

ARTICLE III.

Persons desirous of exhibiting must send their application forms, clearly filled up and signed, to the Secretary, at the address given above, before the 31st of May, 1900.

Exhibitors must fill up with care that part of the form which describes their exhibit, in order to facilitate the preparation of the catalogue.

ARTICLE IV.

Exhibitors must indicate the class, division, and section in which they desire to compete. Failing indication on this point, or in case of a wrong classification, the committee will decide to the best interest of the exhibitor in what class his lot shall be placed, and will advise him of same in due course.

ARTICLE V.

There will be in each of the Classes 1 to 9 separate competitions for stamp dealers and for collectors.

Those persons who hold a licence for the sale of stamps or who occupy a shop, as well as those persons who are notoriously known to be thus engaged, will be considered as stamp dealers.

The Committee of the Exhibition, in acknowledging receipt of applications for space, will state the category in which such applicants will be finally placed.

ARTICLE VI.

The arrangement of the classes, with a list of the various prizes, is given at the end of these regulations. A Prize, to

be termed "The Grand Prize of the Exhibition," will be placed at the disposal of the jury for award to the most meritorious exhibitor.

ARTICLE VII.

The jury will be nominated by the Committee of the Exhibition, and its award shall be final; it will have to finish its labours *five days* before the close of the exhibition.

The jury will consist of fifteen members, and will elect its own President and Secretary.

Monsieur Coyette has favoured us with the following list of names of the members of the jury:—

JURY.

E. D. BACON, Esq., London.
M. JULES BERNICHON, Paris.
HERR F. BREITFUSS, St. Petersburg.
M. P. CASTLE, Esq., Brighton.
DR. EMILIO DIENA, Rome.
M. LANGLOIS, Paris.
M. LÉGLISE, Dunkirk.
M. PIERRE MAHÉ, Paris.
M. MARCONNET, Nancy.
M. J. B. MOENS, Bruxelles.
M. ANTON VAN HOEK, Rotterdam.
HERR P. OHRT, Berlin.
BARON A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD, Ouchy-Lausanne.
M. JULES ROBERT, Paris.
DR. SERVANTIE, Bordeaux.

ARTICLE VIII.

The jury will have the right to redistribute the prizes in each class or division, etc., in such a manner as it shall think fit.

It will have the power to suppress certain prizes in case of want of competition; it will be able to add to the prizes where the contrary is the case.

ARTICLE IX.

Each Exhibit can compete once only.

If a collection or other article already awarded a medal happens to obtain the Grand Prix, this latter award will not be added to the former; which will become free and will revert to the jury, who will make such use of it as they shall deem fit for the benefit of another exhibitor.

ARTICLE X.

Collective exhibits may be admitted, but only "Not for competition."

The list of exhibitors thus grouped will be published.

ARTICLE XI.

It is a condition that every collection exhibited must be the property of the exhibitor.

ARTICLE XII.

Exhibitors will have the right of declaring their exhibits "Not for competition."

Exhibits belonging to the members of the jury will be declared "Not for competition."

The notice "Not for competition" will be attached to the cases containing exhibits of this description.

ARTICLE XIII.

The specimens exhibited may be shown in albums, or placed either on cardboard or on loose sheets.

Although no size of cardboard is obligatory, the Executive Committee hopes that exhibitors who propose to arrange their stamps especially for the exhibition will have the kindness, so far as is possible, to assist their labours, and to assure the uniformity of arrangement by making use of cards, or leaves, 30 centimetres high by 25 centimetres in width (11½

in. x 9½ in.); thus each square metre of surface ought to contain twelve of these leaves or cards.

ARTICLE XIV.

Private fittings and frames will be admitted; it is recommended that the dimensions and designs should be sent beforehand. The committee will inform exhibitors as to their acceptance and as to the fee to be paid by the exhibitor for fitting them up.

ARTICLE XV.

The fees payable are fixed as follows: An exhibitor will pay for exhibits on leaves 10s. the square metre for upright show cases, and 12s. the square metre for horizontal cases. A collection in an album will pay a fixed fee of 16s.

This tax applies to collections contained in one or two volumes. Collections in more than two volumes will be charged for by the square metre.

ARTICLE XVI.

Official Exhibits by postal authorities will be free of cost.

For exhibits of apparatus, designs, etc., in Classes 10 to 14, special arrangements will be made.

ARTICLE XVII.

Exhibitors should themselves insure their exhibits both in coming to the exhibition and in returning, in such a way as to throw no responsibility upon the committee.

The Executive Committee will, however, make arrangements with a company for such insurance, and will forward to the said company, without making itself responsible in any case, applications that may be sent to it by exhibitors for insurance of the despatch and return of their stamps.

Exhibitors must indicate to the committee the amount of the insurance entered into for the carriage of the goods destined for the exhibition, so that the committee may be in a position to calculate on the same basis their participation in the general insurance against fire.

The general insurance will be made with one or several insurance companies, and, by means of a premium to be paid at the same time as the exhibition charges, the exhibitors will be guaranteed during the exhibition against the loss by fire of the goods exhibited.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The carriage of exhibits, both coming and returning, as well as the amount of the transport insurance, must be paid by the exhibitors.

ARTICLE XIX.

Exhibits must be delivered free of cost, ten days before the date indicated for opening the exhibition.

Exhibitors cannot be too strongly recommended to send off their exhibits in good time, so as to insure the proper preparation of the exhibition.

ARTICLE XX.

Every parcel or letter containing articles to be exhibited shall be opened either in the presence of the exhibitor, or, in default thereof, in the presence of three members of the Executive Committee.

Packages must be accompanied by a list in duplicate, certified by the exhibitor, of the articles sent, which shall be immediately put under glass and sealed; one copy of the list will be kept, the other will be returned to the exhibitor.

ARTICLE XXI.

After the exhibition, exhibits will be returned to the exhibitor, or to his duly authorised representative, against a receipt and the return of the acknowledgment of delivery which had been given to the exhibitor.

ARTICLE XXII.

Books and albums placed in the glass cases will be opened at the most interesting pages; these pages will be changed every day by a member of the committee. No

one will be permitted to inspect the albums (except the jury) without the written permission of the owner, and at his risk, and then only in the presence of a member of the committee.

ARTICLE XXIII.

In making the awards, the jury is requested to take into special consideration, not only the rarity of the stamps and the value of the collection, but also the good taste shown in the arrangement of the exhibit, the method of mounting and the condition of the specimens exhibited, as well as the philatelic knowledge displayed by the exhibitor.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The exhibition is open to all those who make application. Nevertheless, the committee reserves to itself the right of refusing any exhibit without being obliged to assign a reason, as well as the right of exhibiting only a certain part of a collection sent in, if space is wanting for exhibiting the whole.

ARTICLE XXV.

No stamp, collection, or exhibit may be marked with a price, or may be removed before the exhibition closes. This regulation does not affect the sale room reserved for dealers.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Those persons who purpose selling stamps inside the exhibition, in a room specially fitted up for that purpose, must make application to the committee at least two months before the opening of the exhibition. The fee payable will be stated on application; only those persons who shall have hired stalls in the sale room will be authorised to sell stamps at the exhibition. *Permission for this will be refused to all others.*

ARTICLE XXVII.

The committee will publish a detailed catalogue of all the exhibits. The catalogue will contain paid advertisements.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The committee reserve to themselves the right to modify this programme as they shall think fit, and to inform those interested of such changes.

The committee shall decide in all cases which are not provided for here.

ARTICLE XXIX.

A Philatelic Congress will meet in Paris while the exhibition is open.

NOTE.—The medals will be of a uniform type; those persons desirous of offering medals for special objects chosen by themselves, will only have to send the cost of the medal, according to the tariff which shall be fixed. The donor's name will appear upon the medals thus offered.

The committee will take the necessary steps in order to obtain from the railway companies favourable terms for exhibitors, and for such persons as shall come to Paris to take part in the labours of the Philatelic Congress of 1900.

The committee will also arrange with the French Customs Department so that parcels destined for the exhibition may not be opened on the French frontier. The committee will indicate in sufficient time the notification that must be placed upon the said parcels so that they may be exempt from being opened.

PRIZE LIST.

CLASS I.

Collections of Postage Stamps and Unpaid Letter Stamps of France.

Division I. Unused stamps (single specimens and blocks).

Division II. Used stamps.

Division III. Collections of single specimens, without varieties, unused and used mixed.

Division IV. Collections of obliterations and diverse varieties.

PRIZES.

Division I. Gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Division II. Gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Division III. Gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Division IV. Silver and bronze medals.

CLASS II.

Collections of Postage Stamps and Unpaid Letter Stamps of the French Colonies.

Division I. General collections of all the Colonies.

Division II. One or more of the following colonies:—Benin, Guadeloupe, Nossi Bé, New Caledonia, Obock, Reunion, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Senegal, Tahiti.

Division III. Two or more of the following colonies:—Congo, Diego Suarez, Gaboon, Guiana, Madagascar, Soudan, Zanzibar.

Division IV. A mixed collection of the other French Colonies or Protectorates.

PRIZES. *Division I.* Gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Divisions II., III., IV. Silver and bronze medals in each.

CLASS III.

Division I. Collections of one of the following countries or groups of countries of Europe:—

Section A. Austria, Lombardy, Hungary, and Austrian Levant; Greece; Moldavia; Roumania; Russia, Poland, Finland, Russian Levant; Spain; Switzerland; Turkey, Great Britain, and British Levant.

Section B. Germany (Empire and old German States); Italy (Kingdom and old Italian States); Russian Locals; Bulgaria, Roumelia, Servia, Montenegro, Bosnia.

Section C. Denmark and Iceland, Danish West Indies; Sweden and Norway; Portugal and its Colonies; Holland and Dutch Colonies.

Section D. Belgium; Luxemburg; Monaco.

Section E. Alsace-Lorraine, collections of unused stamps and of postmarks.

PRIZES. In each section from A to D, gold, silver, and bronze medals. In section E silver and bronze medals.

Division II. Collections of one or more of the following British Colonies:—

Section A. British Guiana before 1852, Cashmere and Indian States, Ceylon, Mauritius, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria.

Section B. Canada, Cape, India, Natal, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Straits Settlements and Dependencies, South Australia (Departmental), Tasmania, Trinidad, Western Australia.

Section C. Barbados, Fiji, Heligoland, Labuan, New St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Turks Islands, Ceylon from 1803, New South Wales since 1860, Victoria since 1862, Western Australia since 1861, British Guiana since 1852, Mauritius since 1859.

Section D. Bahamas, Bechuanaland, Honduras, Cyprus, Grenada, Griqualand, St. Helena, Central Africa, East Africa, South Africa, Niger Coast, British Guiana since 1863, Mauritius since 1863.

Section E. Antigua, Bermuda, Cook Islands, Dominica, Falkland Isles, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hongkong, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Madagascar, Montserrat, Borneo, Prince Edward Island, St. Christopher, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tobago, Virgin Isles, Uganda, Zanzibar, Zululand.

PRIZES. Gold, silver, and bronze medals in each of sections A, B, C.

Silver and bronze medals in section D.

Two silver and two bronze medals in section E.

Division III. Collections of the following countries:—

Section A. Japan, Philippines, Portuguese Indies, Transvaal, Afghanistan.

Section B. Azores and Madeira, Egypt and Suez, New Republic, Persia, Shanghai, and China (without the locals).

Section C. Belgian Congo, Liberia, Sarawak, Siam, Corea, Formosa, German Colonies, Orange Free State.

PRIZES. *Section A.* Gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Section B. Silver and bronze medals.

Section C. Two bronze medals.

Division IV. Collections of the following countries:—

Section A. Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Colombia, Hawaii before 1864, Mexico, including locals, Peru, San Domingo.

Section B. Confederate States, United States of America, United States Locals.

Section C. Argentine, Chili, Cuba, Porto Rico, Fernando Poo, Uruguay, Venezuela, Hawaii since 1864, Tonga, Corrientes and Cordoba, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Samoa.

PRIZES. *Sections A and B.* Gold, silver, and bronze medals in each.

Section C. One silver and two bronze medals.

Division V. Reserved for collectors not advanced.

Section A. Three countries of Europe.

Section B. Three countries of Asia and Africa.

Section C. Three British colonies of Australia, North America, and Asia.

Section D. Three British colonies of Europe, Africa, and West Indies.

Section E. Three countries of America, or elsewhere, not included in the list of the subdivisions *A, B, C, D.*

PRIZES. Silver medal and bronze medal in each section.

CLASS IV.

Collections of Rare Stamps.

Division I. Collections of 75 to 100 varieties.

In this division, pairs or blocks will be reckoned as one stamp.

Division II. Collection of a maximum of fifty stamps, not exceeding by the catalogue the value of £2 each.

PRIZES. *Division I.* Gold and silver medals.

Division II. Silver and bronze medals.

CLASS V.

General Collections of Postage Stamps with or without envelopes, cards, etc.

Arranged in albums which, in Divisions I, II., and III., must not contain less than ten countries.

Division I. Collections without limit as to number.

Division II. Collections not exceeding 10,000 stamps.

Division III. Collections not exceeding 5000.

Division IV. Special collections, including groups of countries which are related geographically, historically, politically, or by language.

PRIZES. *Division I.* One gold and one silver medal.

Division II. One silver and one bronze medal.

Division III. Two bronze medals.

Division IV. One bronze medal.

CLASS VI.

Division I. Collections of entire envelopes of one or several of the following countries:—Austria, Hungary, Lombardy, Great Britain, Germany and German States, Mauritius, Russia, Finland and Poland, United States.

Division II. A minimum of three countries not mentioned in Division I.

PRIZES. *Division I.* Gold and silver medals.

Division II. Silver medal and bronze medals.

CLASS VII.

Collections of Post Cards and Letter Cards.

Division I. One or more of the following countries:—Russia and Finland, Germany and German States, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad, Japan, Luxemburg, Belgium, Mexico, Roumania, Spain and her colonies.

Division II. Minimum of three countries not mentioned in Division I.

PRIZES. *Division I.* Silver and bronze medals.

Division II. Bronze medal.

CLASS VIII.

Collections of Fiscal Stamps.

Division I. General collections of fiscal stamps.

Division II. Collections of fiscal stamps of France.

Division III. Collections of one or more foreign countries.

PRIZES. *Division I.* Gold, silver, and bronze medals.

Division II. Silver and bronze medals.

Division III. Silver and bronze medals.

CLASS IX.

Collections of Telegraph Stamps.

PRIZES. One silver, one bronze medal.

CLASS X.

Collections of Municipal Stamps, Private Offices, and Old Postal Marks.

PRIZES. Silver and bronze medals.

CLASS XI.

Division I. Reserved for stamp engravers and stamp makers for exhibiting specimens and proofs of their work.

Division II. Machines which are used in stamp making.

Division III. Stamps commemorative of the Exhibition.

PRIZES. In each division silver and bronze medals.

CLASS XII.

Philatelic Literature.

Division I. Philatelic journals.

Division II. Philatelic works published since 1890 and exhibited by the author or the publisher.

PRIZES. For each division one silver and one bronze medal.

CLASS XIII.

Albums.

Division I. The best album for a special collection.

Division II. The best album for a general collection.

PRIZES. In each division silver and bronze medals.

CLASS XIV.

Accessories useful in Philately.

PRIZE. One bronze medal.

CLASS XV.

Special arrangement of postage stamps, stamps upon letters, sheets or envelopes, proofs, essays, curiosities, and all documents dealing with Philately and the postal service.

PRIZES. Three bronze medals.

CLASS XVI.

Societies, Statutes, Organisation, Services rendered to Philately.

PRIZES. One silver and two bronze medals.



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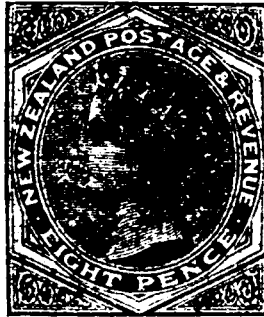
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NEW ZEALAND.

DIE VARIETIES OF THE 1882 SERIES.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

THE issue of 1882, which superseded the De la Rue series of 1873, was also engraved by that firm, and the electroplates were, I believe, sent out together with the dies. All printings were made in the colony, a fact apparent in the generally unfinished appearance of the stamps. This is partly due to the inferior quality of the paper used, the absence of "surface," and the want of that finishing process known as "hot-pressing," which gives such a gloss and brilliancy to the stamp.

It is not generally known that at least four of the dies were retouched during 1891-1892. Mr. A. E. Cousins, who designed and engraved the recently superseded stamps of 1½d., 2½d., and 5d., informs me that he was employed to retouch the dies of some of the 1882 stamps. The 1d., 2d., and 8d. he operated on in 1891, and the 6d. in October, 1892. It has frequently been asserted that it is

next to impossible to effect any alteration in a steel die after it has once been hardened, as no graving tool will produce any mark on the surface; but Mr. Cousins assures me, that he actually performed this difficult task. He first annealed the steel dies by heating them, and then carefully removed the matter that had got into the fine lines of the engraving during the annealing process. He then proceeded to deepen certain of the lines in order to give greater prominence to those parts of the design which were not considered sufficiently clear. The dies were again hardened and plates made. The accompanying illustrations* show impressions from the original plates and from fresh plates made from the retouched dies.

In the 1d. the results of Mr. Cousins' work are very distinct; the whole outline of the profile is deepened, the shading under the chin is carried further on to the neck and almost in a straight line, the nose is so blurred as to suggest an attack of influenza or chronic indigestion, and the point of the neck is blunted and removed some distance from the

* Those lettered "O" are the originals, and "R" the retouched types.

line of the oval. The arabesques in the angles are also slightly altered, and in the background many of the lines of shading are run one into the other, producing a patchy effect.

In the 2d. the same deepening of the profile outline has been effected; the expression of the mouth is quite altered, and the head stands out much more clearly than in the original die.

The 6d. as retouched is a much clearer stamp; the profile is very distinct, and the outline sharply defined. There is a slight prominence in the throat suggesting a small "Adam's apple," and all the details of the engraving are deepened.

The work of the 8d. has not improved the appearance of the stamp to any great extent, and, indeed, it is difficult to understand why a value so little used should require any retouching. The shading under the chin is very heavy—unnecessarily so, in fact—and the lines have been removed from the point of the neck; the lines of the hexagon projecting from behind the circle are brought out more distinctly, and the outer frame is rendered more pronounced.

The stamps with perforations $11\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 are generally from the original plates, while those perf. 10 and 10×11 are mostly from the renewed plates. The colours of the latter are more intense, especially in the case of the 6d., which is in very dark brown or sepia, while the early impressions are in a pale washy brown.

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

I HAVE received the following letter from the receiver of this company, which I understand is now in liquidation:—

"9, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS,
"LONDON, E.C.,

"13th October, 1899.

"The Managing Director, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391, Strand, W.C.

"Re BUHL & COMPANY, LTD.

"DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 11th inst. has to-day come before me.

"I beg to inform you that I have been appointed receiver on behalf of the debenture holders of the company's business, and, therefore, all the assets of the company pass into my possession, but unfortunately there is not sufficient to pay the debenture holders in full, and there is, therefore, not likely to be any surplus for payment of the company's acceptances and ordinary creditors.

"I may state, for your information, that I resigned the post of director some time ago, and that in acting as director I was the nominee of the largest shareholders, who are also the debenture holders. I may also mention that I understand a meeting will be called in a few days for the purpose of winding up the company by voluntary liquidation.

"Yours faithfully,

"WM. A. SLADE, Receiver."

* * *

FROM the *Bullionist* of October 16th last

"Philatelic Record" I extract the following paragraph. I understand that Messrs. Buhl & Co., changes hands. Ltd., have sold all rights in the *Record and Stamp News* to this private company, formed by Mr. Nankivell, who will edit the new journal and generally be responsible for it to his *confirés*. The new company have also bought the whole stock of the back numbers of the papers in question held by Messrs. Buhl & Co.

"Philatelic Record and Stamp News, Limited.—Registered on October 10th, by R. J. Witty, 10, Old Jewry

Chambers, E.C., with a capital of £1000, in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the *Philatelic Record and Stamp News*, and the business carried on by Buhl and Company, at 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.; and to carry on the business of philatelists, printers, booksellers, stationers, etc. The directors (to number not less than three nor more than five) are: W. A. Slade, H. J. Pratt, and E. J. Nankivell. Qualification, 25 shares. Remuneration, £25 per annum for W. A. Slade; nothing for other directors."

* * *

WE are informed by the Postmaster-General that, under a new contract for the conveyance of mails between Vancouver and Australia, the call at Fiji,

which used to be made regularly, will in future be made only at the option of the contractors. In these circumstances it is not considered desirable to forward mails for Fiji any longer by way of Vancouver; but correspondence posted during the fortnight preceding a despatch of mails *via* San Francisco will be sent by that route, and correspondence posted during the two succeeding weeks will be sent *via* Italy.

* * *

THE following translation from an article *Forbin versus* that recently appeared in one of our French contemporaries may be of a little interest. I regret that fuller particulars of the matter in question were not published.

"PHILATELY IN THE COURTS.

"It was by no means dull last Friday in the New Chamber of the Seine Tribunal. Two 'stamp dealers' had a lawsuit, and the court was adorned by the 'finest philatelic flowers.' There were present MM. Boitel, Bernichon, Coyette, Verrier, with powers for the firm of Maury, Thumin, Ambroise, Schauptmeier, Parés, Huet, etc. On the litigants' seat were MM. Forbin and Lemaire.

"This was the cause of the trouble: Some months ago M. Lemaire stated in his journal, *Le Philatliste Français*, that some 'unpaid letter stamps,' of 2 francs, brown, forged, had just been put into circulation, and, he added, 'they are still issuing from the workshop in the Rue de Châteaudun, which does not need its advertisement. M. Forbin, who dwells in the Rue de Châteaudun, thought that he himself was hinted at in these words, and attacked M. Lemaire for libel. Unfortunately, the law forbids us from giving an account of the trial. All that we can say is that M. Lemaire was represented by Maître Lavollée, and M. Forbin by Maître Lafon; that the witnesses were all philatelists of rank; that their evidence was deeply interesting, and that the pleading of M. Lavollée sparkled with wit. The verdict did not give M. Forbin his claim of 3000 francs for damaged reputation, but it condemned M. Lemaire to pay a fine of sixteen francs for having refused to insert a letter to put his adversary in a lawful light, and M. Lemaire had also to pay the costs. Thus terminated this *cause célèbre*, from which those who were present can draw a double moral:—

"Firstly, that a journal ought to be more than circum-spect when it is a question of pointing out a forger.

"Secondly, that the Société Française de Timbrologie is the only one which by its proper influence and the authority of its managing committee can take useful and efficacious action against the makers of forged stamps."

* * *

THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the last New Stock Books. 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.
Canada, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island	£724
Newfoundland, New Brunswick, British Columbia	475
Alwar, Bamra, and Bhopal	129
Bundi, Dhar, Hyderabad, &c.	92
Nowanugger, Jhind, Holkar, &c.	94
Poonch, Soruth, &c.	141
British Central and South Africa	346
British East Africa and Zanzibar	470
Bolivia	176
Trinidad and Seychelles . . . . .	...
Belgium and Congo . . . . .	...

THE "LITTLE WILLIES."

WE copy the following amusing little skit from *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News*:—

A strike in the correspondence department of a dealer in foreign postage stamps, as described by the *New York World*, describes a very remarkable phase of this business. The men to the number of seven quit work on account of a ten per cent. reduction in their wages, and then to "get even" with the concern went about and described to everyone the nature of their employment, laying the foundation for all kinds of trouble and disaster to the postage stamp trade.

The seven men were hired by the dealer to write letters to prominent individuals all over the world, asking for postage stamps. This is the sort of thing they penned:—

"To the Queen of England.

"Dear Queen—I am little girl, 6 years old, and I work in a feather factory, where I get \$2 a week. My father beats my mother with a club every time he gets drunk, and he gets drunk every time he has a chance. We have a big dog named Prince, but we cannot afford a license for him, and so we pay the dog catchers 25 cents a week not to catch him.

"A boy friend of mine, little Walter Dooglemac, who lives at Glen Ridge, N.J., taught me to collect postage stamps. I have 56 kinds, red, blue, and green, but oh! they cost so much when you buy them in the stores.

"I thought that you, being the queen, might send me a few English stamps to put in my book. I would be oh! so glad if you would give me some. I hope you will answer this kind letter, trusting that it leaves you well as it finds me the same.

"So no more to-day, dear Queen, from your little friend,
"GERTIE FLAD,
"Aged 6 years 5 days."

The dissatisfied writers class their efforts as skilled labour, because great ingenuity is exercised in making up different stories to melt the hearts of the recipients. Formerly real boys were used in the correspondence department of the stamp collectors, but they grew up, and now they have long beards and possess children of their own, although they still

sign themselves "Little Willie, aged 3 months," and that sort of thing.

United States consuls in countries like Persia, Corea, and Siam get these letters by the hundred. They soon learn the ropes and pay no attention to them, knowing that they are from the stamp dealers. But a newly appointed consul in Cairo or Nagasaki who receives a "Little Willie" letter for the first time is likely to skirmish about and collect a large number of stamps and ship them off to this country. Later on, when the "Little Willie" letters arrive in big bundles, he grows thoughtful and makes inquiries, and then asks some competent person to kick him up and down the street a few times.

The small King Alfonso of Spain used to be a favourite "mark" for the "Little Willie" epistles, but he has not responded to American collectors with much spontaneity lately. Besides, he has long since distributed all the stamps he ever had. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, when she was a few years younger than she is now, made quite a nuisance of herself rummaging through the different desks in her palace and tearing the stamps off important State papers in order to forward them to some fictitious American tot who had told her in pathetic terms that it could not afford to visit the stamp store.

For the benefit of private collectors who wish to use this method of adding to their stock, it might be well to give a few sample letters. Here is one that is sure to "fetch" any French statesman:—

"Esteemed Sir: My popper says you are the greatest living diplomat and that you are the backbone of the French republic.

"I am a little boy named Jimmy, and I shall be 9 years old come next June. My popper is collecting postage stamps and I am going to give him a lot as a surprise. He always says what a great man you are. I thought you might help me out with a few French stamps if you would send them to me. He always tells me what a splendid intellect you have and that one day you will be President of France. Hoping you will send them," etc.

This letter can generally be relied upon for a full set of French stamps, some of which may be very rare.

Here is a note that will interest the Emperor William, and be sure of drawing out an ample response to anyone who needs German samples:—

"Honored King—When are you going to lick France and Russia? Though I am only 4 years old, I have heard that you are the most wonderful Kaiser that ever happened and that you know more about everything there is than every one else put together.

"Please send me a few dozen of your most valuable German stamps. I want only those that have your picture on. If they have not been used I shall be able to see your face better, because there will not be a lot of ink dabbed over the cheeks and eyes.

"I would enclose you a picture of me also to show that I am a genuine little American boy, but I have none now. Send all the stamps you can," etc.

In addressing great literary men it is important to show a knowledge of their works. Endless combinations of compliments may be made by the amateur stamp collector who has any ingenuity.

It is understood that if some of the men who have received "Little Willie" letters that set them searching through waste-baskets for stamps saw the real writers, some new swear words would have to be invented to express their feelings.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

By PHILOLOGOS.

SINCE August 31st official post cards, bearing views and without reply card, of the values of 5 c. and 10 c., have been on sale on board the Belgian State steamers plying between Dover and Ostend.

* * *

Le Timbrophile Belge says that the 1 florin, grey-blue and silver, of Hungary was taken out of circulation on May 15th last. This is said to be due to an important theft of stamps, in which several Government officials are implicated.

* * *

THE merchants and bankers in Cuba are complaining bitterly that the United States Government gives them no stamp of higher value than the 10 cents for their use. They demand the stamps of 50 cents, 1 dollar, and 2 dollars.

* * *

ON August 24th Herr Ad. Poppe, an employé in one of the chief manufactories at Dörrren, in Hanover, and enjoying the rank of a merchant, was condemned by the Divisional Court at Hanover to six months' imprisonment, and to pay the costs of his trial, for having in three cases stolen valuable old stamps from books which circulated in Societies of which he was a member.

* * *

THE "record" post office is to be found probably, and most fittingly so, in the "Land of Records." Its utter simplicity is its greatness. Between the North American villages of Drimmin and Barr is a small hole in the side of a rock, and this hole has a stone which closes its mouth. Into this primitive "letter-box" letters destined for either of the villages are placed, and the first villager to pass by the post office examines the letters and takes such of them as are to be delivered in the direction of his steps. There is not a house within three miles of the rock in any direction. This system has given universal satisfaction, as there has never yet been a case of a letter going astray.

* * *

THERE is only one post office in the Marshall Archipelago, and that is at Jaluit. The stamps of 3 pf. and 25 pf. are absolutely useless there, and only the 10 pf. and the 20 pf. are used. It is believed that the 5 pf. and 50 pf. have never been seen there. Since the Spanish-American war the postal route from Ponape, in the Caroline Islands, has been suppressed, and there is now no regular service between Sydney and Jaluit; once every two months a steamer crosses from Jaluit to German New Guinea. This is the only means of communication within the reach of the inhabitants of the Marshall Islands.

* * *

THE advocates of as cheap a postal tariff as is consistent with reason and efficient service will not be overcome by grief at the reports to hand from Japan. That progressive land raised its postal tariff recently. During the first five days of March 45,277 letters were delivered; on April 1st the new tariff came into force, and during the first five days of April only 32,057 letters were delivered; this was a decrease of 13,220. The falling off in the number of post cards was even greater still. These figures came as a surprise to the Government, which had looked for a larger revenue from the increased postal rates. Everywhere the lesson has to be learnt, and even Japan has to learn it at some cost. Experience has long since shown that it is only a lowered rate of postage that will increase the receipts of the Post Office, and that an increased tariff has never yet

given anything but decreased receipts, while it necessarily is a drawback to trade and intercourse.

* * *

The following cutting from *The Manawatu Evening Standard* should interest specialists in Tongans. The King is believed to have been "in his counting-house, counting out his money" received from the last sale of provisional stamps:—

"**WAIKARE'S TRIP.**—In the course of the second of a series of letters descriptive of the Waikare's South Sea Island cruise Mrs. Malcolm Ross writes as follows regarding the visit to Tonga:—'As we wandered along the grassy road a wide white gate led us into the palace grounds. The big white two-storeyed house had all its dingy-coloured Venetian blinds drawn close as if there was a funeral in prospect. From the one open window stuck out a brown, suave face. 'The King busy; I his clerk, much business; King George to-day not see anyone,' said the man, as he turned back to his American table strewn with papers. Many of the excursionists assembled before the palace, expecting the royal audience; but the palace was still hermetically sealed, and a Tongan leaning against a post—Tongans generally bear against something—told us his Majesdy was sick. We wanted very much to send in Mrs. Donnelly's card, to see if it would draw our shy monarch out of his two-storeyed shell. It seemed to me a Maori princess, our Maori lady of highest birth, would wish to greet another royalty; but that idea was relinquished and we reluctantly left, casting many backward glances at the blind which had been tilted aside two or three times to allow curious eyes within to peep out. It was said later on that it was the Queen's washing day, for only that morning she had sent round to the missionary's wife to ask how much blue the white people put in their clothes. Even queens in Tonga are ruled by washing days."

* * *

It appears that we are not to have a new penny stamp after all, according to the reply given in the House of Commons to a question asked by Mr. Henniker Heaton on October 23rd:—

"It is intended to alter the colour of the halfpenny stamp from red to green. The present design will not be altered. It is also intended to issue a new shilling stamp, but the colour and the design have not yet been decided upon."

* * *

WE take the following from *The Weekly Philatelic Era* for October 14th. There seems to be a lot of money in Revenue stamp collecting—if you can keep out of the hands of the police:—

"A well-known New York business man was arrested a few days ago by Revenue Inspector Thompson, charged with removing the cancellations from Revenue stamps. It is said that he made \$5000 per week by selling the stamps to law clerks and brokers' messengers. Thousands of dollars' worth of cancelled and chemically prepared stamps were found at his residence."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. de S.—The varieties you mention are not of a nature to be catalogued separately, but they are of course collectible. The Gambia plates did not fit the watermarks in the paper and the stamps are frequently found with the watermark sideways; your ½d. stamp with two bars was printed on the space between two groups or panes of watermarks.

J. P. K.—Many thanks for your note. We are glad you can confirm the report of the existence of stamps on the paper in question, but do not wish to trouble you to send your copy.

J. H. R.—The 6d. "postage" die is used on the Telegraph Forms for, no doubt, the same reason that adhesive postage stamps are used to denote prepayment of the charges on telegrams—it is no longer thought necessary to have separate sets of stamps for the two purposes.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ALWUR. 1899. <i>Pin-perf.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
¼ a., slate blue	0 1
CANADA. 1899. Provisionals.	
2 c. on 3 c., maple	used 0 1
2 c. on 3 c., figures	" 0 1
1899. <i>Change of colour.</i>	
2 c., rose	0 2
CUBA.	
1899. <i>Envelopes of U.S. surcharged "CUBA."</i>	
2 c., red on blue	Set of 3 2 6
2 c., vermilion on yellow	
2 c., green on buff	
1899. <i>New types.</i>	
1 c., green	0 1 | 5 c., indigo 0 4
2 c., carmine-rose	0 2 | 10 c., brown 0 8
3 c., purple	0 3 | Set of 5 as above. 1 3
1899. <i>Special Delivery.</i>	
10 c., oblong, orange	0 8
DJIBOUTI. 1899. Provisional.	
0.40 c. on 4 c., blue and brown	used 2 0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	
1899. <i>New designs.</i>	
1 c., purple	0 1 | 5 c., ultramarine 0 3
2 c., lake	0 2 | 10 c., orange 0 5
ECUADOR. 1899. New types.	
20 c., black and green	0 10
1 sucre, black and ochre	3 6
5 sucres, black and violet	16 6
1899. <i>Official. New type, surcharged "OFICIAL."</i>	
2 c., black and orange	Set of 4 3 6
10 c. " "	
50 c. " "	
50 c. " "	
FERNANDO POO. 1899. Boy King.	
1 c., purple	used 0 6 | 6 c., ultramarine used 1 0
2 c., blue-green	0 6 | 8 c., brown 1 3
3 c., brown	0 8 | 10 c., vermilion 1 6
4 c., orange	1 6 | 15 c., slate 2 0
5 c., rose	1 0 | 20 c., marone 2 6
GUATEMALA. 1899. Provisional.	
"Un 1 Centavo" on 5 c., purple	0 2
HAYTI. 1896-7.	
1 c., blue	used 0 1
3 c., drab-lilac	" 0 2
7 c., slate	" 0 5
1898. <i>Types 7 and 8.</i>	
1 c., blue	used 0 1 | 7 c., grey used 0 4
2 c., orange	0 1 | 8 c., carmine 0 5
3 c., green	0 2 | 10 c., orange 0 6
4 c., red	0 3 | 15 c., olive-grey 0 9
5 c., brown	0 4 | 20 c., black 1 0
1898. <i>Unpaid.</i>	
2 c., black	used 0 2
5 c., orange-red	" 0 3
INDO-CHINA. 1899. New colour.	
5 c., yellow-green and carmine	0 1
JOHORE. 1899. New colour.	
4 c., yellow and carmine	0 2
LABUAN. 1899. Provisionals.	
4 c. on 5 c., 4 c. on 6 c., 4 c. on 8 c., 4 c. on 12 c., 4 c. on 18 c., and 4 c. on 24 c. Set of 6	4 6
MAYOTTE. 1899. New value.	
5 fr., lilac and blue	5 9

NEW ZEALAND.	
1898. <i>London print.</i>	
¼d., slate-purple	used 0 1
1d., brown and blue	" 0 1
2d., carmine-lake	" 0 1
4d., carmine	" 0 4
6d., green	" 0 4
NORTH BORNEO.	
1899. <i>Provisionals.</i>	
4 c. on 5 c., 4 c. on 6 c., 4 c. on 8 c., 4 c. on 12 c., 4 c. on 18 c., and 4 c. on 24 c. Set of 6	4 6
NORWAY.	
1899. <i>Type 11.</i>	
2 ore, brown	0 1
PORTO RICO.	
1898. <i>Surcharged "Habilitado para 1898 y 99."</i>	
8 c., pink	15 0
1898. <i>Post Cards, on buff.</i>	
5 m., carmine	0 3 | 1 + 1 c., green 0 4
1 c., green	0 3 | 2 + 2 c., lilac 0 5
5 + 5 m., carmine	0 4
QUEENSLAND.	
1899. <i>Four figures.</i>	
5d., brown	0 8
RÉUNION.	
1899. <i>New colour.</i>	
5 c., yellow-green and carmine	0 1
RUSSIAN LOCALS.	
1899. <i>Gadach.</i>	
3 kop., carmine and yellow	0 4
3 " carmine and green	0 4
3 " violet and lake	0 4
1899. <i>Tikhvin.</i>	
3 kop., carmine, blue, grey and gold	0 4
1899. <i>Ust-sysolsk.</i>	
2 kop., carmine, pink and grey	0 3
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	
1899. <i>Perf. 13 x 11½.</i>	
1s., brown	2 0
1899. <i>New colour.</i>	
1d., rose	0 2
SOUDAN.	
<i>Egyptian Envelopes surcharged.</i>	
5 mils., carmine	0 2 | 1 piastre, blue 0 4
<i>Envelope Letter.</i>	
5 mils., carmine on buff	0 2
<i>Wrappers.</i>	
1 mil., brown on buff	0 1 | 2 mils., green on buff 0 2
<i>Post Cards.</i>	
3 m., marone on buff	0 2
4 m. on 5 m., carmine on buff	0 4
4 m. + 4 m. on 5 m. + 5 m., carmine on buff	0 8
TASMANIA.	
1880-91. <i>Reduction of price.</i>	
3d., Indian red (No. 115)	0 5
VENEZUELA.	
1899. <i>Official.</i>	
5 c., 10 c., 25 c., 50 c., and 1 b. Set of 5 used or unused	12 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	
1899. <i>Wmk. Crown and WA.</i>	
1d., rose	0 2

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MONTHLY JOURNAL

EDITED BY EDWARD B. EVANS.

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Vol. X.

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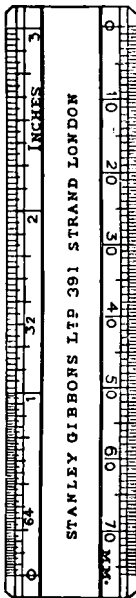
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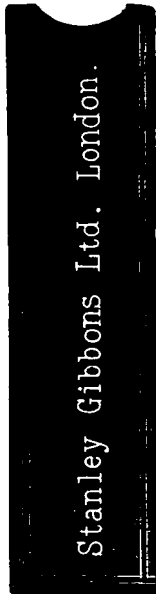
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. X.

NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

NO. 113.

EDITORIAL.

NEAST month we had to announce the death of one of the oldest and most highly esteemed of our English philatelists; this month we have to allude to an event, not of the same melancholy nature, but still one of great importance to our pursuit—we refer to the approaching retirement from the business of publishing philatelic literature and dealing in stamps by the firm of Monsieur J. B. Moens, of Brussels. For some months past it has been known that the vast stock of stamps and stationery, both postal and fiscal, which had been accumulated by M. Moens, was being gradually reduced, with a view either to the sale of the business, or to its abandonment; and in the last number of *Le Timbre-Poste* it is definitely announced that the latter is the course that is to be pursued, that the whole stock is to be dispersed in due time, and that the philatelic business of M. J. B. Moens will then cease. *Le Timbre-Poste*, the publication by which the name of Moens is probably most widely known amongst collectors, completes its thirty-seventh volume at the end of this year, and we are very glad to hear that its career is not then to be brought to an abrupt conclusion, but that it will continue to appear until the dispersal of the stock of the firm is completed; we could almost wish that that dispersal could be spread over another thirty or forty years, but that perhaps would hardly be fair upon the great philatelist who has conducted that journal with such conspicuous ability in the past, and who has earned a repose which we hope he may long live to enjoy.

In such a pursuit as philately there can never be quite a hard-and-fast line drawn between those who collect and study the subjects of that pursuit, and those who supply them; between, that is to say, the collector and the dealer. As philately has become more and more scientific (if we may apply such a term to our hobby), it has become more

and more necessary for those who deal in stamps to study them in all their numberless varieties, until at the present day there is no stamp dealer of any repute who is not to some extent a philatelist, and there are even people who affirm that there is no philatelist of any eminence who is not to some extent a dealer, so much has the line between the two been obliterated. But the head of the great stamp business in Brussels was, we believe, the first to thoroughly combine the two parts of stamp dealer and philatelist, and at the same time it is fair to say that he always succeeded in keeping them thoroughly apart; we do not know whether he was ever a collector pure and simple, as we term it, but we do know that whilst building up a great business by the best of business methods he has always been a true philatelist, studying stamps for the sake of their own philatelic interest. We are not, however, called upon to preach a funeral oration over the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste*, the compiler of the great catalogues that formed the foundation of so many others, and the author of such numerous philatelic articles and books. The stamp business of the house of Moens is moribund, it is true, but the philatelist who has guided it for so long is quite alive, and we hope that in the leisure to which he is looking forward he will not allow his active pen to grow rusty.

* * *

What about Glasgow? A CORRESPONDENT in Scotland has drawn our attention to the fact that there is to be a Great Exhibition at Glasgow in 1901 (only a little over a year hence), and he tells us that up to the present he has heard no whisper of a Philatelic Section at that Exhibition, or of any attempt to give philately a show there. As he very justly observes, collectors in the north cannot always attend Exhibitions in the south, and are thus debarred from the pleasure which those Exhibitions afford, and have so far been denied the encouragement and instruction which the sight of fine shows of stamps undoubtedly gives. The same reasons which have prevented our friends in Scotland from enjoying the Exhibitions

in London operate, of course, to preclude the possibility of collectors in the south taking any active part in the organisation of an Exhibition in Glasgow; but we are ready to do our part in ventilating the subject, and we shall be glad to hear from any "Scots wha hae" an interest in philately, and who are in a position to give assistance in the matter. We would suggest that, if anything is to be done, philatelists in Glasgow should make a start at once; and we have no doubt that, if fitting arrangements can be made, English philatelists will be even more ready to send exhibits across the Border in 1901 than across the Channel in 1900.

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.

I. I.

Great Britain.—We find that the surcharge "40 PARAS" on the 2½d. envelopes exists in two distinct types; the earlier of the two is smaller than the second and in thinner letters, the length of the word "PARAS" is about the same in both, but the total height of the figures and word is not quite 8 mm. in the earlier and about 8½ mm. in the later. The difference between them seems to be too great to be accounted for by heavy inking and spreading of the impression.

Envelope. 40 p. on 2½d., blue; second type.

We have seen the new ½d. cards, which differ principally in size from their immediate predecessors, but the word "ONLY" is omitted from the instruction. There is also a new 1d. card, with the formula considerably modified:—The Royal Arms are in the upper centre, as upon the defunct 3d. card, but the Unicorn's chain has been repaired; at the left of the Arms are the words "POST CARD"—"UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION," in two lines; at the right the same in French; below runs "GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND," and under these words "THIS SIDE FOR THE ADDRESS." The stamp remains unchanged; and the whole impression is now in *carmine*.

Post Cards. ½d., red-brown on pale buff; 140×89 mm.

½+½d.	"	"	"
1d.,	<i>carmine</i>	"	"
1+1d.	"	"	"

The double cards are joined at the top, and perf. about 4½ along the fold.

Barbados.—We have received the Registration Envelope, size F, with the formula which we described in August, 1898, for size G.

Reg. Env. 2d., blue (F); flap on address side.

British East Africa.—A correspondent sends us a copy of the 3 a. of 1891, surcharged in manuscript "½ Anna" and initialled "A.B.," which he assures us he purchased and used at Mombasa, he thinks in 1890 (probably 1891). We chronicled this in October, 1891, on the authority of *Le T.-P.*, but its authenticity has since been denied.

British Honduras.—Referring to our note in the August number on the subject of the stamps surcharged "REVENUE," a correspondent tells us that he understands that this overprint is intended to render the stamps available for fiscal as well as postal purposes, and that the unsurcharged stamps are superseded by the surcharged ones. He possesses the 5 c., No. 54 in the Catalogue; 25 c., No. 61; and 50 c. on 1s., *grey*, No. 22 (No. 41?), thus treated.

British South Africa Company.—We have received the Registration Envelope, size G, with a portion of the formula reset. The first line of the heading measures 80 mm. instead of 84 mm. The paper is *yellowish white* in place of *bluish white*.

Reg. Env. 4d., ultramarine (G); new variety.

Ceylon.—We have received the 75 c. surcharged "On Service," and find that the overprint is in *carmine*. A correspondent informs us that 6 c. being now reckoned as the equivalent of 1d., the rate for post cards within the Postal Union was to be raised to that amount from November 1st. The 5 c. cards would thus, we presume, become useless, and as there are no 1 c. stamps in Ceylon we fear that surcharging may have been resorted to, unless there is any stock of the old 6 c. cards left.

We have also received what we are informed is a second printing of the 6 c. stamp; it is in a slightly deeper shade than before; it has the "Jubilee" line round the pane, and plate number "2" in the margin. Our correspondent adds that the 15 c. has also been printed from plate 2.

The Ph. J. of I. chronicles several of the lower values in new colours; also the two new high values in a new design with the head in an oval frame enclosed in a lozenge, and that again within a square, outside which are straight labels at top and bottom, inscribed with "CEYLON POSTAGE" and the value in words; the whole forms a rectangle of the usual large size. The watermark of these is Crown and CC, that of the lower values Crown and CA.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	2 c., chocolate.
	3 c., dark green.
	4 c., yellow.
	5 c., bright blue.
	1 r. 50 c., rose.
	2 r. 25 c., dull blue.

Grenada.—*The Ph. J. of I.* reports that the ½d. stamp of the current type has at last made its appearance, together with a 2d. of the same design.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	½d., lilac, value in green.
	2d. " " brown.

Hong Kong.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 4 c. stamp of 1896, No. 62 in the Catalogue, surcharged "D. P." and used postally in August last. Can any of our readers tell us what these letters signify?

India.—A correspondent very kindly sends us a copy of the ½ a. card, about which we inquired last month. The stamp and the colour remain unchanged, but the Arms are moved to the left of the heading, which now reads "INDIA POST CARD."

Post Card. ½ a., red-brown on buff; new type.

We believe this was issued some time back, but we have not previously seen a copy, or seen the card described. We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that the official notification of the issue of the 1 a. on 2½ a. envelope was dated 17th August 1889 (1899?).

Puttiala.—*The Ph. J. of I.* tells us that the 2 a. Service stamp with the "PATIALA" surcharge was chronicled in that journal some time back, but we failed to note it. The same authority states that the 1 a. stamp with this surcharge has not yet been issued, therefore the copy which

we saw in August was either a forgery or one obtained before the stamps had been put in circulation.

NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.—*Bussahir.*—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that the stamps of this State are perforated by means of a sewing machine, we suppose with a broken needle or a bit of wire forming a punch with a sharp edge, as the holes are in many cases cleanly punched out. This accounts for the fact, which had puzzled us somewhat, that there are numerous gauges of the perforation, but that they do not seem to occur together on the same stamp, or even on the same sheet; also for the fact that, on the backs of the stamps, alongside the perforations are minute pin-pricks, which were likewise a mystery to us—these are the marks of the teeth of the apparatus which causes the material to move along as it is sewn! The surcharged monogram is known in more than one colour on the same value. We have reason to believe that the stamps of this State are about to be withdrawn from circulation.

Cochin.—We have received the 3 pies stamps without the inscription at the top of the sheet, which now exists on the highest value only, but reads "Cochin Two Puthen" (instead of "Puthens") "Stamps." The perforating machine is still exercised on the margins before the work begins in earnest.

Duttia.—*The Ph. J. of I.* tells us that there is a ¼ anna value in the current set with the printed rouletting, in blocks of sixteen like the other values.

Adhesive. ¼ a., red on white wove.

Holkar.—We are shown a copy of the provisional ½ anna stamp, on pink paper embossed with a representation of a Peacock. We do not, however, fancy that this has anything to do with the stamp, but that it was simply a device embossed in the corner of the sheet of paper, as a stationer's mark.

Nepal.—Mr. J. N. Luff draws the attention of *The Ph. J. of I.* to a variety (the right-hand stamp of the third horizontal row) in the sheet of current 1 a. of this State, which he considers to show signs of re-engraving. We have examined a sheet of these stamps, and are inclined to think that the appearance of this impression is due rather to the block from which it was printed having been cleaned and the accumulated ink, with which the other blocks are more or less clogged, brushed out of it. This block seems to be much worn, and it is not perhaps quite so high as the others, and therefore does not receive so much ink, but we cannot find any decided signs of retouching.

Labuan.—We regret to state that we have a correction to make to the account which we gave of the surcharged stamps described last month, a correction which shows the affair in an even more discreditable light. It appears that 1000 copies of each variety were sent out to Labuan, but



that 10,000 of each were retained for sale at the office of the North Borneo Company in London, and, moreover, the same values of the North Borneo stamps, without the surcharge "LABUAN," were treated in the same way. So long as collectors continue to buy this sort of rubbish, we suppose that great public companies will not be ashamed to produce it, and dealers of course must keep it if their customers demand it.

Mauritius.—*The Ph. J. of I.* chronicles a 6 c. and a 15 c. stamp of the current type, and another 15 c. which forms the Labourdonnais Commemoration-tax label. The latter is described as bearing "a portrait of an amused old gentleman in a big white wig"—amused no doubt at the idea of issuing two 15 c. stamps at the same time. "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird." But then, stamp collectors are not birds!

Adhesives. 6 c., green, value in rose-red; Crown and CA.
15 c., " " orange
15 c., ultramarine, large size; Crown and C.C.

New Zealand.—*The Australian Ph.* announces the issue of the 9d. of the 1898 type, locally printed, and perf. 11; also of a 4d. stamp, bicoloured, and of similar design to that of the 1d. of last year. The 4d., however, is stated to have been withdrawn for a time, pending the exhaustion of the stock of the 1d., so as to avoid confusion between the two stamps. The 4d. of the 1898 type was also said to have been printed locally, but at the time when this was reported it had not been issued; we may assume that it has been brought into use by this time.

Adhesives. 4d., brown and blue; perf. 11.
4d., carmine " "
9d., dull purple " "

North Borneo.—See remarks under "Labuan."

Queensland.—We have received the 5d. with numerals in the four corners and the word "QUEENSLAND" at top reduced in size to give space for the figures. Wmk. Crown and Q. We have also a new ½d. stamp, in a more or less new design, compiled from our current 2d. and 6d. adhesives, with a draped head of the Queen, taken from the New Zealand ½d. of 1895. It is of the ordinary rectangular shape and size, and has the usual watermark.

We find that the 1 + 1d. card has appeared in a second variety. In the earlier type the total length of the formula, including the Arms and the stamp, is about 112 mm., and the card is perf. 6 along the fold; in the second the Arms and stamp are brought closer to the central device, the length being about 108 mm., and the perforation gauges 10. We have the letter card on grey-blue, inside greyish, perforated by the machine with every third needle removed. Does this also exist on the pale green or the white paper?

Adhesives. ½d., deep green; perf. 13.
5d., deep brown " "
Post Card. 1 + 1d., rose on buff; second variety.

South Australia.—We have received the 2d. stamp in a beautiful bright mauve tint; it has the current watermark and is perf. 13. We have also a 1 + 1d. card, of the type of the single card of 1893; the words "WITH REPLY CARD" are added above the heading on the first half and "REPLY CARD" on the second; the halves are joined at foot and perf. about 5½ along the fold.

Adhesive. 2d., mauve; wmk. Crown and SA; perf. 13.
Post Card. 1 + 1d., rose on buff; Type 2.

Straits Settlements.—*The Ph. Chronicle and Advertiser* announces a 5 dollars stamp of the current bicoloured type.

Adhesive. 85, orange, name and value in red.

Perak.—The following is a newspaper cutting that has been sent us relative to the *Service* stamps. We do not quite understand why the term "beastly" should be applied to the current type, and we may add that we have not seen any double impressions of the "Service" surcharge, and should be inclined to regard them with some suspicion.

"The *Service* stamps introduced by the Perak Post Office will cease to be used after the 30th inst. The stamp originated in this way: Parcels posted from one part of the State to another on purely Government service were charged five cents a lb., and to obviate the necessity of keeping a

supply of postage stamps by heads of departments, some of the five cents Perak stamps were surcharged 'Service,' and were issued for use by Government offices free of charge, but on the condition that an account was kept of parcels despatched in a special book, which had to be produced at the post office each time a parcel was being forwarded. The first lot of stamps surcharged was on the five cent, *blue*, with the springing tiger, and when the supply of this stamp was exhausted the *beastly Tiger Head* had to undergo the surcharging operation. We understand the *blue* stamps surcharged were few in number, and consequently will increase in appreciation by collectors. It is said that every care was taken by the Government printing office that the surcharges were to be uniform and no mistake made, as in the days of the Straits Settlements stamps, when the number of surcharges and errors was legion. With all the care bestowed, we hear that there are double impressions on some of the later issues, and these are now in great demand, and command fabulous prices."

Sudan.—Mr. Aphthonides sends us some specimens of the 1 mil. Egyptian stamp, with what he assures us is a forged inverted surcharge, and tells us that he does not believe that the genuine surcharge exists inverted. The imitation appears to us to be a very good one, indeed to our eyes it seems not to differ more from the genuine surcharge than some impressions of the latter differ from one another; but a supposed used copy, which he also shows us, certainly bears out the theory that there has been a fraud perpetrated, for the postmark of Wadi Halfa, dated 17 Nov., 1897, is not of the type of the postmark used at that date, but is a close imitation, rather too cleanly printed, of the postmark in use a year later, which our correspondent tells us was not in use in 1897. We do not describe these postmarks, as that would only assist the forger; but we recommend our readers to be careful how they accept specimens with inverted surcharges, though it is possible that genuine impressions may exist.

Mr. Aphthonides also sends us a specimen of the 2 mil. stamp with a forged surcharge, but this is a very poor attempt, the type used being far too small.

Tonga.—We learn from a paper in *The Ph. R.*, by Mr. Basset Hull, that the Envelope Letter on *rose* may be struck out of the list as probably non-existent. We have never seen it, but the article was originally chronicled as on *rose* by one of our foreign contemporaries, who perhaps took a too roseate view of the creamy paper on which it is printed. There is also a variety of the first 4d. Registration envelope, which does not appear to have been chronicled. As first issued, in September, 1892, it has the inscription "JOHN SANDS, PRINTER AND STATIONER, SYDNEY," in *red*, under the flap, but a second edition has the date "1.1.93" above this inscription, and "&" for "AND." This and the previous envelopes were linen-lined; those that followed are of *toned manilla* paper, unlined.

Victoria.—We are shown a variety of the first 1 + 1d. card, surcharged "STAMP—DUTY," which we believe has been catalogued, but about which we should like to obtain a little information. In the ordinary surcharge the word "STAMP" runs upwards and the word "DUTY" downwards, on both halves, the feet of the letters are nearest the portrait, and the words measure 7 mm. and 5 mm. respectively. In the variety before us the word "STAMP" runs downwards, in front of the portrait, on the first half, and upwards, at the back of the portrait, on the second; "DUTY" runs the reverse way, of course, and the heads of the letters are nearest the portrait throughout. The words measure 8½ mm. and 6 mm. respectively. We believe that it is only this larger type of surcharge that is found in abnormal positions.

Virgin Islands.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. send us a letter from Tortola, from which it appears that the two so-called *errors* in the sheets of the 4d. stamps, and another which is stated to have existed in the 4d., were removed from the sheets when discovered, and destroyed by order of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Is Mr. Chamberlain also a philatelist?

Western Australia.—Mr. Hadlow has found the 1s. and 2s. 6d. fiscal stamps, with the new watermark, used postally.

Zanzibar.—Mr. Telfer tells us that he has met with one of the provisional stamps of 1896, the "2½," in *red*, on 1½ a., with the error "Zanisbar." We have never heard of this error on any stamp, and should think its existence very improbable, as it contains not only a misplaced letter, but a wrong letter altogether.

Another correspondent tells us that the 7½ a. of the 1897 issue exists on the paper we described in February last, in addition to the values then noted.

PART II.

Afghanistan.—Mr. D. P. Masson sends us specimens of the Registration stamp of 1898, on thin *green* paper. He adds that these stamps are printed in sheets of 49, seven rows of seven, and that he believes this type has superseded that of 1894. He has also sent us a set of varieties of the 1 abasi of 1893, which will greatly increase the list of that issue. We have before us the following, including some already listed, which we mark * :—

1	abasi, black on <i>green</i> .*
1	" " <i>blue-green</i> .
1	" " <i>yellow-green</i> .
1	" " <i>pale rose</i> .
1	" " <i>bright rose</i> .
1	" " <i>lilac-rose</i> .*
1	" " <i>magenta</i> (listed as <i>rose</i>).*
1	" " <i>yellow</i> .*
1	" " <i>orange</i> .*
1	" " <i>orange-salmon</i> .
1	" " <i>blue</i> .*
1	" " <i>violet</i> .

Registration Stamp, 1898 type. 2 abasi, black on *green*.

Since writing the above we have received from Mr. Masson a copy of the 2 abasi of the 1880 type (13 in the Catalogue), printed in *carmine-red* on ordinary *laid* paper. This is a companion to our No. 169; perhaps the 1 rupee exists on this paper also.

Argentine Republic.—We have received a set of new stamps in a handsome design, which reminds us of that of the current Cape of Good Hope issues. There is a seated figure, we had almost said of Britannia, but we suppose it is Liberty (which indeed is the same goddess under a different



name), facing to the *left*, and resting her hand on a shield bearing the Argentine Arms. At the top is the name "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" and at the bottom "CENTAVO," or "CENTAVOS," with numerals in the lower corners. The 1 peso stamp is of long rectangular shape; it has the same device in the centre in *black*, and name and value in more

elaborate labels above and below, with a numeral in the left upper corner. The paper is watermarked as before, and the stamps are perf. 11½ and 12. The 5, 10, and 20 pesos, the colours of which we copy from *Le C. de T.-P.*, are of the same design as the 1 peso.

Adhesives.

¼ c., brown.	24 c., mauve.
1 c., pale green.	30 c., rose.
2 c., slate-grey.	50 c., blue.
5 c., deep rose.	1 p., black and deep blue.
10 c., deep green.	5 p., orange.
12 c., pale blue.	10 p., green.
16 c., orange.	20 p., red.
20 c., lake.	

We have also received a copy of the 2 c. wrapper of current type, the impression on which is in *very deep blue*, almost *blue-black*.

Austria.—We have received the 5 kr. Letter Card on paper with a *greenish grey* surface, like that on which the newest provincial cards of that value are printed. It is quite a different shade, from that of the earlier Letter Cards.

Letter Card. 5 kr., rose on *greenish grey*; *German*.

Bosnia.—There are some further changes to record here. We have the 1 nov. in *pearl-grey*, perf. 10½, and the 25 nov. in a *redder* shade than before, perf. 11½; the latter also has a figure "5" in the right upper corner resembling that of variety B of the 15 nov., the head being smaller than before, and the space in the lower part wider. We have also a partial set of values perf. 12½, the 1 nov. and 20 nov. of which are practically identical in colour by artificial light, though quite different by daylight.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 nov., pearl-grey; perf. 10½.
	25 " reddish purple " 11½.
	1 " pearl-grey " 12½.
	2 " deep yellow " "
	3 " green " "
	5 " red " "
	10 " blue " "
	15 " brown " "
	20 " olive-green " "

Belgium.—*Le T.-P.* states that the 10 c., *carmine*, is not to be issued until next year, when the colour of the 1 franc stamp will be changed to *green*. Also that the Sunday coupon is to be suppressed shortly; it will be a good excuse for a new issue.

Bolivia.—This Republic has been supplied by the



Compania Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, Buenos Ayres, with a new set of stamps. The design resembles that of the stamps that have just gone out of use in the Argentine Republic, and the style of engraving is exactly the same. There is a portrait of General Sucre (just to sugar the pill for philatelists) in the centre, with the

Arms in a minute oval, between the words "CORREOS" and "BOLIVIA" at top and the value below, as may be seen in the accompanying illustration. The paper is thin, unwatermarked, and the perforation of the set before us gauges 11½ in some of the values, and 12 in others.

Adhesives.

1 c., dull blue.	10 c., orange.
2 c., red.	20 c., rose.
5 c., deep green.	50 c., bistre-brown.
	1 boliviano, dull mauve.

There is no allusion to the "Estado Federal," the initials of which it was thought necessary to impress on all the old stock only a few months back. Was the object solely to induce collectors to clear out the earlier issues?



Brazil.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the current 200 reis stamp in two fresh varieties of perforation.

Adhesive. 200 r., black and orange; perf. 9 and 9 x 11½.

We give an illustration of the surcharged envelope, described in September. We have received the 200 reis envelope, with the stamp in a brighter tint than before, in thin white wove paper 131 x 105 mm.

Envelope. 200 r., reddish lilac.

We have received copies of some of the recent Brazilian post cards, and find some minor varieties to note. The 100 reis of last year, both single and double, originally appeared on *toned* card 145 x 95 mm.; we now have the single on *white* card 141 x 90 mm. Most of the impressions of the single card on *toned* seem to have no accents on "réservé." We have a copy with a very minute dot over the last "e," and on the *white* card there are minute dots over both the letters. On both halves of the double card there are distinct accents.

Post Card. 100 r., rose, black and green on *white*.

In 1897 we chronicled two of the wrappers on a paper which was described as "not surfaced." We now have all three values upon what we take to be this paper; it is smooth, but not so highly surfaced as that previously employed, and rather paler in colour, the difference is sufficient perhaps to form a minor variety. The 20 reis is in *emerald-green*, the 40 reis in *orange*, and the 60 reis in *very deep brown*.

Colombia.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles a new 50 c. stamp of the design shown in the annexed illustration.



Adhesive.

50 c., blue on *lilac*; perf. 13½.

Antioquia.—The 102nd birthday of General Cordova, born in 1797, is being celebrated in this province in the usual manner. We give below a long list of adhesives of various kinds, together with illustrations, which render further

description unnecessary; we have only to add that all are lithographed and perf. 11½. The numbers given opposite each item are those which, according to *Le T.-P.*, have been printed; this is therefore a temporary issue only, and the double set of 1896 continues in use at the same time. *O fortunati nimium, O fortunate people of Antioquia, si sua bona norint*, if they know what to do with three sets of stamps at a time.



<i>Adhesives.</i>	½ c., deep blue	30,000
	1 c., dull "	30,000
	2 c., deep brown	25,000
	3 c., vermillion	25,000
	4 c., brown	20,000
	5 c., green	140,000
	10 c., vermillion	80,000
	20 c., deep violet	20,000
	50 c., olive	10,000
	1 p., greenish grey (2 varieties)	4,000
	2 p., bronze-green	2,000
	For Registered Letters. 2½ c., light blue	20,000



For Too Late Letters. 2½ c., greenish blue 20,000
 For Insured Letters. 10 c., mauve on lilac 20,000
 Variety, imperf., horizontally.
 10 c., mauve on lilac.

Boyaca.—We give an illustration of the stamp to which we alluded in September. *Le T.-P.* states that it was certainly issued officially, but that it is to be withdrawn, as the portrait, which represents the Governor of Boyaca, Mendoza Perez, was not sanctioned by the Government (of Colombia?).

Adhesive. 5 c., blue-green; perf. 13½.



Santander.—We give an illustration of the new 1 c. stamp chronicled last month.

Denmark.—The current 3 öre, 5 öre, and 5+5 öre cards are now printed on bluish white, instead of on quite white, and the letter cards with the formula of 1890 are on pale grey.

Post Cards. 3 öre, grey on bluish white.
 5 " green "
 5+5 " " "
 Letter Cards 4 " blue on pale grey.
 8 " rose "

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



Ecuador.—We have received four values of the new issue, with the frame of each in orange, and surcharged "OFICIAL," in wide capitals, diagonally, in black.

Official Stamps. 2 c., black and orange.
 10 c. " "
 20 c. " "
 50 c. " "

There should be no further occasion for provisionals at present, but we are shown the 10 c. of 1881, surcharged with the word "OFICIAL," in tall block capitals, like those shown in Type 05 in the Catalogue, in black.

Our illustrations show the types of the three values noted in our last number, also one of the new official stamps.



Egypt.—We have received the new 4 mil. card; it is identical with the 5 mil. except in value.

Post Card. 4 mil., carmine on buff.

France.—We have only recently met with the small 5 c. envelope, in laid paper and in a new form. The loose flap is pointed at the end, and has the edges slightly concave; the lower flap has a wide hollow at the top, the edge of which is not gummed down, so that the end of the upper flap may be slipped into the slit thus left. On the lower flap of the copy before us are the figures "827," indicating that it was printed in the 27th week of 1898.

Envelope. 5 c., green on white laid; 108×71 mm.

We have examined part of a sheet of 5 c. stamps with figure "9" in the margin, and find that out of 150 stamps, in six panes of 25, the top and centre pairs of panes are all Type b, and the bottom panes are Type a; but the figure "5" is quite different in shape from that originally employed, the lower part being bigger and rounder.

M. Forbin assures *Le T.-P.* that he possesses the 50 c. and 1 fr. adhesives surcharged "Chine" in red, instead of in black.

The Pneumatic Post envelope is also dated on the lower flap. Our copy has "919," but we find no other change in the formula. The 50 c. Letter Card, however, has the instructions on the back considerably modified; they are now in two paragraphs, one in one line and the other in four, and we gather that it is no longer forbidden to enclose a sheet of paper, or anything equally flexible, in one of these Letter Cards. Our copy of this is dated "917," and the paper is a much deeper blue than before.

Pneumatic Post of Paris.

Envelope. 50 c., rose on azure; 144×85 mm.; dated.
 Letter Card. 50 c., black on deep blue; new instruction.

French Colonies.—The 5 c. envelopes in the new form are being supplied to the Colonies also; we have them for French Guiana, Madagascar and Dependencies, and the Oceanic Settlements.

Guatemala.—We have received what we presume is the provisional stamp to which we alluded last month; the surcharge is in two lines, "Un 1 Centavo—1899," in red, on the 5 c. stamp of 1888.



Adhesive. 1 c. on 5 c., purple.

A correspondent in Guatemala warns us against accepting too readily some of the inverted surcharges that have been chronicled recently. His idea is that these varieties are being made by some person at the "Imprenta Nacional," who has employed the actual type used for the genuine surcharges, but is producing these inverted ones for his own profit. He states that the 6 c. inverted on the 200 c. was a genuine error, made when that surcharged stamp first appeared, but secured by speculators at the post office, and he points out that others, which have only come to light some time after the issue of the normal varieties, are all struck upon low values (some of which have their value raised by the surcharge), of which the printer could afford to buy supplies for the purpose of overprinting them. Let us be contented with impressions the right way up.

Japan.—We have received some more values in the current design; the 5 sen is of the type of the other low values, the 8, 15, and 20 sen in the type of the 10 sen, and the 25 and 50 sen are more ornate, and have the value in colour on white in the lower corners. All are perf. 12.

- Adhesives.* 5 sen, orange-yellow.
8 " olive-green.
15 " mauve.
20 " orange-red.
25 " pale green.
50 " brown.

Mexico.—The *A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the current 5 c. adhesive, perf. 6, and also perf. 6 x 12 and 12 x 6; the same journal describes a 2 c. card, of the locally printed type, for the United States and Canada, and a 3 c. of the same type for the Postal Union. Both are of white card, 139 x 89 mm.

- Adhesive.*
5 c., ultramarine; perf. 6, 6 x 12, and 12 x 6.
Post Cards.
2 c., rose, formula in black; " PARA LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Y CANADA."
3 c., brown, formula in green; " UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL."

There was to be a great eruption here, on Nov. 1st, of adhesives and stationery of all sorts, in new designs, all of which we shall hope to describe in our Christmas Number.

At the last moment we have received two of the new stamps; both have the Mexican Arms (Condor, &c.) in the centre, with the frame and other details differing in each value.

- Adhesives.* 1 c., dark green; perf. 14.
5 c., dark blue

Nicaragua.—A correspondent tells us that they are still very hard up for stamps at Bluefields; he has the 10 c. of 1898 cut in half and used for 5 c., also the 20 c. Unpaid letter stamp used for prepayment, but we fear that it will be impossible to distinguish the latter from copies employed for the collection of postage due.

Persia.—We have received a complete new set of adhesives, in the same types as that of last year, but the lower values are printed on bluish grey paper, and the higher are in new colours. Perf. 12½.

- Adhesives.* Bluish grey paper.
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 ch., grey. | 8 ch., orange. |
| 2 " brown. | 10 " ultramarine. |
| 3 " mauve. | 12 " carmine. |
| 4 " vermillion. | 16 " green. |
| 5 " yellow. | |
- White paper.
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 kr., carmine-red. | 5 kr., dull brown. |
| 2 " deep green. | 10 " deep blue. |
| 3 " dull lilac. | 50 " reddish brown. |
| 4 " orange-red. | |

The *I. B. J.* states that the 1 kran envelope and the second half of the 5 chahi card were surcharged with design *a*, as shown in our June number.

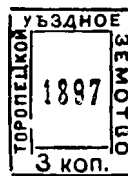
- Envelope.* 1 kran, violet; violet surcharge.
Post Card. 5 chahi, rose on cream; violet surcharge.

Portugal.—The Volunteer Rifle Association of Portugal has been granted the privilege of sending its official correspondence, printed notices, &c., free by post, under certain conditions; and not content with this, has issued what we confess is a rather pretty label, to be attached, by gum, to the aforesaid correspondence, &c., and to be employed, we should suppose, incidentally, as a means of inducing philatelists to contribute to the support of the Association, or of those of its members who have access to the labels in question. Philatelists know their Portugal pretty well by this time, and we fear that we cannot recommend the "stamps" of the *Uniao dos Atiradores civis Portuguezes* to their notice.

Roumania.—We have received the new 5, 10, 15, and 25 bani stamps, and find that they are perf. about 13 or between that and 13½. Is there a 20 bani stamp also, or was that announcement an error on the part of the contemporary from which we copied it? The new 15 bani Letter Cards exist on two distinct shades of thin card, buff and amber.

Russia.—We do not appear to have chronicled the 1 kopec wrapper with the instruction in three lines above the stamp, as upon the 2 kopecs. For the benefit of those of our readers who still collect postal stationery we give the sizes of these wrappers: The lower value exists in one size only, 90 x 384 mm.; the higher is in two sizes, 135 x 380 mm. and 178 x 444 mm., and each of these two sizes is divided down the centre by a green line, at the right-hand side of which are the stamp and the instruction. The paper is thin buff. We have also the 4 + 4 kop. card, with the formula in colour.

- Wrapper.* 1 kop., orange on buff; with instruction.
Post Card. 4 + 4 " carmine " formula in colour.



Russian Locals.—*Toropets.*—Le *T.-P.* chronicles an envelope for this District, with stamp of the type of the accompanying illustration in the right upper corner, and an inscription in Russian at the lower left.

- Envelope.*
3 kop., lilac on grey; 146 x 78 mm.

Zenkov.—The same journal reports that a stamp of the annexed design has been issued here, replacing, we presume, the lithographed stamp issued last January. This is stated to be produced by the same process, but in two colours, the centre vermillion and the frame green.



- Adhesive.*
3 kop., vermillion and green; perf. 11½.

Salvador.—The *A. J. of Ph.* reports that the 3 c., 13 c., 26 c., and 100 c. of the official set for 1899 have appeared with the Wheel surcharge. What can these be intended for? Cycle Post? Or is it a delicate allusion to the fact that the contributions of philatelists make the wheels of the State machine run more easily?

Samoa.—The *Weekly Ph. Era* reports the current set of stamps surcharged "Provisional Govt.," after the fashion of the obsolete Hawaiian issues apparently. What the object of this may be, besides facilitating the *écoulement*

prior to the division of the group between Germany and the United States, we cannot say.

Adhesives.

½d., green; red surcharge.
1d., red-brown; blue "
2d., orange; red "
4d., blue "
5d., red; blue "
6d., lake "
1s., rose "
2s. 6d., violet; red "

Siam.—A correspondent at Bangkok tells us that two new stamps, 2 atts, *green*, and 4 atts, *red*, were issued in some of the provinces of Siam in the early part of September last; he describes them as bearing a profile to the right, and being on unwatermarked paper. Curiously enough, these were not known at the post office in the capital in October.

South African Republic.—Mr. Telfer informs us that he has a copy of the 1d. on 6d., No. 227 in the Catalogue, with a distinct double impression of the surcharge.

Spain.—*The A. J. of Ph.* copies a rumour from a French journal, to the effect that the 2 reales, *blue*, of 1851, has been found attached to a 6 reales stamp of that issue. This, if true, would settle the controversy as to the status of this variety, by proving it to be an error in the sheet of the higher value.

Sweden.—We find that the little 2 öre envelope exists in two very distinct shades; the earlier is *orange*, the second is a much deeper colour, which we should term *orange-red*, and the envelope is of thicker paper, coarser in texture and almost *white*.

Envelope. 2 öre, orange-red on white laid.

Switzerland.—*Le T.-P.* states that the 25 c. having been issued in *blue*, the 50 c. has now appeared in *green*.

Adhesive. 50 c., green.

United States.—*Cuba.*—We give an illustration showing the design of the stamps upon the new envelopes which we chronicled last month. *Le T.-P.* states that there is a 2 c. Wrapper of this type, as well as a 1 c., and that the U.S. post card with head of Jefferson is the one that was supplied to Cuba.



Wrapper. 2 c., red on manilla.

Porto Rico.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles two envelopes of the 1895 issue of the United States, with "PORTO RICO" printed below the stamp, in *black*. Of course, anyone would do this for themselves, but it is officially stated that these envelopes were some that had been returned to the P. O. Department of Porto Rico, and were surcharged locally, also that the post cards, about which there was some question, had been purchased from the Postmaster at Washington, and likewise surcharged locally. There seems to have been no great necessity for wasting ink over any of these things.

Envelopes. 2 c., green on white; black surcharge.
5 c., blue " " "

Uruguay.—Mr. Telfer tells us that he has the Commemorative stamps of 1897, with the "PROVISORIO" surcharge in *red*, further surcharged "OFICIAL" in *black*. It is only too likely that both these and Nos. 467 to 469 in the Catalogue exist.

Official Stamps. 1 c., claret (No. 230).
5 c., pale blue (No. 231).
10 c., lake (No. 232).

Venezuela.—*The A. J. of Ph.* states that owing to exhaustion of some of the values of the Official Stamps other values had to be disfigured in the usual manner. The surcharge consists of the date "1899" at the top of the stamp, and "CMS." between figures at bottom; it was struck in two different colours, and *tête-bêche* varieties have been found. It is unnecessary to add that there seems to be reason to believe that the greater part of the issue has been secured by Government officials!

Official Stamps.

5 c., in <i>carmine</i> , on 50 c., black and yellow.
25 c. " " 1 b. " mauve.
25 c. " " 1 b. " <i>tête-bêche</i> .
5 c., in <i>violet</i> , on 50 c. " yellow.
5 c. " 50 c. " <i>tête-bêche</i> .
25 c. " 1 b. " mauve.

THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 70.)

BHOR.

THE capital, Bhor, of the State of the same name, lies about ninety miles to the south-east of Bombay, and the State itself appears to extend to considerably nearer that city; its area is nearly 1500 square miles, and its population about 150,000.

There appears to be a certain amount of doubt as to the nature of some of the stamps that are believed to have been issued by the State of Bhor, but I believe that only the ½ anna, oval, and 1 anna, oblong, stamps, printed in various red tints, were ever issued as postage stamps. Mr. Stewart-Wilson informs me that there have been no State Post Offices since about 1895, so that we have the satisfaction of knowing that the actual postal issues have come to an end, though the stamps are said to be still supplied!

They were first chronicled by Mr. J. J. Casey, in the *Stamp Journal* for May, 1879, when these ½ anna and 1 anna labels were described. Bhor was there said to be "in the district of Punt Sacheo, in the province of the Deccan."

The Philatelic Record for November, 1880, notes four more stamps, on the authority of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., who wrote:—"There are some new Bhor stamps—

Value (?); square, black on yellow.
" " " green.
" " " rose.
" " " lilac.

"We have not seen them, and our correspondent doubts whether they are postals."

In February, 1881, *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicled these as postage stamps, on the authority of M. Roussin, giving the values as 1 rupee, 8, 4, and 2 annas, in the order of the colours given above. It was added that the paper was coloured laid.

I am unable to discover that from that date to the present time anything has been published which proves that any of the above are postage stamps, or that proves any of them not to be postage stamps. I have seen obliterated copies of the ½ anna and 1 anna stamps, but the obliterations are not such as to show with any certainty whether the specimens had been used postally or fiscally, and such specimens are sufficiently scarce to indicate that the stamps were not very much used for any purpose. Unused copies of these two

values were at one time quite easily obtainable. I am not sure whether such is still the case or not. I believe that the native post offices of Bhor have ceased to exist since 1895, so that any stamps issued for use by them are now obsolete. The other values I have never taken any interest in, as I never believed them to be Postage stamps, but I describe them all, in the hope that some of my readers may be able to supply information as to their nature and character.

1879 (?).

The designs of the two stamps which, as I stated above, were first chronicled in this year, are more or less inaccurately shown in the following illustrations :—



½ anna.



1 anna.

The impressions are so imperfect that it is practically impossible to produce a complete copy from any one of them, and it is only by comparing several of them together that all the characters can be read. Those in the upper row are the same in both values, and read thus: *sta. p. s.*, the stops being indicated by dots in the oval stamp and by circles in the oblong. The second line commences with *Ki*, in both, again followed by a dot or a circle. All the published descriptions agree in completing this inscription as—*stamp, pant (or punt), sachiev, Kimat*, and the correct interpretation appears to be that *Pant Sachiev (or Sacheo)* is the name of a District or State, the Chief of which has the title of *Jagirdar of Bhor and Pant Sachiev*, the two being united like the State of *Jammu and Kashmir*. The word *Kimat* means *price*. The value upon the oval stamp is stated by one authority to be expressed as *half* (= ½ anna), and by another as *pies 6*. I believe both are correct, the characters immediately following *Ki* being apparently *adha* (= half), in Devanagari, like the preceding inscription, while those to the right and partly below these are probably *p (or pa) 6*, in *Mahratti or Telinga*, the letter characters being one of the forms in which the value is given on the *Hyderabad stamps*. On the oblong stamp *Ki* is followed by *yak* (= one, *i.e.* one anna), and the characters in the third line no doubt likewise mean one anna. Thus the entire inscription may be said to be: Stamp of *Pant Sachiev*, value half (anna), *pies 6* or one (anna), 1 a.

The impression is in water-colour of some kind, and is as a rule very blotchy and uneven, as if the ink was too liquid. It varies in tint, and no doubt both values may be found in all the different hues. The extremes in my own collection are of the 1 anna value, which I possess in a kind of dirty pink and in a bright red, as well as in some intermediate tints.

The paper is a coarse material, of native manufacture, with *laid* lines, distinct but crooked, it being evidently made upon some irregularly woven cloth. It is yellowish or creamy in colour, with a shiny surface. The stamps are imperforate.

½ anna, dull red, dull pink, rosy red, bright red.

1 " " " " " "

1880 (?).

Stamps of the values of 2, 4, and 8 annas and 1 rupee were chronicled in 1880, and, although I have little doubt

that they are not Postage stamps, I will so far give them the benefit of the doubt as to briefly describe them. The design is shown roughly in the accompanying illustration, and the inscription (all, I believe, in Devanagari) is very similar to that upon the lower values, but the word *Stamp* is replaced by *Srinant*, given as *Sri* in the characters at the top, while the second line, I am told, reads *Pant Sacheva* and the third *Kimat*, in full in each case, and at the foot is the value in words.



Various interpretations of the word *Srinant* have been given, but I am inclined to believe that in this particular case it indicates that the stamps are *Revenue* and not *Postage* stamps. The contraction *sri* occurs upon some of the stamps of *Bikanir*, which are acknowledged to be *fiscals*, where the English inscription reads "STAMPRAJ-SRIBIKANIR," meaning presumably *State Revenue Stamp of Bikanir*.

The impression is in *black*, the inscriptions as before showing upon a solid ground, upon coloured *laid* paper. Imperforate.

- 2 annas, black on lilac.
- 4 " " rose.
- 8 " " green.
- 1 rupee " yellow.

BIKANIR.

This is a *Rajputana State* of considerable size, but comparatively thinly populated, a considerable portion of it being desert. Its area is 23,173 square miles, with a population in 1891 of 831,955. The capital, *Bikanir*, is situated about 28° N. lat. and 73° 30' E. long. The ruler is a *Maharaja*, with a salute of 17 guns.

I allude to the stamps of this State principally because *M. Moens* catalogues two values, ½ and ¼ anna, as having been issued as *Postage stamps* in 1880, whilst he places the higher values, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 12 annas and 1 rupee, in the list of *fiscals*.

According to an article in *Le Timbre Fiscal* for January, 1881, there seems to be no doubt that the six stamps last



½ anna.



¼ anna.



1 anna.

named are *Revenue stamps*; this is confirmed by a note in *The Philatelic Record* for February, 1883, in which the Editor says :—" We have received a letter from the Post-master of *Bikanir*, enclosing specimens of stamps varying in value from 1 anna to 1 rupee. They are *fiscals*, not

postage stamps. The worthy postmaster naively wonders what we can possibly want with Bikanir stamps." It is fair, I think, to assume that at that date, 1883, there were no local postage stamps in use at Bikanir.

Later numbers of *Le Timbre Fiscal* chronicled various additional values and varieties, and a list given in July, 1884, included the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps which have since been catalogued as postals, but I have never seen any reason given for transferring them from the one list to the other. These two low values resemble, as far as inscriptions go, the 1 anna stamp previously known, having, I believe, nothing but the value, in what is supposed to be English at the top, Devanagari in the second line, and Persi-Arabic in the third, as shown in the illustrations given on page 105. The higher values, some of which exist in two distinct designs, all have additional inscriptions in one or both of the forms of Indian characters, and one series is also inscribed "STAMPRAJSRIBIKANIR" in English letters.

It was not until 1892 that, as far as I can ascertain, a definite statement as to any of the Bikanir stamps being postals was published, though M. Moens had catalogued the two low values as such in 1884, and M. Roussin seems always to have maintained that there were $\frac{1}{4}$ a., $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and 1 a. postage stamps. But in May, 1892, I was shown a $\frac{1}{4}$ anna stamp of a different design,* having the name *Bikanir* in Devanagari at the top, followed by the value in three different forms, each in a separate line. This, I was told, was stated by an official at the Maharajah's court to have been used as a postage stamp some ten years previously. In the following August *Le Timbre-Poste* gave illustrations of this stamp and of a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna of the same design, together with two 1 anna stamps, the old one with value only inscribed upon it and another with the name, accompanied by the characters reading *sri*, which we find upon the supposed fiscals of Bhor. I reproduce those illustrations



$\frac{1}{4}$ anna.



$\frac{1}{4}$ anna.



1 anna.

here, but it is well to remember that it was only a little less than ten years previous to 1892 that the Postmaster of Bikanir supplied certain fiscal stamps to the Editor of *The Philatelic Record*, and apparently had no local postage stamps in use.

Finally, in *The Philatelic Journal of India* for September, 1897, Mr. Stewart-Wilson states, on the authority of the British Resident at Bikanir:—"The first two stamps illustrated in the Scott Company's Catalogue † are essays pre-

* I find this had been chronicled in *Le Timbre Fiscal* for May, 1889.

† The illustrations are those which I have used in this article, in the same order as that in which I have placed them; the first triplet being described as an issue of 1880 and the second as one of 1884.

pared some seventeen years ago for the then Maharajah, Sirdar Singh, who intended to introduce a postal system. This project, however, was not carried out, and the stamps were never issued at all. The other four stamps appear to be merely fiscals."

This should be sufficient to settle the question, but, as philatelists know only too well, official information as to stamps which may or may not have been prepared or issued seventeen years previously is not invariably to be relied upon; and I have therefore endeavoured to give the history of these stamps as related in the magazines, although I have no belief that any of them were ever issued or used for postal purposes.

I have only to add that the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna of the first set is catalogued in *black* and all the others in *red*. I have only seen the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna of the second type, and the copy I saw was *black*, in which colour it was chronicled in 1889.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(From *Philatelic Facts and Fallacies*.)

THE publishers of *Philatelic Facts and Fallacies* have come into possession of extracts from correspondence of the Postmaster-General of the Hawaiian Islands, together with references to newspaper mention and advertisements, which constitute an interesting group of historical facts regarding the postal administration of the late island kingdom recently added to the territory of the United States. Believing that our readers would be interested in the matter, we shall publish it entire in this and succeeding numbers. The extracts and notes cover a period from about 1850 to 1880, or thirty years.

The Postmasters of Honolulu, who have served the public during the time mentioned, are as follows:—H. M. Whitney, 1851 to June, 1856; Joseph Jackson, July, 1856, to August 14th, 1859; Alvah K. Clark, acting from August 14th to 31st, 1859; Alvah K. Clark, Postmaster-General, September 1st, 1859, to February, 1863; David Kalakau, February, 1863, to March 31st, 1865; A. P. Brickwood, March 31st, 1865, to 1880.

The list of Hawaiian Postmasters is unique in one particular, in that it contains the name of one individual who afterwards became king and "his Majesty," as was the case with David Kalakau.

During this period the San Francisco mail agents for Hawaii were as follows:—G. B. Post and Co., 1850 to 1856; Morgan, Hathaway, and Co., 1856 to 1858; Morgan, Stone, and Co., 1858 to 1860; D. C. Waterman and Co., 1860; McRuer and Merrill, 1860 to 1865; Aldrich, Merrill, and Co. and J. C. Merrill and Co., 1865 to 1868; H. W. Severance, Hawaiian Consul-General 1868 to commencement of the Postal Union Treaty with Hawaii.

The first letter from which we extract is one written by Postmaster Jackson to C. S. Barstow, Postmaster at Lahaina, Island of Maui, bearing date of July 3rd, 1858, in which he says: "We keep in our books a United States Stamp Account." While this shows that unused United States stamps were sold on the Hawaiian Islands for the accommodation of the public, the next letter goes much farther in demonstrating how the interests of the individual were carefully considered.

Under date of June 11th, 1859, Postmaster Jackson writes from Honolulu to Rev. S. E. Bishop, Lahaina, Island of Maui, as follows:—"Yesterday a number of letters came from Lahaina, directed in your handwriting to various places in the United States, that were insufficiently stamped. The rule in such cases is that such letters shall go as unpaid, but recognising your writing, I have written the Postmaster at Lahaina to charge you with the deficiency, viz., 2 cents on each. The postage to the Atlantic States is 17 cents upon single letters, thus requiring a 12 cent U.S. stamp and a 5 cent Hawaiian."

Four days later, on June 15th, 1859, the Postmaster again wrote Rev. S. C. Bishop at Lahaina, in further explanation of the postal conditions then prevailing on the islands, as follows:—"You are evidently not aware that when any of the United States postage is collected here we are obliged to collect the whole, which includes ship's postage. When only Hawaiian postage is paid the letters are forwarded as unpaid, and the 12 cents are collected in the United States. We, that is, this office, are charged with the sea-postage on all letters forwarded as paid having only 10 cent stamps upon them."

We come now to several letters which are uniform in one respect, in that they refer to sheets containing twenty-five stamps each. As the stamps in question are the 1 cent and 2 cent numerals of 1859, the gatherer of these notes was inclined to believe that these very letters proved all the recently reconstructed plates of ardent philatelists a flat failure. Such plates, as is well known, are believed to consist of ten stamps each. We cannot share his opinion. On the contrary we believe that these plates of ten were printed five times on a sheet, and that the sheets were then cut in half, so that each half contained twenty-five stamps, or two and one-half plates. About a year ago we picked up a horizontal strip of four 5 cent numerals, and found that this strip contained the fourth pair of the plate twice. The strip now rests in Henry J. Crocker's splendid collection of Hawaiians, and to a certain extent proves our assertion.

On July 5th, 1859, Postmaster Jackson wrote Rev. E. Bond, who was Postmaster at Kohala:—"The postage law will not be enforced before August 1st, at the time all the other new laws go into effect. I send you a small supply of stamps, 20 sheets of 25 each, to commence with, and you will please see that no letter is mailed without it bears one of them. The interisland postage law does not affect foreign mail matter, the postage on the same remaining as heretofore. The 'one cent' paper stamps are not yet ready for distribution, and will not be much used."

On the same date Postmaster Jackson addressed George Macy, Postmaster at Kawaihae, Island of Hawaii, in which he said:—"I send you in a tin case, which you will please return when you need a further supply, 20 sheets of stamps of 25 each. I should send more, but that our supply is limited at present."

Again on the same day he wrote to A. Harris and Co., who had charge of the Post Office at Laupahoehoe, Island of Hawaii:—"I send you 20 sheets of stamps of 25 each to begin with."

To Benjamin Pitman, Postmaster at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Mr. Jackson wrote three days later, on July 8th, 1859:—"I send you to-day per *Liholiho* a number of interisland postage stamps, viz., 20 sheets of 25 each, to be used after August 1st on all interisland letters, and from that date you will please decline receiving any letters for the mail that are unpaid. I will furnish the other Postmasters on your island, presuming the list as published in the *Advertiser* is correct. Your mail carriers should be

instructed that after August 1st they will not be permitted to carry unstamped letters outside of the mail, and also captains of coasters."

R. Robinson was Postmaster at Hamakua, Hawaii, and to him Postmaster Jackson wrote July 8th, 1859:—"I forward you by this mail 20 sheets of stamps of 25 each." On the same date he forwarded a supply of stamps and wrote a letter to W. C. Shipman, who was Postmaster at Kua, Hawaii, in which he said:—"I send you to-day per *Liholiho* 20 sheets of interisland postage stamps, 25 each, to be used on and after August 1st. No letter after that date should be forwarded without one of these stamps affixed, and the mail carriers will be forbidden to carry unstamped letters outside of the mail bags."

To Rev. L. Lyons, Postmaster at Waimea, Kohala, Hawaii, Mr. Jackson wrote July 9th, 1859:—"I send you to-day 20 sheets of interisland postage stamps of 25 each, to be used on and after August 1st." A letter of exactly the same language was written the same day to J. H. Morrison, Postmaster at Makawao, Maui.

July 14th, 1859, Postmaster Jackson wrote more at length to Rev. B. W. Parker, Postmaster at Kaneohe, Oahu, in which he said:—"I forward to you by the mail carrier this week 10 sheets of interisland postage stamps (25 to the sheet), charging the same to your account. The new postage law takes effect on and after August 1st, when it will become necessary for all letters to be stamped in order to be forwarded, and the mail carrier will be forbidden carrying unstamped letters outside of the mail."

The Postmaster of Lahaina, Maui, C. S. Bartow, asked Postmaster Jackson for information about the new postal law to go into effect August 1st, and under date of July 12th, 1859, he replied:—"In answer to your inquiry as to whether the new postage law makes any provision for inland postage, I state that it does; the term interisland postage being used in contradistinction to foreign postage, and it is meant to embrace all letters conveyed over any mail route within the kingdom."

July 14th, 1859, Mr. Jackson wrote to S. N. Emerson, Postmaster at Waialua, Oahu:—"I forward to you by mail carrier 10 sheets of interisland postage stamps (25 to the sheet), charging same to your account." On the same day he wrote to the Postmaster at Lahaina, Maui:—"I forward to you this day per schooner *Moi* 100 sheets of interisland postage stamps (25 to the sheet), which you will have the kindness to distribute among the various Postmasters on Maui, according to the size of the district in which they severally reside." He also wrote to Rev. A. Wilcox, Postmaster at Hanalei, Kauai, and to H. A. Widemann, Postmaster at Nawiliwili, Kauai, on July 15th, 1859, and to both of whom he said:—"I forward you per *Excel* this day 20 sheets of interisland postage stamps of 25 each, to be used on and after August 1st."

The words "Interisland" on early stamps of Hawaii might convey the impression that postage was only charged on letters passing from one island to another, while communications on the same island were delivered free; but this was not the case, as shown by a letter under date of July 18th, 1859, from Postmaster Jackson, addressed to B. Pitman, Postmaster at Hilo, Hawaii, in which he says:—"All letters conveyed over any mail route in the kingdom are subject to postage, and must be prepaid."

"We shall not have any United States stamps until after the arrival of another mail, when the Lahaina Office will receive a supply, and it would be better for you to receive them from there, as we do not keep any accounts with persons outside of that office." Thus wrote Postmaster Jackson to Rev. W. O. Baldwin, at Hana, Maui, July 19th,

1859. Ten days later (July 29th) we find a letter addressed to the Postmaster at Hilo, in which he says:—"Your favours of the 20th and 22nd instant were duly received with the stamp case, which I return with 50 sheets of 2 cent stamps of 25 to each sheet; also 10 sheets of 1 cent ditto."

The next letter is in regard to cancelling the stamps on letters, and is addressed to C. S. Bartow, Postmaster at Lahaina, to whom Mr. Jackson wrote August 3rd, 1859, as follows:—"In regard to crossing the stamps on letters from your office, it is quite proper that you should have done so, otherwise we should have been obliged to before distributing the mail."

Again on August 9th Mr. Jackson wrote Mr. Bartow:—"Below is his Majesty's private mark, and all correspondence bearing this in one corner of the envelope should be forwarded postage free." In a postscript to this same communication he says:—"I send you to-day 100 sheets of the 2 cent and 20 of the 1 cent, amounting to fifty-five dollars." These sheets consisted of 25 stamps each, as may be demonstrated.

The question of the postal rate to the United States elicited the following letter to C. Bailey, Island of Maui, from Alvah K. Clark, Postmaster-General, under date of September 8th, 1859:—"In reply to your query whether a Hawaiian 2 cent stamp is necessary on letters mailed to the United States, I would reply that 17 cents pays the postage on letters weighing less than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. from any part of these islands, and 7 cents pays the postage on single letters from the United States to any part of the islands. On letters from the islands 5 cents is Hawaiian postage and 12 cents is U.S. postage. On letters received 5 cents is Hawaiian postage and 2 cents is ship's postage from San Francisco. This 2 cent ship's postage is collected at either end of the route when letters are forwarded from here, but always at this end of the route when letters are received from the United States."

The frequency of pen-cancelled stamps of the old numeral issues, and the rarity of those with any other cancellation, may be explained by the contents of a letter addressed by Postmaster-General Clark to Rev. L. Lyons, Postmaster at Waimea, Hawaii, under date of September 16th, 1859, which is as follows:—"In reply to your inquiries, I would say that you can receive postage on letters in money, and forward the letters down to us to be charged to your account on our books, excepting interisland postage of 2 cents per half ounce; the latter postage must be paid by a stamp placed on the letter. As we have no seals to forward to different Postmasters, you will be under the necessity of crossing the Hawaiian stamp on letters sent by you through the mail with ink. I herewith enclose the stamps you order, and would say 5 cents will pay the postage to California on single letters."

Mr. Clark also wrote to Postmaster Bartow, at Lahaina, Maui, on September 7th, 1859:—"In regard to a cancelling stamp, we have no spare ones, and shall have to order from San Francisco before we can get any."

Again on September 27th, 1859, a letter was addressed to Postmaster Bartow, at Lahaina, in which Mr. Clark said:—"I notice some letters from your office with U. S. stamps on them, which are crossed with a pen. They should not be obliterated, as if sent to a U.S. office they will be considered of no value, and our office charged with the postage. The Hawaiian stamps can be crossed when forwarded from your office."

Apparently Postmaster-General Clark had not any too much confidence in the future of Rowland Hill's great invention, for even in 1860 he was not sure the use of postage stamps would be continued, at least on the Hawaiian

Islands. January 17th, 1860, he wrote a letter to Postmaster Bartow, at Lahaina, which confirms that opinion, in which he says:—"I have not ordered an obliterating stamp for Lahaina, as I am unwilling on uncertainties to incur any expense that may be useless. It is a question whether the coming legislature will continue the post-law. If it is abolished, stamps of any kind will be of no use. If they continue the law, I will procure a stamp for Lahaina at once."

On May 14th, 1860, the Postmaster (Bartow) at Lahaina was written to by Postmaster-General Clark, regarding postal rates. He says:—"The postage on letters sent overland to all places west of Cincinnati is 10 cents, of which 3 cents is the United States domestic rate, 2 cents the ship's postage, and 5 cents the Hawaiian rate. One cent Hawaiian stamps are intended only for mailing papers between the islands. If used on papers for the United States three are necessary, as postage on papers in the United States must be prepaid, or they will not be forwarded. I enclose five dollars of 1 cent Hawaiian stamps."

Under date of November 24th, 1860, Postmaster-General Clark addressed a letter to John S. March, Boston, Mass., of the following purport:—"I am informed by Mr. H. M. Whitney that you had engraved a plate on which the 5 cent stamps now in use by the Hawaiian Government were printed (one of which I enclose). My predecessor, Mr. Joseph Jackson, ordered a quantity of these stamps struck off and sent out, but of whom no one here knows. I am unable to learn in whose possession the plate now is. As you performed the commission of having the plate engraved, I would inquire whether you would be willing to procure for me a new supply of 5 cent Hawaiian stamps, also obtain a plate of 2 and 1 cent Hawaiian stamps. If you are willing to accept the commission, please let me know at your earliest convenience at what expense you could obtain ten thousand 5 cent stamps, forty thousand 2 cent stamps, and five thousand 1 cent stamps? The 2 and the 1 cent stamps should be in sheets of twenty-five, and the 5 cent stamp should be in sheets of twenty. Full information respecting the above and an early answer will much oblige."

The foregoing letter is quite interesting, as it touches upon the old stamp of 1853, the supply of which must by this time have become short. Only a very indistinct knowledge of the origin of these stamps seems to have prevailed on the islands even at that time. On the margin of these notes we find the following remarks written by the owner of them, which he probably made as a memorandum for further investigation:—"Whom did March get to engrave these stamps? How many stamps were printed? How many kinds of paper were used?" Some light, although very little, is thrown on this matter by the next letter, which seems to be referred to on this account reaching so far back. Nevertheless, even on this point the owner does not seem to have been quite clear, as he says on the margin, "What kind of stamps were these? Who is Richardson?"

The letter referred to is addressed to A. G. Richardson, Sacramento, Cal., bears date of April 17th, 1857, and is as follows:—"Your favour of March 19th was received, and I was extremely obliged to you for your kindness in attending to the matter of the stamps." To the same party he again writes on July 9th, 1857:—"Yours of June 9th and 17th and Mr. Skidmore's of the 18th were duly received, as were the P.O. stamps per express."

March 12th, 1861, a letter was addressed to J. S. March, Boston, by Postmaster-General Clark, which refers to a supply of the stamps of the 1853 design, printed in Boston, and we believe this was the last supply of these stamps sent to the islands. The stamps are on ordinary white or bluish

wove paper, Scott's No. 7. The other values referred to in the letter (2 c. and 1 c. stamps) we have seen as proofs a few years ago. The letter is as follows:—"Please obtain and forward by first opportunity one thousand (1000) sheets of 5 cents stamps. The others, viz, 2 cent and 1 cent, I have concluded not to order at present. The stamps should be put up in a tin case and forwarded *via* Panama, if by express to the care of McRuer and Merrill, San Francisco. On receipt of your bill for the above I will remit the amount."

A letter was addressed to the Postmaster at San Francisco by Postmaster-General Clark, dated at Honolulu, November 9th, 1861, as follows:—"Please procure and forward to this office, by first opportunity, a stamp with ink for obliterating postage stamps, such as are used in United States offices."

The next letter is especially interesting, containing as it does apparently all the information the Post Office Department was at that time able to give in answer to a question from high authorities in France. The expression "free letters" or "franked letters" seems to mean such correspondence as enjoyed exemption from postage by special law. The letter is addressed to Mons. C. N. Rondot, delegate of the Minister of Commerce and Public Works at the Superior Council of Commerce, Rue de Meslay 24, Paris, and is as follows:—

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favour of August 19th. I take pleasure in replying as far as in my power to the questions you propose relative to the postage of these islands. The first law establishing rates of postage in this kingdom was enacted in 1851, and stamps of the value required for half-ounce letters were printed immediately, viz., 5 cents (American money). They are now in use, as the law is still in force. This rate of postage is collected on all half-ounce letters received from or forwarded to foreign countries. Owing to the large number of American ships touching at these islands and forwarding letters another stamp was printed at the same time, embracing American postage (which was at that time 8 cents) with the Hawaiian postage, making the value of the stamp 13 cents. The American postage being subsequently raised these stamps became of no value, and have not since been used. In 1859 the postage laws were revised, and rates of postage imposed on all letters and printed matter transmitted within the kingdom. The rates established were 2 cents on half-ounce letters, and 1 cent on newspapers. Stamps of the above values were printed. In 1861, the early part of the present year, an attempt was made to improve the engraving of the 2 cent stamp, and accordingly a red stamp with a face on it was printed, the value remaining the same. This last is now in use. The above are the only stamps printed for use in this kingdom. No stamped envelopes are in use. I herewith enclose a sample of all kinds with dates. No record was kept of the letters circulating through the different offices of this kingdom until 1859. For the last three years the average number of letters has been 6000 per month. Free letters (or franked letters) not over 100 per month."

Under date of October 31st, 1852, Postmaster-General Clark wrote to T. H. Treadway, Postmaster at Lahaina, Maui, as follows:—"Yours of the 30th inst. is at hand. As regards the 12 cent U.S. stamps for remittances East, we cannot furnish them. We keep the U.S. stamps only to accommodate persons wishing to pay postage with them. As we get no commission and make nothing on the stamps we cannot afford to buy U.S. stamps, and run the risk of getting them safely here from the coast. With the burning of the *Polynesia* this office lost one hundred dollars worth of U.S. stamps, which were on board. Hereafter we shall not keep any U.S. stamps, and persons wishing to

pay the U.S. postage can do so in money or use the 13 cent stamps, which represent the full amount necessary."

In spite of this declaration United States stamps were purchased as usual by the Postmaster at San Francisco, the custom having been revived by the subsequent Postmaster-General David Kalakaua.

The next letter, directed by David Kalakaua, later king of the islands, to Alvah K. Clark, former Postmaster-General of the kingdom, deals with the first perforated stamp, the 2 cent vermilion of 1864. It establishes the thus far unknown fact that the beautiful issue of Nova Scotia, or more accurately the 10 cent vermilion stamp of that country, was used as a model for the Hawaiian stamps. This fact also shows the deep interest which Kalakaua took in the details of his department. The latter bears date of November 4th, 1863, was written from Honolulu to Mr. Clark at New York, and is as follows:—"This office being nearly out of 2 cent postage, I am desirous of procuring a fresh supply; and thinking from your long connection with the postal affairs of this kingdom that you would know just about what is wanted, I send you this order to have filled in New York, if it will not be too much trouble. The colour and design of the new stamp I should like to have as near as possible the enclosed Nova Scotia stamp, but in place of 'Nova Scotia' have the word and figures '2 Hawaii 2,' and underneath 'Elua Keneka,' in the same style of lettering as the sample. I forward also a likeness of his Majesty for the centre, which please have copied as correctly as possible; the one on the old stamp was not done well. If it will not be attended with much extra expense, I should like the sheets perforated, so as to avoid the inconvenience of separating them with shears. The number required will be 10,000 sheets of 25 on a sheet, which when finished have put up in a case, tightly soldered, and addressed to the Postmaster, Honolulu, care of McRuer & Merrill, San Francisco. I will send the cost of the above order with your commissions on the receipt of your bill. The die or plate I would like sent out with the stamps. As we are nearly out of the above stamps an early reply will oblige."

Some months elapsed before the correspondence of the Honolulu office assumed philatelic interest, but under date of March 11th, 1864, Postmaster-General Kalakaua wrote to Alvah K. Clark, in which he said:—"Your favour of January 21st and 23rd are at hand, and the arrangements you have made regarding the stamps are quite satisfactory, and I now await receipt of them with bill of items. In regard to the plate from which the stamps are taken, I should like it retained in the hands of the National Bank Note Co. for the present, subject to the order of the Postmaster-General."

June 24th of the same year Kalakaua wrote to A. D. Shepard, treasurer of the National Bank Note Co., New York—"I have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your favour of April 4th, and also the two cases of stamps mentioned therein. Though the likeness of his Majesty as given on the stamp is not good, yet in every other respect they proved quite satisfactory. You will please accept my thanks for the framed copy and portraits sent with them. The plate I should like retained in the hands of the company, subject to the order of the Postmaster-General here, as it will be convenient in case more impressions are required."

(To be continued.)

THE WEI-HAI-WEI—CHIFU COURIER POST.

ALTHOUGH a great number of stamps have been added during the last few years to the lists of the British Empire, few of them have as interesting a history as those of the Wei-hai-Wei—Chifu Courier Post.

When first Wei-hai-Wei was taken over by the British, the Hong Kong Post Office refused to make any provision for the delivery of mails direct to the place; all letters addressed to Wei-hai-Wei were consequently left at Chifu "until called for," and at Chifu the mails were often delayed a week or ten days before one of H.M.'s ships could call in for them and bring them on. This delay was naturally considered a hardship by the residents at Wei-hai-Wei, and as Chifu was only fifty-eight miles distant overland, some of the more enterprising among them determined to try to start a Courier Post Service in conjunction with the Chinese Post Office at Chifu.

This plan received the sanction of the Commissioner of Liu-kung-tao, who gave the promoters permission to issue a sufficient number of 2 c. and 5 c. stamps to cover the probable cost of the couriers. The 2 c. stamps were intended for ordinary letters, the 5 c. for parcels, bundles of papers, and bulky articles. Mr. Fergusson, of Messrs. Cornabe and Co., consented to act as Hon. Postmaster at Liu-kung-tao.

The next step was to obtain the co-operation of the Postmaster-General at Chifu, and in the beginning of December last year he telegraphed to say that he would provide two couriers a week, to be paid for by the Courier Post, and that the first courier would start next day. This necessitated an immediate issue of stamps, and as it was found impossible to get wood blocks cut at Wei-hai-Wei an "impromptu" issue was made about December 8th, 1898, by stamping Messrs. Cornabe and Co.'s "dollar chop" on some red "dark room" paper belonging to one of the officers, the values being written on the stamps afterwards. At the same time 4000 2 c. and 4000 5 c. stamps were ordered from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh at Shanghai.



1st Issue.



2nd Issue.

This temporary issue lasted for about one month, until the Shanghai stamps arrived on January 9th. Stamps were struck as required, and about 800 to 850 2 cents and 300 5 cents stamps were made in all. All the stamps of this issue were signed across the back by Mr. Fergusson, so as to prevent forgery.

The Courier Post lasted till the end of March, 1899, when the Chinese Government determined to start a Post Office at Wei-hai-Wei city, and took over the couriers.

The total numbers of stamps issued were—

1st Issue (provisional)	{ 2 c., from 800 to 850.
	{ 5 c., 300.
2nd Issue (Shanghai)	{ 2 c., 4000.
	{ 5 c., 4000.

When the Courier Post ceased some \$50 (Mexican dollars) worth of "Shanghai" 5 c. stamps remained over, and these were sold to a gentleman who wrote for them from Shanghai.

After all expenses of the couriers, &c., were paid, it was found that there was a profit of some \$110, and this was handed over to the Commissioner of Liu-kung-tao for the improvement of the place.

The main interest of this Courier Post is that it was unique, in running from British territory into Chinese territory without using stamps of both countries on the letters. For this reason it can hardly be classed as a "Local Post." The post was, moreover, run entirely for convenience, only so many stamps being issued as were considered necessary for the needs and expenses of the Courier Service. The fact of there being any "remainders" was due to the sudden intention of the Chinese Government to start a Post Office in Wei-hai-Wei city.

A British Post Office has lately been opened at Liu-kung-tao, so that the struggling Courier Post of a year ago has now been replaced by the Chinese Imperial Post Office at Wei-hai-Wei and its British rival in Liu-kung-tao.

Some forgeries of the 5 c., second issue, have been seen in Shanghai, printed in *olive-green*; all the originals are in *emerald-green*.

[NOTE.—The above interesting information on this curious issue of stamps has been kindly supplied to us by an army officer who was on the spot at the time when the stamps were in use, and it may therefore be depended upon as being authentic.—S. G., Ltd.]

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

BY GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 201, vol. ix.)

AUSTRIA.

(Continued.)



1 JUNE, 1867.

White wove paper, watermarked FRANCO MARKEN in the sheet. Perf. 9½, the 50 kr. perf. 12.

- 2 kr., yellow; XVI., II. (pair).
- 3 kr., green; XVII.
- 5 kr., rose; XIII.
- 10 kr., blue; XVIII.
- 15 kr., bistre-brown; XIX.
- 25 kr., slate-purple; XIX., II. (pair).
- 25 kr., pale grey; III.
- 50 kr., rosy brown; V.
- 50 kr., brown; V.
- 50 kr., dark brown; III.

Proofs. Imperforate and pen-cancelled.

- 25 kr., slate-purple on *greenish*; I.
- 50 kr., brown; I.

1872.

With different scroll ornaments on each side of the value.

Perf. 9½.

5 kr., rose-red; X.

1877.

Perf. 10½, 11.

2 kr., yellow; III., 5.

3 kr., green; IV., 5.

5 kr., rose-red; I., 7.

10 kr., blue; 9.

15 kr., brown; II.

Perf. 10½, 11 × 9½.

3 kr., green; I.

5 kr., rose-red; I.

10 kr., blue; 1.

Perf. 12.

3 kr., green; I., 1.

5 kr., rose-red; 1.

10 kr., blue; 1.

15 kr., brown; I.

Perf. 12 × 10½.

5 kr., rose-red; 1.

Perf. 13.

2 kr., yellow; III.

3 kr., green; III.

5 kr., rose-red; V.

10 kr., blue; V.

15 kr., brown; I.

Perf. 10½ × 13.

2 kr., yellow; 1.

5 kr., rose-red; 1.

10 kr., blue; 1.

Perf. 13 × 10½.

5 kr., rose-red; 1.



SEPTEMBER, 1883.

White wove paper. Inscription and figures in black.

Perf. 9½.

2 kr., brown; II.

3 kr., green; II.

5 kr., carmine; III.

10 kr., ultramarine; II.

20 kr., greenish grey; II.

50 kr., red-lilac; II.

Perf. 10½.

3 kr., green; VI. (block).

Fiscal stamp used postally.

5 kr., black and green; 1.

PROOFS.

See proofs of the 1867 issue.

No value indicated, copper-bronze; I.

2 kr. " " I.

3 kr. blue; I.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.



1 JANUARY, 1851.

(a) *Thin paper.*

(1 kr.), pale blue (var. 1); I.

(1 kr.), deep blue " III., 1.

(1 kr.), pale blue (var. 2); V.

(6 kr.), pale yellow; I., 2.

(30 kr.), rose; I., 3 (1 on part of original newspaper).

(b) *Thick paper.*

(1 kr.), pale blue (var. 1); III.

(1 kr.), deep blue " III.

(1 kr.), pale blue (var. 2); I.

(1 kr.), blue " IV.

(6 kr.), pale yellow; II.

(c) *Ribbed paper.*

(1 kr.), pale blue (var. 1); IV., 1.

21 MARCH, 1856.

Thick paper.

(6 kr.), vermilion (var. 2); I.

Reprints.

1865.

(1 kr.), bright blue; II.

(6 kr.) " yellow; II.

(30 kr.), rose; I.

(6 kr.), vermilion; II.

1871.

(1 kr.), deep ultramarine; II.

(6 kr.), yellow; I.

(30 kr.), rose; I.

(6 kr.), vermilion; II.

1884.

(1 kr.), dull blue; I.

(6 kr.), yellow; I.

(30 kr.), rose; I.

(6 kr.), vermilion; I.

Forgery.

(6 kr.), vermilion; 1.



1858-59.

(1 kr.), blue (1 Nov., 1858), Type 1; VIII.

(1 kr.), grey-lilac (1 March, 1859), Type 2; III.

(1 kr.), lilac " " VIII.

Reprints.

1865.

(1 kr.), blue, Type 2; I.

(1 kr.), lilac " I.

1871.

(1 kr.), blue, Type 1; III.

(1 kr.), lilac " I.

1884.

(1 kr.), blue, Type 2; I.

(1 kr.), lilac " I.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

1900
Catalogue.

THE sale of the 1899 Catalogues has been unprecedented—so much so that Part I. is sold out, this having taken place some months earlier than was anticipated, and necessitating the preparation of a new edition as quickly as possible.

The Annual Catalogues will consist of two parts only:—Part I., Great Britain and Colonies; and Part II., Foreign Countries. The other special Catalogues of "Locals" and "Entires" will only be reissued about once in three or four years as may be required.

The feature of the Catalogues of the *New Century* will be the use of an entirely new set of Illustrations throughout both volumes. These have been prepared by the Gilling-Walpole Engraving Co., Ltd., during the past few months, at a cost of about £400, and will take the place of the worn-out small-size illustrations, which have had hitherto to do temporary duty, but at the cost of much well-merited abuse.

In Part I. there will be some important alterations necessitated by the so-called "Remainders" of old Colonial stamps, that have been doled out with a generous hand for some time past. For further details I must refer my readers to the Catalogue itself.

It is hoped that Part I. will be ready early in January, and Part II. in March.

Prepaid orders for both parts can now be booked, each part same price as last year, viz., 2s. each, post-free 2s. 3d. each. Orders will be executed in rotation as received, and an early application will be necessary by those who desire early copies.

The greatest attention will be given to the question of the prices, and we fix these in the following manner:—For some months before we begin the Catalogue we put on a competent staff of philatelists to rearrange our stock and stock books of each country, in the order that it is intended to adopt in the forthcoming Catalogue; we then find out what varieties we are short of, and seek to buy them from the best sources at home and abroad, basing the new prices on the price at which we can buy, and not upon what we may consider the relative rarity. That is to say, we try to conduct our business upon commercial lines of a fair ratio of profit upon the turnover.

For instance, suppose we have a used stamp priced at 6d. in the current edition, and find a certain source whence we can buy these stamps at 7s. per 100, then in the new Catalogue we reduce this stamp to 2d. each. On the other hand, another stamp at 6d. cannot, perhaps, be bought under 5s. per doz., then we must raise our price to 8d. each singly, and so on.

Collectors should bear in mind the fact that we do not pretend that our Catalogue is a standard of prices—each merchant can ask what he likes for his goods—all we say is that *this Catalogue gives our price for each stamp at the time we go to press*, and that considering our enormous stock and our world-wide connection and facilities for obtaining stamps, we honestly believe that we can and do give the collector the best value for his money that he can possibly obtain.

Bargains may be found everywhere by those with special knowledge, as is only to be expected; but the bargain hunter must bear one thing in mind, and that is that in dealing with a well-known firm with a reputation to keep up and increase, he is only obtaining absolutely genuine specimens, which is, after all, the most important matter.

This was brought home to us very strongly a short time ago. A well-known and wealthy American client called on us, and stated that he had a number of rare stamps to dispose of in countries he was ceasing to collect. We carefully examined them, and were thunderstruck to find the number of forgeries that our friend had in his collection. Such things as Tuscany 60 cr. and 3 lire, Swiss Cantons, Turks Islands rare surcharges, all bad and worthless. We inquired where such things had been obtained, and found that Mr. —, who was a great traveller, was fond of frequenting the small shops and dealers of Paris, Vienna, Berlin, etc., and had picked up these things as "bargains." *Verb. sap.*

* * *

Changes in our Staff. We have to announce the retirement from our firm, on account of ill-health, of our Shop Manager, Mr. J. W. Jones, who informs us that he has suffered considerably the past twelve months through the sedentary nature of his employment. His position will be taken by Mr. Henry Hiscox, who has been in our employment for the past twelve years. Mr. Hiscox will have under him two new assistants, who will considerably strengthen our shop staff, and enable it to deal expeditiously with the increase in our business in that department. By courtesy, prompt and cheerful attention, we trust we may ensure the patronage both of collectors and dealers.

In our retail department we have also had to engage two more clerks, in order to cope with the increased demand we have for cheap stamps, packets, and sets.

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., but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose notices may appear.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Honorary President—Mr. W. B. AVERY.

President—Mr. W. T. WILSON.

Vice-Presidents—Mr. R. HOLLICK, Mr. W. PIMM.

Committee:

Mr. H. R. BEWLAY. Mr. T. W. PECK.

Mr. P. T. DEAKIN. Mr. C. A. STEPHENSON.

Mr. V. LUNDEBLAD. Mr. W. S. VAUGHTON.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. G. JOHNSON, B.A.
Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

PROGRAMME, 1899-1900:

Each meeting commences at 8 p.m.

Oct. 5—Annual Meeting.
Nov. 2—Display, "South Australia."
Dec. 7—Paper, "Mexico," with exhibit of Collection Mr. W. T. WILSON.
Jan. 4—Display, with Notes, "British North America" Mr. W. PIMM.
Feb. 1—Paper, "Egypt" Mr. G. JOHNSON.
Mar. 1—Display, "West Indies."
April 5—Paper Mr. R. HOLLICK
May 3—Display, "African Colonies."
All meetings will be held at 208, Birchfield Road.

NOVEMBER 2ND. Display—South Australia.

The following were unanimously elected members:—Dr. L. F. Houghton, Messrs. H. M. Hepworth, G. L. Edwards, J. W. Etherington, A. McDonald, J. W. Heath, H. Reeks, E. W. Smith-Delacour, W. E. Fowkes, and

F. H. Thompson. It was incidentally mentioned that forty-one members of the London Philatelic Society were members of the Birmingham Philatelic Society.

A vote of thanks was given to M. T. Lemaire for two bound copies of his catalogue. Then followed a very interesting display and discussion of the stamps of South Australia, illustrated by the collections of Messrs. W. T. Wilson, W. Pimm, and T. W. Peck.

THE BRISTOL AND CLIFTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE members of this Society held their first fortnightly meeting of this season on October 5th. The President (Mr. J. P. Lloyd) occupied the chair, and there was a very good attendance of members, and some visitors introduced by them. A new member having been duly elected, it was proposed by Mr. T. C. Cartwright (the Hon. Librarian), and carried unanimously, "That the best thanks of the Society be sent to Dr. Emilio Diena, of Rome, for his kind donation to the library of two volumes of his valuable works on *The Stamps of Modena and Romagna*. Mr. Dalton (the Hon. Secretary) gave a description and display of the stamps of South Australia, in which the numerous varieties of shades and perforations were illustrated and remarked on, showing the great amount of labour and patient research that Mr. Dalton had bestowed upon the subject. Almost every known variety was represented by one if not several specimens, and also some that are unchronicled. Of these, notably a vertical strip of two in which the vertical perforation of the upper stamp was different from that of the lower one on the right-hand side, the change taking place at about the division of the two. Another perforation freak was in a block of six, where the alternate horizontal perforations were different from each other. In order to exactly illustrate each of the six varieties of type in the "TEN PENCE" surcharge, and also as a means whereby to detect a forgery, Mr. Dalton has contrived a very sure and simple test in the form of a transparent film, on which is printed a facsimile of each type, which can be so placed as a gauge on the surcharge that the type thereof can be determined precisely. It was announced that the subject for the next meeting, on the 19th inst., would be "British Guiana."

A MEETING of this Society was held on October 19th. In the absence of the President, Mr. N. Glyde Heaven was requested to take the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. H. McPherson showed about a dozen sheets of the stamps of British Guiana, beginning with the issue of 1860; the various perforations and shades were well represented in each succeeding issue, and were examined with much interest by the members present, of whom there was a very good attendance, and also a visitor from one of the London clubs, introduced by Mr. Broderip, who showed a miscellaneous collection of stamps of Great Britain, many of which were very interesting, especially to specialists.

THE BRITISH-AFRICAN STAMP EXCHANGE SOCIETY.

Secretary—CHARLES J. ENDLE.

Address—KINGSBURGH COTTAGE, BOSCOMBE, HANTS.
(Members Exchange Protection Society, International Stamp Exchange, Lancashire Stamp Exchange, Cambrian Stamp Club, Columbian Philatelic Society, etc.)

THE object of this Society is to provide facilities whereby collectors of the stamps of the British colonies in Africa may obtain suitable exchange for their duplicates, etc.

There are two sections: Section A circulates stamps of the British African colonies only; Section B circulates stamps of all other countries.

Membership is open to *bona-fide* philatelists in all parts of the world.

Annual Subscription 2s., payable in advance on the 1st January. Members joining after the 1st May will pay to the end of the current year at the rate of 3d. per month.

CARDIFF PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE inaugural meeting of this Society was held at the Town Hall, Cardiff, on the 6th November, when the following officers were elected: President, Mr. Walter Scott; Vice-Presidents, Mr. E. W. Shackell, J.P., Alderman W. J. Trounce; Hon. Sec., Mr. W. A. Jutsum; Treasurer, Mr. G. N. Thorp; Librarian, Mrs. Groves.

Membership is restricted to residents of the county borough of Cardiff, or within ten miles thereof.

The President gave a very interesting and instructive address, showing the wonderful growth of stamp collecting, and the advantages to be derived from the study of stamps.

Votes of thanks were passed to the London Philatelic Society, and to Mr. J. T. Milburn, a member of the local Society, for gifts of philatelic works.

The next general meeting will be held on the second Tuesday in December, when the stamps of Great Britain will form the subject of study.

Secretarial address—
371, COWBRIDGE ROAD, CARDIFF.

[This Society has invited the *Monthly Journal* to act as its official organ, and the invitation has been accepted.—
Ed. M.J.]

THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on October 3rd, at 7 p.m.

Alterations and additions were made to the rules, which were ordered to be printed and distributed. The fee for life membership was raised to £2 2s., and a reserve fund was created.

The reports from the Librarian, Secretary, and Treasurer were received and passed. The outgoing officers were re-elected for the 1899-1900 season, with the exception that C. R. Sutherland took the place of the Rev. Walter Jenks on the Committee. Mr. M. P. Castle accepted office as Vice-President; Messrs. W. B. Avery, O. Firth, R. Frentzel, T. W. Hall, R. Meyer, and E. J. Nankivell become honorary members on the invitation of the Committee. The following elections were made: W. Simpson and Mrs. Hugh Rose, life members; W. A. Boyes, W. Laird Clowes, E. G. Davidson, E. Nuthall, W. R. Palmer, and A. G. Wane, ordinary members. Messrs. C. Forbes and J. C. Sidebotham were appointed Hon. Auditors.

A SPECIAL MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on October 10th.

No business was transacted, as the meeting had been specially convened to give members an opportunity of welcoming Mr. Avery to the Society, and of examining a portion of his wonderful collection. A good muster was the natural result. The countries selected by Mr. Avery for display were British North America and the United States, and for two hours members were occupied in admiring varieties such as 12d. Canada, U.S. 1869 inverted centres, Newfoundland shillings of 1857 and 1860, etc., etc.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on November 7th, 1899. At the conclusion of the ordinary business, the Chairman (Mr. Sutherland) announced the death of Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, an esteemed hon. member, and an expression of regret was passed and entered on the minutes.

Mr. Frenzelt then gave a display of the stamps of Mexico (1856-83 issues). His collection, which was practically complete, was accompanied with explanatory notes giving an account of the different issues.

The next meeting will be held on the first Tuesday in December, when Mr. E. J. Nankivell has promised a paper on and display of the Transvaal "Stamps of the British Occupation." The political situation should render this doubly interesting!

H. A. SLADE

INGLERSIDE, ST. ALBANS.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION.

FOUNDED IN 1881.

Hon. President—His Honour JUDGE PHILBRICK, Q.C.

Hon. Vice-Presidents—VERNON ROBERTS, Rev. W. BELL.

President—H. R. OLDFIELD.

Vice-Presidents—W. DORNING BECKTON, H. L. HAYMAN.

Committee:

F. EMPSON, Birmingham.

J. E. JOSELIN, London.

L. W. FULCHER, London.

W. MATTHEWS, London.

W. HADLOW, London.

C. T. REED, London.

W. G. HAWKINS, London.

S. C. SKIPTON, Salisbury.

W. B. KIRKPATRICK,

H. THOMPSON, London.

Bournemouth.

B. W. WARHURST, London.

Hon. Assistant Secretary and Exchange Superintendent:

Dr. MARX, 6, Haven Green, Ealing, W.

Hon. Librarian:

B. W. WARHURST, 15, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector:

W. HADLOW, 331, Strand, London, W.

Hon. Solicitors:

Messrs. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD, St. Stephen's Chambers, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:

T. H. HINTON, 5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, London, S.W.

THIS is the oldest Exchange Club. Circulates monthly exchange packets. Holds meetings in London from October to May for displays, discussion, and exchange. The official organ, *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, is sent post-free to all members. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d.; annual subscription, 5s. There are a limited number of vacancies for life membership at a fee of £2 2s. Rules and application forms post-free from the Hon. Sec., T. H. Hinton, 5, Paultons Square, Chelsea, S.W.

The 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.

PROGRAMME, 1899-1900.

Wed., Nov. 29—Display and Notes on Japan . . . Mr. L. W. FULCHER.

" Dec. 20—Display and Notes on German and Italian States . . . Dr. E. F. MARX.

" Jan. 31—Display of Paper.

" Feb. 28—Display and Notes on United States of Colombia . . . Mr. H. R. OLDFIELD.

" Mar. 28—Display of Paper.

" Apl. 25—Display of Paper.

" May 30—Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers, and Paper or Display, to be announced.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE opening meeting of the session was held at the Grand Hotel, on October 6th, the President being in the chair, and ten other members and one visitor present.

The Hon. Sec. presented a report of the recent Exhibition from the point of view of the Society, which showed that a sum of over £400, most of which will be returned to the donors, had been guaranteed by the members to cover the expenses, and that 20 members had received 35 medals, 27 of which (4 Gold, 9 Silver, and 14 Bronze) were in the Open Competition, and 8 (4 Gold and 4 Silver) Special Medals, as under:—

J. H. Abbott, Servia, Bulgaria, S. and E. Roumelia, Silver Medal; Egypt and Suez Canal, Bronze Medal; 50 Rarities, Silver Medal.

F. J. Beazley, Gambia, Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone, Bronze Medal.

W. Dorning Beckton, Roumania with Moldo-Wallachia, Silver Medal; Special Group Collection of West Indies, Gold (Special) and Silver Medal.

W. Brown and S. C. Skipton, Great Britain (used); Bronze Medal; Post Cards of Mexico and Belgium, Bronze Medal.

H. Buckley, Norway, two Silver Medals (one Special).

John Cooper, General Collection in eight vols., Silver Medal (Special).

C. H. Coote, General Collection in one vol., Bronze Medal.

G. B. Duerst, Roumania, Bronze Medal and Silver Medal (Special).

D. S. Garson, General Collection in one vol., Silver Medal.

G. Fred H. Gibson, Gibraltar and Malta, Bronze Medal.

Oswald Gillett, Modena and Tuscany, Silver Medal.

W. Grunewald, France, Gold Medal and two Special Gold Medals.

A. H. Harrison, Norway, Bronze Medal.

J. E. Heginbottom, Great Britain (used), Silver Medal; Ceylon, Queensland, and Victoria, Bronze Medal; Barbados, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent, Bronze Medal.

M. W. Jones, Colour Chart, Bronze Medal.

J. C. North, Cyprus, Bronze Medal.

Ernest Petri, Modena and Tuscany, Gold Medal and Special Silver Medal.

T. Ridpath, Post Cards, Silver Medal.

E. T. Roberts, Brazil, Bronze Medal.

Vernon Roberts, Cape of Good Hope, Gold Medal; Gambia and Gold Coast, Silver Medal; 100 Rarities, two Gold Medals (one Special).

The Silver Medal offered to that Society whose members were most numerously represented was awarded to London, and the Gold and Silver ones for the best two exhibits in Class IV. shown by philatelists living out of the British Isles to Mr. D. P. Masson and Baron de Reuterskiöld, for Cashmere and Philippine Islands respectively. Nineteen Special Medals were also presented by various members of the Society.

The Hon. Librarian announced the gift of a large number of books for the library.

A paper was read by the President on "The Whys and Wherefores of European Reprints," in which he pointed out that those officially issued and printed from the same plates as the originals are of interest to the advanced specialist, whilst those from fresh plates or emanating from private firms are of absolutely no philatelic interest.

G. FRED H. GIBSON, *Hon. Secretary.*

KERSAL, MANCHESTER.

PALMERSTON NORTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY (NEW ZEALAND).

A MEETING of gentlemen interested in philately was held recently at the Royal Hotel. Mr. W. Welch was in the chair. After several of those present had explained the object of the meeting it was unanimously decided to form a Society to be called the Palmerston North Philatelic Society, for the purpose of (a) the study of matters appertaining to philately; (b) the drawing together of collectors; (c) the detection and exposure of forgeries and frauds; (d) the mutual exchange of duplicate stamps.

The rules of the Wanganui Society, with several slight amendments, were adopted.

The subscription was fixed at 2s. 6d. per annum, and the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. J. E. Hall; Vice-President, Mr. W. Welch; Committee, Messrs. Aris and Hutton; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. M. A. Elliott.

The names of fifteen members were handed in, and no doubt a number of others interested will be glad to become members of the Society now it is established.

Mr. J. E. Hall kindly offered a room free to the Society for their meetings for twelve months.

The ordinary meetings were fixed for the first Wednesday in each month.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE opening meeting of the ninth session of this Society was held at 9a, Princess Square, on the 18th of October. In the absence of the President, Major Stockdale, R.E., the chair was taken by the Rev. E. T. Fyffe, B.A., R.N., Vice-President. Three new members were elected, and a pleasant evening was spent in the examination of some rare specimens and in general discussion.

THE Society met at 9a, Princess Square, Plymouth, on the 15th November, when the Vice-President, Rev. E. T. Fyffe, B.A., R.N., read a paper on the "Stamps of Victoria," illustrating it with very fine specimens from his collection. During the discussion which followed Mr. Fyffe gave many useful hints to collectors of the stamps of this colony. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Fyffe for his highly instructive and interesting paper.

The next meeting of this Society will be held on Wednesday evening, December 13th, when Dr. C. E. Russel Rendle will open a discussion on the stamps of Great Britain.

The Club has an extensive Exchange Branch, and particulars of membership may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Mr. Charles H. Dymond, 5, Cotehele Terrace, Stoke, Devonport.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on October 4th, in Bird's Restaurant. The report, which was read by the Secretary, showed that during the last session the number of members had greatly increased, and the accounts also showed an increased balance in favour of the Society. The members then proceeded to elect the officers for the coming session. Mr. G. H. Hunt was elected President; Mr. F. H. Metcalfe, Vice-President; Mr. Wilmot Taylor, Secretary; Mr. J. H. Chapman, Treasurer; Mr. J. R. Sutton, Librarian; Mr. R. Sneeth, Exchange Secretary; and Messrs. Nowill, Barnascone, and Peace members of the Committee. A very interesting programme was arranged, including exhibitions of stamps, discussions, and papers to be read by various members on matters pertaining to philately.

SUBURBAN EXCHANGE CLUB.

SINCE the last Club reports were issued the February, March, and April accounts have been settled, and sheets duly returned. May packets have come back from circulation, and are being dealt with as quickly as possible.

The following members have joined during the past month:—W. S. Pinkney, A. de Meester, W. Morley, W. E. Hewes, Miss Watkins, G. J. Ferguson-Buchanan, A. H. Helmore.

A fresh stock of stationery has been obtained, and Club sheets will be supplied to members at cost price. Applications for membership, which should be accompanied by two references, to be made to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

WARRINGTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 12th October at the Old Academy. The President, Mr. John P. Reynolds, was in the chair. The Hon. Secretary's report showed that the membership is steadily increasing, there being now 24 members, and that good work had been done during the past year. The balance-sheet showed a satisfactory balance in hand. The sales on the exchange packets averaged 19 per cent. The thanks of the Society were given to the Philatelic Society, London, for *The London Philatelist*, from vol. iii. to date; to Messrs. Bright and Son for their A B C Catalogue; and to sundry others for various philatelic literature. Mr. John P. Reynolds was re-elected President, and Mr. J. D. Fairclough and Mr. Percy Silcock as Committee, with Mr. Herbert Woods as Hon. Secretary. The change of headquarters of the Society to the Old Academy was approved.

HERBERT WOODS, *Hon. Sec.*

MOORE, WARRINGTON.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M.—British stamps with inverted watermarks are not very uncommon; our publishers do not catalogue them.

E. M. C.—The Orange Free State stamps overprinted with the Arms of the State are used upon post cards, the Arms being impressed after the stamp has been affixed to the card.

W. L. C.—We are very much obliged for your letter, but the U.S. proofs are, we think, pretty well known to collectors.

J. P.—You do not state to what colony the stamps you inquire about belong, and we are therefore unable to answer your questions.

H. L. N.—We cannot give you any certain test for distinguishing the 2d. and 1s. New Zealand of 1854 on white paper from some of the stamps of 1863. The differences, if any, are quite impossible to describe, and we believe that experts are not fully agreed as to which are the 1854 shades and which the 1863. *Madena*, 9c. "B.G.," the whole inscription in the lower label is much larger in the one type than in the other; on two copies before us the total length of the large is 13 mm., whilst that on the small measures only 11½ mm., including the period after the figure "9," which does not exist in the large type.

H. E. W.—We do not know of any recent work on Revenue stamps, either of Great Britain and Colonies or Foreign, and we cannot call to mind any article on the stamps of Cyprus.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ANTIOQUIA.

1899. *New Type.*

½ c., indigo	0 1	5 c., green	0 4
1 c., slate	0 1	10 c., carmine	0 6
2 c., sepia	0 2	20 c., mauve	1 0
2½ c., green	0 2	50 c., bistre	2 6
3 c., vermilion	0 2	\$1, black	5 0
4 c., brown	0 3	\$2, slate-green	10 0

1899. *Registration.*

2½ c., blue	0 2	10 c., lilac	0 6
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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1899. *New Type.*

½ c., brown	0 1	16 c., orange	0 6
1 c., green	0 1	20 c., carmine	0 7
2 c., indigo	0 1	24 c., mauve	0 8
5 c., lake	0 2	30 c., rose	1 0
10 c., green	0 4	50 c., deep blue	1 6
12 c., blue	0 5		

BOLIVIA.

1899. *New Type.*

1 c., indigo	0 1	20 c.	1 0
2 c., carmine	0 2	50 c.	2 6
5 c., green	0 4	1 b.	5 0
10 c., orange	0 6		

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

1899. *Perf. 12½ (regular).*

2 nov., orange	0 1	10 nov., blue	0 3
3 ,, green	0 2	15 ,, brown	0 5
5 ,, carmine	0 2	20 ,, sage-green	0 6

FRANCE.

1899. *New Colours.*

5 c., light green (Type I., with new figure)	0 4
5 c., ,, (Type II.)	0 2
Vertical pair, showing both varieties	1 0

GUATEMALA.

The following have been reduced in price:—

No. 50 c., reduced to	s. d.	No. 10 c., reduced to	0 3
51. 75 c. ,,	1 6	61. 20 c. ,,	0 9
52. 100 c. ,,	2 0	63. 25 c. ,,	1 0
53. 150 c. ,,	3 0	64. 5 c. ,,	0 2
54. 200 c. ,,	4 0	74. 6 c. ,,	0 3
59. 2 c. ,,	0 1		

HUNGARY.

Journal Tax Stamps.

1 kr., pale blue (wmk. Crown in circle)	0 1
2 ,, brown (wmk. "kr" in oval)	0 2

JAPAN.

1899. *New Types.*

5 sen, orange	0 2	25 sen, green	0 9
8 ,, bistre	0 3	50 ,, chocolate	1 6
15 ,, purple	0 6	1 yen, carmine	3 0
20 ,, vermilion	0 8		

PERSIA.

1899. *Type 18. Perf. 12½, on bluish paper, without control mark.*

1 ch., grey	0 1	8 ch., orange	0 4
2 ,, brown	0 1	10 ,, blue	0 5
3 ,, lilac	0 2	12 ,, carmine	0 6
4 ,, vermilion	0 2	16 ,, green	0 8
5 ,, yellow	0 3		

PERSIA—continued.

1899. *Type 22; on yellowish paper; new colours. s. d.*

1 kr., carmine	0 9	4 kr., vermilion	2 9
2 ,, green	1 6	5 ,, brown	3 6
3 ,, lilac	2 3	10 ,, indigo	7 0

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1897. *Unpaid. Surcharged "DÉFICIT."*

50 c., vermilion	3 0
1 sol., sepia	6 0

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15 r., chocolate	0 2	150 r., brown on buff	1 3
20 r., purple	0 2	200 r., mauve on flesh	1 8
25 r., blue-green	0 3	300 r., blue on rose	2 6
50 r., blue	0 5		

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1898. *Name and Value in Black.*

½ avo, grey	0 1	13 avos, purple	0 8
1 ,, orange-yellow	0 1	16 ,, dark blue on blue	0 10
2 ,, light green	0 1	24 ,, light brown on buff	1 3
3 ,, brown	0 2	31 ,, red-lilac on flesh	1 8
4 ,, lilac	0 2	47 ,, blue on rose	2 6
8 ,, dark green	0 3		
8 ,, blue	0 5		
12 ,, rose	0 7		

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

1898. *Name and Value in Black.*

1½ reis, orange-yellow	0 1	1 tanga, blue-green	0 3
4½ ,, green	0 1	2 ,, blue	0 5
6 ,, chocolate	0 2	4 ,, blue on blue	0 10
9 ,, purple	0 2	8 ,, mauve on flesh	1 8

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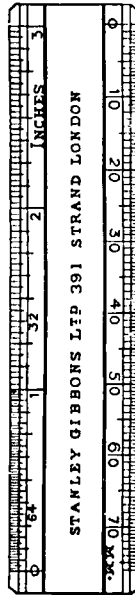
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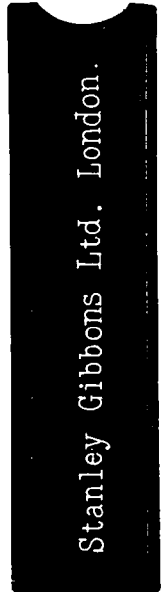
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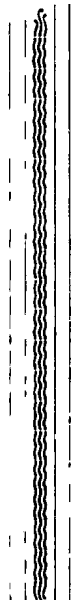
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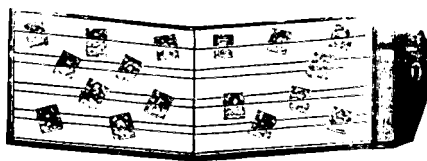
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ADDENDA TO PRICED CATALOGUE.

PART I.

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

GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITISH AND IRISH MAGNETIC TELE-
GRAPH CO., LTD.

With control number in black.

25. 6d., black on toned ..

BARBADOS.

1899. Type 6. *Wmk. Crown CA.*
Perf. 14.

2d., blue-black and orange .. 3 0 3

BRITISH GUIANA.

1899. *Surcharged "TWO CENTS," in
black. (May, '99.)**2 c. on 5 c., No. 175 .. 0 2
2 c. on 10 c. ,, 176 .. 0 4
2 c. on 15 c. ,, 177 .. 0 4*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*With comma after "CENTS."*

2 c. on 5 c., No. 175 .. 2 0

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1899. *Stamps surcharged "REVENUE,"
in black.*5 c., ultramarine ..
25 c., red-brown and green ..
50 c., grey (No. 41) ..

BRITISH S. AFRICA CO.

1899. *New type.*½d., green 0 1
2d., bistre 0 3

CANADA.

1898-99. Type 20. *Perf. 12.*2 c., red 0 2
5 c., deep blue 0 4
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 11899. Type 20 *divided and surcharged.*"1," in green, on ½ of No. 122 .. 40 0
"2," in purple, on ½ ,, .. 40 0These appear to have been made by the
Postmaster at Port Hood, Nova Scotia,
without any special authority, but they
undoubtedly paid postage at that office.*Surcharged "2 CENTS," in black.*2 c. on 3 c., No. 114 .. 0 2
2 c. on 3 c. ,, 122 .. 0 2

CEYLON.

1898. Type 16. *Wmk. Crown CA.*
Perf. 14.

2 r. 50 c., purple on red .. 6 0

*Surcharged "Six Cents," in black.**(March, '99.)**

6 c. on 15 c., No. 154 .. 0 4 0 2

1899. *Wmk. Crown CA.*

Types 26 and 38.

6 c., rose and black .. 0 2 0 1
75 c., black and red-brown.. 1 4Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.*Types used before for the same values.*2 c., chocolate
3 c., dark green
4 c., yellow
5 c., bright blue*Wmk. Crown CC.*Type 16, *surcharged as Type 24.*1 r. 50 c., slate 2 8
2 r. 25 c., yellow 4 0*New types.*1 r. 50 c., rose
2 r. 25 c., dull blue*OFFICIAL STAMP.*1899. *Surcharged with Type 53, in red.*
75 c., black and red-brown.. — 2 6

COOK ISLANDS.

1899. Type 2, *surcharged in three lines,
in black.*
½d. on 1d., blue 0 9

FIJI ISLANDS.

*Varieties of perforation.*Type 10. *Perf. 11 x 10.*
1d., ultramarine 3 6
2d., pale green 3 6

Types 18 and 19.

½d., grey (perf. 12) ..
1d., black (,, 11) .. 5 0
1d., (,, 11 x 12) ..
1d., lilac-rose (,, 12) .. — 1 0
5d., ultramarine (,, 10) ..
5d., ,, (,, 11) ..

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 broken "A" in "Agencies."*40 c., orange-brown
50 c., lilac
1 p., bistre and ultramarine1899. *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 0
2 p., black and carmine .. 2 0These 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.

GRENADA.

1899. Type 17. *Wmk. Crown CA.*
*Perf. 14.*½d., lilac and green
2d., ,, brown

HONG KONG.

1899. No. 63 *without the Chinese
surcharge.*

£1 on 96 c., black 7 6

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

FISCALS 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. *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*SURCHARGED FOR USE IN
NATIVE STATES.*

CHAMBA.

SERVICE STAMP. 1898.

1 r., carmine and green .. 2 0

GWALIOR.

1899. *Surcharged with Type 2 (15 mm.).*
3 pies, carmine 0 1

PATIALA.

*India new type, surcharged with Type 3,
in black.*
3 pies, rose 0 1*SERVICE STAMPS.*1899. *Surcharged "PATIALA."*1 a., plum
2 a., blue

NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.

ALWAR.

1899. Type 1. *Pin-perf. 12.*

½ a., slate-blue 0 1

BHOPAL.

1899. Type 8 *redrawn. Wave paper.
Imperf.*½ a., black, "NWAB" .. 0 2
½ a., ,, "NWASBAHJAHN" 2 6
½ a., ,, "SHH" 2 6

BUNDI.

1898. *With point of Dagger to left.
Laid paper.*

4 a., pale green 0 6

Type as before. Wave paper.

1 r., yellow on blue 2 6

Laid paper.

2 a., deep green 0 4

There were two varieties of the ½ a. on
wave 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.1899. Type 4 *redrawn, smaller than
before. Laid paper.*

1 a., red 0 3

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

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

BUSSAHIR.

1896. *Various designs, surcharged "R.S." in a monogram in the second colour given. Laid paper. Perf. 8½ to 9½. (July, '95).**
 ½ a., pink and blue
 1 a., mauve
 1 a., grey and rose .. 1 0
 1 a., red and mauve .. 1 6
 2 a., yellow and blue .. 1 9
 2 a., " mauve
 4 a., violet and blue .. 2 6
 4 a., " mauve .. 6 0
 4 a., " rose .. 2 0
 8 a., brown and mauve .. 3 6
 8 a., " blue .. 3 6
 12 a., green and rose .. 4 0
 1 r., ultramarine and rose .. 7 6

These stamps were first seen in 1895, but they were not brought into use until 1896.

Varieties, imperforate.

½ a., pink and mauve .. 5 0
 ½ a., grey and rose .. 2 0
 1 a., red and mauve .. 2 0
 2 a., yellow .. 3 0
 1 r., ultramarine and rose ..

1899. *New type, "POSTAGE" below.*

Perf. 14. (Sept.)*
 ½ a., grey

COCHIN.

1898. *New types. Wmk. Umbrella.*
 Perf. (Jan., '99).*

3 pies, blue 0 1
 4 pttan, green 0 2
 1 " pink 0 3
 2 " purple 0 5

DHAR.

1898-99. *New type. Perf. 11½.*
 (April, '99).*

½ a., carmine 0 1
 1 a., purple 0 2

DUTTIA.

1899. *Inscription in sans-serif capitals. Wave paper. Rouletted in black. (Sept.)**
 ½ a., red on white
 ½ a., black on green .. 0 1
 1 a., " white 0 2
 2 a., " yellow 0 4
 4 a., " red 0 8

These are rouletted horizontally only, except the stamps at the ends of the rows, which are rouletted at one side also.

LAB BELA.

1898. *Type 1. Perf.*
 ½ a., black on pale blue .. 0 4 0 9

NEPAUL.

1899. *Native paper. Imperf. (May, '99).**
 ½ 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 *elles-bches* 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
 ½ anna
 1894 (?). *Coloured laid papers.*
 1 p., red on lavender
 1 p., " green
 1 a., " yellow
 4 a., " yellow
White ribbed paper.
 ½ a., red

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

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
*New type. Perf. (April, '99).**
 3 a., yellow-green 0 5
 4 a., dark green 0 6
 8 a., deep blue 1 0
 1 r., vermilion 2 0

LABUAN.

1899. *Current stamps surcharged in black.*
 4 c. on 5 c., No. 92
 4 c. on 6 c., " 93
 4 c. on 8 c., " 94
 4 c. on 12 c., " 98
 4 c. on 18 c., " 101
 4 c. on 24 c., " 100
 4 c. on 25 c., " 80
 4 c. on 50 c., " 81
 4 c. on \$1 .. 82
 Set of 6 lower values, price 5/-

MALTA.

1899. *New types. The 4½d. and 5d. wmk. Crown CA, the 2s. 6d. and 10s. Crown CC. Perf. 14.*
 4½d., brown 0 6
 5d., vermilion 0 7
 2s. 6d., greenish grey .. 3 3
 10s., deep blue 12 0

MAURITIUS.

1899. *Types 36 and 37 surcharged. (Sept.)**
 6 c., in red, on No. 132 .. 0 3 0 3
 15 c., in black, on No. 133 .. 0 6 0 6
Type 36. Crown & C.A.
 6 c., green and rose-red ..
 15 c., " orange
Labourdonnais Commemoration Label.
 15 c., ultramarine

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1899. *Perf. 12.*
 2 c., vermilion (Type 38) .. 0 2 0 1
 5 c., blue (Sept.)* 0 4 0 4

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Varieties of perforation. Perf. 10.
 ½d., green
 3½d., green (wmk. 10) .. 0 8 0 8
 Perf. 10 x 11.
 10d., lilac (wmk. 10)
 5s., purple (wmk. Type 33)
Wmk. Crown and NSW. Perf. 12.
 9d. on 10d., red-brown ..
 10d., lavender
 12½d., black and red
 1899. *Current types. Perf. 11 x 12.*
 ½d., blue-green 0 1
 2½d., deep blue (p. 12 x 11) .. 0 4
 6d., orange 0 8

NEW ZEALAND.

1899. *Types of 1898. Local print. Perf. 11.*
 2½d., dull lilac
 4½d., brown and blue
 4½d., carmine
 5d., reddish brown
 6d., yellow-green
 8d., lilac
 9d., dull purple
 2s., blue-green
 5s., vermilion
 RAILWAY NEWSPAPER STAMP.
 2d., blue (p. 11)
 LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
 ½d., violet (p. 11) 1 0
 1d., blue (p. 10 x 11) 2 0
 1d., " (p. 11) 1 0 0 6
 2d., lake (p. 11) 2 0 0 6

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

NORTH BORNEO.

1899. *Current stamps surcharged in black.*
 1¼ c. on 5 c., No. 95
 4 c. on 6 c., " 96
 4 c. on 8 c., "
 4 c. on 12 c., No. 36
 4 c. on 25 c., " 81
 4 c. on 50 c., " 82
 4 c. on \$2 .. 84
 4 c. on \$5 .. 85
 4 c. on \$10 .. 86
 Set of 6 lower values, price 5/-

QUEENSLAND.

1898-99. *Wmk. Crown and Q; ½d. new type (Feb., '99).** 2½d., Type 17.
 Perf. 13.
 ½d., deep green 0 1
 2½d., purple on blue 0 4
Type 19. (a) Zigzag roulette in black. (b) The same plain. (c) Roulette (a) and also (b). (d) Roulette (b) and perf. 13. (e) Compound of (a) and (b).
 1d., vermilion (a) 3 0
 1d., " (b) 0 6
 1d., " (c) 10 0
 1d., " (d) 0 6

1899. *New types. Perf. 13.*

½d., deep green 0 1
 5d., deep brown 0 7
 1s., mauve 1 4

ST. VINCENT.

1899. *New type. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14. (Feb., '99).**
 ½d., lilac and green 0 1
 1d., " carmine 0 2 0 1
 2½d., " blue 0 4
 3d., " olive 0 5
 4d., " orange 0 6
 5d., " black 0 7
 6d., " deep brown .. 0 8
 1s., green and carmine .. 1 4
 5s., " blue 6 6

SARAWAK.

1899. *Type 2 surcharged.*
 2 c., in black, on No. 8 .. 0 9
 4 c., in red, on " 7
 2 c., in black, on " 4 .. 0 2

SEYCHELLES.

1896. *Double surcharge.*
 18 c. on 45 c., No. 20

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1899. *Types as before. Perf. 13.*
 1d., rose-red 0 2
 2d., mauve 0 3
Perf. 11½ x 12½.
 10s., green
Perf. 11½, large holes.
 2s. 6d., lilac
 5s., rose
 £1, blue

OFFICIAL SURCHARGES.

1890. *Surcharged with Type 51, in black.*
 5s., rose
 1891. *Surcharged with Type 52, in black.*
 2s. 6d., lilac
 5s., rose
 1898. *Type 17 with Type 52, in black.*
 6d., blue (perf. 13) 0 3

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1899. *Surcharged "4 cents," in black. (March).**
 4 c. on 5 c., brown 0 6
 4 c. on 5 c., blue 1 6
 4 c. on 8 c., " 0 3
Double surcharge.
 4 c. on 8 c., blue

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. X.

DECEMBER 30, 1899.

No. 114.

EDITORIAL.

WE have again reached the end of a year and the middle of a volume, and we once more have the pleasure of tendering to our readers a Christmas greeting and best wishes for the New Year. At the season

A Greeting and an Appeal.

when our thoughts instinctively turn towards Peace, the mind of each one of us is this year occupied with War, and our one hope is that the victory, which we know must come, may come quickly, and peace may reign once more throughout the British Dominions in South Africa. But hope as we may, we all know that it must be some months yet before the work that our troops have in hand is brought to its conclusion, and before the long list of killed, wounded, and sick is finally closed; and during those months the duty which devolves upon those of us who remain at home—of doing all in our power to relieve the anxiety of those who are fighting for us abroad, and the distress of those whom they have left behind—must ever increase as the long list increases. We have therefore entitled this article an Appeal, as well as a Greeting. We do not doubt that our readers have already contributed, as they are able, towards the various funds that are being raised for the benefit of those who are suffering, or who will suffer, from the effects of the war; and yet we venture to ask them, as stamp collectors, to try if they cannot contribute a little further, and that in a special way. We stamp collectors are not unaccustomed to being appealed to in special ways; we have been called upon to subscribe, through our hobby, to divers more or less excellent objects. On this occasion the object is one which we all have at heart, and, whereas in previous cases we have been asked to *buy* stamps, the appeal to us now is to *sell* them—or rather to allow them to be sold. We are asked to put our hands, not into our pockets, but into our duplicate books: not to give money, but to give stamps that can be turned into money. As may be seen from

the details given on another page, it is proposed to hold a sale by auction, early in February, of stamps that may be given for that purpose. A well-known firm of auctioneers have offered their services free of any charge, and the whole proceeds of the sale will be handed over to the fund. Valuable stamps will, of course, be most acceptable, but no contributions will be refused. There is not a collector or dealer in the United Kingdom who cannot find something to give for so good a cause. Do not send stamps with corners off, such as you know would be no use for exchange sheets, but good, saleable copies. There will be damaged specimens enough sent home from the front before the war is over—badly perforated, cut close; and too many, alas! will have been obliterated altogether. Our soldiers and sailors are men of a right good stamp. Send a few good stamps to show that you think so!

* * *

The Colour Question.

THE great question of colours and their proper names is always with us, and seems likely to remain with us, and we publish on another page a very interesting paper, by an expert in colours who is also a member of the Manchester Philatelic Society, and therefore well qualified to deal with the subject, both from the side of the colour-maker, and from that of the stamp collector. He shows us very clearly how some of our difficulties arise, and how impossible it is to maintain absolute uniformity in the mixing of printing inks, or to ensure those inks retaining their colours under the varying circumstances to which stamps may be exposed. In regard to this latter point, the changes that many tints are very liable to undergo, we fear that the recommendations contained in the concluding paragraph of the article are never likely to be fully carried into effect; it is quite immaterial to the Post Office authorities of any country whether the fugitive colours of their stamps give trouble to collectors or not, and in many cases those colours are purposely made fugitive in order to prevent the possibility of cleaning the stamps and using them again.

We fully agree with the writer of the article as to the futility, from a scientific point of view, of attempting to catalogue and to give names to the innumerable varieties of tint that may be found; but there are two sides to the question. The real Philatelist does not depend upon any catalogue; he works by the stamps themselves, and if he finds a variety that appears to him to be a legitimate one, he adds it to his collection, whether it is catalogued or not. But there are vast numbers of collectors who do not go to work in this independent fashion; they work by the catalogue of Messrs. Blank, or the catalogue of Messrs. Dash. What varieties their favourite catalogue includes they collect—if they can get them; what are not included they do not trouble about. If only one variety is given in the list, they are content with a single specimen, if a dozen different tints or shades are listed, they will try to get at least half of them. What the effect of this must be upon a dealer's priced catalogue is perfectly obvious. It is not necessary to suppose that varieties are invented, or unnecessarily multiplied; they exist, and for the most part are plainly different to any eye. But when a dealer knows that if he lists only one colour, adding that the stamp exists in several varieties of shade, most of his customers will only buy one specimen, whilst, if he names half a dozen different varieties, those same customers will buy half a dozen specimens each, what can he be expected, as a man of business, to do? These are not the collectors who will study a stock-book, and pick out shades and varieties for themselves, but they will order No. 251, *apple-green*, No. 252, *grass-green*, No. 253, *emerald-green*, No. 254, *moss-green*, etc., etc., if they are so given in the catalogue.

Colour names are of course arbitrary, to a very considerable extent, and such a name as *apple-green* is as good a one as *magenta*, if it is once decided what particular tint each name is intended to denote. Apples vary in viridity, and some are not *green* at all; indeed, we may confess that we have ourselves arrived at an age when green apples no longer possess the attraction for us that they once had, and we prefer them rosy-cheeked, russet, or yellow! Then again "Kruger blue," which the writer of the article suggests, is not a very definite term, unless we know the particular degree of *blueness* to which Oom Paul had attained when this shade was named after him; it would not be a very fast colour, we fancy. Mr. Kruger is probably a good deal *bluer* and distinctly less *green* than he was a few months back! But arbitrary names are very useful, when once

definitely fixed, much more so than some others which we constantly use. For instance, *yellow-green* and *blue-green* are merely relative terms. We get a stamp in two distinct shades of *green*, and it is very simple to call one *yellow-green* and the other *blue-green*; a little later we get a third shade, distinctly *bluer* or distinctly *yellower* than either of the others, and our next list is *blue-green*, *green*, *yellow-green*, one of the two earlier shades being now termed *green* only, because it comes in between the other two; and the *green* stamp is either the old *yellow-green* or the old *blue-green*, according to whether the third shade was *yellower* or *bluer* than the others. Later on we may get a greater range still, and to name them we should have to give such a list as *greenish blue*, *blue-green*, *bluish green*, *green*, *yellowish green*, *yellow-green*, *greenish yellow*, and all of these would only be recognisable by comparison with one another, whereas *apple-green*, *grass-green*, *sap-green*, etc., might each be a distinct tint in our colour chart about which there need be no question.

The compilation and production of a really good and comprehensive colour chart, with practical names for the colours and tints represented in it, would be an extremely difficult task, but not an impossible one for such a committee as is suggested in the article, and we believe that our friends at Manchester, where so gigantic an amount of colour printing is done, would be in as good a position as any to carry out such a task. But the great difficulty that has always presented itself to our own mind is that of the proper use of a colour chart if we had it. The editor of a magazine, or the compiler of a catalogue, has not invariably before him every stamp that he chronicles or catalogues; and even if he had he would not always have time to track every specimen through the colour chart and put the correct name to the particular shade before him. Again, we can never expect a colour chart to contain every tint that exists upon our stamps; we ought to be able to identify a considerable number, but there will always be a great many stamps the colour of which is not absolutely identical with any in the chart. It is here that the trouble will arise. To give an example—we will not take a *green* shade this time, but go to the opposite side and take a *red*. Suppose that one of our colonies issues a new penny stamp in an appropriate colour: we turn to the colour chart, we cannot find the exact tint, but in our opinion the nearest thing to it is a brilliant colour termed, say, "Jingo red," and we chronicle it as that and see the stamp no more. Our contemporaries use another colour chart, or

none at all, and they chronicle the stamp as *vermilion*, *blood-red*, *scarlet-lake*, or under any other appropriate or inappropriate title. A few months later another printing takes place, or the climate has produced some effect; but still when a specimen reaches us we find that "Jingo red" is the nearest thing to it, and we do not find out that any change has taken place until a correspondent sends us copies and points out that the stamp exists both in *blood-red* and in *vermilion*; when we dutifully chronicle both, and add them to "Jingo red" in the next catalogue, assuring our publishers that we have seen all three!

* * *

For a long time past we have **Philatelic Societies** very anxiously considered the question of the publication in the *Monthly Journal* of the Reports of the Philatelic Societies and Clubs. It is a question which, like most others, has two sides to it. The existence of these Societies is of the very greatest advantage to Philately, and we are on that account ready to afford them all possible encouragement and assistance; on the other hand, we are bound to recognise the fact that bare reports of their meetings possess very little indeed of general philatelic interest, and when they are delayed, as has sometimes been unavoidably the case, for a few months, they are apt to lose the little interest that they might have had. Again, most of the Philatelic Societies of the present day have a recognised "organ" in which their reports regularly appear, and such publication should be sufficient for the purposes of those Societies, and we think it unnecessary for us to repeat what is published elsewhere. We have therefore decided that in the future, commencing with the January number, we will only publish reports that are sent to us direct and exclusively. We shall be willing to accept for the *Monthly Journal* the position of Official Organ of any active Philatelic Societies in good standing, and to devote a certain space monthly to the reports of those Societies, so long as they do not consist solely of Exchange Club accounts, which are not of any public interest, and should be communicated to members of those clubs in some other manner. A general statement, fully authenticated, of the affairs of Exchange Clubs we shall be willing to publish once or twice, if necessary, in each year, but we cannot publish monthly accounts of the results of each packet that is circulated.

* * *

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. Warhurst shows us another stamped form, of a similar nature to that used by the Board of Agriculture, which is (or was) employed by the bishops for collecting information from the clergy in their dioceses. The copy before us was used as long ago as January, 1867, and like the agricultural form, it bears two 1d. stamps (but of the envelope type), one to pay the postage to the clergyman and the other to carry it back to the bishop. The paper is *azure wove*.

Both of these forms are no doubt official, but they are not of very great philatelic interest, as they are not supplied to the general public, and they do not bear a special form of postage stamp, or consist of any special variety of paper.

We have received a copy, used at Constantinople on November 21st, 1899, of the 2½d. envelope, with the surcharge "40 PARAS" in quite a different type from that commonly known; the figure "4" is open at the top, and the whole overprint is a smaller and thinner type. Whether this is a local surcharge applied to ordinary 2½d. envelopes, or whether it is a bogus curiosity, we cannot say.

British East Africa.—In reference to the provisional ½ *anna* on 3 a., to which we alluded last month, its owner has very kindly sent us some further information, together with an envelope bearing nine copies of the stamp in question, and showing that two others have been removed from it. Our correspondent tells us that he was British Vice-Consul at Zanzibar in 1891, and being at Mombasa on July 2nd in that year, he went to the post office to get some British East African stamps; he asked for ½ a. stamps, and finding that there were only about a dozen on hand he bought them all, put them on the envelope, and addressed it to himself at Zanzibar. This is the envelope we have before us as we write, and it has upon it a strip of three, a pair, a single stamp, and three stamps that were evidently part of a block of five, a vertical pair of which has been removed. All the stamps are surcharged diagonally, in MS., "½ *anna*," with the initials "A.B." below it; they are postmarked "Mombasa, Jy. 2, '91," and there is, further, the postmark of "Zanzibar, Jl. 3" on the other side of the envelope. This should be sufficiently satisfactory, and on looking at the history of the stamp as given in the magazines, we fail to understand how its authenticity came to be doubted; in 1893 it was vouched for by the Postmaster of Mombasa as having been issued in May, 1891.

British South Africa Company.—We have received single and reply paid cards, with stamps of the type of the current adhesives, and inscribed "RHODESIA—POST CARD—CARTE POSTALE" (on the double card, "POST CARD WITH REPLY PAID—CARTE POSTALE AVEC RÉPONSE PAYÉE," and on the second half, "REPLY POST CARD—CARTE POSTALE RÉPONSE"), with the instruction "THIS SIDE IS RESERVED FOR THE ADDRESS," which is repeated in French on the second half of the reply card only, as that half alone is likely to be used by foreigners. The arrangement of the heading, and the pattern of the frame, vary in the two kinds of cards, and the designs reflect credit on Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, whose name appears in the lower margin.

Post Cards. 1d., rose-red on white; 140x90 mm.
1+1d. " "

Ceylon.—We are glad to find that, instead of surcharging old stock, a 6 c. card (both single and reply paid) has been promptly produced by means of the type employed for the 5 c. envelopes of 1895 (Type 21 in the Catalogue). The value is altered to "SIX CENTS," and the formula is identical, except in colour, with that of the last 5 c. card.

Post Cards.

6 c., carmine on white, 140×92 mm.
6+6 c. " " "



We give an illustration of the design of the new high value stamps.

Gold Coast.—*The Australian Ph.* reports the issue of stamped envelopes for this colony impressed with "the type of the recently obsolete adhesive stamps."

Envelope. 1d., rose on white; size?

Hongkong.—A correspondent very kindly informs us that the stamps with the letters "D. P." impressed upon them, about which we inquired last month, are those employed by the *Hongkong Daily Press*; so these initials have no official significance.

India.—*Nabha.*—We have before us two varieties of surcharged envelopes, which we think we have heard of before, though they are not catalogued, and about which we should like a little further information. They are the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue, on white laid paper, with plain flap, which had become obsolete in India a couple of years before stamps, etc., were supplied to Nabha; one of them bears the curved surcharge on the stamp, the other the horizontal surcharge, in red in both cases, and the Arms on both are in green. Now it is of course possible that some old stock of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue, envelopes may have existed in 1885 and 1886, and this stock might have been used up for some of the native states (Gwalior seems to have had some of them); but two distinct types of the surcharge denote two separate printings, and further we have the Arms in green, with a blue stamp, and with the curved surcharge. Can these be essays, for which obsolete envelopes might very appropriately be used?



Mauritius.—Our illustration shows the design of the Labour-donnais design.

Newfoundland.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. send us a copy of the following notice as to the destruction of obsolete remainders, which we should fancy will not make a very large bonfire:—



"POST OFFICE NOTICE!

"Notice is hereby given that on 2nd day of January, 1900, all obsolete POSTAGE STAMPS will be destroyed, and that after that date the only stamps that will be on sale by the Postal Department will be the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, and 5 cent of the royal issues, and the 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, 35, and 60 cent of the Cabot issue. J. O. FRASER,

"Postmaster-General.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, 7th November, 1899."

New Zealand.—A correspondent in this colony sends us a cutting from *The Government Gazette*, by which it appears that Unpaid Letter Stamps were to be brought into

use on the first of this month. We have no further particulars at present. "The regulations are issued for the use of postage-due stamps instead of docketts, as is now the custom. They will be used for the collection of unpaid or insufficiently paid postage on all classes of correspondence. The date for commencing the use of postage-due stamps is the 1st of December next, and no mail matter will be delivered until the postage due thereon has been paid. Any postmaster, or other person engaged in the Postal Service, who shall collect and fail to account for the postage due upon any article of mail matter which he may deliver without having previously affixed and cancelled the special postage-due stamp, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of duty, and be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50."

Queensland.—Mr. Hadlow shows us a curious impression of the 1s. of the 1882 type, found amongst a mixed lot of stamps from this colony. It is in what appears to us to be a rather unusual shade of mauve; there is a double impression—one a little to one side of the other so as to show a kind of shadow to the profile, and it appears to be *imperfornate*. It is, however, on the Crown and Q paper, and it is obliterated, but the obliteration is in carmine ink and very indistinct; we can only make out the date "MAY, 89." On the whole we should be inclined to believe that this specimen comes from a waste sheet that escaped destruction.

There are some varieties of the wrappers which we should like to chronicle correctly before they get lost sight of. In February, 1892, we described the first of these articles, which bore an impression of the type of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. adhesive then in use, with lined background to the head, and an instruction *above* the stamp as follows (divided as shown):—

"This Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers, or | for such documents as are allowed to be sent at the | Book- | rate of postage, and must not enclose any letter or | communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate | or otherwise). If this rule be infringed the packet will | be charged as a letter." The wrapper is of buff manilla paper, about 128×298 mm., and it exists both with and without gum, and with the stamp and instruction at various distances from the upper end. The earliest paper used has the appearance of being wove, but we find this stamp also on the laid paper which continued in use with the later types, the laid lines running vertically as a rule, but horizontally in one copy that has been shown us.

In April, 1892, *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicled a 1d. wrapper, of white wove paper, 112×280 mm., and this is described in Moens' Catalogue as having the stamp of the type of the adhesives of 1882, etc., and the instruction above it. We have not seen this, and in January, 1894, a correspondent in the colony assured us that the 1d. wrapper was not known there, and we should suppose that if such a thing exists it was stamped to order, and probably is without the instruction.

In April, 1895, we received the wrapper with $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of the altered type, the lined ground of the centre being removed. This we noted at the time as differing from the previous in the paper being laid instead of wove, and of a rougher texture than before; it was also 131 mm. wide, but these wrappers are liable to vary in dimensions. The instruction is the same as before, and in the same position. The 1d. wrapper, with stamp of the same type as before, is catalogued upon this paper, but we cannot find it chronicled, and we are unable to vouch for its existence.

In May, 1897, we received a 1d. wrapper, on the manilla laid paper, 126×291 mm., with an impression of the stamp with figures in all four corners, and the instruction already quoted above it, all printed in rose. And this is the only type of the 1d. stamp that we have found on the wrappers.

We have since received both ½d. and 1d. wrappers, with stamps of the last types described, and the instruction *at the side of the stamp* in each case, and slightly altered. The paper of both is *laid* manilla, about 130 × 298 mm., and the instruction is in the same type and divided in the same way as before, but the last line and a half read "or otherwise). If this rule be infringed the statutory | penalty will be enforced."

Finally, for the present, we have the ½d. wrapper chronicled in February last, with the stamp of the then new type, manilla laid paper as before, and the instruction at the side of the stamp, but in larger type and with the lines divided differently, reading thus:—

"This Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers, | or for such documents as are allowed to be sent at | the Book-rate of postage, and must not enclose any | letter or communication of the nature of a letter | (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be | infringed the statutory penalty will be enforced."

We give a list of the varieties described above, and we shall be glad if our readers will tell us of any others that they possess.



1892. Types 1 and 2. *Instruction above the stamp. Wove paper.*
½d., deep green on buff manilla.
1d., red on white (?)

Laid manilla paper.
½d., deep green on buff.



1895-7

1895-7. *Same instruction above the stamp. Laid manilla paper.*
½d., deep green on buff (Type 3).
1d., red " (" 2)?"
1d., rose " (" 4), 1897.

1898 (?). *Instruction at side of stamp, in the same type as before, but wording altered. Paper as last.*
½d., deep green on buff (Type 3).
1d., dull red " (" 4).
1d., bright " (" 4).



1899. *Instruction as last, but in larger type. Same paper.*
½d., deep green on buff (Type 3).

About the Queensland letter cards also we should be glad of a little information; we have the following:—

- i. *With the perforation continuous.*
2d., blue on blue-grey; white inside.
2d. " pale green; grey inside.
- ii. *With gaps in the perforation, every third punch having been removed.*
2d., blue on blue-grey; grey inside.
2d. " pale green " "

Are there any cards on *white*? They have been chronicled, but we have not seen them.

Sarawak.—We give an illustration of one of the surcharged stamps recently chronicled.



South Australia.—We have received the 2½d. stamp in a new colour.

Adhesive. 2½d., deep blue; perf. 13.

Straits Settlements.—*Perak.*—A correspondent in this State very kindly sends us some notes on various stamp matters. It appears that the postage stamps are used also on telegrams, as in this country, and it seems to have occurred to the authorities that the stamps that had been thus used might be turned to account. There was accordingly, on the 4th November, a sale by auction of all the stamps used during the months of June, July, August, and September last, and 177 lots were disposed of, we are told, at good prices. This is described in the list sent us as the "1st Quarterly Sale of Stamps," and the number of stamps in each lot seems to have varied from 121 to 339; the denominations, 1 c. to \$5, are all set out in columns, and the face value of the lots, the totals of which are also given, varied from something under 12 dollars to something over 66 dollars. It seems to have been a little like "buying a pig in a poke," for the lots are stated to have been put up in closed packets, the packets were not to be handed over until the purchase-money had been paid, and nothing except the number and denomination of the stamps in each packet was guaranteed!

Our correspondent also sends us a photograph of a used copy of a variety of No. 34 in the Catalogue, the 2 c. Straits Settlements surcharged "One CENT PERAK," in three lines, in which the type of the surcharge has got loose, the "7" of the second word having dropped down and the "A" of the third slipped up. This is not shown on any of the sheets illustrated in Mr. W. Brown's book, but no doubt the *forme* was tightened up before more than a few impressions had been taken. An unused copy, we are told, exists in the Perak Museum, and the Curator states that he personally took it from a sheet of stamps that came from the State Treasury.

The same correspondent confirms the news, published last month, that the use of the "Service" stamp has been done away with, and adds that 40 copies only were doubly surcharged, though he does not tell us why they were thus disfigured.

Tonga.—A correspondent at Lifuka kindly sends us what he describes as a "1d. surcharged Marriage Stamp," of which he tells us that only 6,000 were printed, and they are all sold out, and the Government is not going to print any more. But this is only sufficient information to make us earnestly desire more—not stamps, but details. Are we to understand that the institution of marriage has only recently been introduced among the Tongese, or does the stamp celebrate the union of any special Tongose and Tongander? The surcharge itself consists of the letters "T—L" (thus, with a dash between them) at the top of the stamp, which does not t(ell) us much, and the date "1 June, 1899," under the spreading chestnut tree in the middle, for it is the handsome stamp of 1897 that has been sacrificed. We presume the wedding took place on June 1st, and the happy pair have our best wishes, but we wonder that the stamps have not reached us sooner.

Marriage Stamp. 1d., red and black: surcharged in black.

Ceylon.—We are glad to find that, instead of surcharging old stock, a 6 c. card (both single and reply paid) has been promptly produced by means of the type employed for the 5 c. envelopes of 1895 (Type 21 in the Catalogue). The value is altered to "SIX CENTS," and the formula is identical, except in colour, with that of the last 5 c. card.

Post Cards.
6 c., carmine on white, 140 x 92 mm.
6+6 c. " " "

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Gold Coast.—*The Australian Ph.* reports the issue of stamped envelopes for this colony impressed with "the type of the recently obsolete adhesive stamps."

Envelope. 1d., rose on white; size?

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J. O. FRASER,

"Postmaster-General.

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, 7th November, 1899."

New Zealand.—A correspondent in this colony sends us a cutting from *The Government Gazette*, by which it appears that Unpaid Letter Stamps were to be brought into



use on the first of this month. We have no further particulars at present. "The regulations are issued for the use of postage-due stamps instead of docketts, as is now the custom. They will be used for the collection of unpaid or insufficiently paid postage on all classes of correspondence. The date for commencing the use of postage-due stamps is the 1st of December next, and no mail matter will be delivered until the postage due thereon has been paid. Any postmaster, or other person engaged in the Postal Service, who shall collect and fail to account for the postage due upon any article of mail matter which he may deliver without having previously affixed and cancelled the special postage-due stamp, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of duty, and be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50."

Queensland.—Mr. Hadlow shows us a curious impression of the 1s. of the 1882 type, found amongst a mixed lot of stamps from this colony. It is in what appears to us to be a rather unusual shade of mauve; there is a double impression—one a little to one side of the other so as to show a kind of shadow to the profile, and it appears to be *imperfurate*. It is, however, on the Crown and Q paper, and it is obliterated, but the obliteration is in carmine ink and very indistinct; we can only make out the date "MAY, 89." On the whole we should be inclined to believe that this specimen comes from a waste sheet that escaped destruction.

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In April, 1892, *Le Timbre-Poste* chronicled a 1d. wrapper, of white wove paper, 112 x 280 mm., and this is described in Moens' Catalogue as having the stamp of the type of the adhesives of 1882, etc., and the instruction above it. We have not seen this, and in January, 1894, a correspondent in the colony assured us that the 1d. wrapper was not known there, and we should suppose that if such a thing exists it was stamped to order, and probably is without the instruction.

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In May, 1897, we received a 1d. wrapper, on the manilla laid paper, 126 x 291 mm., with an impression of the stamp with figures in all four corners, and the instruction already quoted above it, all printed in rose. And this is the only type of the 1d. stamp that we have found on the wrappers.

We have since received both $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. wrappers, with stamps of the last types described, and the instruction at the side of the stamp in each case, and slightly altered. The paper of both is laid manilla, about 130 x 298 mm., and the instruction is in the same type and divided in the same way as before, but the last line and a half read "or otherwise). If this rule be infringed the statutory penalty will be enforced."

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1892. Types 1 and 2. Instruction above the stamp. Wove paper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., deep green on buff manilla.
1d., red on white (?)

Laid manilla paper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., deep green on buff.



1895-7. Same instruction above the stamp. Laid manilla paper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., deep green on buff (Type 3).
1d., red " " (" 2).
1d., rose " " (" 4), 1897.

1898 (?). Instruction at side of stamp, in the same type as before, but wording altered. Paper as last.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., deep green on buff (Type 3).
1d., dull red " " (" 4).
1d., bright " " (" 4).



1899. Instruction as last, but in larger type. Same paper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., deep green on buff (Type 3).

About the Queensland letter cards also we should be glad of a little information; we have the following:—

- i. With the perforation continuous.
2d., blue on blue-grey; white inside.
2d. " pale green; grey inside.
- ii. With gaps in the perforation, every third punch having been removed.
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Are there any cards on white? They have been chronicled, but we have not seen them.

Sarawak.—We give an illustration of one of the surcharged stamps recently chronicled.



South Australia.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp in a new colour.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., deep blue; perf. 13.

Straits Settlements.—*Perak.*—A correspondent in this State very kindly sends us some notes on various stamp matters. It appears that the postage stamps are used also on telegrams, as in this country, and it seems to have occurred to the authorities that the stamps that had been thus used might be turned to account. There was accordingly, on the 4th November, a sale by auction of all the stamps used during the months of June, July, August, and September last, and 177 lots were disposed of, we are told, at good prices. This is described in the list sent us as the "1st Quarterly Sale of Stamps," and the number of stamps in each lot seems to have varied from 121 to 339; the denominations, 1 c. to \$5, are all set out in columns, and the face value of the lots, the totals of which are also given, varied from something under 12 dollars to something over 66 dollars. It seems to have been a little like "buying a pig in a poke," for the lots are stated to have been put up in closed packets, the packets were not to be handed over until the purchase-money had been paid, and nothing except the number and denomination of the stamps in each packet was guaranteed!

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Marriage Stamp. 1d., red and black; surcharged in black.

Zanzibar.—We have seen the new stationery for this territory, and find that the 2½ a. envelopes exist in three sizes as before, 119 × 66 mm., 140 × 78 mm., and 121 × 94 mm. The paper is white laid, but that of the smallest size is whiter than that of the other two, which have an ivory-white tinge; the stamp we find in two fairly distinct shades also. The Registration envelope we have only seen in size F at present, but the larger size no doubt exists; the flap has not been turned over to the address side, and the inscription under it is "THOS. DE LA RUE & CO. PATENT." The other articles require no further description.

Mr. Telfer tells us that the variety about which he wrote to us last month was surcharged "Zanizbar," not "Zanibar"; but even so we do not know it without the addition "2½d.," which seems to us a suspicious fact.

PART II.

Belgium.—*Le T.-P.* says that the 10 c. stamp has not appeared in *carmine*, and that the stamp of the present design will not be issued in that colour, as a new design is in preparation. It is stated that it will be adorned with a portrait of the King, which will not only bear a striking resemblance to the original, but will also be of remarkable simplicity. These simple designs seem always to be aimed at the pockets of collectors; is there to be another "boom" in the Belgian Post Office?

Brazil.—The *I. B. J.* reports the 700 reis Newspaper Stamp of 1889, surcharged by mistake with the same value, and "1898," in *green*.

Adhesive. 700 on 700 r., orange-yellow; *error*.

Colombia.—*Cartagena.*—A correspondent in this town sends us specimens of two provisional stamps, which he tells us were made on account of the Post Office there running out of 5 c. and 10 c. stamps, and communication with Bogota being interrupted by the civil war. There seems to be always a more or less civil war going on in these parts, and it is as good an excuse for provisional stamps as any other. The design employed is a rough copy of that of the current stamps of the Republic, differing slightly in details for the two values; the stamps are typographed from casts or electrotypes, of which ten, arranged in two horizontal rows, were evidently used for the 5 c., and five, in one row, for the 10 c. They are printed on *buff* wove paper, and each stamp is authenticated by means of a device which seems to be formed by large stars, very indistinctly struck in *dark blue*. Our correspondent adds that a few of the 5 c. were perforated, but the rows of stamps not being very straight or parallel the perforation was not a success, and the attempt was given up.

Adhesives. 5 c., orange-brown on *buff*; *imperf.*
5 c. " " *pin-perf.* 12.
10 c. grey-blue " *imperf.*

Santander.—We have received the new 1 c. and 10 c. stamps recently chronicled, and find that the lower value is *perf.* 10, with large clean-cut holes, and the higher is *perf.* 1½, with small holes badly cut.

France.—A correspondent at Port Said sends us specimens of stamps supplied to the French Post Office at that place surcharged "PORT-SAID," in tall capitals. We do not know how many values have been thus adorned, but presumably the full set will be obtainable; at present we have only seen the 10 c. and 25 c., with overprint in *red*, the lower value being further surcharged "VINGT—CINQ," in large capitals, in two lines, also in *red*. Our correspondent assures us that the provisional stamp, as used to be the case in the various French Colonies, was by no means speculative, but was really rendered necessary by a great influx of visitors, attracted by the fêtes in con-

nection with the inauguration of the monument to M. de Lesseps; 9,000 of the 10 c. stamps only are stated to have had their value raised in this manner, and these were affixed to letters handed in at the post office window. The story appeals to us like a dear old friend whom we have not seen for ever so long! There are two varieties of the surcharge too; a first attempt, with figures only, was not considered satisfactory, so the surcharge in words was struck on the top of the figures and afterwards by itself.

We have since received a whole set of stamps surcharged "ALEXANDRIE." Our neighbours are evidently determined to annex Egypt, regardless of expense, on paper.

*For Alexandria.**Red surcharge.*

5 c., yellow-green on *tinted*.
10 c., black on *lilac*.
15 c., blue.
25 c., black on *rose*.

Black surcharge.

20 c., red on *green*.
30 c., brown on *tinted*.
40 c., red "
50 c., *carmine* on "
1 fr., olive-green on *tinted*.
5 fr., *lilac* "

For Port Said.

10 c., black on *lilac*; red surcharge.
25 c. " *rose* "
25 on 10 c., black on *lilac*; in figures and words.
25 on 10 c. " " in words only.

La R. Ph. F. gives a long list of dates of "obliterations de complaisance," stated to have been applied at certain offices in Paris to copies of the 2 fr., *brown*, Unpaid Letter Stamps with forged perforations; the dates range from October, 1894, to November, 1895.

German Empire.—*Le T.-P.* gives a list and description (with illustrations, which we reproduce here) of a new issue of stamps, which is to begin to come into circulation on January 1st, 1900. The lower values, up to 80 pfennig, bear a bust of Germania, in a frame with the word "REICHSPOST" below, and numerals in the upper corners; the word *pfennig* was evidently thought unneces-



sary. The values from 25 pf. to 80 pf. have the centre in *black*, and four of them are on coloured paper. The 1 mark is oblong, and shows a picture of the General Post Office at Berlin, and the designs of the higher values are taken from historical pictures. The new stamps are to be issued as the corresponding values of the current set are exhausted, and it is probable that the 2, 3, and 5 marks may not be ready for some two or three months.

Adhesives. 3 pf., brown.
5 " green.
10 " *carmine*.
20 " ultramarine.
25 " black and orange on *yellow*.
30 " " *buff*.
40 " " *carmine* on *white*.
50 " " *lilac* on *buff*.
80 " " *carmine* on *pale red*.
1 mark, *carmine*.
2 " blue.
3 " *lilac*.
5 " *carmine, frame black*.

Holland.—*Curaçao.* The *D. B. Z.* states that two of the new stamps of Holland have been overprinted with the name of this colony and value in *black*. What the reason

for this can be we fail to understand, unless it is intended to abolish the special stamps for the Dutch Colonies, and substitute surcharged stamps of the mother country.

Adhesives. 25 c. on 25 c., blue and rose.
1½ gl. on 2½ gl., dull lilac.

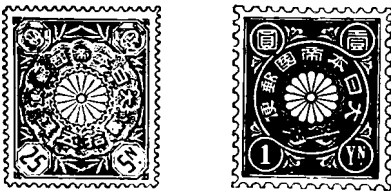
Dutch Indies.—This colony is reported to have received a set of surcharged stamps of Holland as follows:—

Adhesives. 10 c., on 10 c., grey-lilac.
12½ c. on 12½ c., blue.
15 c. on 15 c., light brown.
20 c. on 20 c., yellow-green.
25 c. on 25 c., blue and rose.
50 c. on 50 c., brown-red and silver.
2½ gl. on 2½ gl., dull lilac.

Surinam.—The following values of Holland are reported to have been overprinted for this colony.

Adhesives. 50 c. on 50 c., brown-red and silver.
1 gl. on 1 gl., grey-green.
2½ gl. on 2½ gl., dull lilac.

Japan.—*Le T. P.* reports a 1 yen stamp of a new type, also a 1½ + 1½ sen card of the type of the single card. We



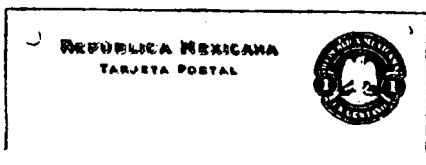
give illustrations of the designs of the new 25 sen and 1 yen stamps.

Adhesive. 1 yen, carmine.
Post Card. 1½ + 1½ sen, blue on white.

Mexico.—We have received the whole set of the new issue, manufactured, we understand, by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., and it is certainly a very handsome series. The values up to 20 centavos have the Arms in the upper centre, but with different surroundings for each value, and the 10 c., 15 c., and 20 c. have the Arms in a different colour from that of the rest of the design. The 50 c., 1 peso, and 5 pesos are of oblong shape, and each has a picture in the centre, in black—on the 50 c. the Waterfall of Juanacatlan, on the 1 p. a landscape, with Mount Popocatepetl in the distance, and on the 5 p. a view of the Cathedral at the city of Mexico. All are engraved in *taille douce*, and printed on white wove paper, watermarked all over with, as far as we can make them out, the words "ESTADO MEXICANO" in letters about 5½ mm. high. The words run diagonally, and we have not examined a complete sheet, so this may not be the entire inscription. The perforation is about 14. The following is the full list:—

Adhesives. 1 c., green.
2 c., vermilion.
3 c., yellow-brown.
5 c., deep blue.
10 c., lilac; Arms in yellow-brown.
15 c., lavender, " lilac.
20 c., vermilion, " deep blue.
50 c., black and lilac.
1 p. " deep blue.
5 p. " lake.

There is also a set of stationery, which we have not yet seen, but we gather from *Mekeel's Weekly* that all the articles bear an embossed stamp of circular shape, with the Arms in the centre, "REPUBLICA MEXICANA" above, value in words below, and numerals in circles at the sides, as shown in the illustration we give of the 1 c. card.



Envelopes. 2 c., carmine on white.
5 c., blue " "
10 c., lilac " "
Wrappers: 1 c., green on *manilla*.
2 c., carmine " "
Post Cards. 1 c., green on cream.
1+1 c. " "
2 c., carmine " "
2+2 c. " "
3 c., brown " "
3+3 c. " "
Letter Cards. 2 c., carmine.
2+2 c. " "
5 c., blue.
5+5 c. " "

Portugal.—*Macao.*—A fresh crop of surcharges has sprung up here, some of the stamps of 1898 having their values altered. Three bars are printed across the figures in the right upper corner, the new figures are added in the left upper corner, and the magic word "PROVISORIO" is impressed below the head. The whole overprint is in black. The 2 avos card of the Vasco de Gama series has also had its value reduced by one half, by printing the word "PROVISORIO" at the top of the stamp, "1 AVO" across the bottom, and four bars across the original value. We have only seen one type of the card thus adorned, but probably the whole set has been similarly treated.

Adhesives. 5 on 13 avos, purple.
10 " 16 " blue on blue.
15 " 24 " brown on buff.
20 " 31 " red lilac on pale rose.
Post Card. 1 avo on 2 avos, rose on grey.

Mozambique.—We have at last received copies of Nos. 109 and 110 in the Catalogue, which we chronicled as long ago as March, 1898, the 20 r. and 40 r. of the 1886 issue surcharged "MOÇAMBIQUE" and "2½" (or "5") "RÉIS," in black. There are two very distinct types of the large figure "2" on the lower value, one of them 2½ mm. high and 3½ mm. wide, and the other 3½ mm. high and 2½ mm. wide.

Portuguese India.—We have received a new ¼ tanga post card, with stamp of the type of the adhesives of 1898 in the upper centre and inscriptions on scrolls at each side.

Post Card. ¼ tanga, green on buff.

Timor.—We have two of the stamps of 1898, with values altered in the same manner as those of Macao.

Adhesives. 10 on 16 avos, blue on blue.
20 " 31 " red-lilac on pale rose.

Roumania.—*The L. P.* reports that Mr. Hadlow has found a used block of six of the 10 bani, *rose-red*, of 1879, perf. 11½ vertically, and imperforate horizontally. The *Monthly Circular* states that the 1½ bani adhesive has been surcharged "1 BAN." in red, as well as the wrapper.

Adhesive. 1 b., in red, on 1½ b., black.

Amongst a lot of the new 5 bani post cards our publishers have found one with a curious error, the second word of the heading reading "POSALTA" instead of "POSTALA." Possibly one of these is inserted in every large parcel to encourage wholesale buyers.

Post Card. 5 b., green on white; error "POSALTA."

Spain.—*Porto Rico.*—We have received the War Tax stamp, No. 579 in the Catalogue, with the surcharge inverted.

United States.—A small lot of 2 c. envelopes, with the stamp of the current type in brown, were discovered in Boston a short time back, and we concluded from the description that the stamp had become discoloured in some way. *The Weekly Ph. Era*, however, states that the contractors for the supply of envelopes, on being called upon for an explanation, acknowledged that they were using the same machine, first for stamping 1 c., and afterwards

for stamping 2 c. envelopes, and that some of the *green* ink used for the former got mixed with the *carmine* ink of the latter, producing the *brown* tint that has puzzled collectors. It is a pity the envelopes were not discovered and destroyed before they got as far as the Post Office.

Envelope. 2 c., brown on white, size 13; error.

Cuba.—We learn from various sources that the engraver of the new Special Delivery Stamp made a mistake in the spelling of one of the words of the inscription, which he no doubt thought looked better as "immediata," instead of "immediata." The former is certainly the most probable to any English-speaking person, but Spaniards seem to prefer the latter.

Guam.—The authorities of the United States and their colonies seem to intend working the philatelic business for all it is worth. Even the Spaniards, who were fairly liberal to their colonies in the way of stamps (if not in other matters), did not think it necessary to furnish the minute white population of this island in the Ladrões with a separate issue all to themselves. The new owners of the property have determined to go one better, and seem to be doing the thing handsomely.

Captain Leary, the Governor of the island, when he went out last spring, took with him a small lot of surcharged postage stamps, sufficient to supply the supposed needs of the people of the place. All sorts of tempting offers are said to have been made to him to induce him to leave the stamps behind, or at least to ship them back *en bloc* as soon as he reached his destination; but he was reported to be proof against all such temptations. The stamps were for *postage* (not for *revenue*); they were wanted on the spot, where there were people thirsting for stamps to enable them to post their letters, etc., etc. We would not for one moment suggest that Captain Leary was acting up to his name, but it certainly appears that the result of this little coyness in the matter of supplying the stamps to dealers has resulted in a demand (not so much in Guam itself, we gather, as on the Continent) which is very gratifying, from a financial point of view!

A few hundred dollars' worth were taken out in the first instance, but the Governor found cash pouring in by every mail with orders from home amounting to many times the value of the stamps he had in stock. We have not seen any statement as to the local demand, but we understand that a considerable proportion of the first lot of stamps has already returned to its native shores, and that a large supply of ordinary stamps up to 1 dollar, and of the Special Delivery Stamp, has been ordered, and is probably on its way to Guam (and back again, perhaps) by this time, and Governor Leary hopes to add at least \$10,000 to the resources of his island "right away." The type of the surcharge is said to have been kept set up, so that there will not be any fresh varieties at present. The 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. values have been chronicled; we have to add the following:—

<i>Adhesives.</i>	3 c., purple.
	4 c., brown.
	6 c., marone.
	8 c., brown-purple.
	10 c., pale brown.
	15 c., olive-green.
	50 c., orange-red.
	81, black.

Special Delivery Stamp.
10 c., indigo.

STAMPS AND THEIR COLOURS.

By M. W. JONES, F.C.S.

WHEN the average mortal decides to follow the pursuit of Philately, he takes upon himself rather more than at first appeared upon the surface, and after he has mastered the intricacies of perforations, watermarks, and varieties of paper, the end is not yet, for he has still to face the classification of his treasures into varieties of colour and shade, and he is a bold man who will emerge from the ordeal with anything like satisfaction to himself.

If he turns to the catalogues for aid, he finds that chaos there reigns supreme, and if he relies entirely upon his own judgment, he finds it sadly upset by the opinion of the first friend who inspects his new classification. If he relies upon the opinion of a dealer, and follows his advice, he will find that an opposition house makes light of the selection and proves conclusively that the shades are not what they are said to be. All this time he is gaining experience, but it is experience which is not satisfactory, and when he is engaged in settling the delicate but perhaps important point, as to whether a certain specimen is to be classed as a *yellow-green* or *green-yellow*, can we wonder if his pulse beats higher and his blood becomes warmer, that his thoughts and language follow the lead of his blood, until the very atmosphere becomes of a sulphurous hue, and the unoffending specimen is put down as a plain *yellow*—which it certainly is not?

As the question relative to the proper naming of shades as they appear upon postal adhesives is one that has attracted the attention of Philatelists for years without in any way bringing the issue to a conclusion, it is evident that here we have to face a difficulty of no ordinary magnitude, and it may be worth our while at the outset to investigate briefly the causes of the difficulty, and then to ponder over the question as to whether we shall ever attain to a reasonable solution.

The first and primary cause of all the trouble is that we have no standards of colour. If our weights and measures are wrong, we can compare them with the national standards which repose in security in the Houses of Parliament, and our clocks and watches can be regulated by astronomical methods governed by the sun. Chemical analysis will tell us the purity or otherwise of our foodstuffs, but we cannot submit our stamps to any such examination. We have then no standard of colour beyond that of the rainbow, or the similar range of shades presented when a ray of sunlight passes through a prism, and if we attempt to classify the shades of our stamps by reference to such prismatic colours, we shall soon get lost when we come down to shades, for, thanks to the manipulations of printing-ink manufacturers, those found upon stamps present a range that the rainbow never knew, and which will even give points to the hand of Dame Nature in her most extravagant moods.

The next difficulty occurs in the powers of observation possessed by the individual, which, generally speaking, may be said to differ with each pair of eyes. Speaking as one who is engaged in the colour trade, and whose business it is to produce and match colours, it would be possible to place before a meeting of collectors a range of samples which I would undertake to affirm would be passed as exactly alike by nine-tenths of those present, but which, when examined by an expert, would be separated easily into as many shades as there were samples. But I will gladly qualify my somewhat strong statement by adding that if the said nine-tenths of the members worked in a colour-matching laboratory for three months, their powers of observation would be greatly enlarged and they would not then look upon all the samples



as alike. So much then is due to individual observation, and if ever any solution of the colour problem is offered, it will come from experts; but here we find another difficulty, for in this as in other branches experts differ, and it is not forgotten in this connection that a famous judge once classed expert evidence as the worst of a very bad lot.

Another difficulty, and not the least, crops up in the manufacture of the colours for printing-ink. Two rival firms are seized with a similar idea at about the same time to produce, say, a *greenish blue*. The ideas are put into practice, and we have ultimately two batches of colour made similar in every respect, the only difference being that they are separated from each other by a street or two. Thompkins proudly sees that his new product differs from any in his pattern-book, and promptly christens it "Kruger blue." Smithkins, his rival on the other side of the street, also rejoices that he has added one more shade to his catalogue, and his colour is offered to the waiting world as "Dreyfus green." The first-mentioned batch of colour is sold to a printing-ink manufacturer, who finds that his varnish has altered the original tone somewhat, and he sells the resulting product to Messrs. A—B—, the well-known firm of stamp printers, as "Kimberley green," whereas the second lot of colour in due course reaches Messrs. C—D—, the rising firm of stamp printers, as "Mercier blue," and thus we have four names for one shade, and confusion becomes worse than confounded. Then in a few months, when a repeat order for "Kruger blue" reaches the eminent firm of Thompkins, he finds that as he has a fresh lot of raw material in stock, the shade of his second batch differs somewhat from the first. This reaches the printing-ink manufacturer, who notices the difference, and complains bitterly after the manner of his kind; but he too has, in the meantime, laid in a fresh stock of varnish, and when the grinding is over he finds that the shade differs materially from what he originally supplied to Messrs. A—B—, who, of course, notice this, and complain in no measured terms. The printing-ink manufacturer assures them that the colour maker is at fault, and that he has complained both loud and deep, but pacifies them ultimately by the assurance that this colour is acted upon by the weather or the bank rate, and that as it is a rare shade, they had better accept it and be thankful.

Then the stamps of the second issue of "The United British South African Colonies" blossom forth in all the glory of a new shade, through no actual fault of anyone. But as time goes on, it is noticed that certain stamps of this second issue are deeper in tone than those first printed, and the philatelic pulse beats high at the securing of a new variety, which was caused simply by the vagaries of Brown, the estimable and trusted manager of the printing-ink factory, who, by mistake, used a darker varnish than usual in one mixing of the ink, a state of affairs due to early morning effects following the annual dinner of the local Philatelic Society, of which he was an honourable and respected member. Thus are shades produced, and thus they will continue to be produced, and if Thompkins and Brown are benefactors to society at large in producing a saleable article, they are certainly a nuisance to collectors.

There are other and equally trivial causes which affect the shades of stamps, such as exposure to brilliant sunlight, which will cause many *greens*, *blues*, *reds*, and most *lilac* shades to fade or become paler, in proportion to the length of such exposure, and some such shades are so delicate that in order to capture a specimen in absolute mint condition, it would be necessary to take the stamp as soon as the ink was dry, and keep it away from all atmospheric action, say between the pages of a book or in a well-closed box. Other colours, such as *chrome-yellows*, *Brunswick greens*, and certain

pink or *geranium* shades, contain lead, in one or other of its many forms, as an essential part of their composition, and all such are acted upon—generally by becoming duller and darker—by exposure to an atmosphere in which sulphur exists even in minute quantities. As this is almost always the case in large towns, or in any room where coal gas is used for illuminating purposes, it will readily be seen that under certain suitable conditions we can almost manufacture shades to order. This was illustrated in the case of certain of the chemical changelings shown at the recent exhibition at Manchester, in which *yellows*, *greens*, and *pinks* were changed to darker, and in some cases black shades, by exposure to sulphuretted hydrogen, which was used certainly in a fairly concentrated condition for the sake of producing a rapid and striking effect.

But Philatelists are not alone in suffering from the causes enumerated above, as well as from others which concern them less directly, for the colour maker finds to his constant discomfort that manufacturers of *red* and *orange lead*, *iron oxides*, *ochres*, *siennas*, and *ultramarine*, can rarely deliver two lots exactly alike in shade, owing to difficulties arising in the manufacture; and this want of exactitude ultimately reacts upon Philatelists, although in justice to all it must be stated that the causes of such defects are practically beyond control owing to the intricate and manifold operations which such articles undergo in the process of manufacture.

Having thus ascertained how differences of shade are produced, the question naturally arises: is it worth the while of anyone to devote himself to the collection of such minor varieties as are presented by differences in shade? I think not, and have yet to learn that collectors of autographs consider minor distinctions in the pursuit of their hobby, for we have been told, on the authority of reliable experts, that no man is capable of signing his name twice alike in every detail. The collector of coins is content to show his treasures without considering the shades of red and yellow gold or of new and old bronze; and are we then to be bound down to endless servitude because such differences as we encounter on the faces of our stamps spring from such trivial and at the same time incurable causes?

But assuming that we decide to collect minor varieties of shade within reasonable limits, is there no way out of the difficulty? Can no recognised standards be formulated? Cannot the present chaos be made to yield to an organised attack? In my humble opinion it can, and I will proceed to lay before you my suggestions for placing the question of stamps and their colours upon something like a reasonable basis.

We have recently been brought face to face with a small volume entitled *A Colour Dictionary*, which, in spite of its many defects when judged from a utilitarian standpoint, has the merit of being a praiseworthy and decided attempt to tackle the subject under notice, and it is only to be hoped that the renowned firms who publish catalogues will take some of its lessons into consideration, and that collectors may be spared in future issues of their handbooks such glaring errors as the classification under the term *magenta* of two such dissimilar shades as those presented by the 4 öre unpaid Norwegian, and the 25 c. Venezuela, for foreign postage, of the 1893 issue.

I am not about to inflict upon you a criticism of the dictionary alluded to, although from the standpoint of one in the trade that would be easy. I bow before its vast mass of detail concerning the theory of colour, and I will take what I consider the best feature of the work—the alphabetical list of colour names—and will endeavour to show how even it, accepted as it is by the colour trade, contains numerous pitfalls for the unwary, and by means of certain

examples I will try to show how anyone who attempts to set this colour question on a firm basis has indeed a term of hard labour in front of him.

These examples are names—common in the trade—given to certain colours, when at the same time a score of shades might pass with equal fairness as the genuine article, and before we can move further we must reduce this general classification within well-defined limits. Take the case given as *apple-green*, which is described as a *pale yellowish green*, and consider the numerous shades from a *green-brown*, through *green-yellows* and *yellow-greens*, to *puré green*, which the study of a dozen varieties of apples will furnish, and we see at once the ridiculous side of attempting to fix any definite shade by such a name. A dozen different men would select an equal number of shades, and if questioned could produce a particular apple as the basis for their selection. Each and every man would be correct, as would be the shades, but if we go on at this rate the collection of plate numbers will be child's work by comparison.

Take, again, *moss-green*, and armed with a botanical lexicon and a huge hamper, sally forth through woods and moors and collect a few scores of the various mosses which flourish therein. Arrange these ultimately in any order you like, and match your stamps to the shades presented, and if you classify all the results as *moss-green*—as you are perfectly entitled to do—you must admit that the name is a rather elastic one, and that no one is entitled to classify a *moss-green* as a sad *buff* colour, if only he studies the shades presented by natural mosses for a few minutes.

After considering the term *plum* colour, visit a fruit show, and if you come away with anything like a fixed idea as to the absolute *plum* colour, there are vast possibilities in the life that is before you.

Consider for a few moments the term *sky-blue*, and note the particular stamp that matches the blue sky sometimes seen in Manchester. Then take a voyage to Italy, under the care of burly Captain Beckton, in the good ship *Penny Stamp*, and there, under a cloudless sky, match your stamps to the colour of it at morning, noon, and night. Then go to Russia, preferably in the winter, and in that dry, cold atmosphere try to match your stamps to the *blue* shades seen in that cloudless sky, and you will come home with a range varying from a *blue* infinitely paler than the accepted Cambridge to that of the deepest *indigo*: but they are all *sky-blue*; you have matched them yourself, and you have a ready answer for any criticism except that upon the uselessness of the term.

Take one more instance. You are told that *stone* colour varies from pale *greenish* to deep *buff*. Match your specimens to the shades of all the stones you can discover, and you will find that you have very few left to classify, and you either conclude that the term is comprehensive or your collection is not.

In this way we see the absolute uselessness of such generic terms, and those given are only a few of the many that will appeal to anyone who studies the list. The first step towards our object is, then, to eliminate all such comprehensive and doubtful terms, with their possible sources of error, and having done so much, we have cleared the ground somewhat, and the next step is the consideration of how to replace this useless crop of weeds with something that will yield satisfaction.

In this connection it must always be borne in mind that there are many difficulties to be overcome in making a reliable selection of colours which can be set up as a standard, but all such might be overcome in time by the appointment of a committee of experts in the colour trade as well as in matters philatelic. The first duty of such a body would be to draw up a well-defined list of colours, and then to obtain

specimens of reliable purity, which after being ground in varnish in the form of printing-ink, and then printed, would be submitted to careful examination for such necessary details as purity of shade and depth of tone, matters in which the quality of the varnish plays an important part. It would not do to tie ourselves down to one shade of each colour, as that would still leave a large loophole for individual and unskilled classification; but if we follow a method that holds good in the trade, and show a range of three shades—light, medium, and dark—of the more important varieties of each colour, and two shades—light and dark—of the less important varieties, always being careful that each selected shade answered in every particular to the name attached to it, we should in this way approach somewhere near to the desired end, and possess a range of colour which, without in any way attaining finality, would enable every collector to classify his specimens with an exactitude to which he is at present a stranger. Thus, in the case of *reds*, it would be necessary to illustrate the various tones found, which extend from those of a *bluish* shade, through *vermilions*, and *yellower* shades, to the *brown-reds*, or *marones*, and it will be seen that in the case of important colours the number of shades to be represented will be many and various.

Even if such a classification were adopted, shades will always be found which lie somewhere between two of the standards; but as we are compelled to regard the adoption of an absolute standard which will embrace every known shade as impossible, would it not be better to face the matter on the lines indicated, and so restore something like order in a region where unutterable chaos is rampant, rather than submit to the present state of misrule, in which every worker has different ideas, and every man scoffs at the labour of his fellows? The work could be done, and would not entail any greater labour than has already been bestowed upon the unearthing and classification of the records relative to the stamps of this and other countries by followers of our hobby.

Another plan, and one equally practicable, would be for the expert committee to reject the products of printing-ink manufacturers altogether, and having drawn up a standard list of colours, giving the light, medium, and dark shades of each, to select carefully from the vast mass of material at their disposal typical stamps of each shade, and to publish the list, giving the catalogue number of each, so that the collector, after he has secured the specimens named, would then have a work of reference to which he could turn, and so classify any specimens by means of the same. This has been attempted by one or two American firms, but their lists are not reliable, and are as much open to professional criticism as are the misleading names found in each and all of the catalogues.

In conclusion, I would add a few words against the present wholesale use of gaudy-coloured pigments in printing-inks intended for stamp printers. Such usually are derived from coal-tar colours, and but few can boast of any degree of permanence. They are striking in appearance, which is their only claim to notice. The present halfpenny stamp of this country I look upon as a type of what should be aimed at in this respect; it is bright, of excellent fastness against atmospheric influence, and it has the desired property of being practically unchangeable under the action of ordinary chemicals. It is printed with *vermilion*, which exists in several shades; and other bodies which have the property of more than average fastness under ordinary conditions are *red* and *orange lead*; oxides of iron, which exist in all shades between *bright red* and *purple*; *ochres*, *siennas*, *umbers*, and other natural products, which could be as easily used as the present gaily coloured fugitive *lakes*,

and which would produce colours so fast that no specialist, however particular, need fear to exhibit his treasures at any and every exhibition. Whether the happy days will ever come when we shall have reliable names for our shades, and when our stamps will be printed in colours that will not fade while we examine them, remains to be seen, but at least the former desideratum may be attained approximately if some-one will only undertake the work.

THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 106.)

BUNDI.

My information on the subject of this State and its stamps is derived mainly from *The Philatelic Journal of India*, to which I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness from the commencement. I possess, or have seen, sheets of some of the more recent printings, and am able to describe them from personal inspection; for all other details I rely upon the authority mentioned above.

"Bundi is a Chohan Rajput State, situated in the south-east of Rajputana. It has an area of 2,220 square miles and a population of 295,675. It has a postal system of its own, with ten post offices and connecting lines. It does a general postal business. Articles on 'State Service' travel free, but private correspondence, etc., requires to be paid for. Prepayment has, since 1st May, 1894, been effected by postage stamps."

The latitude and longitude of the capital, Bundi, are about 25° 30' N. and 75° E. The ruler has the title of Maharao Raja, and a salute of 17 guns.

I may add that Bundi commenced well, and for more than three years was contented with $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps only, which, I have no doubt, satisfied quite sufficiently well all its postal requirements. The existence of its stamps was then, unfortunately, discovered by Philatelists, and since the middle of 1897 it has provided its patrons with two editions of quite unnecessary high values, which are printed in large sheets containing as many varieties of type as there are stamps on the sheet, and are thus doubly aggravating to the specialist in the stamps of these States. Moreover, it is evident that when stamps are printed in large sheets there is no difficulty in producing from the same stone a sufficient supply to meet even philatelic requirements for several years; but if the numbers of the stamps stated to have been printed are at all correct, a ridiculously small number of impressions must have been taken in some instances, as if with the deliberate intention of multiplying minor varieties for sale to collectors. Indeed, I think it would not be unfair to regard the values above 2 annas as *Revenue* stamps pure and simple, and to strike them out of the catalogues.

The design employed for all the issues down to the present time is a very rough copy of that of the neat stamps of Alwar, a State which Bundi might well copy in other ways. In the centre is the Indian dagger, with an inscription above and below it, enclosed in a transverse oval within a square or oblong frame, with rough devices of leaves and balls in the spandrels. Various qualities of paper have been employed, but perforation has not yet been introduced to further complicate matters.

May 1st, 1894.

As far as I can ascertain, the design of this issue, which consists of a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna value only, is shown fairly accurately in the accompanying illustration. The dagger is long and narrow; the characters above it read *Raj Bundi*, those below *adh ana* (half anna); the oval nearly touches the outer frame at the sides; the ornaments in the spandrels are fairly large. No collector has ever seen a sheet of these stamps, and the number of varieties is therefore quite unknown. It is described as being on wove paper, like the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna of the second issue, but with a separate frame to each stamp, as in the third issue, and the stamps not joined together by the continuation of the framing lines, except perhaps in certain cases where the lines may have been drawn too far. The specimen from which this illustration was taken agrees with the description given of the first issue, and closely resembles the illustration given in *The Philatelic Journal of India* for October, 1897, but it is on *laid* paper. It is, however, quite unlike any of the other $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps on *laid* paper, of which I possess entire sheets, and I am therefore inclined to assign it to the first issue, for which both papers might very likely have been used. Thus I insert it here, as being of the type of that issue at all events.



$\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

It is described as being on wove paper, like the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna of the second issue, but with a separate frame to each stamp, as in the third issue, and the stamps not joined together by the continuation of the framing lines, except perhaps in certain cases where the lines may have been drawn too far. The specimen from which this illustration was taken agrees with the description given of the first issue, and closely resembles the illustration given in *The Philatelic Journal of India* for October, 1897, but it is on *laid* paper. It is, however, quite unlike any of the other $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps on *laid* paper, of which I possess entire sheets, and I am therefore inclined to assign it to the first issue, for which both papers might very likely have been used. Thus I insert it here, as being of the type of that issue at all events.

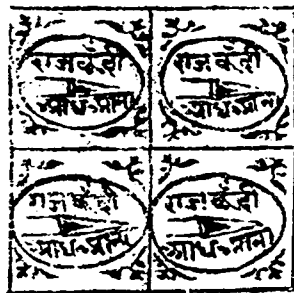
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate-grey on *thin wove*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. ,, *laid*.

The number of copies said to have been printed is 3,000.

December 7th, 1894.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna of this issue closely resembles that described above, as may be seen from the next illustration, which,



$\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

showing a block of four of these stamps, shows the essential difference between the two arrangements. The stamps are now joined together; there is no space between them, and not even a distinct frame for each stamp. The dagger is narrow, but not in most cases so long as in the variety shown of the previous type; the inscriptions are the same as before, and the details can only be described in the same manner.

I have seen a complete pane of these stamps, containing 140, in fourteen horizontal rows of ten, and also a block of eight which did not belong to this pane; there must, therefore, have either been two separate stones of this type or the sheet must have consisted of two panes, probably of 140 stamps each. These, I believe, are only known on thin yellowish wove paper, apparently of native manufacture.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate-grey on *thin wove*.

The edition is said to have consisted of 10,000 stamps.

November 1st, 1896.

The design is considerably modified for this issue; it is much more heavily and coarsely drawn. The dagger is much shorter and proportionately wider than before; the inscriptions remain the same, but in the first stamp in the top row of the right-hand pane and the last stamp of the bottom row of each pane the characters for *na* of *ana* are placed below the rest of the inscription indicating the value, being crowded out of their proper place, and the second *a* of that word is merged in the



½ anna.

thick outline of the oval in not a few of the types. The oval almost approaches the circular in some cases, the ornaments in the spandrels are smaller and plainer than before, and the outer frame is as often upright rectangular as square.

The sheet consists of two panes, side by side, each containing eighty-four stamps, twelve horizontal rows of seven. There is a continuous thick line across the top of the sheet, which line forms the top part of the outline of the top row of stamps, and thus joins them together. Down the centre of the sheet is a space, about 20 mm. wide, marked out by two not very straight vertical lines, which start from the top horizontal line and end on a level with the bottom of the lowest row of stamps; and about 5 to 7 mm. lower is a rough horizontal line, which does not touch any of the stamps or the frame-lines of the panes. At the left of the sheet there is another vertical line, which also starts from the top line and ends on the same level as the lines down the centre; it touches the left side of the first stamp in the ninth and tenth horizontal rows, these stamps and also the first in the eighth row having apparently been drawn too wide, and their shape roughly corrected by drawing a continuous line from the left lower corner of the first stamp in the seventh row to the left upper corner of the first in the eleventh row, cutting through these stamps in the eighth, ninth, and tenth rows, which projected too much to the left. The vertical line at the left of the sheet does not touch any of the other stamps, but the first stamp in the first row is joined to the first in the second by a continuous line forming their left sides. The stamps in the right-hand vertical row of the left-hand pane are also joined by their right-hand side, which is a continuous line from top to bottom; and in a similar manner the left-hand stamps of rows five to twelve of the right-hand pane are joined by their left-hand side being drawn continuously. With the exceptions shown by the above description all the stamps on the sheet are distinct and separate, with spaces of from 3 to 5 mm. between the rows, both vertically and horizontally. I should add that the two lines down the centre of the sheet do not touch any of the stamps, but are distant from them about 3 or 4 mm. Opposite the fifth horizontal row there are marks as if lines were about to be drawn across between these vertical lines, enclosing a space the size of a stamp.

I have given these details both with a view to identifying this sheet in case a similar arrangement should be adopted at any future time, and also to show how extremely roughly and irregularly it is drawn, producing 168 varieties of type, one as easy to forge as another, and affording no protection whatever against fraud.

The paper is a common *white laid*, shown by the watermark in the sheet before me to be "MADE IN BELGIUM" for a native merchant in Bombay; probably other papers of similar quality may have been used for this issue, as in the case of those that follow.

½ a., slate-grey on *white laid*.

Of this stamp 12,800 copies are said to have been printed.

July, 1897.

In the course of 1897 the evil influences of Philately evidently produced the usual effect, for at the end of June and beginning of July supplies of five higher values, 1, 2, 4, and 8 annas, and 1 rupee, were printed. The style of all these is very much the same, but there are some slight modifications in the drawing of the dagger which may be worthy of note. In each of the previous types there is some attempt at shading along the centre of the triangular blade. In Types I. and III. the two crossbars of the handle are shown, and there is also a third bar, straight, as far as I know, in I., and curved or bent at an angle in III., showing where the blade joins the handle. In Type II. there are only the two vertical lines. In the stamps of 1897 and later the shading in the centre of the blade is entirely absent. The two bars of the handle are plainly shown, but the third line varies somewhat in form. In the 1 anna stamp of the issue now being described it is a wavy line, or has a double curve with the point in the centre towards the right; in all the other values it takes the form of a curved or bent line, with the angle or the convex side towards the left, as shown in the illustrations that follow.



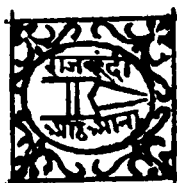
1 anna.



2 annas.



4 annas.



8 annas.



1 rupee.

The inscriptions are arranged as before, the value being in words below: *ek, do, char, ath ana, or ek rupya*. The oval varies in size and in the extent to which it fills the square or rectangular frame, and the ornaments in the spandrels are large and spreading.

The stamps are arranged in one large pane, the 8 annas sheet containing 104 stamps in thirteen horizontal rows of 8, while all the other values are in sheets of 120, eight horizontal rows of 15. The exterior lines of the stamps are continuous, across and up and down the sheet, thus connecting all the stamps together; the spaces between the rows in each direction are from 1½ to 2 mm. wide, except in the case of the first and second horizontal rows on the 2 annas sheet, where a slip must have been made in ruling the lines, the space widening from about 1½ mm. at the left to 5 mm. at the right of the sheet. There is an outer framing line to the pane, which is not infrequently touched or passed by the ends of the lines framing the stamps.

The paper is similar to that used for the ½ a. of November, 1896; some of it is watermarked "MADE IN BELGIUM," other sheets have a Crown and the word "SUPERFINE." The 1 rupee is on *blue laid* paper, of rather stouter quality.

1 a., brick-red on *white laid*.
 2 a., yellowish green ,,
 4 a. ,, ,,
 8 a., brick-red ,,
 1 r., deep yellow on *blue laid*.

The numbers printed on this occasion are stated to have been as follows:—

1 anna	.	.	1,600.
2 annas	.	.	1,600.
4 "	.	.	800.
8 "	.	.	400.
1 rupee	.	.	200.

These numbers, as well as those of the preceding issues, were obtained from official sources, and I suppose I have no right to doubt their accuracy; but it seems fair to point out that in no single instance do they correspond with the numbers of which we know the sheets to have been composed, so that the figures must either be altogether inaccurate, or at best only approximately correct. In the case of the highest value, if more than one sheet was printed, there must have been at least 240 stamps, and it seems absurd to suppose that when the artist had drawn 120 copies on a stone, or on transfer paper, only two impressions were taken from the stone; it would have been simpler to let the man draw the whole 200 on paper, if those were all that were wanted. I believe I have seen portions of two sheets in the hands of a few English dealers, and I suppose some were kept for home consumption, if not for postal use.

January and February, 1898.

The following may be taken together, as they were printed in these two months, and no doubt put on sale as soon as ready. The dates are those given for the manufacture.

Jan. 14.	4 annas	.	.	1,000.
" 21.	2 "	.	.	2,000.
" 27.	1 anna	.	.	4,000.
Feb. 5.	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.	.	16,000.

All of these are in sheets of 120, and it may again be noted that not one of these totals would correspond with any number of complete sheets.

The arrangement of the stamps upon the sheets is the same as in the sheets of 120 in the previous issue, and the outer lines of the stamps are all continuous as before. The 1 a., 2 a., and 4 a. resemble, in general appearance, the 2 a. of July, 1897, but the corner ornaments are not quite so much spread out as before, and the three dots in the extreme corners are, as a rule, separate, instead of forming a kind of trefoil; there is more blank space outside the oval, and the whole appearance is lighter. The shade of green will distinguish the 2 a. and 4 a., but the latter differs even more plainly from the previous issue in having the value *above* and the name *below* the dagger. The 1 a. can be distinguished by the form of the line indicating the base of the blade of the dagger. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. is more like the stamp of November, 1896, but single specimens, except when clipped close, can be distinguished by the outer lines crossing at the corners, and in any case by the absence of the shading line in the blade of the dagger; the ornaments in the spandrels are larger, and more closely resemble those shown in the illustration of the 8 a. of the following issue; but it must not be forgotten that there are 120 distinct varieties, differing more or less in all the minor details.



2 annas.

The paper is the same poor quality of white laid.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate-grey on *white laid*.
 1 a., brick-red ,,
 2 a., emerald-green ,,
 4 a. ,, ,,

July, 1898.

In the autumn of 1897 Mr. Stewart-Wilson tendered some excellent advice to the Prime Minister of Bundi on the subject of the issuing of stamps of unnecessarily high values. The advice was accepted with gratitude, and the hopes of inexperienced Philatelists were raised by the following letter, which was published with great joy:—

"I am in receipt of your very kind letter of the 6th instant, and thank you most cordially for the suggestion you made therein about the Bundi State Postage Stamps. The suggestion is indeed a proper one, and I had already a mind to abolish the issue of 1 rupee and 8 anna stamps, as the use of them is on a very small scale. I have now issued orders that, after the old stock of 1 rupee and 8 anna stamps, which is very small, has been exhausted, no further printings of higher values be made, and that the stamps be restricted to $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, and 4 anna values only. I assure you that there will be no issue of 1 rupee and 8 anna stamps in future, but only those values that are constantly used in the post will be continued."

This virtuous resolution, alas! was not adhered to for very long. In July, 1898, the two high values were again put on the market, the following reason being given, in reply to a remonstrance reminding the Divan of the promise quoted above:—

"I am in receipt of your kind letter of the 7th instant, and thank you for it. In reply, I write to say that the discontinuance of the issue of one rupee and eight annas stamps caused stocks of the stamps of the lower value to be exhausted very soon. Consequently I have recently ordered a few sheets of one rupee and eight annas stamps to be printed with those of lower value for the convenience and interest of the State." The last few words are an unanswerable argument.

The stamps are again in sheets of 120, arranged as described for the issue of July, 1897, with the same crossing of the frame-lines of the stamps; but the appearance of the sheets is rather more regular. Fresh stones were prepared, and there are in consequence 120 fresh types of each value. As shown in the illustrations below, the dagger is drawn with a blade of an irregular diamond shape, and the left-hand angle of it touches one of the crossbars of the



8 annas



1 rupee.

handle in almost every stamp on the two sheets. The value is below the dagger, as before, and the name above. The ornaments in the spandrels are smaller and neater than in the preceding issue of these values, and they are more uniform throughout the sheet, though the varieties are still quite recognisable. The paper of the 8 a. is of similar quality to that of the previous issue, but the 1 rupee first appeared on much thinner *blue laid* paper than before, of greatly inferior quality, and also printed in a paler yellow. I have since received it on *blue wave*, but whether this paper

was used at the same time as the *laid*, or indicates a later printing from the same stone, I cannot say.

8 a., brick-red on *white laid*.

1 r., yellow on *blue laid*.

1 r. " " *wove*.

Of these, 6,000 of the 8 annas are stated to have been printed on July 3rd, and 5,640 of the 1 rupee on July 7th; here for the first time we find numbers given which work out into a certain number of entire sheets.

Nov. 9, 1898.

A fresh edition of the 4 annas value necessitated a fresh stone and gives 120 new varieties, arranged and connected together in exactly the same manner as in the last issue. Whether it was thought necessary to distinguish this value from the 2 annas in the same colour, or whether the variations in its design are quite accidental, I am unable to say, but in this instance, in addition to the value being at the top and the name below (as in the second issue of the 4 a.), the dagger points to the left instead of to the right. In the form of the dagger and the ornaments in the spandrels the type resembles that of the 8 annas just described, but the whole sheet is not so neatly drawn or (in the case of the sheet before me, at all events) so well printed, many of the stamps being a good deal blurred—but this may perhaps be due to the very poor quality of the paper.

4 a., pale green on *white laid*.

The number stated to have been printed on this occasion was 2,000, which we may assume is not absolutely accurate; it seems curious that fewer should have been printed than of either of the two higher values, but if it be so it is further evidence of the very artificial nature of all these so-called *issues*.

1899.

The latest edition, printed some time in the middle of this year, consists, as far as I have seen, of a fresh impression of the 1 anna only. It is from a new drawing of course, and the sheets contained, I believe, 120 varieties arranged as before; but I have not seen an entire sheet, the supply sent to the publishers of this journal being in strips consisting of three vertical rows of eight, with a margin at top and bottom. I was able to find three different strips, proving nine vertical rows at least, and as none of the strips had any side margin we may fairly assume that there were fifteen rows in all, as usual. The drawing of the design resembles that of the 8 annas of July, 1898, but the stamps are distinctly smaller, the vertical row of eight measuring only 183 mm. against 200 mm.; they are also smaller than the 1 anna stamps of January, 1898, a vertical row of which measures 195 mm., but the shape of the blade of the dagger resembles that shown on the later stamps. The paper is of about the usual quality, but the *laid* lines run vertically on the copies before me, which is not the case with any of my other Bundi stamps, except the first issue of 8 annas.

1 anna, red on *white laid*.

(To be continued.)

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

BY GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 111.)

AUSTRIA.

(Continued.)



1 JANUARY, 1861.

(1 kr.), grey-lilac, lilac (shades); XII., 1.

Reprints.

1865. (1 kr.), lilac; V.

1871. (1 kr.) " II

1884. (1 kr.) " I.



1 JULY, 1863.

(1 kr.), lilac (shades); X.

Reprint.

1871. (1 kr.), lilac; I.



1 JULY, 1867.

Type I.

(1 kr.), brown-lilac; III.

(1 kr.), pale lilac; VI.

(1 kr.), grey; III.

(1 kr.), warm lilac, pale to deep; XI.

(1 kr.), violet-grey (shades); XII., 1. (*perd on scie 17*).

(1 kr.), dull mauve (shades); VII., 2 (1 turned pink by discolouration).

Type II.

(1 kr.), grey, slate, and purple-slate shades; VIII.

Type III.

(1 kr.), grey; V., 1 (discoloured to pink).



14 OCTOBER, 1880.

Wmk. "ZEITUNGS-MARKEN" in the sheet.

½ kr., sea-green; III.

NEWSPAPER TAX STAMPS.



1 OCTOBER, 1850.

2 kr., green; VIII., 3.

Reprint.

1873. 2 kr., green; II.

28 MARCH, 1858.

1 kr., blue; X.

2 kr., red-brown; XII.

4 kr., dull brown; V., 1.

Reprint.

1873. 4 kr., brown; II.

1867.

Same as last, but wmk. "ZEITUNGS MARKEN" in the sheet.

1 kr., blue; IV., 2.

2 kr., brown; 2.

APRIL, 1878.

Similar design. New dies.

1 kr., blue; II.

2 kr., brown; II., 1.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

JULY, 1873.

Lithographed on white wove paper.

(a) Value on a floriated ground. (b) On solid colour.

(i.) *Perf.* 10½, 11.

5 kr., bistre (a); III.

5 kr., ,, (b); II., 1.

20 kr., blue (a); IV.

25 kr., black (b); II., 1.

40 kr., green (a); II., 1, 1 (pen stroke).

50 kr., slate (b); III., 2.

60 kr., rose-red (a); II., 2 (p.s.).

1 fl., orange (b); II., 3.

2 fl., lilac (b); III., 2 (p.s.).

(ii.) *Perf.* 10½, 11 × 9, 9½, etc.

5 kr., bistre (b); I.

20 kr., blue; I.

25 kr., black; I.

40 kr., green; I., 2 (p.s.).

60 kr., rose-red; IV.

2 fl., lilac; I.

JULY, 1874.

Same designs, but printed from engraved plates; value on ground of solid colour.

(i.) *Perf.* 10½, 11.

5 kr., bistre; V., 1.

20 kr., blue; V.

25 kr., black; III., 2 (p.s.).

40 kr., green; V., 1 (p.s.).

50 kr., grey-lilac; IV., 1 (p.s.).

60 kr., deep rose; III., 2, 1 (p.s.).

1 fl., orange; VII., 1 (p.s.).

2 fl., violet; III., 2.

(ii.) *Perf.* 9½.

5 kr., bistre; I. (p.s.).

20 kr., blue; 1 (p.s.).

25 kr., black; I.

40 kr., green; I.

50 kr., grey-lilac; 1 (p.s.).

1 fl., orange; 1, 1 (p.s.).

(iii.) *Perf.* 12.

5 kr., bistre; 2.

20 kr., blue; I., 1 (p.s.).

25 kr., black; II.

40 kr., green; I., 1 (p.s.).

50 kr., grey-lilac; 1 (p.s.).

60 kr., deep rose; I.

1 fl., orange; 1, 1 (p.s.).

2 fl., violet; 1 (p.s.).

(iv.) *Perf.* 13.

5 kr., bistre; 1.

20 kr., blue; I., 1.

25 kr., black; 1 (p.s.).

40 kr., green; I., 1.

50 kr., grey-lilac; 1.

60 kr., deep rose; II., 1.

1 fl., orange; 1, 1 (p.s.).

2 fl., violet; 1, 1 (p.s.).

Vienna Private Telegraph Co.

10 kr., red and grey; 1 (p.s.).

20 kr., ,, blue; 1 (p.s.).

40 kr., ,, green; 1 (p.s.).

80 kr., ,, lilac; 1 (p.s.).

1 fl. 20 kr., red and gold; I.

AUSTRIAN POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.



1 JUNE, 1867.

Wmk. "FRANCO-MARKEN" in the sheet.

(a) *Perf.* 9½.

2 sld., orange-yellow; VI.

3 sld., green; VII.

5 sld., rose; VI.

10 sld., blue; XIII.

15 sld., yellow-brown; III.

15 sld., brown; III.

15 sld., grey-brown; III.

25 sld., slate-purple; VII.

50 sld., brown-rose; (*perf.* 12); II.(b) *Perf.* 10½.

10 sld., blue; 1.

50 sld., brown-rose; I., 3.



SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Inscription and value in *black*.

2 sld., brown; I.

3 sld., emerald-green; I.

5 sld., carmine; I.

10 sld., ultramarine; I.

20 sld., greenish grey; I.

50 sld., reddish purple; I.



SEPTEMBER, 1886.

Surcharged in Vienna, "10 PARA 10," in black.
10 paras on 3 sld., emerald-green; II.

JUNE, 1888.

Surcharged in black on the contemporary issue of Austria.

Perf. 10½.

- 10 paras on 3 kr., green; I.
20 ,, 5 kr., carmine; II.
1 piastre on 10 kr., ultramarine; II.
2 ,, 20 kr., grey; I.
5 ,, 50 kr., reddish lilac; II.

Surcharge inverted. Perf. 9½ (!).
10 para on 3 kr., green; I.

Bogus surcharge. Perf. 9½.
1 piastre on 10 kr., ultramarine; I.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

I FEEL sure that my readers will be Mr. G. B. Duerst as pleased to hear as I am to announce joins the Staff that my firm has secured the able of the "Monthly services of Mr. G. B. Duerst, of Journal." Manchester, the late editor of the *Ph. J. of G. B.*, which has recently passed out of the hands of our friend Mr. W. Brown, of Salisbury.

Mr. Duerst will aid us in considerably enlarging the *Monthly Journal*, our intention being from this number to add from four to eight pages to every issue in future. A considerable portion of this space will be occupied with a condensation or exhaustive review of the leading articles on philatelic matters that appear in the *Continental Press*. Mr. Duerst is exceptionally well qualified for this important work, being a proficient in German, Dutch, French, Italian, and possibly some half-dozen other languages, as well as a keen Philatelist.

Now there is one matter in which our readers can join with us, and that is in endeavouring to make the *Monthly Journal* not only the "Monthly" with the greatest circulation, but the "Journal" of the greatest use to collectors. Our aim is to have our *Monthly Journal* in the hands of every collector of stamps in the world, and the more subscribers we get, the larger and more important we can afford to make our *Journal*.

At the present time we lose about £350 per annum on the *Monthly Journal*, but if our circulation were doubled we could afford to lose double that amount on account of the extra advertisement we should get from the increased subscription list.

Will our readers join with us to increase the size and usefulness of the *Monthly Journal*? We hope and believe so, and we respectfully ask each and every reader of this *Journal* to endeavour to secure us at least one new sub-

scriber during the year 1900. If so, we promise that the results shall be shown in these pages before another year is past.

* * *

The *Philatelic Monthly* states as follows:—

French "A Paris merchant has recently obtained Tête-bêche. possession of an entire sheet of 150 of the 4 centimes postage stamps, Napoleon III. laureated, containing one *tête-bêche*. The price asked for this sheet is \$500. One other sheet only is known to exist, and this is in the collection of Mr. Ferrari, who paid for it somewhere between \$800 and \$1,000."

Our *confrère* does not state where this paragraph is taken from, but be it where it may, it is as far from the truth as is possible, as the following will show:—

When our Company was being enlarged some two years ago, Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper were entrusted with an independent valuation of the stock. In the course of this work, which took some weeks, one of the employees of that firm drew the writer's attention to an old drawer near the roof, which was full of unused French stamps in sheets. On examination this drawer, which had probably not been opened for fifteen years, was found to contain, amongst other things, *five* sheets of French 4 c., grey, Napoleon, laureated head, with a *tête-bêche* pair in each. Still more curious perhaps than this was the fact that in one of the sheets containing the *tête-bêche* there was in the top row a strip of five stamps, which were accidentally unperforated vertically.

Mr. M. P. Castle happened to look in about that time, and the writer won't forget in a hurry the hunt through some hundreds of bundles of stamps for further *têtes-bêches* of France, which only resulted in one other block of about sixteen stamps, with a *tête-bêche* in them, being discovered.

As regards the price paid by Mr. Ferrari, we may say it is as inaccurate as the rest of the paragraph in question, the sum being immensely overstated.

* * *

SOME interesting figures are given by Mr. Philately Ralph W. Gosset relating to the postal and Finance. revenue of the Cook Islands Federation.

For six years the revenue has been only £1,171 17s. 11d., or under £200 per annum. During this period there were no less than three different series of stamps issued, comprising thirteen varieties (not counting the two papers of the first issue). This allows for an average of £90 for each variety. Now from the virtuously indignant remarks of certain speculative stamp suppressors one would naturally suppose that the "bleeding" of stamp collectors so largely descanted upon would be of something like a respectable amount. After allowing for the value of the stamps legitimately used for postal purposes, and there can be no doubt that more than one half of those issued in Cook Islands were so used, the long-suffering Philatelist appears to have been "bled" to the extent of possibly £500 for thirteen new kinds of stamps, or less than £40 worth of each. When the bill for engraving and printing was paid, very little would be left over to be reckoned as "philatelic profit."—*Australian Philatelist*.

* * *

THE Queen versus British American Bank Note Company is an interesting suit now being fought before Canada's Exchequer Court. In this lawsuit the Dominion Government is claiming \$300,000 for breach of contract by the defendants in relation to the printing of certain inland revenue stamps which calls for engraved stamps, whilst a

large number of them were lithographed and not printed from steel plates.—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.*

* * *

THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the list 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.
Mauritius and St. Helena	£971
Straits Settlements—Pahang	562
Perak to Sungei Ujong	440
Victoria, vol. i.	1,479
” ”	317
Congo, Monaco, etc.	146
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New Zealand, vol. i.	947
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Argentine Republic	—
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Sarawak, Tonga, Samoa, and Cook's Islands	—

* * *

IN addition to the above regular Stock Books we have the following fine special Collections, with each stamp priced separately, now on sale, and any of them can

be sent on approval to collectors known to us or upon receipt of the usual references:—

1st. Collection of *British Colonial Stamps*, about 7,500 in number, in an Imperial Album, mostly *unused* and in *extra fine* condition, and containing many first-class rarities not usually found in dealers' stock books.

2nd. Collection of *British Colonial Stamps*, about 5,000 in number and mostly *used*. This collection consists chiefly of ordinary varieties without many rarities.

3rd. Collection of Stamps of *Foreign Countries*, about 11,000 in number, mostly *unused* and in *extra fine* condition, similar to No. 1 but with many more *rare* varieties.

4th. Collection of *Local Stamps* in a new Imperial Album, about 3,000 varieties, including many scarce.

5th. Collection of *Envelopes* and *Wrappers*, □ and *unused*, in new Imperial Album.

6th. Collection as last, but *used*.

The above collections are all arranged in the newest Imperials, and to those who collect in these albums they will be found to be the most convenient and expeditious manner in which to add to their treasures. Inspection of any of the above really fine collections is cordially invited by collectors who can call at 391, Strand.

As long ago as March 11, 1895, a client of ours in Johannesburg, S.A.R., Mr. T. W. Chaplin v. Laing. Chaplin, wrote us that his collection of stamps had been stolen, and sent a list of the most valuable and interesting stamps it contained. This we published in the *M. J.* for April 30, 1895. A short time afterwards we traced the sale of two stamps (a Mauritius 2d. fillet and a Cape woodblock 1d. error in blue) which had been sold to a London dealer, and eventually found out that the balance of the collection had been left with Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, the well-known auctioneers, to be included in one of their sales. By the aid of our lawyers we obtained a friendly injunction against Messrs. Puttick and Simpson to prevent the sale of the collection until actual ownership had been proved. In the meantime Mr. Chaplin instructed a personal friend in London to act for him, and the matter was closed as far as we were concerned. Afterwards we heard that the collection had been delivered to Messrs. Puttick and Simpson by a Mr. Laing, who purchased it quite innocently from a third party whose name has not been disclosed. Much to our surprise the action to settle ownership has been kept open for the past four years, and we were subpoenaed to give evidence on November 30th last, but at the last moment the defendant agreed to a verdict against him and to deliver up the collection to Mr. Chaplin.

Mr. Laing is greatly to be commiserated; he will lose a collection for which he paid £172 10s., and has to pay his own and his opponent's law costs, which will together, we are informed, amount to some £800 at the lowest estimate.

English law is a thing to avoid and dread, the time and money wasted upon it being often more than the value of the object in question.

We append a report of the short proceedings that closed up this nearly five-year-old dispute.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Royal Courts of Justice, Thursday, 30th November, 1899.

Before Mr. JUSTICE BRUCE and a Special Jury.

CHAPLIN V. LAING.

Transcript of the Shorthand Notes of Messrs. Marten Meredith and Henderson, 13, New Inn, Strand, W.C.

Mr. Herbert Reed, Q.C., and Mr. Hansell, instructed by Mr. H. H. Fanshawe, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Blackwell, instructed by Mr. R. G. Porteous, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Blackwell: In this case I appear for the defendant. Certain information has come to my client which has satisfied him that he could not properly resist this claim, and I am therefore instructed to consent to judgment for the plaintiff on the issue. I do not want the verdict of the jury.

Mr. Herbert Reed: I appear for the plaintiff on the issue. I do not want any consent, for reasons which will at once occur to your lordship, but if my friend is here and offers no defence, I shall ask your lordship to give judgment for the plaintiff on the issue.

Mr. Blackwell: I submit to judgment.

Mr. Justice Bruce: That is judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Mr. Herbert Reed: It is an interpleader issue, my lord, to determine the right to a valuable collection of postage stamps, between 6,000 and 7,000 postage stamps, which were stolen from the plaintiff some years ago in Johannesburg, and which are now in the hands of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson.

Mr. Blackwell: Is it necessary that the matter should be gone into if I consent to judgment?

Mr. Justice Bruce : I think not.

Mr. Herbert Reed : I am not in any way prejudicing my friend. I am only stating that I ask for judgment.

Mr. Justice Bruce : The property is the property of the plaintiff.

Mr. Blackwell : That is the issue.

Mr. Herbert Reed : Your lordship will order the property in question to be delivered up to the plaintiff.

Mr. Blackwell : I consent, of course, to judgment against my client.

Mr. Herbert Reed : And your lordship will order the property in question to be given up to the plaintiff?

Mr. Justice Bruce : Is that necessary? Should not that be the subject of an application in Chambers?

Mr. Herbert Reed : Strictly speaking, it would be by application in Chambers, but I know your lordship generally now exercises the power you have to determine all matters on the trial of the issue, so that further expense may not be incurred by going back to Chambers.

Mr. Justice Bruce : I should think that is the convenient course. You do not want the expense of getting an Order at Chambers, Mr. Blackwell.

Mr. Blackwell : I admit, of course, that as against my client the plaintiff is entitled to have judgment on this issue, that these stamps are his property. What is done with them after that my client does not care.

Mr. Herbert Reed : I will draw your lordship's attention to the Order. My friend Mr. Blackwell evidently has not seen it. My lord, the Order of the Master under which this issue is tried, after directing the issue, goes on to say : "And forthwith, after the trial of such issue, to deliver up the stamps to the successful party therein, upon payment by such party of their costs, charges, and expenses, which costs, charges, and expenses are to be repaid to the successful party on the said issue, by the unsuccessful party"; so that I ask your lordship now to order the delivery to the successful party upon payment by him of Messrs Puttick and Simpson's costs, which costs are to be repaid by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Mr. Blackwell : That is, of course, perfectly reasonable. I cannot object to that. It is consequential.

Mr. Justice Bruce : What is the date of the Order?

Mr. Herbert Reed : The Order is the 24th September, 1895. The original Order, my lord, is with the other party, but this is a copy (handing the same).

Mr. Blackwell : It would be the ordinary Order, I should think, in interpleader proceedings.

Mr. Herbert Reed : It is an Order made in interpleader proceedings by the plaintiff against the firm of auctioneers, the defendant, Mr. Laing, coming in and making a claim. The plaintiffs sued the auctioneers in trover, your lordship understands.

Mr. Justice Bruce : Then I make an Order in accordance with the Order of the Master.

Mr. Herbert Reed : If your lordship pleases.

Mr. Justice Bruce : What about costs?

Mr. Blackwell : Of course they must have the costs. I submit to that.

Mr. Herbert Reed : Then I must have it quite clear. There will be judgment for the plaintiff with costs of the issue, to include the costs of the interpleader proceedings. The Order, my lord, makes it in accordance with the Order of the 27th September, including the Order for repayment of the costs the plaintiff has to pay.

Mr. Blackwell : Certainly.

Mr. Justice Bruce : You will endorse your briefs and hand them in.

Mr. Herbert Reed : If your lordship pleases.

A CERTAIN firm in Muscat wrote us some time ago asking our opinion as to the possibility of working a local post office in that part of the world, presumably not for the benefit of the public, but for their own. Messrs. — also wanted us to take up the sale of the rubbish it was proposed to create. We naturally declined to have anything to do with the matter in question, and have received the following reply :—

"GENTLEMEN,—We thank you for your favour of the 8th ult., and note that you are of opinion that we should lose very heavily if we helped to establish a local post office. We are therefore giving up the idea, and will leave it to the Germans.

"Yours faithfully,
"_____,"

* * *

"Tughra." "SAY, Mister, what's them things in the centre of Turkey stamps?" This inquiry from an inquisitive boy who may become one of these days the leading light of Philately, compels me to give as brief an explanation as possible about the so-called—wrongly, however—"Coat of Arms of Turkey."

No wonder the youngster was puzzled, and perhaps some of our more advanced ones are as much in darkness about this peculiar hieroglyphic as the neophyte. If you examine the "cipher" very closely, which appears in the early and later issues of Turkey, you will perceive that it has the shape of a hand.

This "hand" is from the imprint of Murad I. or Amurath, son of Orkhan, born 1319, killed August 27th, 1389, and it originated thus :—

The city of Ragusa in Dalmatia, on the Adriatic Sea, wanted to build a church, and in those days, as well as to-day, no public buildings, mosques, or churches were allowed to be built unless sanctioned by the Sultan. An irade or permit being necessary, the required document was presented to Murad I. for his signature. Murad I. not having had a scholastic education, simply wetted the palm and the fingers of his right hand and pressed it on the document. The three centre fingers were held close together, the small finger and the thumb, a trifle bent, were apart. Within the former, thus impressed, the "Nishanji Bashi," or head of the scribes, wrote the names of Murad and his father. The title of Khan and the "victor ever" in Arabic.

For centuries the form of the Tughra or Toghra remained almost the same, except the part of the characters which varied with every succeeding sultan.

The "Tughra" of to-day contains the following Arabic inscriptions :—

"Sultan Abd—ul Hamid Khan ben Medjid El Muzafar daima," which translated means : "Sultan Abd—ul Hamid Khan, son of Medjid, victor ever."

We are all familiar with the appearance of these insignia on some of the Turkish stamps, also on coins and at the head of all documents, and more or less perfectly executed on Turkish inlaid mother-of-pearl works and embroideries. —*The Philatelic Era.*

V. GURDJI.

* * *

THE Cape Town correspondent of the *Daily Mail* sends an interesting story which he has received from Lady Grey, which the Boers have lately "annexed." When they came to the post office they found the postmistress, an Englishwoman, a very determined person indeed. She

declined to turn over the post office to them, ordered them off the premises, hauled down the Free State flag, ran up the Union Jack again, pulled down the Boer proclamation annexing the district, and put up the Governor's notice against treason. The valiant postmistress was altogether too strong for the Boers. They could not understand her, and the report states that they left her in undisputed possession of the post office.

* * *

As our worthy Editor encourages a little Tit-bits from frivolity at Christmas time—but on no other occasion!—I attach a few pars, some of Various Sources. which may be new to some of my readers.

IN A BOOKSHOP.—Customer: I want a cheap illustrated copy of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*.

Shopman (thinking of his stamps): That's the last edition, I believe, sir?

Customer: Eh? yes, the last edition will suit me very well. It has extra notes, I believe.

(Shopman serves copy of *Gibbons' 1899 Priced Catalogue*, part i.)

Customer: This is the British Empire. I want *Rome*, you know: Gibbon's *Decline and Fall—Rome*. The standard work.

Shopman: Beg pardon, sir; that's in part ii. Be out in February!—*The Collector-Dealer*.

THERE is no getting away from the fact that the juniors know a thing or two, as the following inquiry and observation will show. Both are warranted facts.

Inquiry.—Are the new Newfoundland stamps water-marked?—No.—Oh thank you! I never buy unwater-marked stamps; they're not genuine, you know!

Observation.—I never buy stamps at Blank's. All his new issues are unused. He's a printer, and he prints them himself!

All success to the juniors.—*The Collector-Dealer*.

FROM *Truth*: The Post Office has an idiotic rule which precludes the public from buying postage stamps at offices which are restricted to telegraphic business. The rule was ingeniously circumvented the other day by a gentleman who had written a letter in the train and went to a telegraph office at a station *en route* for the purpose of obtaining stamps. The clerk in charge having declined to sell them, the traveller asked for a telegraph form and wrote the following message: "Postmaster-General, London.—Your clerk says I cannot purchase two stamps at this office.—RATS." Claiming the right to affix the stamps himself in accordance with another Post Office rule, he took the stamps which the clerk handed over, put them in his pocket, tore up the telegraph form and departed in triumph. The man who could thus make red tape look ridiculous deserves to be regarded as a public benefactor.

WANTED: A philatelic wall-paper, tastefully ornamented with designs of postage stamps. As a further suggestion: addresses of stamp dealers may be added framing each stamp, thus securing the manufacturer an additional profit. Of course these would be *standing* advts., and the firms should be *upright* and *stickers* for trade. For a border we might have the cover designs of the numerous albums. It is also about time we had our china, etc., etc., properly stamped.—*Melita Philatelist*.

HOW A DRUNKARD WAS REFORMED.—Reforms are wrought in many and curious ways, but seldom in a

stranger manner than that in which a certain drunkard was sobered. This man had wandered at midnight into a low public-house. He gave his order, and then leaned against the bar for support. A man standing near by took from one pocket an addressed envelope, and from another a stamp, which he moistened with his tongue. Instead of adhering to the envelope, as the man intended, the stamp slipped from his fingers and fluttered to the floor. The tippler saw it fall, and staggered forward to pick it up. Just as he was about to grasp it, the stamp darted in a zigzag course toward the side wall like a scared thing. Filled with astonishment, the drunkard drew back and intently watched the bit of paper, which, upon reaching the wall, began to ascend. As it ascended the tippler's face grew more intent, his body more rigid. He saw nothing but the mysterious moving thing. His mind was affected by years of ceaseless drinking. He thought that the animated stamp was a warning. At the top of the wainscoting the stamp stopped, squatted as if for a moment's rest before ascending higher, and then made a dart towards the tippler's haggard face. The trembling sot saw it stop, saw it hesitate, and leap. He was unquestionably doomed if he continued longer to drink to excess; the stamp had been given life to warn him. So it seemed to him. With a pitiful yell of fear he rushed from the bar-room. From that eventful night until he died, in prosperous circumstances, recently, the man never swallowed a drop of liquor. The moistened stamp had fallen upon a cockroach's back and stuck there.

ORIGINAL GUM.

IN point of condition, it need not be said,
That a stamp's never better than when it's first made,
And even at that time there are only some
"Well centred," though all have "original gum."

'Tis bad perforation makes all of the bother—
It slips in at one side, and out at the other;
So there's only a tithe of the aggregate sum
"Well centred," though all have "original gum."

The gum on the best of them crinkles and cracks,
And all sorts of matters stick fast to their backs;
So 'tis not long before most of those have become
"Well centred," but lacking "original gum."

Of course every man must decide for himself,
And humour his whims in disbursing his pelf,
But for progress the prospect's remarkably glum
If once he gets stuck on "original gum."

I like all my stamps to be fine as a fiddle,
And vastly prefer them set square in the middle,
But am free to confess that I don't care a "dum"
If they have, or have not, the "original gum."

BOBERT AND DURBIN, *The Philatelic Monthly*.

THE STAMP CRANK.

A CHRISTMAS ODE.

(Dedicated to his wife by a fellow-sufferer who knows how it is herself.)

AMONG the misfortunes which trouble a wife,
In the worries and cares of everyday life,
Causing many a wrinkle and many a groan,
And oft of dissension a mighty big bone,
Few are greater and none more vexing
(To excuse it is so perplexing)
Than that of having her husband's mind
Crazy, a few battered stamps to find.

Of all the fads that afflict the race,
This easily holds the foremost place ;
And any poor wife in village or city
Certainly needs our profoundest pity,
If she is tied to a daft old crank,
Who, whether at home or down at the bank,
Is ever eager to start on a tramp
After some darned old cancelled stamp.

Let him once to his stamps draw nigh,
And swiftly the hours, unheeded, fly,
His wife may howl, and yell, and scream,
But he, absorbed as in a dream,
To all her cries will give no ear
Unless she in his very den appear :
When his albums before him lie,
He's lost to all that passes by.

Just take a glance in that private den !
See him in that unswept pen,
Where dust and dirt piled mountain high
On everything in the room doth lie ;
Where in a muss that words can't tell
His cherished treasures sadly dwell,
And which, tho' 'twould be the joy of her life,
To clean never dares his neat little wife.

Note the care in his selection
Of some stamp for his collection ;
See him peer, with glass in hand,
O'er some "gem" upon his stand,
Puzzled as to which it be,
Crown and Q or 'hap C C.
Hear him shout in jubilation
As he counts its perforation.

See his furrow'd, thoughtful brow,
Pondering deeply is he now ;
See the beads of perspiration,
Note his heavy respiration ;
See the glaring of his eyes
At the stamp he thought a prize,
But which, at his close inspection,
Proves the rankest of deception.

The hours may come and the hours may go,
It may rain or it may snow,
Cares may call for his attention,
Something need his hands' prevention ;
E'en church bells to meeting call
Where the good assemble, all ;
But in vain for him will cry,
If only a stamp is 'neath his eye.

His poor wife's hose may gap with holes,
His daughter's shoes have worn-out soles,
His trouser's seat expose his skin,
From twisting about all worn thin,
And no more be in the family cupboards
Than once was in old Mother Hubbard's ;
But what cares he, in his predilection,
If only he adds to his big collection ?

Alas ! alack ! 'tis sad to see
A man of sense so insane be,
To have a stamp his only treasure,
To find in it his single pleasure,
To lose all int'rest in the church,
To leave all else out in the lurch,
And to care for nothing in all creation
Saving the postage of some old nation.

How in the world he caught this craze,
That so disturbs his family's days,
That upsets their ev'ry plan,
Making them sigh for a dif'rent man,
Ah ! who can tell ? But the query's vain !
No one living is in shape to explain.
For of all the fads that afflict a man's head,
For this alone can nothing be said.

Will it ever be less ? We greatly fear
That that good time will never appear ;
For though his struggles to complete his collection
Are ever employed in that direction,
And tho' his hair is like his clothes,
Ever growing thinner as he blows
His time and money into this pool,
He still remains the same old fool.

To her who has to bear the fate
Of being a stamp crank's hopeless mate,
Extend we all our commiseration
In this time of felicitation ;
Hoping that she may ere long find
Speedy relief for her anxious mind,
And that these stamps that now so pest her
May all be sent to old Rochester.

G. W., *The International Philatelic Review.*

THE REPLY.

THROUGH all these years I've worked alone,
Collecting my treasures, one by one.
'Tis an innocent craze, if craze it be,
But that I could never get *her* to see.
Why is my den so thick with dirt ?
Judicious dusting will do no hurt ;
But a Philistine hand I can hardly trust
To rescue my treasures from under the dust.

There are ladies neat who do not disdain
To follow in Philatelia's train,
And why should my "Mary" always be,
As the old song says, "quite contrary" ?
Could I but add to my little collection
Her tender interest and affection,
'Twould keep our hearts warm in this wintry weather,
For we should always collect together.

THE CRANK.

* * *

Feeding Orphans with Old Postage Stamps. MOST people entertain the curious delusion that a million old postage stamps will get an orphan into some charitable home. How the idea originated no one knows, but there is no truth in it. It is quite true, however, that the orphan home at Le Lôle, Switzerland, is partly maintained by old postage stamps.

The reader may ask, How is this done ? In this way. This orphanage, being in the centre of Europe, receives old postage stamps from all the countries of Europe and other parts of the world. In this institution are eighty-six orphan girls, and these old postage stamps are judiciously mixed by them, and placed into parcels for sale to stamp collectors. In this way the orphanage makes about £120 a year, which goes to the support of the poor children.

Every year the *Sunday Companion*, *Sunday Stories*, and *Home Companion* make a collection of old postage stamps for this charity, and this year the above papers are offering

over £300 in prizes for the biggest collections of old stamps. The stamps may be either English or foreign.

Among the prizes are three £60 Chappell pianos, ten of the splendid bookcases made from the timbers of Lord Nelson's flagship, the *Foudroyant*, £45 in cash, and 5,000 other prizes. Particulars of this extraordinary competition will be found in each of the above papers for Nov. 6th last.

* * *

Guatemala I WISH to warn my readers against buying uncatalogued varieties of surcharges of
and uncatalogued varieties of surcharges of
Mozambique both these places, the following being
Surcharges. some details of those to which I refer:—

Guatemala.

My firm has been offered a considerable number of the surcharged stamps of 1898 both on the postage and on the tall fiscal stamps, with surcharges on the wrong stamps, double and inverted surcharges, and surcharges in the wrong colours. I have been warned against these things by my agent in Guatemala, and they are offered by a Mr. Federico Saurek, of Guatemala.

Mozambique.

A Mr. Motta Marques, of Lisbon, offers us a quantity of Mozambique provisionals, with very pretty surcharges of 2½ and 5 reis in *carmine*, in *blue*, or in *black*, and both in normal and inverted positions, and double. We do not believe that any of these stamps were on sale to the public, and even if made by authority of the Postmaster they were probably for the benefit of Mr. Motta Marques, and we should advise our readers to leave that gentleman in undisturbed possession of his treasures until he or others prove that they were issued and on sale in Mozambique.

We shall be greatly obliged if our readers in any part of the world will kindly send us particulars of any cases that come under their notice of Government postal officials dealing in any way in stamps, as it is against the law, and we shall strive to do what we can to put a stop to this sort of thing.

* * *

The New Postage Stamp.

To the Editor of the "Morning Herald."

"SIR,—I venture to call in question the wisdom of the Postal Authorities in proposing to change the colour of our present halfpenny stamp. There has never been a stamp so universally popular and so generally used, and in view of these two incontrovertible facts, the suggested alteration savours somewhat of change merely for the sake of novelty. There may be some occult and sufficient reasons to justify the proposal, and it is conceivable that from a strictly commercial point of view the halfpenny stamp, like third-class railway travelling, is becoming too popular. If, however, a change is inevitable, it would be a great convenience to the public if the penny stamp were perforated through the centre in order that one half might be used if required as a halfpenny stamp.

"Faithfully yours,

"J. P. BACON PHILLIPS."

NOTE.—Messrs. E. D. Bacon and C. J. Phillips both disclaim any paternity in the above note to our esteemed contemporary. We print it entirely for the novel suggestion contained therein.

* * *

Rare Varieties. MANY, especially amongst the younger collectors, wonder at the comparatively high price that is asked for a certain perforation of a stamp that is very common with its normal perforation. An example showing how rare certain perforations really are came under our

notice the other day. A certain well-known dealer bought a lot of some 13,000 1s. stamps of Queensland—fiscally used, of course—and spent the best part of a day carefully examining them for the compound perforation 9 × 12. The result was just *three copies*; that is, he found this stamp to be over *four thousand* times as rare as the normal variety.

* * *

THE *General Anzeiger* of Frankfurt a/M. states as follows:—

Saxony states as follows:—
turned Stamp "The Treasury of the Kingdom of
Dealers. Saxony has just issued a fixed tariff for the sale of old obsolete postage stamps of Saxony which they still hold. Prices are as follows:—

3 pfg. stamps of 1851	M 15
1 sgr. " 1856	" 1
2 " " "	" 2
3 " " "	" 3
5 " " "	" 10
½ gr., 1863, per 500	" 6

The envelopes are more expensive—

2 gr. of 1859	M 15
2 gr. of 1862	" 30."

And so on!

We are pleased to see that our friends in Saxony have a high opinion of their own stamps. The first five on the list, for which the Treasury of Saxony asks £1 11s., can be supplied at 391, Strand, for £1 4s. *Moral: Save money by encouraging home industries.*

* * *

German Law MR. FRANZ REICHENHEIM purchased through a gentleman from a stamp dealer, Herr Löwe, of Berlin, early in 1895, a Basle 2½ rp. stamp, unused. At the **Dealers'** London Exhibition in 1897 this stamp was **Guarantees.** marked by one of the judges as "forged."

Mr. Reichenheim subsequently submitted this stamp to a German expert, who gave his opinion that it was not a forgery, but a "proof." He then returned the stamp to the dealer, and applied to him to furnish him with a genuine specimen therefor, or refund him the amount he had paid for it; but the dealer declined absolutely to entertain his application.

Mr. Reichenheim then placed the matter in the hands of his solicitors, Messrs. Fritz Scheff and Dr. Gerstenberg, of Berlin, who in December, 1898, brought an action before the court, but were nonsuited under Article 349 H G B, that a purchaser must ascertain any defect of goods contracted for within six months of purchase.

Notice of appeal was given on the following counts: That the above Article 349 did not refer to the matter in dispute; that the object of the deal should have been a stamp, and a "proof" cannot be considered as such, and that therefore the dealer had not delivered the article contracted for, but *something else*.

The result being that the Appeal Court in November, 1899, found for Mr. Reichenheim, and entered judgment against the stamp dealer for repayment of the amount with 5 per cent. interest and costs.

* * *

The Destruction AN esteemed Norwegian correspondent writes us as follows anent the fire which was recently noted in the English journals: **of Stamps in** "It did not occur at the president's, but at **Christiania.** the exchange secretary's, which was worse still, as all the members' exchange sheets were burnt to an amount of over £2,200. Well, 'it is an ill wind,' etc. Norways will increase hugely in value in consequence."

The New Maltese.

THE issue of a new set of postage stamps in Malta has resulted in a profit of £700 to the Maltese Post Office.

* * *

Stamp Dealing Advocated as an Adjunct to the Newsagent and Stationer.

THE following interesting letter recently appeared in the *Newsagent and Booksellers' Review*.

We are quite in accord with the writer, and know many people who have found a small side show of stamps grow into a profitable and no inconsiderable branch

of their business.

"To the Editor of the '*Newsagent and Booksellers' Review*."

"SIR,—I have read with much interest, in last week's *Newsagent and Booksellers' Review*, the remarks of the 'Man in the Row' on the subject of foreign stamps, with which I fully agree. May I add to his remarks by pointing out the value of foreign stamp selling as an adjunct to a newsagent's business?"

"As we all know, stamp collecting has for many years been a popular hobby. We have the school girl or boy at times saying, 'Let me show you my album,' and forthwith there is produced a smartly got-up volume, in which are carefully placed a large variety, arranged according to the country of issue, and differing to an almost bewildering degree in form, colour, and design.

"Have you seen my collection?' asks the advanced Philatelist, and proceeds with genuine pride to point out the rare specimens acquired by diligent searching and at great expense. It has often struck me what a good thing dealers are able to make out of this trade, and I see no reason why we should not go in for a share of the handsome profits which are thus obtainable.

"In India this traffic is very keenly pursued. When I was in Calcutta last year I came in contact with many philatelic dealers who were all doing very well. One party, known personally to me, was making about £70 a month from stamps alone—quite a comfortable living, especially when we remember that one can live more cheaply there than in this country.

"When in the course of a conversation with one of the largest dealers in all India, I was shown case after case and drawer after drawer filled with stamps. I confess I was astonished at the enormous extent of the trade.

"Stamp collecting as a hobby is increasing in popularity every year. And why not? Let it be understood that Philately is no mere childish amusement, as is supposed by some people. I certainly think it has every claim to rank as an 'intellectual pursuit,' calling into play, as it does, the keenest powers of observation and demanding from the collector a close study of a great deal of the inner life of nations.

"I certainly think it a trade exceptionally fitted to become an adjunct to the business of a newsagent or stationer, and I am sure also that those who try it, provided that they go to work intelligently, will be perfectly satisfied with the financial result.

"Yours truly,

"J. ARNOLD SHORN.

"11, Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh."

* * *

MR. E. D. BACON writes as follows
The *Tapling* in the November issue of the *London Philatelist* :—

"Members of the Philatelic Society, London, and other readers of the *London Philatelist* will, I am sure, be pleased to hear that I have at length

completed the rearrangement and classification of the adhesive stamps in the above collection. The work I was entrusted with by the Trustees of the British Museum has thus been brought to a successful, if somewhat protracted conclusion; and my employment in connection therewith has consequently terminated.

"During the time I was at the Museum I was more than once asked by the authorities there to make suggestions that would admit of the collection being made serviceable to students, and allow of the contents being safely inspected by anyone desirous of examining the stamps. I am glad to be able to announce that one of these proposals has met with the approval of the Trustees, and preparations are now being made to carry it into effect.

"The system it is proposed to adopt consists of employing a number of cabinets with shallow drawers. Each of these drawers will be covered with plate-glass, and will only pull out sufficiently to allow of the examination of the sheets of stamps it contains. In fact, the cabinets will be built upon precisely the same lines as those which are now in use at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, for the display of butterflies and moths, except that the drawers will be shallower. These cabinets, when finished, will be placed in the King's Library, and anyone entering that part of the Museum will be allowed to inspect whatever portion of the collection he chooses; and this he will himself be able to do by simply pulling out and shutting the drawers containing the stamps of the countries he desires to see. I doubt whether it would be possible to devise a more perfect plan than this for preserving a collection of stamps, inasmuch as it provides ample protection in every way for the specimens, including that of danger from exposure to the light; and it also affords economy of space. Collectors will, at the same time, be able to inspect any of the stamps with perfect facility, and without the least delay.

"It will necessarily be some months before the cabinets are ready to receive the sheets of stamps, but I trust no undue delay will now take place in completing the proposed scheme."

Mr. Castle in commenting on this, states :—

"Our thanks are also due in the highest degree to Mr. Bacon for the invaluable aid he has given, not only in furthering the objects of the testator, but for his superb classification of the collection."

Words that will be most heartily endorsed by anyone who has been privileged to inspect the collection since its arrangement was completed.

* * *

Philatelists' War Relief Fund.

JUST as we are going to press we have received a proof of a circular which has been issued under the auspices of the London Philatelic Society in conjunction with the stamp trade, and which we print below.

The originator of this most excellent method of showing, as a body, the sympathy of Philatelists with our wounded soldiers in South Africa is Mr. M. P. Castle, Vice-President of the Philatelic Society.

Mr. Castle propounded his ideas on this subject to Mr. Bull and the writer a little over a month ago, and the only pity is that the premier Society did not take the matter up long ere this.

As a matter of fact, we are informed that Mr. Castle did bring the matter before the Society early in November, when it was stated that the Philatelic Society as a body could not take the matter up, and it was consequently dropped for a time. However, we are glad to say that on various representations being made to the Secretary

it was found possible to alter the first, and perhaps hastily formed, opinion, and the Society has now taken the lead in a matter in which the trade could not lead; as, if preliminary circulars had been issued by a dealer or a committee of dealers, many ill-natured persons would at once say that it was done for the purpose of advertisement, an idea strongly to be deprecated.

A Joint Committee has been formed, on which the following gentlemen have been asked to serve, and most of whom have accepted:—

Messrs. W. B. Avery, W. Brown, M. P. Castle, E. Ehrenbach, F. R. Ginn, M. Giwelb, Gwyer, Gordon Smith, W. Hadlow, Leslie Hausburg, W. Lincoln, E. J. Nankivell, Oliver, W. H. Peckitt, C. J. Phillips, E. H. Selby, H. A. Slade, B. W. K. Smith, J. A. Tilleard, H. J. White; with Messrs. W. Bull and H. R. Oldfield as Joint Hon. Secretaries.

We most sincerely trust that Philatelists will contribute generously to this fund, and we hope that a sum of at least £1,000 may be obtained for this good cause.

Specialist collectors of the stamps of the South African Republic and of the Orange Free State should contribute especially liberally, because their collections will no doubt be greatly enhanced in value by the result of the present war!

"To the Editor."

"DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, held on the 1st of December, 1899, the following resolution was passed:—

"The Society cordially approves the suggestion that stamp collectors resident in the United Kingdom should be invited to present postage stamps for sale by auction, the proceeds of such auction to be handed over to one of the War Funds, and that a Committee be elected to make all reasonable arrangements, with power to invite the co-operation of other Societies and of the leading collectors and dealers and any others interested in Philately, and that such Committee should also have power to add to their number any person or persons, whether members of this Society or not."

"A Committee has been formed in accordance with such resolution and in co-operation with many of the provincial Societies and with the leading collectors and dealers.

"The Committee has made arrangements with a well-known firm of auctioneers to conduct a sale by auction of all stamps given to the Committee, and such sale will be free of all expense, so that the entire gross proceeds may be available, and these will be divided between one of the Mansion House Funds and the *Daily Telegraph* Fund. It is proposed to append to the catalogue a list of the names of all the contributors.

"We enclose copy of a circular which is being sent to collectors, and are requested to invite your co-operation and support in making this scheme as widely known as possible.

"All gifts of stamps should, if possible, be sent to the undersigned, care of the London Philatelic Society, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C., on or before the 25th January, 1900.

"Yours faithfully,

WALTER BULL, }
HERBERT R. OLDFIELD, } *Joint Hon. Secs."*

* * *

Manchester Philatelic Society. The annual dinner of the Manchester Philatelic Society was held at the Grand Hotel, Aytoun Street, on November 22nd. The President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, was in the chair, and amongst those present were Mr. G. F. H. Gibson, Mr. G. B. Duerst, Mr.

Thos. Beckton, Dr. Sellers, Mr. A. H. Harrison, and about twenty-five other members. The toast of "The Queen" was proposed from the chair, the President making a brief reference to the war in South Africa and to Her Majesty's present to the troops. Mr. Gibson submitted the toast of "The Society," which, he urged, was pursuing a useful and interesting work. During the evening Mr. Duerst, on behalf of the Executive Committee, presented Mr. Gibson with a gold watch, suitably inscribed, in recognition of his services in connection with the recent Philatelic Exhibition held in Manchester. Mr. Gibson fittingly responded. Several members of the Minnehaha Minstrels rendered musical selections. A collection was made on behalf of the Manchester War Fund and realised the sum of £10.

Special attention should be drawn to the menu, which was quite a work of art, depicting a corner of the Rock of Gibraltar, on which our friend Mr. G. F. Gibson had just discovered a block of four of the Gibraltar 1s. second issue, a block that is missing from his collection of these stamps. The credit for this interesting souvenir is, I understand, to be shared by Messrs. Beckton and Cooté.

COLLECTANEA.

COMPILED BY G. B. DUERST.

THE POSTAL SERVICE ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE.

(Based on a Paper read by J. MAUS, and Published in the "Dresden Philatelist.")

IF I were to say that I could post letters in one country, frank them with the stamps of another, and that the addressee would receive them without having to pay anything, I suppose everybody would answer: Impossible! Yet such is the case, and the Lake of Constance is the happy hunting-ground for collectors of such curiosities.

There one can post letters franked with Swiss stamps in Austria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Germany, or *vice versa*. By letters I mean, of course, all postal matter, such as letters, cards, letter cards, parcels, samples, newspapers. Any article can also be registered, and in most cases, as seen hereafter, it is wise to do so to ensure safe delivery.

In order to understand this service one must consider that the Lake of Constance is surrounded by five countries—Switzerland in the south; Austria in the east; Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden (Germany) in the north. Steamboats ply continually between the different ports, and a very large number of passengers cross the lake every year—some for business, but the majority for pleasure. It is especially the latter class that is responsible for the introduction of a postal service on the lake, because in some cases time hung heavily on their hands whilst crossing, and no better use could be made of it than by writing letters to friends at home. The letter written, stamps were required, and even if the traveller had German stamps, supposing he came from Constance, they would be no good on landing at Romanshorn in Switzerland. The purser of the steamer sailing under the German flag could not very well be supposed to carry a stock of Swiss stamps, on the sale of which he would not make any profit. At Lindau (Bavaria), Bregenz (Austria), and Friedrichshafen (Wurtemberg), the same thing happened every day, and loud were the complaints of travellers having to inquire the way to the various post offices.

In consequence of these complaints, the postal administration of the five States enumerated above came to an understanding that letters franked with stamps of any of the five signatory Powers, and posted during the journey in letter-boxes fixed on the steamers, should be forwarded by the postal administration of the country where the letter-boxes were cleared. This service, instituted for the convenience (so the postal officials thought) of a few passengers, gradually assumed such dimensions that a special room on the larger steamers had to be set aside for the transaction of postal business, where a couple of officials were kept busy at work during the summer months supplying passengers with stamps and information. Especially during the last few years—in fact, since the time when the illustrated post card craze began—the weight of mail matter posted on these steamers has increased tremendously.

So far everything had passed off smoothly, and although one or the other country might sell more stamps than the remainder and yet do less work, because fewer letters, etc., were posted in that country, the amount was no doubt too trivial to keep a special staff of officials to book every letter, etc., in order to be able to make a demand or pay over the difference at the end of the year.

But now the stamp collector came upon the scene, and at once there was discord. Letters were not delivered, or if delivered, were surcharged, and in some cases double postage had to be paid by the addressee; letters handed in for registration were refused, unless the senders conformed to the rules posted up on board the steamers, as interpreted by the officials, and not by the passengers. And why all this? Because some ingenious person, undoubtedly a stamp collector, had thought the matter over and come to the conclusion that, if a letter franked with Swiss stamps could be posted in Austria, Baden, Bavaria, or Wurtemberg, and would be forwarded by their respective postal services, then why not a letter franked with Swiss and Austrian stamps, or with Swiss, Austrian, and German stamps, or, better still, with stamps of all the five States surrounding the Lake of Constance? As a salve to his conscience, he no doubt thought that every State would then get its share, and the one forwarding the letter would get something for the trouble. But it is feared that his ulterior motive was only gain. If letters franked with Swiss stamps, but cancelled in Austria, have more value than if cancelled in Switzerland, then what value would an envelope have franked with the stamps of five States? No doubt the value would be considerably enhanced—for curiosity hunters.

To give an instance, we will imagine a traveller to start from Bregenz (Austria), and to frank a letter with a 5 kreuzer stamp. This letter will then be delivered to all addresses in Germany and Austria. If he adds, on landing at Lindau (Bavaria), a 3 pfennig Bavarian stamp, at Romanshorn or Rorschach (Switzerland), a 3 centimes Swiss stamp at Friedrichshafen a 2 pfennig Wurtemberg, and at Constance (Baden) a 3 pfennig German stamp, he has franked the letter with an equivalent of 20 pfennig, or 2½d., to carry it to the furthest ends of the world.

A few trials were made with letters franked with the stamps of two or three of the States; they were posted, and arrived safely without being surcharged, the officials considering such missives most likely as the outcome of the childish whim of a curiosity hunter. But when more and more of these abnormalities were handed in, the officials undoubtedly found their labours increased to such an extent that the time at their disposal during the crossing of the lake was not sufficient to check and add up the various small values in three currencies, in order to see that the right amount for inland or foreign postage was affixed. Then the different postal administrations began to object, and the

officials even went so far as to refuse to accept all letters which were not franked with the stamps of the country in which the letters, etc., were to be posted; *i.e.* they wanted to revert to the system in vogue before the agreement referred to above.

Another curiosity of this service is the following: Adding up the various kreuzer, centimes, and pfennig, as represented by the stamps affixed, it will be found that the total amount, when calculated in one or the other currency, is sometimes one or two centimes below the fixed domestic or international rate. Here we have therefore a postal service, which will forward letters at a lower rate than the one prescribed by the Postal Convention.

One can quite easily imagine the post office on one of the steamers, besieged by a howling mob of Philatelists, clamouring for their rights and insisting that the officials take their letters franked with stamps of all possible designs and colours, and of fractional currencies, involving with every letter a sum in mental arithmetic to see whether the domestic or international rate of postage had been complied with. Whether the daily varying rates of exchange had to be taken into account by the officials we do not know; for the peace of their minds we hope it was not necessary.

The number of letters received from complaining travellers increased every week; the official interchange of notes and documents was endless; every administration received claims for overcharges and surcharges; no fixed rules seemed to exist. All letters were taken one day, and refused the next. At last an agreement was concluded that until further notice all letters franked with the stamps of one or of all the five States should be accepted and forwarded as before; that care should be taken that the right amount was paid, but that stamps affixed above the exact fee should not be cancelled.

Thus peace was again established, the dark green waters of the Lake of Constance could flow tranquilly once more, and Philatelia had vindicated her right to call the tune when she paid the piper.

DELIVERY DELAYED TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

In France a short time ago about 300 letters were delivered—at least to as many of the addressees as were still living—but which had been posted nearly twenty-nine years ago.

The long delay in the delivery occurred in this way. During the siege of Paris by the Germans, in 1870, all postal intercourse with the rest of France and other countries was interrupted. The postal authorities tried various expedients to communicate with the outside world, the best-known of which was that by balloons. Another was that of constructing small hollow and water-tight zinc globes, which were filled with letters, hermetically sealed and then dropped into the river Seine. They sank to the bottom of the river and gradually rolled down with the current, to be caught by nets lower down the course of the river, where the country was still in the hands of the French. The Germans got wind of this dodge and stretched a net across the river near to Villeneuve St. Georges, as they could not otherwise hope to see and catch the globes, which might contain despatches of the highest importance. By this means they effectually stopped this system of postal communication.

Twenty-nine years have elapsed, and nearly everyone had forgotten that zinc balls had ever been used for such a purpose, when, a short time ago, a fisherman near Villeneuve found in his net what seemed to him to be a cannon-

ball, only that it was much too light. He forced it open, more out of curiosity than anything else, and found about 300 letters, all dated December, 1870, and quite legible. They were handed over to the postal authorities, who delivered as many as they could.

NEW POSTAL RATES FOR AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Whereas most countries generally reduce their postal rates in order to facilitate the intercourse of their people with those of other States, Austria-Hungary is intending to raise them from the 1st of January, 1900.

The use of the new currency (crowns and heller) will become obligatory on that date, and florins and kreuzer will no longer be used. As a consequence the postal rates will have to conform to the new laws. The new tariff has been laid before the Minister of Finances, and contains an unwelcome surprise, namely, the increase in the postal rates for letters, post cards, registration fees, and acknowledgments of delivery.

Why this was necessary is not stated. A kreuzer is two heller; if, therefore, the at present inscribed value on the stamps, etc., had been doubled, nobody would have grumbled. Of course slight differences in the postage, when calculated exactly at the rate of exchange, exist between all countries. For instance, a letter from England to Germany of ½ oz. (13 grammes), costs 2½d., therefore five letters weighing 2½ oz. (65 grammes), cost 1s. 0½d.; the same number of letters from Germany to England, but up to 15 grammes each, or 75 grammes the five, cost only 1 mark, or 1½d., a saving of one penny on every five letters, apart from the extra weight allowed. It is quite possible something similar may have forced the Austrian postal authorities to raise their rates, yet it comes as a great surprise, as we only look nowadays for reductions in postal rates.

The new rates will be as follows:—

	Now.	Afterwards.
Single letters to foreign countries (excepting Bosnia, Germany, Servia, Montenegro, and Roumania)	20	25 heller.
Post cards to Austria, Bosnia, Germany, Servia, and Montenegro	4	5 "
Registration fee (local service excepted)	20	25 "
Acknowledgment of receipt	20	25 "

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

By PHILOLOGOS.

We hear from time to time of cases in which duty is levied on consignments of stamps, in a sufficiently arbitrary and unjust manner, but M. Moens relates, in the last number of *Le Timbre-Poste*, a little experience of his own, which fairly "takes the cake." In July last he returned to a correspondent in Brazil a portion of a consignment of current Brazilian stamps, which that correspondent had sent thinking that M. Moens would want them for stock. The Customs authorities at Rio de Janeiro actually charged 25% duty on the face value of the stamps of their own country, when returned! And M. Moens had to pay it!!

* * *

THE recent action of the Turkish Government in again raising the question of abolishing the foreign post offices in Turkey is certainly inexplicable. However, it is some con-

solation to learn that the Powers affected will not accede to the demands on the part of the Turkish Government. It is a foregone conclusion that if the various countries agreed to transfer their respective postal offices in Turkey to the tender cares, or rather typical want of care, of the average Turkish official, the outside world would very soon be cut off literally from correspondence with Turkey.

* * *

THE post and telegraph authorities in St. Petersburg have sent off the first consignment of objects for the approaching Paris Exhibition. This sending consists mainly of collections of models of the different methods of postal communication at present in use in the Russian Empire, and has been lent by the new Postal Museum. A second consignment, which will be made at the end of this year, will contain the first apparatus used in the electro-magnetic telegraph system, invented in Russia by Baron Schilling de Cannstadt, and also other telegraphic and telephonic apparatus invented by Russian technicians.

* * *

THERE are occasional instances of letters, and even parcels, disappearing in a curious manner while in transit. The "Vanishing Post Office," however, is certainly a "unicum," and it very fitly hails from the land of myths. According to the Russian Press I learn that the postmaster, Wassitschenko, recently disappeared in the night from a village in the District of Taganrog, in South Russia, taking with him all the post-horses, vehicles, the contents of the post office and all his private property. His disappearance would no doubt have remained undiscovered for some days, had not a local government official who was ordered to set out on an official journey sent a messenger to charter a team of horses at the local post office. The messenger returned with the answer that there was not the smallest trace of the former post office. The search for the fugitive has so far been fruitless.

* * *

THE German population in Bohemia, especially in those districts enjoying the doubtful blessing of two languages in ordinary use, has suffered for some time from a variety of insults at the hands of the Chechish postal officials. To make matters worse, the advent of the picture post cards at once lent itself to the little wit of the Chechs, who, with a readiness worthy of a better cause, rapidly grasped the situation. Some German newspapers have espoused the cause of their afflicted brethren over the border, and I take the following instances of this curious method of party warfare. Greetings written in German upon post cards are crossed out, and the eyes in the portraits of certain members of the parliament are stabbed out in order to give expression to the racial hatred of the postman. The forehead of portraits of Bismarck is chosen as the most fitting spot to place the obliteration, and the name of many a German is underlined and "awful ass," or "fat ox," and similar, no doubt expressive though uncomplimentary, terms are then added, and in many cases the worst form of slang and the vilest remarks are written in the Chechish language.

* * *

L'Annuaire Timbrologique is my authority for the following item. The Union des Timbrophiles du Luxembourg has just hit upon a happy idea for combating with absenteeism on the part of its members. It has decided to apply its reserve fund in buying a motor car, which will be used to convey to the club meetings members living both in the town and in the suburbs. Will the members henceforth be known

as the Luxembourg "Automobilotimbrophilophilatelistes"? Their enterprise certainly merits no less a title.

* * *

THE Kaiser's jaunt in Palestine has led to the establishment of a German post office at Jaffa. The stamps supplied there will be those used at the German post office in Constantinople with a surcharge in the Turkish currency.

* * *

SPEAKING of surcharges, the palm is certainly easily borne off by a set of North Borneo, surcharged "Labuan," surcharged once more "Jubilee," and then again "Specimen."

* * *

THE December number of the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenzblatt* is the "Jubilee" number of that excellent journal. The *V. K.-B.* is the official organ of the Union of German and Austrian Philatelic Societies, of the Committee of the German Collectors' Philatelic Meeting, and of the Philatelic Society of Baden and the Pfalz at Mannheim. This excellent journal is conducted in turn by societies in various parts of Germany. With this "jubilee number" the *V. K.-B.* passes from the Stamp Collectors' Society of Hanover into the hands of the Hanover Stamp Club. In congratulating the Committee of Editors of the Society on the successful efforts which it has made to weed out undesirable elements from the ranks of Philatelists, I echo its valedictory and fervent appeal that earnest Philatelists in all parts of the world will assist its successors in every way to expose fraud of all kinds.

* * *

L'Evénement relates the following episode as having been responsible for the treatment received lately by Finland at the hands of Russia. The Tsar was travelling in Finland recently, and halted to write a letter. He then ordered an aide-de-camp to accompany him to the post office. On arriving there, the Tsar took a Russian stamp from his purse, and sticking it on the envelope handed the letter to a clerk. "You must have a Finnish stamp," said the latter. "I have not one," said the Tsar; "here is a rouble; give me the stamp and the change." "This rouble is a Russian coin, and I can take only Finnish money," replied the clerk. Nicholas II. flew into a passion, and found that he must pay the postage in Finnish money, if the letter was to be despatched. In all seriousness, *L'Evénement*, which is a fairly reputable newspaper, as French papers go, gives such an unlikely incident as being the cause of the ill-feeling displayed by the Tsar against Finland. *L'Histoire à la Française pour les Marins!*

* * *

A SPANISH philatelic journal published recently an article dealing with "What a Catalogue can Teach us," and therein gives some examples of geographical knowledge which can be picked up by studying a catalogue. For example, in speaking of English colonies, we are told that Malta is situated in East Africa. It is evident that if the average catalogue contains any great amount of such hitherto unheard-of information it is worthy of closer study.

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., but we must not be supposed to guarantee in any way the position of Societies and Clubs whose notices may appear.

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 first meeting of the season 1899-1900 was held at Effingham House on Friday, October 20th, 1899, at 7.45 p. m.

Members present:—Messrs. M. P. Castle, A. Passer, Adolph Rosenberg, Herbert R. Oldfield, G. Owen Wheeler, Rudolph Meyer, Rudolph Frenkel, Thomas Wm. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, William Silk, jun., C. Neville Biggs, E. D. Bacon, T. Maycock, W. R. Palmer, Alfred A. Davis, A. B. Creeke, jun., C. McNaughten, W. Schwabacher, L. S. Davidson, Gordon Smith, J. A. Tilleard.

The Vice-President having taken the chair, the minutes of the Annual General Meeting, held on the 9th June, 1899, were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Exhibition, with the accompanying medal which had been awarded to this Society.

Written acknowledgments from various societies of the receipt of the presentation copies of the *London Philatelist* were laid on the table.

The Hon. Librarian reported the receipt of the under-mentioned works, which had been presented to the Society during the recess:—

"Annual Report of the Birmingham Philatelic Society." "Rules of the Malta Philatelic Society." "A Colour Dictionary"; "Reprints of Postal Adhesive Stamps," by E. D. Bacon; "Priced Catalogue of the Local Postage Stamps of the World," presented by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. "Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelverzamelaars Amsterdam Jaarboekje 1899/1900." "Catalogue Manchester Exhibition." "Investigaciones sobre la emision de estampillas del Coronel Seminario en tumbes en Marzo de 1895, Peru." "Katalog ond Danmarks Islands og Dansk-Vestindien." Complete set of the publications of the Oesterreichischer Philatelisten Club, Vienna. He was directed to acknowledge the receipt with the thanks of the Society to the various donors.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Committee for the Paris Exhibition, 1900, relative to the Philatelic Congress to be held in connection therewith, and inviting members of this Society to furnish particulars of any papers they might be willing to read at such Congress.

A letter was read from Mr. E. L. Waterlow intimating his resignation at Christmas of membership of the Society, and the same was accepted with regret.

A letter was read from Mr. Stein, explaining that his resignation had been forwarded to the Society owing to a mistake on the part of his representative, and requesting that the resignation should be cancelled. It was resolved that the note in the minutes of the 14th October, 1898, accepting his resignation, should be cancelled.

The death of Mr. W. A. S. Westoby having been reported to the Society, the Vice-President moved that the meeting desired to record the sense of the deep loss sustained by the philatelic world in consequence of the death of Mr. Westoby, and to tender to the relatives an expression of the Society's esteem and sympathy. Mr. E. D. Bacon seconding the resolution, which was carried unanimously, pointed out that Mr. Westoby had been a collector and writer since 1862.

The following gentlemen were proposed and seconded and duly elected members of the Society, after the usual ballot:—Mr. William Wilmot Corfield, proposed by Mr. M. P. Castle, seconded by the Hon. Sec.; Mr. E. Sassoon Gubbay, proposed by Mr. C. F. Larmour, seconded by Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson; Mr. D. P. Masson, proposed by Major Evans, seconded by Mr. W. D. Beckton; Mr. George Alston, proposed by Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, seconded by Mr. C. F. Larmour; Mr. Edward Pole Airlie Dry, proposed by Mr. H. G. Palliser, seconded by the Hon. Sec.

Mr. Leslie L. Hausburg proposed that a Committee of five members should be appointed to consider and report as to the feasibility of a scheme for exchange of duplicates between the members of the Society. This resolution was seconded by Mr. G. Owen Wheeler. Some considerable discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. A. Rosenberg indicated some of the difficulties that would have to be dealt with, and considered that upon the whole the advantages of the proposals outweighed the disadvantages, while Mr. A. Passer was of opinion that the Society would lose prestige if it were proposed to undertake the management of a Stamp Exchange Branch on the usual lines of Exchange Societies. It was pointed out by other members that the whole matter required to be carefully considered before any definite steps were taken, and eventually the resolution was passed, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to consider and report thereon:—Messrs. Ehrenbach, Hausburg, McNaughten, Meyer, and Schwabacher.

It was proposed by Mr. Gordon Smith that the meetings of the current season should be held fortnightly, seconded by Mr. Biggs, and carried unanimously. The remainder of the evening was occupied with the inspection of Mr. Passer's interesting collection of Austrian stamps.

THE second meeting of the season was held on the 3rd November.

Members present:—Messrs. M. P. Castle, R. Ehrenbach, R. Meyer, R. Frentzel, W. Silk, jun., T. W. Hall, C. N. Biggs, T. Maycock, B. D. Knox, A. B. Creeke, jun., W. Schwabacher, C. McNaughten, Gordon Smith, J. A. Tilleard.

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

The Secretary reported the receipt of a circular from the President of the French Society, enclosing copies of the Prospectus of the Philatelic Exhibition intended to be held in Paris in connection with the International Exhibition of 1900.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim, proposed by the Vice-President and seconded by the Secretary, was duly elected a member of the Society.

The business of the evening consisted of a display of the stamps of Natal. This was given by Mr. R. Ehrenbach, who fully and carefully explained the history of the stamps and the several issues, including the numerous and complicated surcharged issues. The privilege of inspecting the magnificent collection which Mr. Ehrenbach has been able to acquire in the short period of one year was fully appre-

ciated by the members attending the meeting, and in particular the very complete series of the surcharged stamps, including nearly all the principal rarities, were much admired.

An interesting discussion ensued, and in proposing a resolution for a very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Ehrenbach for his most interesting display, Mr. Gordon Smith described the collection which had been shown as one of the finest and most complete collections of the stamps of Natal which had ever been formed, and congratulated the owner on his acquisition.

The resolution was seconded by the Vice-President and was carried unanimously.—From *The London Philatelist*.

THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, on December 5th, 1899, at seven p.m. Present:—Messrs. W. Simpson (in the chair), W. A. Bois, W. A. Boyes, L. E. Bradbury, R. Frentzel, F. R. Ginn, J. W. Jones, E. A. Mardon, E. J. Nankivell, J. O. Sell, C. R. Sutherland, A. G. Wane, H. A. Slade, and one visitor.

The following were elected as ordinary members:—Erland A. Clark, M.A., Dr. Field, F. G. Powell, C. Tait, and F. Wilcox. At the conclusion of business Mr. Edward J. Nankivell displayed his unique collection of stamps of the British Occupation of the Transvaal, and gave a lucid description of the series surcharged "v.r." Mr. Nankivell stated that only one dangerous forgery existed, that there were but two differences of perforation, and that the inverted surcharges were accidental and not numerous. He added that the error, "Transvral," was the rarest stamp of the series, and advised collectors of unused to take nothing but absolutely mint specimens. The meeting passed a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Nankivell for his courtesy and for the entertainment afforded to members, and also thanked Mr. Marks for bringing his collection of the same country for display.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treas.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. S. F. C.—We have not noticed the variety of the 1 a. on 2½ a. envelopes with defective "E," but it is probably only an imperfect impression, unless more than one die has been used for the surcharge. Inverted watermarks are not usually recognised, unless they are found to mark a particular period. The "Assab" surcharge was a fraud. The Hungarian stamps you mention are telegraphs; they are of very small value. The Costa Rica is a fraud.

W. C. F.—We noted the divided Samoa stamps in 1895, but we do not catalogue varieties of that nature.

M. Z. B.—Many thanks for your note. The variety is, of course, not a recent one, but we had not chronicled it before.

E. A. E.—We are very much obliged for your letter, of which we shall make use later, as we hope to get some further information upon the stamps of Bhor and Bikanir.

GLASGOW EXHIBITION.—We have received a couple of letters upon this subject, and hope to be able to report shortly that some steps will be taken to arrange a philatelic section.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BUSSAHIR.

1898. *Laid paper; perf. 8½ to 9½. Overprinted with "R.S." in monogram, in second colour.* s. d.

½ a., grey (rose)	1 0
1 a., red (violet)	1 6
2 a., yellow (blue)	1 9
4 a., violet (rose)	2 0
8 a., brown (blue)	3 6
12 a., green (rose)	4 0
1 r., ultramarine (rose)	7 6

Varieties. Imperf.

½ a., grey (rose)	2 0
1 a., red (violet)	2 0
2 a., yellow (violet)	3 0

COLOMBIA.

Provisional issue during the war; imperf.

1899. *With control-mark in blue.*

5 c., red on buff	0 8
10 c., ultramarine on buff	1 3

COOK ISLANDS.

1899. *Provisional. Surcharged "ONE HALF PENNY."*

½ d. on 1d., blue	0 9
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ERITREA.

1899. *Surcharged on current Italian.*

1 c., brown	0 1
2 c., dull-red	0 1

FERNANDO POO.

1899. *New Type. Perf. 14.*

1 c., purple, <i>used</i>	0 6
2 c., green "	0 6
3 c., brown "	0 8
4 c., yellow "	1 6
5 c., rose, <i>unused</i>	1 0
6 c., ultramarine, <i>used</i>	1 0
8 c., grey-brown "	1 3
10 c., vermilion, <i>unused</i>	1 6
15 c., olive "	2 0
20 c., marone "	2 6

FRANCE (Consular Offices).

ALEXANDRIA.

1899. *Current French stamps, surcharged "ALEXANDRIE."*

s. d.	
5 c., green	0 1
10 c., black on lilac	0 2
15 c., ultramarine	0 3
20 c., red on green	0 4
25 c., black on rose	0 5
30 c., brown	0 6
40 c., vermilion	0 8
50 c., carmine	0 10
1 fr., sage-green	1 6
5 fr., lilac	6 0

HAITI.

1899. *New Colours. Type 8.*

1 c., green	0 1
2 c., carmine	0 1
5 c., blue	0 2

MACAU.

1899. *Provisionals. On 1898 issue.*

5 on 13 avos, purple	0 2
10 on 16 " blue on blue	0 3
15 on 24 " brown on cream	0 4
20 on 31 " lilac on rose	0 4

MEXICO.

1899. *New Types. London printed.*

s. d.		s. d.	
1 c., green	0 1	15 c., lilac and mauve	0 8
2 c., vermilion	0 2	20 c., indigo and blue	0 10
3 c., ochre	0 2	50 c., black and lilac	2 0
5 c., indigo	0 3	§ 1, black and indigo	4 0
10 c., orange and lilac	0 5	§ 5, black and carmine	20 0

PAHANG.

1899. *New value. Type 2.*

4 c., lilac and carmine	0 2
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PORTO RICO.

1898. *Surcharged "IMPUESTO DE GUERRA" and value.*

5 c. on 1 m., ultramarine; surcharge inverted	7 6
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PORTUGAL.

Rifte Corps Special Stamp.

No value, carmine and blue-green, <i>used</i>	0 2
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SALVADOR.

1897. *Provisionals. Surcharged on issues of that date.*

13 c. on 30 c., rose	1 0
13 c. on 100 c., brown-lake	1 0

SANTANDER.

1899. *New Types.*

1 c., black on green	0 1
10 c., blue	0 5

SARAWAK.

1899. *Provisional.*

2 c. on 3 c., brown on yellow	0 2
2 c. on 12 c., carmine on rose	0 9

SIRMOOR.

1899. *With head of the new Rajah.*

3 annas, green	0 5
4 " deep green	0 6
8 " blue	1 0
1 rupee, vermilion	2 0

TIMOR.

1899. *Provisionals. On 1898 issue.*

10 on 16 avos, blue on blue	0 3
20 on 31 " lilac on rose	0 4

WEI-HAI-WEI.

December, 1898. *Circular hand-stamp. Imperf.*

2 c., black on red	30 0
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January, 1899. *Shanghai prints. Perf. 11.*

2 c., red	5 0
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ZANZIBAR.

1899. *With head of new Sultan.*

2 a., red-brown and red	0 3
2½ a., ultramarine "	0 4
3 a., grey "	0 4
4 a., green-black "	0 5
4½ a., orange "	0 6
5 a., bistre "	0 7
7½ a., purple "	0 10
8 a., bronze "	0 11
1 r., ultramarine	1 9
2 r., deep green "	3 6
3 r., lilac	5 3
4 r., purple-brown "	7 0
5 r., dark brown "	8 9
Set, ½ a. to 8 annas; set of 10	4 0
Set, 1 r. to 5 rupees; set of 5	24 0

	<i>Un. Used.</i>
	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
LOCAL FOR THE CITY OF BOGOTA.	
1899. Type of 1896. Perf. 13½.	
½ c., black	0 1
ANTIOQUIA.	
1899. Centenary issue. (Nov.)*	
½ c., deep blue	0 1
1 c., dull	0 1
2 c., deep brown	0 2
3 c., vermilion	0 2
4 c., brown	0 3
5 c., green	0 4
10 c., vermilion	0 6
20 c., deep violet	1 0
50 c., olive	2 6
1 p., greenish grey	5 0
2 p., bronze-green	10 0

REGISTRATION STAMPS.	
1899. (Nov.)*	
2½ c., light blue	0 2
10 c., mauve on lilac	0 2

TOO LATE LETTER STAMP.	
1899. (Nov.)*	
2½ c., greenish blue	

BOYACA.	
1899. Perf. 13½. (Nov.)*	
5 c., blue-green	

CARTAGENA.	
1899. Buff wove paper. Imperf.	
5 c., orange-brown	0 8
10 c., grey-blue	1 3

Pin-perf. 12.	
5 c., orange-brown	

SANTANDER.	
1899. (March, Oct., Nov.)*	
1 c., black on green (p. 10) .. .	0 1
5 c., rose (")	0 4
10 c., blue (p. 13½)	0 5

COREA.	
1899. Design of 1895. Perf. 12, 13.	
5 p., green	5 1
10 p., indigo	5 2
25 p., lake	5 3
50 p., mauve	5 4

CRETE.	
1899. Type 1. Perf. 11½.	
10 p., brown	0 2
20 p., rose	0 4

Stamps issued by the Russian authorities. With control mark in blue or lilac. (Sept.)*

Eagle in centre.	
1 m., blue	
1 m., green	
2 m., green-black	

Trident in centre.	
1 m., rose	
2 m., blue	
1 gr., green	
1 gr., rose	
1 gr., blue	

It seems doubtful whether these stamps were ever in actual use.

DENMARK.	
1899. Type 7. Perf. 12½.	
25 ore, green and grey	0 5

OFFICIAL STAMP.	
1899. Type 52. Perf. 12½.	
4 ore, blue	0 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	
1899. Money-raising labels. (Nov.)*	
1 c., claret	0 1
3 c., red	0 2
5 c., blue	0 3
10 c., orange	0 5

ECUADOR.	
1894. Type 17a. Perf. 14.	
5 c., green	0 2

	<i>Un. Used.</i>
	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
1899. Type 30, surcharged in black.	
1 c. on 2 c., orange	0 2
5 c. on 10 c., brown	0 4
Centre in black. Perf. 14 to 15. (June, Sept., Nov.)*	
1 c., black and dull blue	0 1
2 c. " lilac	0 2
5 c. " carmine	0 3
10 c. " mauve	0 6
20 c. " green	0 10
50 c. " pink	2 0
1 s. " olive	2 0
5 s. " lilac	16 6

OFFICIAL STAMPS.	
1898. Fiscal stamps, Type F 3, surcharged as Type O 5.	
5 c., in black, on 50 c., lilac .. .	0 6
5 c., in red, on 50 c. " .. .	0 6

1899. Same type surcharged in four lines.	
1 c., in black, on 5 c., blue.	
2 c., in red, on 5 c. " .. .	
4 c. " 20 c. " .. .	
New types, surcharged "OFFICIAL," in black. (Nov.)*	
2 c., black and orange	Set of 4 unused, 3/6
10 c. " "	
20 c. " "	
50 c. " "	

FRANCE.	
1899. Type 9, var. (a). Figure altered.	
5 c., yellow-green	0 1 0 1

FOR MOROCCO.	
1899. Surcharged in red.	
5 c. on 5 c., yellow-grn. (a) .. .	
5 c. on 5 c. " (b)	
10 c. on 10 c., bk. on lilac (a) .. .	

FOR PORT SAID.	
1899. Type 9, surcharged with name, or name and value, in red.	
10 c., black on lilac	
25 c. " rose	
25 c. on 10 c., black on lilac .. .	

FOR ZANZIBAR.	
1899. Surcharged in red.	
½ a. on 5 c., yellow-green (a) .. .	
½ a. on 5 c. " (b)	

FRENCH COLONIES.	
DJIBOUTI.	
1899. Type 6 surcharged in black. (Sept.)*	
0.40 on 4 c., brown and blue .. .	2 0

INDO CHINA.	
Date (?). Type 4 with name inverted.	
75 c., black on orange	

1899. Type 4.	
5 c., yellow-green	0 1

MAYOTTE.	
1899. Type 1.	
5 fr., lilac on pale lilac	5 9

REUNION.	
1899. Type 11.	
5 c., yellow-green	0 1

GREECE.	
Date (?). Type 1. Athens print.	
Perf. 11½. No figures at back.	
20 l., carmine	

Cream paper. Figures at back.	
40 l., rosy buff	

Type 2. Belgian print. Perf. 11½.	
2 l., ochre	

1899. Type 2. Fresh printing.	
2 l., fawn (imperf.)	
2 l. " (perf. 11½)	

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

	<i>Un. Used.</i>
	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
GERMAN COLONIES.	
SAMOA.	
1899. Current issue surcharged "Samoach," in black.	
3 pf., brown	
5 " green	
10 " carmine	
20 " blue	
25 " orange	
50 " red-brown	

GUATEMALA.	
1898. Surcharged with Type 28, and a large figure "1" at each side.	
1 c. on 12 c., Type 27	

1898. Type 20 surcharged as Type 29. Black surcharge inverted.	
6 c. on 10 c., red	
6 c. on 200 c., yellow	

No. 108 with surcharge inverted.	
2 c. on 1 c., pink	

Tall fiscal stamp surcharged "1898—Correos—Nacionales," in black.	
1 c., pink	

1899. Surcharged in red.	
1 c. on 5 c., No. 64	0 2

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.	
1899. Types 22, 24, 25. Perf. 12.	
1 c., green	0 1
5 c., blue	0 4
10 c., brown	

New types. Perf. 12.	
50 c., violet	
\$1, blue	

HAYTI.	
1899. Type 7. New colours.	
1 c., green	0 1
2 c., red	0 1
3 c. "	
5 c., blue	0 2

HOLLAND.	
1899. New types. Perf. 12½, 11. (Sept.)*	
½ c., mauve	0 1
1 c., red	0 1 0 1
2 c., pale brown	0 1
2½ c., deep green	0 1 0 1
3 c., orange	0 1
5 c., rose	0 2 0 1
7½ c., deep brown	0 2
10 c., grey-lilac	0 3 0 1
12½ c., blue	0 4 0 1
15 c., light brown	0 5 0 2
20 c., yellow-green	0 6 0 2
22½ c., olive-green & brown .. .	0 6
25 c., ultramarine and rose .. .	0 8 0 2
50 c., brown-red and silver .. .	1 3 0 4
2½ gl., dull lilac	5 6
5 gl., claret	10 6

CURACAO.	
1899. Stamps of Holland surcharged with name and value, in black.	
25 c. on 25 c., blue and rose .. .	
1½ gl. on 2½ gl., dull lilac .. .	

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.	
1899. Current type.	
20 c., green; I.	
30 c. " Y	
50 c. " ?	

DUTCH INDIES.	
1899. Stamps of Holland surcharged.	
10 c. on 10 c., grey-lilac	
12½ c. on 12½ c., blue	
15 c. on 15 c., light brown .. .	
20 c. on 20 c., yellow-green .. .	
25 c. on 25 c., blue and rose .. .	
50 c. on 50 c., brown-red and silver	
2½ gl. on 2½ gl., dull lilac .. .	

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

SURINAM.

1898. *Surcharged in black.*
10 c. on 25 c. (No. 26)
1899. *Stamps of Holland surcharged.*
50 c. on 50 c., brown-red and silver
1 gl. on 1 gl., grey-green
2½ gl. on 2½ gl., dull lilac

HONDURAS.

1899. Nos. 106 and 108 *surcharged*
"PERMITASE."
5 c., pale blue
10 c., deep ,,

ITALY.

SAN MARINO.

1899. *New type.* (April.)*
2 c., solferino
5 c., yellow

Types 1 and 2 in new colours.

5 c., deep green 0 1
10 c., carmine 0 2
25 c., dark blue 0 4
65 c., carmine
5 l., brown and green

ERITREA.

1899. Types 29 and 30 of Italy
surcharged in black. (Sept.)*
1 c., brown 0 1
2 c., red 0 1

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
5 ,, orange-yellow 0 2
8 ,, olive-green 0 3
10 ,, deep blue 0 9
15 ,, mauve 0 6
20 ,, orange-red 0 8
25 ,, pale green 0 9
50 ,, brown 1 6
1 yen, carmine 3 0

LUXEMBURG.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1899. Types 9 and 8 *perforated with the word* "OFFICIEL." (July.)*
1 c., pearl-grey 0 1
2 c., grey-brown 0 1
4 c., olive-bistre 0 1
5 c., green 0 1
10 c., carmine 0 2
12½ c., grey-green 0 2
20 c., orange 0 3
25 c., blue 0 4
30 c., sage-green 0 5
37½ c., green 0 6
50 c., brown 0 8
1 fr., purple 1 3
2½ fr., grey-black 2 9
5 fr., lake 5 6
1 c. to 50 c., set of 12, 2/3, 1, 2½, and 5 fcs., set of 3, 8/9.

MEXICO.

1899. Type 19. *Various perms.*
5 c., ultramarine (p. 6)
5 c., ,, (p. 6 x 12)
5 c., ,, (p. 12 x 6)
New types. Perf. 14.
1 c., green 0 1
2 c., vermilion 0 2
3 c., yellow-brown 0 2
5 c., deep blue 0 3
10 c., lilac and yellow-brown 0 5
15 c., lavender and lilac 0 8
20 c., vermilion & deep blue 1 10
50 c., black and lilac 2 0
1 p., deep blue 4 0
5 p., lake 20 0

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

MONTENEGRO.

1899. Type 1. Perf. 11½.
2 nov., emerald-green 0 1

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

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 5 sh., ,, 93 3 0 3 0
18 on 5 sh., ,, 91
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 0 1
2 ,, brown 0 2
3 ,, red-lilac 0 3
4 ,, vermilion 0 3
5 ,, yellow 0 4
8 ,, orange 0 6
10 ,, blue 0 7
12 ,, carmine 0 8
16 ,, green 1 0
1 kr., ultramarine 1 0
2 ,, rose 1 6
3 ,, yellow 2 3
4 ,, grey 3 0
5 ,, green 3 9
10 ,, orange 7 6
50 ,, mauve

Type 18. Bluish grey paper.

1 ch., grey 0 1
2 ,, brown 0 2
3 ,, mauve 0 2
4 ,, vermilion 0 2
5 ,, yellow 0 3
8 ,, orange 0 4
10 ,, ultramarine 0 5
12 ,, carmine 0 6
16 ,, green 0 8

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

Type 22. *White paper.*

1 kr., carmine-red 0 9
2 ,, deep green 1 6
3 ,, dull lilac 2 3
4 ,, orange-red 2 9
5 ,, dull brown 3 6
10 ,, deep blue 7 0
50 ,, reddish brown 35 0

PERU.

1899. Types 29 and 30. Perf. 12.
2 c., red 0 2
5 c., blue-green
Similar to Type 28.
5 soles, orange-red
10 ,, blue-green

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1899. *Similar to Type 27.*
5 soles, yellow-green
10 ,, brown-violet

PORTUGAL.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ.

1899. *Fiscal stamps of Mozambique divided in half, and each half surcharged* "Correio—de—Lourenço Marquez" and value, in black. *The stamps are in green, with original value in brown.* (June.)*
5 r. on half of 10 r. .. 1 6 1 6
25 r. ,, 10 r. .. 2 0 2 6
50 r. ,, 30 r. .. 2 0
50 r. ,, 800 r. .. 2 6

Type 3 surcharged in black.

50 r. on 75 r., rose 6 6

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY

1899. Type 2 *surcharged* "25—PROVISORIO," in black.
25 on 75 r., carmine

MACAO.

1899.

Stamps of 1898 surcharged in black.

5 on 13 avos, No. 118 0 2
10 on 16 ,, ,, 119 0 3
15 on 24 ,, ,, 120 0 4
20 on 31 ,, ,, 121 0 4

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

TIMOR.

1899.

Stamps of 1898 surcharged in black.

10 on 16 avos, No. 78 0 3
20 on 31 ,, ,, 80 0 4

ROUMANIA.

Current types, new colours.

Perf. 13½.
5 b., green 0 1
10 b., red 0 2
15 b., black 0 3
20 b., rose (?) 0 4
25 b., blue 0 4

RUSSIA.

1899. Current stamps surcharged in blue or in red, for use at Port Arthur.

1 k., orange 0 1
2 k., green 0 1
3 k., carmine 0 2
5 k., mauve 0 3
7 k., blue 0 4
10 k., ,, 0 5

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

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

SALVADOR.

1899. Type 73 surcharged "Transito Territorial," in black. (May.)*
1 c., vermilion
2 c., rose
3 c., yellow-green
5 c., blue-green 1 6 1 0
10 c., blue
12 c., purple
13 c., brown-lake

Type 73 surcharged with a wheel, in black.

1 c., vermilion
2 c., rose
3 c., yellow-green
5 c., blue-green
10 c., blue 2 6 2 6
12 c., purple
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

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

Some of these are reported also to exist with the wheel surcharge.

SAMOA.

1899. Type 2 surcharged with Type 9, in red.

2½ d. on 1s., carmine 0 6

1899. Colours changed.

½ d., green 0 1
1 d., red-brown 0 2

Surcharged "Provisional Govt.," in red or blue, as shown in the list.

½ d., green; red
1 d., red-brown; blue
2 d., orange; red
4 d., blue
5 d., red; blue
6 d., lake
1s., rose
2s. 6d., violet; red

SERVIA.

Date (?). Type 3. Perf. 9½.

35 p., green

SIAM.

1899. Type 9 surcharged in black.

1 att on 12 atts, No. 17 0 1

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

SPAIN.

1899. Type 47. Colours changed.

2 c., black
5 c., blue-green
10 c., red
20 c., orange

CUBA.

1899. Types 22 and 23 surcharged with values in "cents." (March.)*

In black.

1 c. on 1 m., chestnut ('98) .. 28 0 20 0
2 c. on 2 m., " (") .. 10 0 8 0
3 c. on 3 m., " (") .. 12 0 10 0
3 c. on 1 m., " (")
3 c. on 1 m., green ('96)
3 c. on 2 m., " (")
3 c. on 3 m., " (")
3 c. on 4 m., " (")
3 c. on 8 m., " (")
5 c. on 4 m., " (") — 30 0
5 c. on 1 m., " (")
5 c. on 2 m., " (")
5 c. on 3 m., " (")
5 c. on 4 m., " (")
5 c. on 8 m., " (")
5 c. on 1 m., chestnut ('98)
5 c. on 2 m., " (")
5 c. on 3 m., " (")
5 c. on 5 m., " (") 24 0 24 0

In lilac.

3 c. on 1 c., purple ('98)
5 c. on 1 c., " (")

In red.

10 c. on 1 c., purple ('98) .. 26 0 24 0

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., sepia

1899. Surcharged with Type 6, in red.
5 c. on 20 c., blue — 4 0

Large fiscal stamps surcharged. (July.)*

10 c. on 25 c., blue-green
15 c. on 25 c., "

1899. New type. Perf. 14. (April.)*

1 m. de p., chestnut
2 " "
3 " "
4 " "
5 " " 1 0
6 " ultramarine 1 0
8 " grey-brown 1 3
10 " vermilion 1 6
15 " olive-slate 2 0
20 " marone 2 6
40 " deep lilac
60 " black 5 0
80 " chocolate 5 0
1 peso, yellow-green 7 6
2 pesos, indigo 15 0

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1897 (?). Surcharged with Type 33.

5 c., in bk., on 5 c., No. 96
5 c., in red, on 5 c., "
15 c., " 15 c., No. 185

1899. Issued by the native Government.

(Feb.)* Perf. 11½.

2 c., carmine 0 4

PORTO RICO.

1898. Type 12 surcharged with Type 16, in carmine.

8 c., aniline rose

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

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

NORWAY.

1899. Type 11. Perf. 14½ × 13½.
2 ore, buff-brown p 1

SWITZERLAND.

1899. Type 15.

25 c., blue 0 4
50 c., green

TURKEY.

1892. Error, with "0." (50) at upper right.

5 piass., 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

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 0 2
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.

New types. (Sept.)*

1 c., green 0 1
2 c., red 0 2
3 c., purple 0 3
5 c., dark blue 0 4
10 c., brown 0 8

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP.

1899. Stamp of 1895 surcharged in red.

10 c. on 10 c., indigo 0 9

New type. (Oct.)*

10 c., orange 0 8

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1899. Type 252 surcharged.

1 c., lake
2 c., "
5 c., "
10 c., "

GUAM.

1899. Surcharged with name, in black.

1 c., green
2 c., carmine
3 c., purple
4 c., brown
5 c., blue
6 c., marone
8 c., brown-purple
10 c., pale brown
15 c., olive-green
20 c., orange-red
\$1, black

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP.

1899. Surcharged with name.

10 c., indigo

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1899. Surcharged in black. (Oct.)*

1 c., green 0 1
2 c., carmine 0 2
3 c., purple 0 3
5 c., blue 0 5
10 c., brown 0 9

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.		
1899. Type 252 surcharged.		
1 c., lake .. .. .	..	..
2 c. " .. .. .	..	..
5 c. " .. .. .	..	..
10 c. " .. .. .	..	..
50 c. " .. .. .	..	..
PORTO RICO.		
1898. Type-set provisional stamp, used at Coamo.		
5 c., black .. .. .	..	..
1899. U.S. stamps surcharged with name in black. (May.)*		
1 c., green	0 1	0 1
2 c., carmine	0 2	0 3
5 c., blue	0 5	0 5
8 c., brown-purple	0 6	0 6
10 c., brown	0 9	0 9
UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.		
1899. Type 252 surcharged.		
1 c., lake .. .. .	..	..
2 c. " .. .. .	..	..
10 c. " .. .. .	..	..

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
URUGUAY.		
1899. Type of 1898. Perf. 11½.		
(Jan., '99.)*		
5 mil., mauve	0 1	0 1
<i>New type. Perf. 14x15. (June.)*</i>		
5 mil., grey-blue	0 1	0 1
<i>Various types in fresh colours.</i>		
1 c., deep green (35)	0 1	0 1
2 c., orange (36)	0 2	0 2
5 c., dull blue (56)	0 4	0 4
10 c., red-lilac (60)	0 8	0 8
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

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
VENEZUELA.		
1899. <i>New type. Perf. 12. (May.)*</i>		
5 c., blue-green	0 2	0 2
10 c., red	0 3	0 3
25 c., blue	0 6	0 6
50 c., grey	1 0	0 4
1 b., green	1 8	1 8
2 b., yellow	3 0	3 0
REGISTRATION STAMP.		
1899. <i>Larger stamp. (June.)*</i>		
25 c., yellow-brown	0 6	0 6
OFFICIAL STAMPS.		
1899. <i>Surcharged "1899" and value. (a) In carmine. (b) In violet.</i>		
5 c. on 50 c., yellow (a) .. .. .	..	..
5 c. on 50 c., " (b) .. .. .	..	..
25 c. on 1 b., violet (a) .. .. .	..	..
25 c. on 1 b., " (b) .. .. .	..	..

PART III.

CHINA.		
WEI-HAI-WEI.		
Dec., 1898. Imperf. (April, '99.)*		
2 c., black on red	30	0
5 c. " .. .. .	..	..
Jan., 1899. Perf. 11. (July, '99.)*		
2 (c.), red	4	0
5 (c.), green	7	6
MOROCCO.		
SAFFI AND MOROCCO.		
1899. Value in black. Perf. 11½.		
5 c., yellow-green .. .. .	..	..
10 c., blue-green .. .. .	..	..
20 c., pale blue .. .. .	..	..
25 c., lilac .. .. .	..	..
50 c., rose .. .. .	..	..
75 c., bistre .. .. .	..	..
1 p., claret .. .. .	..	..

NEW ZEALAND.		
GREAT BARRIER ISLAND PIGEON POST.		
1898. Perf. 12½. (March, '99.)*		
1s., deep blue .. .. .	..	..
1899. Azure paper. Perf. 13. (June.)*		
1s., deep blue .. .. .	..	..
<i>Surcharged "Pigeogram," in black.</i>		
1s., deep blue .. .. .	..	..
RUSSIA.		
CHERDYN.		
1899. Type 5. Perf. 11½.		
2 k., rose	—	0 3

GADIACH.		
1899. <i>Current type. Perf. 11½.</i>		
3 k., grass-green & deep rose	—	0 4
3 k., rose and lilac .. .. .	..	0 4
TIKHVIN.		
1899. Type 15. Dated "1899."*		
3 k., brown, gold, blue & red	—	0 4
URZHUM.		
1899. Type 3. Perf. 12½.		
2 k., brown and blue .. .. .	..	..
UST-SYBOLSK.		
1899. Type 12. Perf. 11½.		
2 k., pink, vermilion, & bri.	—	0 3
ZENKOV.		
1899. <i>New type. Perf. 11½. (Nov.)*</i>		
3 k., vermilion and green

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

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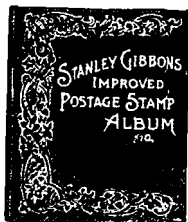
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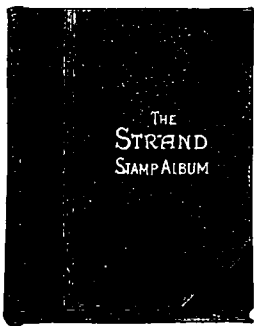
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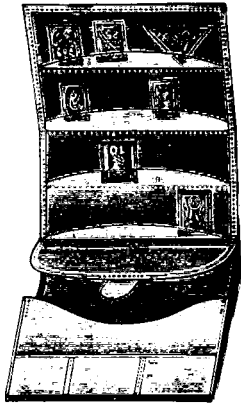
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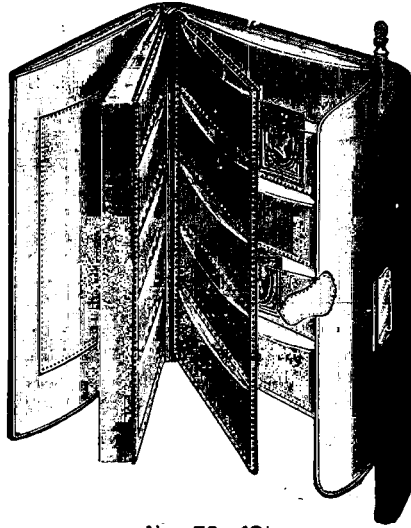
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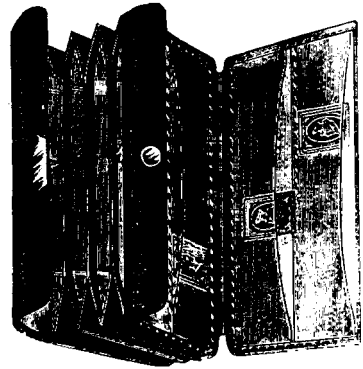
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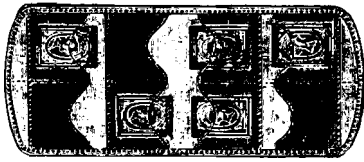
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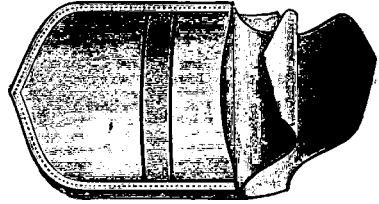
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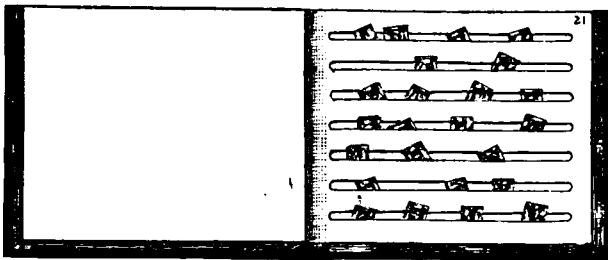
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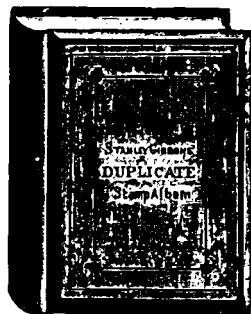
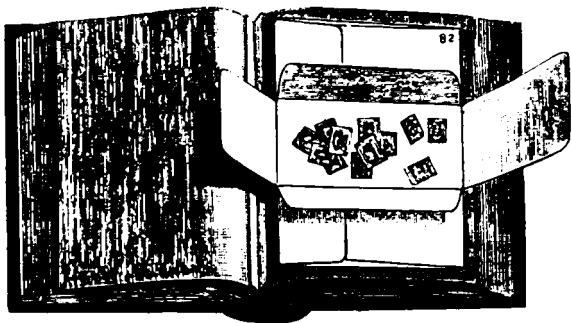
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À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

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DAS ABONNEMENT

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

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

NOTICE.—Publishers of Magazines, &c., who exchange with this "Journal," are requested to be so kind as, in future, to send one copy of their publications direct to Major EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and a second to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

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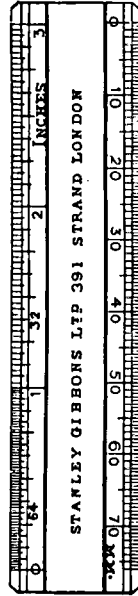
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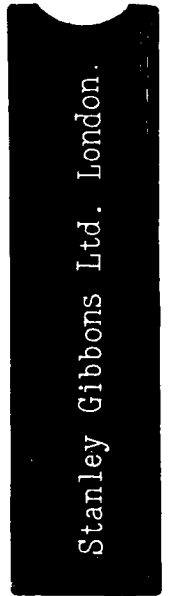
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. X.

JANUARY 31, 1900.

No. 115.

EDITORIAL.

IT is with very great regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Douglas Garth, which took place at Old Headington, Oxford, on the 6th inst., at the comparatively early age of forty-seven, from bronchitis following influenza. Mr.

Death of Mr. Garth. Right Hon. Sir Richard Garth, member of the Privy Council, who was Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Bengal, from 1875 to 1886. Probably it was Sir Richard Garth's connection with that part of the world that led his son to specialise in the stamps of British India, of which he possessed at one time a magnificent collection. It may be remembered that he was the final purchaser of the celebrated forgery of the 4 a. first issue with the head inverted, which cost its manufacturer a considerable term of imprisonment; and it is strong testimony to the dangerous character of that imitation that it deceived so excellent a judge as the then Secretary of the Philatelic Society of London. He had joined that Society in June, 1885, and for several years was a most active and valuable member. In November, 1886, he became Assistant Secretary, and on the retirement of Mr. Bacon at the end of 1888 Mr. Garth was elected Secretary, and discharged the duties of that important office with conspicuous success until the end of May, 1894. Some months later he left London for Oxford, where he resided until his death. Mr. Garth was not only a very keen and intelligent Philatelist, but his unvarying good nature and geniality made him deservedly popular wherever he went, and his family in their sad loss may be assured that they have the hearty sympathy of all who knew him.

* * *

WE are also extremely sorry to hear of the death of a prominent American collector, Mr. C. P. Krauth. Krauth, of Pittsburg, who died, as

we learn from *The Weekly Philatelic Era*, on December 27th. Mr. Krauth was also a member of the London Philatelic Society, having been elected in October, 1897. He was not so well known, perhaps, in this country as some of the other leading Philatelists on the other side of the Atlantic, but he was very highly esteemed in the United States as an active member of the American Philatelic Association, in which he held the office of International Secretary at the time of his death. The present writer exchanged a good many letters with him on philatelic matters a few years ago, and much regrets the loss of a most amiable and courteous correspondent.

* * *

OF the making of books connected with stamp collecting there **Philatelic Literature.** is no end, and, to judge from the supply, the demand for philatelic periodical literature in this country should be increasing "by leaps and bounds." The issue of Mr. Ewen's *Weekly Stamp News* has already been chronicled in these pages, and we now learn that Mr. Mekeel intends making a friendly invasion with his publication of the same name. The first substantial token of this has just reached us, in the form of a special number, consisting of forty large pages, the greater part of which treats of philatelic London in the widest possible sense of the term. Mr. Mekeel's periodical is, as we have remarked on a previous occasion, more of a Stamp Collectors' Newspaper than a Philatelic Magazine, and the big number before us contains more about stamp collectors and stamp dealers than about Philately itself; but friendly personalities are always pleasant reading, and a little "butter," carefully applied, is an agreeable lubricant for the wheels of society. *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, the place of which had, we supposed, been taken by *The Stamp Collectors' Guardian* ("Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?"), has been resuscitated by Mr. Percy Bishop, and made a fresh start at Christmas, with, we gather, the same programme of Peace and Goodwill with

which it struggled so manfully in the past. *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* also takes a new lease of life, passing, as *The Philatelic Record* had already done, into the hands of new publishers—in this case a new firm of stamp dealers, Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Pemberton. Lastly, as far as we know up to date of going to press, Mr. Morley has brought out *Morley's Philatelic Journal*, which, while not altogether neglecting postal issues, is to devote especial attention to *Fiscals*, in which its Editor, Mr. A. Preston Pearce, has a very wide field to cultivate. All this looks well for the immediate prospects of Philately, or of the stamp trade, or both. The existence of these numerous periodicals must be taken as evidence of faith on the part of their publishers in the existence of probable subscribers and advertisers; whether they will all turn out to be profitable speculations or not we would not attempt to prophesy. Some of our friends assure us that there is lots of money in the publication of a philatelic magazine, others are equally confident that it is a losing game. From the point of view of Philately and literature, quite apart from financial considerations, we are inclined to think that a little more concentration of effort would produce a more satisfactory result. If the really useful information and interesting papers, contained in all the innumerable stamp journals published in this country and abroad, could be collected in a few good monthly magazines, a large number of collectors could afford to take all those magazines and keep them for reference. As it is, much valuable matter is scattered over a vast surface; some of it is copied here, there, and everywhere, other items of equal interest are overlooked by us "scissorsmen" and get lost; and, from the point of view of the crusty Editor, it is weary work hunting for wheat amongst the plentiful supply of chaff. One little point we would venture to urge most strongly upon the Editors of stamp journals, new and old. Information should be given in the most convenient possible form for reference, and anything that can fairly come under such a heading as "Novelties, Discoveries, etc.," should surely be collected together and given in regular order. There has been an unfortunate tendency of late years to spread this information out into "Notes" ("Occasional," "Philatelic," and other), with the result that the constant reader never knows exactly where to look for a bit of information to which he wants to refer, and the careful chronicler has to run through two or three different parts of the same magazine, and even then cannot be certain that his chronicle is complete. We do not pretend that the *Monthly Journal* is immaculate in this respect; our ambition is to describe in our "New Issues and Varieties"

everything, new or old, that has not been catalogued and that appears to be worthy of note (except in the case of minor varieties duly described in a special article); it is unnecessary to say that we do not always attain the summit of our ambition!

* * *

THE idea of a Catalogue, to be
An Ideal compiled by collectors for collectors.
Priced is very much to the front in some of
Catalogue. our leading contemporaries just now,
and the latest idea seems to be that
ideal prices should be quoted in the ideal catalogue. The latest numbers of both *The London Philatelist* and *The Philatelic Record* contain articles on this important point; the ideas of Mr. Nankivell on the subject of the compilation of a Collector's Catalogue are, as we know, somewhat opposed to those which Mr. Castle may be expected to hold as representing the London Philatelic Society, but they are practically in agreement as to the great difficulty, almost impossibility, in the way of a body of collectors fixing standard prices for stamps. Curiously enough, a perusal of the two papers leads us, personally, to the opinion that Mr. Castle does not consider the compilation of the Priced Catalogue so impossible as Mr. Nankivell does; but we should suppose that the greater must inevitably include the less, and that if the Standard Catalogue without prices is an impossible achievement for the premier Philatelic Society, the adding of prices would be still more impossible for that Society. The fixing of prices by an International Congress of Societies would be such a lengthy process, that before the Catalogue was half finished the prices would require considerable revision, and the task would be practically endless.

In *The Philatelic Record* "An Old Collector" maintains that it is for the collectors to fix the prices of stamps, and that the dealer is an intruder (or as he puts it an "obtruder") whose presence is neither required nor desired. The dealer, we are told, "does nothing that the collector could not do for himself." No doubt if the collector wants a penny stamp of New Zealand he can send a post office order out to Wellington and import a penny stamp for himself, but it is both cheaper and far less trouble to get one from the "obtruding" dealer, who at least has his uses as an importer of new issues; and in the case of old issues and used stamps, there are thousands upon thousands of copies in the hands of collectors which would never have been preserved or unearthed if there were no dealers to buy them wholesale and retail them. But it is hardly worth while, at this period in the world's history, to bring forward arguments to prove the superiority of the modern methods of

commerce over the primitive ones of direct exchange and barter, and the stamp dealer is as much a convenience to his customers as the picture dealer or the bookseller. As regards prices, the universal rule is for the dealer in articles of any nature to put a price upon them; the price may be a fair one or it may not, but as far as the articles in stock are concerned the prices have some actual basis, as prices at which those articles can really be bought. If, as is the case with the stamp dealer, his customers demand a Standard Catalogue with prices quoted for everything, whether he has it in stock or not, some of those prices must of necessity be fictitious; they may be fair or they may not, but, dealers being human, they are more likely to be too low than to be too high, and in any case they have no real basis. But what solid foundation will the prices fixed by a committee of collectors have? Some of the committee may know where some of the stamps can be bought, some may be willing to buy certain stamps at the prices fixed, but in the case of stamps they neither have for sale nor are prepared to buy their valuations are merely matters of opinion, liable to be upset at any moment. The specialist collector, it is true, may know more about the relative rarity of certain varieties than any dealer; but will he be more willing to publish his knowledge? An experienced dealer, on the other hand, knows better than any collector what stamps he can most readily sell, and demand is as much a factor in the case as supply. And the collector must remember that he always has this advantage: there is no necessity for him to buy stamps, there is every necessity for the dealer to sell them, and the latter must therefore put prices on his stock which he thinks he is likely to get.

* * *

WE are very glad to learn, from a statement made by Mr. Bacon in a recent number of *The London Philatelist*, that he has "completed the rearrangement and classification of the adhesive stamps" in the Tapling Collection, and that preparations are really being made at last for placing the whole of those stamps in cabinets, with shallow drawers covered with plate-glass, so that the whole collection of adhesives will be accessible to collectors, instead of the minute portions of it which have hitherto been placed on view at a time. Mr. Bacon's work will not, we trust, be considered to be even temporarily completed until he has placed the adhesives in their final receptacles, and has also put in order the vast collection of envelopes, post cards, etc., which formed part of Mr. Tapling's generous bequest; and after that, as additions are made

to the collection in the future, we hope that the same Philatelist will again be employed from time to time to arrange them, and to insert them in their proper places. We much regret, however, to state that, as far as we are aware, no steps whatever have been taken in the direction of systematically adding to the collection, or of any attempt to keep it up to date. A more discreditable state of things can hardly be imagined. The Trustees of the British Museum have been entrusted with one of the very finest collections of stamps in the world, but that collection has already been allowed by its guardians to become *ten years* behind the time as regards new issues, specimens of which might have been obtained as they came out for the mere trouble of asking for them, and many of which by this time are not to be obtained except at considerable cost. This has happened simply because the Museum authorities know nothing and care nothing about stamps, and will not accept advice from those who do know something.

* * *

War Relief Fund.

WE are glad to learn that contributions of stamps for the auction, which, as we mentioned last month, is to be held in a few weeks time, are coming in satisfactorily, though not quite so promptly as the Committee could wish. The date for closing the list has therefore been postponed until the latter part of February, and those of our readers who have not already done so will, we trust, send in all the stamps they can spare for so excellent an object without delay. We have very great pleasure in announcing that H.R.H. the Duke of York, as President of the London Philatelic Society, has shown his personal interest in the scheme, both by contributing stamps for the auction and by affixing his autograph to six copies of one of the works of the Society, which will also be offered for sale on the same occasion, and which we do not doubt will fetch good prices as very interesting souvenirs. We regret to learn that a provincial society, the name of which we abstain from mentioning, has decided "that the principle is unsound—philatelically." It is true that *Philately* and *philanthropy* are not quite the same thing, but we have yet to learn that patriotism and charity are inconsistent with the principles of any true Philatelist. It is not Philately that we are advocating on the present occasion, but something a little higher.

We have been requested to state that the following names have been added to the list of members of the Committee, which was published in our last number:—E. B. Evans, T. W. Hall, T. H. Hinton,

Robert Reid. We may add that contributions in cash to the Philatelic Fund will also be accepted, from those who prefer to add to the total in that more direct form. A list of both classes of donors will be given in the Auction Catalogue.

The Hon. Secretaries, to whom stamps, etc., should be sent, are Messrs. Walter Bull and H. R. Oldfield, and the address is—

c/o The Philatelic Society,
Effingham House,
Arundel Street,
London, W.C.

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, 397, Strand, London, W.C.

PART I.

Great Britain.—A correspondent has shown our publishers a copy of a Registration envelope, which should come after No. 334 in the new Catalogue. It is the K size of the issue of 1883-6, with large "R" in an oval, instructions in *block* type, and no insurance regulations. Mr. Westoby gave this, in his 1890 book, as issued in January, 1895, but it seems to have dropped out of the catalogues since.

Most of our foreign, and many of our English contemporaries, have boldly chronicled new ½d. and 1d. stamps, the latter being even described in one place as intended for "POSTAGE" only! We have never believed that any change in that value was to be expected, and the following extract from an official letter, published in *Ewen's Weekly*, shows that such is the case:—

"In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to state that no date has yet been fixed for carrying out the proposed alterations in the half-penny and shilling postage stamps. It is only in regard to these stamps that any changes are contemplated."

Mr. Ewen has also succeeded in obtaining an authoritative statement as to the use of the reply halves of the 1d. + 1d. post cards. These cannot legally be used as single cards in this country for transmission to another, but only from the country to which the whole card was originally transmitted. This is really reasonable enough, for if the halves are allowed to be used separately and indiscriminately any dishonest Post Office clerk or postman might remove the reply half, and the receiver would not know whether the whole card had been posted or not. If the present rules are strictly carried out, the second half of the card must always be posted with the first, and delivered with it at its destination.

The S. C. F. publishes a warning on the subject of what are stated to be very dangerous *fakes*, representing the 1d., red, Die I., wmk. Small Crown, perf. 14, made by applying a forged perforation to the common imperf. stamps. Considerable numbers of these are said to be on the market.

Barbados.—Mr. Gregory very kindly sends a specimen of the 2s. 6d., "Jubilee" issue, the paper of which is quite grey, evidently from the colour of the impression having spread. We mentioned some of the lower values as showing this peculiarity in our "Notes and Queries" in September.

British Bechuanaland.—

Le T.-P. chronicles a Registration envelope, with stamp of the accompanying design impressed on the flap. The formula is not described.

Registration Envelope.
4d., blue; size F.



British Central Africa.—

Le T.-P. reports the issue of a wrapper for this Protectorate, impressed with a stamp of the design of the current adhesives, and with the usual unnecessary instruction in four lines. Also of a post card, of the design shown in the annexed illustration.

Wrapper. 1d., carmine on manilla; 125 X 298 mm.
Post Card. ½d., green on white.



British Honduras.—We have received the following values in the bicoloured type. They are inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE" at the sides.

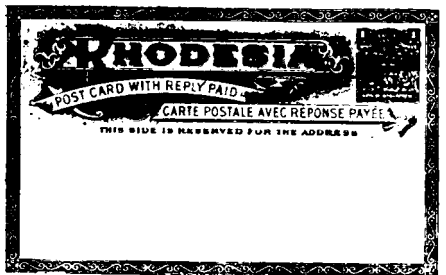
Adhesives. 50 c., green and carmine.
81 " "
82 " ultramarine.
85 " black.

We have also a 2 c. card, formed by overprinting the 3 c. of 1891 with the new value in the same type as that employed in 1890.

Post Card. 2 c., in black, on 3 c., carmine on buff.

Our publishers have received sheets of the 5 c. surcharged "REVENUE," and find that there are two errors of the overprint—one in which the word is "BEVENUE," the first letter being "B" instead of "R," while the other has a much narrower letter "U" than the rest of the setting.

British South Africa.—We give illustrations of the two cards chronicled last month.



Canada.—A. Smith and Son's *Monthly Circular* reports that the letter cards have appeared in new colours, but does

not state whether the stamp is still that with a leaf in each corner.

Letter Cards. 1 c., green on pale blue.
2 c., carmine "

Cape of Good Hope.—We give an illustration of one of the pictorial post cards alluded to in August.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
POST CARD—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
(CAP DE BONNE ESPERANCE)
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



We have just received a 1d. stamp of quite a new design, with a view of Table Bay in the lower part and the Arms of the colony in a circle above. Watermark Cabled Anchor. Perf. 14.

Adhesive. 1d., carmine.

Ceylon.—A correspondent kindly sends us a 6 c. letter card and the new 2 c. stamp; the latter we find to be in a shade that we should term orange-brown rather than chocolate. The letter card bears a stamp of the same type as that upon the post cards described last month, and there are the Royal Arms in the upper centre, above the words "LETTER CARD." We have since received a 12 c. stamp, in the bicoloured type, and *The Met. Ph.* chronicles the 15 c. in a new colour.

Adhesives. 12 c., sage-green, value in carmine.
15 c., blue.
Letter Card. 6 c., dark green on blue.

Cook Islands.—*The Australian Ph.* chronicles a ½d. stamp of the bird design.

Adhesive. ½d., steel-blue.

India.—We give an illustration showing the surcharged envelope issued a few months back.

A correspondent has very kindly sent us a specimen of an official post card which we believe is not a very new issue, but which does not appear to have been chronicled. It is one of the unstamped cards, but it has the Arms in a different type from any that we have seen on these cards, the supporters being *passant regardant*, as on No. 108 in the Catalogue, but with their tails nearest the shield, and the arched inscription reads "On Telegraph Service." Below the heading there is the word "To" at the left; no other inscription and no lines for the address.

Bundi.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us a 2 annas stamp which is evidently from a fresh stone. It has the characteristics of the 1 anna described in August, and of the other values with the simplified ornaments in the corners.

Adhesive. 2 a., pale green on white laid; redrawn.

Duttia.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for specimens of the new ½ a., which we find is on ordinary white wove paper, and of the ½ a. on yellow-green tissue paper; both are in blocks of 16, as previously described, and have the so-called *roulette* in the colour of the impression, and the hand-stamp in blue.

Adhesive. ½ a., black on yellow-green.



Kishengarh.—This is a new offender, some of whose stamps have recently reached us. *The Ph. J. of I.* states that the first postal issue was made by striking impressions of a 1 anna fiscal stamp upon envelopes. This stamp is described as lithographed, but the copies before us (an adhesive and a stamped envelope) are evidently from a die of some sort, though extremely indistinct. We can see that there is the name at the top, the value in words at the bottom (in English, and we believe in Devanagari also), and a Coat of Arms in the centre, with an arched label above it. These have been replaced by a second type, with Arms in the centre, name at foot, "REVENUE & POSTAGE" above, a Devanagari inscription below the Arms on the ½ a., and the value in English in the same position on the 1 a. The lower value we have only seen in blue, but our Indian contemporary chronicles it in other colours, and pin-perf. as well as imperf.

Adhesives. 1 a., emerald-green; 1st type (fiscal only?).
½ a., yellow-green; and type; imperf.
½ a., blue " "
½ a., carmine " "
1 a., lilac " "
½ a., lilac " "
½ a., yellow-green " pin-perf.
½ a., blue " "
Envelopes. 1 a., yellow-green; 1st type } on white laid paper;
½ a., blue; and type } 137 × 78 mm.
1 a., lilac " }

Travancore.—Our publishers have received a supply of stamps, etc., from this state, amongst which we find the ½ ch., in bright mauve, the 2 ch., adhesive and envelope, with the impression in pale pink, and a post card of the same type as before, but of the value of 5 cash.

Adhesives. ½ ch., bright mauve.
2 ch., pale pink.
Envelope. 2 ch. on white laid; 137 × 80 mm.
Post Card. 5 cash, rose-red on buff; 135 × 77 mm.

Malta.—We have received the Registration Envelope, size H, with the tongued flap and "THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., PATENT," under it, like the G size of 1895.

Registration Envelope. 2d., blue, H; new shape.

Mauritius.—We are shown two curiosities, in the form of envelopes bearing a 4 c. fiscal stamp and an impression cut from one of the 4 c. on 3 c. wrappers, respectively; both were postmarked at one of the small country offices on July 20, 1898, and the envelopes are addressed (in the same hand) to persons residing in the district of that office. Further comment appears unnecessary.

New South Wales.—*The Australian Ph.* publishes an official notice to the effect that special stamped envelopes, 1d. and 2d., are to be issued for the use of "Members of the Legislative Assembly when corresponding on public business." The envelopes are to bear printed instructions indicating their use.

New Zealand.—*The Australian Ph.* reports that in addition to the Postage Due Stamps, to which we referred last month, there are to be stamped envelopes of the values of ½d., 1d., and 2d. Further details are not yet forthcoming.

The same journal states that the De La Rue types of the 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. have been made use of again recently; the impressions show signs of wear of the plates, and are perf. 12. *The A. P.* also tells us that the following fiscal stamps exist, and are available for postal and telegraphic use:—

£3 10s., rose.	£30, dark brown-lake.
£4 10s., olive-brown.	£40, bright rose.
£15, light brown.	£45 (?)
£20, yellow.	£50, olive-grey.
£25 (?)	£100, mauve.

This will be a nice set to collect in unused blocks and strips.

A correspondent has very kindly sent us a specimen of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the *Postage Due* series, which we gather came into use on December 1, 1899. The value, in figures, is printed in red, in a plain disc with a fancy border and the letters "N.Z." below. At foot are the words "POSTAGE DUE," in coloured block capitals, on a plain label, and the whole is inclosed in double-line rectangle, with triangular ornaments in the spaces round the disc. The whole design is in green; wmk. "NZ" and Star; perf. 11. The other values are in the same type.

Postage Due Stamps. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, value in red.
1d. " "
2d. " "
4d. " "
6d. " "

At the last moment we have received a copy of the 1d. "Inland and Australian" post card, with a view in the left lower corner. The whole impression is in very dark green.

Post Card. 1d., dark green on pale buff; 142 x 89 mm.

North Borneo.—A more or less permanent type of 4 c. stamp has been provided for supposed use in the territories of this Company. The design, as shown in the illustration below, may be seen to be eminently appropriate to the occasion, being suggestive of the monkey-tricks played with the Company's stamps on all possible occasions.

Adhesive. 4 c., green, centre in black.



Labuan.—The same design, with the frame in a different colour, has been overprinted with the name "LABUAN," for the purpose of giving double satisfaction to the patient Philatelist.

Adhesive. 4 c., yellow-brown, centre in black.

Queensland.—We give an illustration of the design of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp which we chronicled in November. *The Ph. J. of G. B.* states that this type has been impressed upon a wrapper, but no further details are given.

Wrapper.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green (on buff?); new type.



Sarawak.—The correspondent who so kindly sent us information as to some of the recent provisionals has now forwarded us a 4 c. on 6 c., which will probably be the last of the series, as it is accompanied by a permanent 4 c. of the current type in *carmine*. He also sends us the 10 c. in *ultramarine*, and the 3 c. card surcharged "4 CENTS," in two lines, in black, across the lower part of the stamp. He further tells us that although the small letters "s" in the setting of the surcharge for the adhesives were corrected, there was still a small error in the later setting, the period after "CENTS" on the fifth stamp in the top row being upside down; this appears in a second printing of the 2 c. on 12 c., and in the 2 c. on 3 c. and 4 c. on 6 c.

We have since received other values in new colours. We

should add that all these are lettered "POSTAGE" at each side.

Adhesives. 4 c., in red, on 6 c., green on green.
2 c., green.
4 c., carmine.
8 c., yellow, value in black.
10 c., ultramarine.
12 c., mauve.
16 c., orange-brown, value in green.
25 c., brown, value in ultramarine.
50 c., olive " carmine.
\$1, carmine " green.

Post Card. 4 c., in black, on 3 c., carmine on buff.

We find that the new 4 c. has a double "Jubilee" line round the pane, one, no doubt, being the frame of the design plate, and the other that of the value plate.

South Australia.—We have at last received the long promised $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp in the ordinary size and shape. It bears a view of a public building much obscured by telegraph wires, with "SOUTH AUSTRALIA" at the sides, "POSTAGE" below, and value in the lower corners. Current watermark.

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., bright green; perf. 13.

A vertical pair of the 1d., green, perf. 13, has been found with the perforations between the stamps omitted.

The Ph. J. of G. B. reports that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. wrapper has appeared with "SOUTH" and "AUSTRALIA" added above and below the stamp.

Wrapper. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., violet on fine buff manilla.

Straits Settlements.—*Negri Sembilan.*—We have received a 1 c. stamp of the bicolorous design.

Adhesive. 1 c., lilac and green.

Pahang.—We are shown the 8 c. of Perak with the surcharge "Pahang—Four Cents" upside down.

Perak.—Various correspondents have kindly sent us cuttings from colonial papers on the subject of the Government Stamp Auctions, which are evidently not viewed with much favour out there. It certainly is rather a petty method of raising revenue, especially as the state is said to be in a flourishing condition. The stock sold in November realised 280 dollars, which seems a poor result, especially as it is safe to prophesy that future lots will bring even smaller prices. In Selangor, we are informed, the stamps on telegrams are cancelled, as in India, by placing them along a certain line on the form, and cutting them in half, so that the sender obtains a receipt bearing halves of the stamps he has used. In Perak there is a form of receipt at the bottom of the telegraph form, and if the sender wants it signed, he has to affix a 1 c. stamp to it.

Another correspondent assures us that the 15 c. stamp does not exist out there.

Tasmania.—We have received the 1d. value of the threatened pictorial issue, and we hope to give an illustration of its design next month. It is of long rectangular shape, with a view of Mount Wellington in the centre, and no inscription to indicate its use. The paper is watermarked "TAB," and the watermarks are close together all over the sheet.

Adhesive. 1d., red; perf. 14 (Waterlow?).

Tonga.—We are informed that the "Marriage" stamp, which we chronicled last month, was issued to celebrate no less an event than a royal marriage, and that the letters surcharged are the initials of King Tubou and his consort Lavinia, who were married on the first of June.

Uganda.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us some notes on the early type-written stamps. The earliest of all appear to have been in sheets of one value throughout, or at least with more than one row of the same value together, whilst

those with "V 96 R" were in sheets with the different values together, in consecutive horizontal rows, the 5 crowies at the top followed by the other values in regular order. But as all these were made by hand, we may suppose that the sheets may not have been all alike, especially as some values must have been more required than others.

Victoria.—We have received the 1d. card in its new colour; it is Type 11 with modifications, the Arms being of the type of 1893, and the third line of the instruction reduced to "New Zealand and Fiji." We have also a new 1½d. card, with stamp of the type of the current adhesive of that value, Postal Union inscriptions, and arms showing the supporters *passant regardant*.

Post Cards. 1d., carmine on *pale buff*; 124 × 82 mm.
1½d., red-brown on *pale green*; 130 × 89 mm.



Western Australia.—We have received a copy of the 3d., long rectangular fiscal stamp, with the "W A" wmk., which has apparently been used postally.

Fiscal Postal.
3d., lilac; wmk. *Crown & "W.A."*

Zanzibar.—Our illustration shows the design of the stamp upon the new Registration Envelopes.

PART II.

Austria.—We have received the values listed below of the new series, in *heller* and *kronen*, and we gather from an official notice, quoted by *Le T.-P.*, that the list is to be a long one. The values up to 6 heller are of the first type shown below, which is practically the same as that of 1890; those from 10 to 30 heller of the second type;



and the 40, 50, and 60 heller will apparently take the design of 1891 (Type 11 in the Catalogue); all of these will have the numerals denoting the value in *black*. The higher values, 1, 2, and 4 kronen, are to bear an embossed portrait of the Emperor to right. There are also to be new sets of newspaper and unpaid letter stamps, envelopes, post cards, and letter cards, and stamps surcharged for use in the Levant post offices.

The 1, 3, 5, and 25 heller were issued early in December; the rest will follow. Those we have seen are on the *granite* paper.

Adhesives. 1 h., lilac; perf. 13 × 12½.
3 h., brown " 13 × 13½.
5 h., deep green " 13 × 12½.
6 h., orange " 13.
10 h., rose.
20 h., brown.
25 h., ultramarine " 13 × 12½.

We have also a 3 heller wrapper and a 5 heller card, and a 3 *kreuzer* wrapper with the stamp surcharged "10 PARA 10" at the top, in *black*. The stamp is of the type used for the last issues of wrappers, etc., and the formula of the card remains unchanged, being that with the heading 51 mm. long.

Wrappers. 3 h., brown on *buff*; 149 × 300 mm.
10 p. on 3 kr., green "
Post Card. 5 h., green on *pale buff*.

Hungary.—We have received a new series of stamps for this part of the empire also, with values expressed in *filler* and *korona*. The values in *filler* are all of one type, with the Iron Crown in the lower centre and an Eagle hovering over it; below the Crown are numerals, in *black*; at the top of the stamp "MAGYAR KIR POSTA," in graduated capitals, and at the bottom "FILLER" on a plain label. The higher values bear a portrait of the Emperor to right in an arched frame, with the inscriptions below, and numerals, in *black*, at the left. The paper appears to have the same watermark as in the previous issue, and the perforation gauges about 12.

Adhesives.
1 f., grey.
2 f., yellow.
3 f., orange.
4 f., mauve.
5 f., emerald-green.
6 f., maroon.
10 f., rose.
25 f., blue.
30 f., orange-brown.
50 f., carmine.
60 f., grey-green.
1 k., red-brown.
3 k., pale greenish blue.

We have also what we gather is a new type of Newspaper stamp, with Arms in the centre, inscriptions above and below, and no indication of value; it is on the watermarked paper and imperf. There are also a 10 filler envelope with a new form of stamp, and a 4 filler card, with this stamp and new inscriptions, and an instruction in two lines at foot.

Newspaper Stamp. No value, orange.
Envelope. 10 f., rose on *white wove*.
Post Card. 4 f., brown on *pale buff*; 142 × 90 mm.

The *Monthly Circular* chronicles the 1 kr. Journal Tax stamp with the Crown watermark.

Journal Tax Stamp. 1 kr., blue; wmk. Type 5.

This should be already obsolete.

Brazil.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports two more values of the current issue perf. 9.

Adhesives. 10 r., blue and rose.
20 r. " orange.

We have just received the Commemorative labels to which we alluded in September. They are of large size, the two lower values oblong, the two higher upright rectangular, and the designs, which we hope to illustrate in a future number, are lithographed. Perf. nearly 13.

Adhesives. 100 r., red.
200 r., blue, ground in yellow.
500 r., blue.
700 r., green.

Bulgaria.—We have received the new card with four lines for the address, the first and fourth short, the second and third long. Stamp and heading as before.

Post Card. 5 st., green on *pale buff*; new variety.

China.—A correspondent at Soochow sends us the current 5 c. stamp in a new tint; it is almost *orange* instead of *salmon* or *pink*.

Adhesive. 5 c., orange.

Colombia.—We have received the 50 c. of the design of 1866, etc., in a new shade, and perf. 13½ × 12, instead of 12 all round. There seems to have been some slight touching up of the Arms, etc., in the centre.

Adhesive. 50 c., mauve on *lilac*; perf. 13½ × 12.

Cartagena.—Our publishers have received a second edition of the provisionals, of which we now give illustrations, and



as we are told that communication with Bogota is reopened, we trust that no more local productions will be necessary. They are printed as before, but in different colours; the rows are more regular, and the sheets before us have been perforated by means of a sewing machine.

Adhesives. 5 c., chocolate on *pale green*; *pin-perf.*
10 c., vermilion on *salmon* „

These are overprinted with seven wavy lines, in *mauve*, as a control mark.

We have since received a further lot of provisionals, with a letter dated December 26, 1899, stating that when the supply of provisional 5 c. and 10 c. was exhausted the authorities refused to have more printed, as they were expecting stamps from Bogota. In consequence the stock of 1 c. and 2 c. values ran out, and these had to be supplied locally. Some of the blocks used for the 5 c. and 10 c. were employed for the lower values; the top and bottom of each block was apparently cut off, the word "CORREOS" at top and the value at bottom inserted in type, and the whole inclosed in a frame formed of four bits of rule. It is easy to see that the same blocks were used for both the new values, and that nine of the centres were originally 5 c., showing part of the top of the figure "5" while the tenth (the last stamp in the second row) was a 10 c. The value is given as "UN 1 centavo" on the lower, and "DOS 2 CTS." on the higher. The fifth type, at the right of the top row, has the word "CORREOS" set crooked, the "O" having slipped up a little. The fourth and fifth types of the 1 c. have figures "1" with sloping tops, the others are plain, block figures. Both values are printed on *buff* wove paper, and all of these (as well as some of the last 5 c. and 10 c.) are perforated with a "tracing wheel," which gives square punctures. These are all authenticated with the wavy lines, which have also been applied to 1 c. stamps of Bolivar that have been used in Cartagena in the present emergency.

Adhesives. 1 c., brown on *buff*.
2 c., grey-black on *buff*.
1 c., black (Bolivar, 1891); *surcharged with wavy lines in mauve.*

Panama.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles a Return Receipt stamp, described as having been "made by surcharging the 5 c. stamp of the regular issue with 'A. R. COLON COLOMBIA' in three lines." Our contemporary adds, "The surcharge is apparently made with the hand-stamp ordinarily used to cancel the Registration Return Receipt stamps." But in that case is it not possible that the supposed *surcharge* is merely an *obliteration*?

Ecuador.—*The I. B. J.* reports the 1 sucre stamp of 1896 surcharged "DIEZ CENTAVOS" in two horizontal lines in *black*, and also with a second impression of the surcharge struck diagonally in *blue*.

Adhesives. 10 c., in *black*, on 1s., yellow-brown.
10 c., in *black and blue*, on 1s., yellow-brown.

France.—*Le T.-P.* gives the design shown in the accompanying illustration as that of the stamps to be issued in France either this year or next. The picture is a very artistic one, and the motto "DROITS DE L'HOMME" is all that could be desired; but when the rights of man are placed in the hands of a woman, which seems to be the idea, the man is apt to find them a little hard to get. We gather, however, from other sources that the man alluded to in the motto must be a Frenchman, and not of Jewish origin.

We have received the following stamps of the current design, surcharged as shown below:—

Surcharged "Chine" in red.
5 c., yellow-green; *var. (b).*
10 c., black on *lilac*; *var. (a).*

The 5 c. variety (a) no doubt exists also.

Surcharged "PORT-SAÏD" in red.

1 c., black on *azure*.
5 c., yellow-green; *var. (a).*
15 c., blue on *quadriill.*
25 c., black on *rose*.

The 5 c. variety (b) no doubt exists.

Same surcharge in blue.

2 c., red-brown on *toned*.
3 c., pearl grey.
4 c., red-brown on *grey*.

Same surcharge in black.

20 c., red on *green*.

We give illustrations showing the Alexandria and the Port Saïd issues.



French Colonies.—*Dahomey et Dépendances.*—We have received a 25 c. adhesive and a 5 c. envelope for this colony. The stamps are of the current colonial type, with name in *red*, and the envelope is of the new shape, with sharp-pointed flap and pocket.

Adhesive. 25 c., black on *rose*.
Envelope. 5 c., yellow-green on *white laid*; 108 × 72 mm.

French Soudan.—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that this territory has been broken up and its fragments joined to Senegal, Ivory Coast, and French Guinea. One set of stamps thus becomes obsolete.

Madagascar et Dépendances.—This colony is provided with a 5 fr. stamp, with name in *blue*.

Adhesive. 5 fr., lilac on *tinted*.

Martinique.—The 5 c. stamp has appeared in its new colour, name in *red*, as before.

Adhesive. 5 c., yellow-green.

Mayotte.—*Le T.-P.* reports that the 5 c. of this colony has also appeared in the new colour.

Adhesive. 5 c., yellow-green.

Obock.—According to a local paper published at Djibouti, quoted by *Le Collectionneur de T.-P.*, the population of the flourishing colony of Obock is reduced to about half a score of Egyptian merchants, who cannot write, and a clerk connected with the British Telegraph line of Perim. The latter being the only person who uses the post office, the elaborate series of Camel Post and other labels has become useless—except for sale to collectors—and some of them have been lent to Djibouti. The Obock stamps with the Djibouti postmark should be of great rarity!

Senegal et Dépendances.—The colour of the 5 c. of this colony has also been changed.

Adhesive. 5 c., yellow-green.

Germany.—We have received the 30, 40, and 80 (pfennig) values of the new issue, and find that the numerals and inscription are in *black*, as well as the bust. The 80 pf. is on *rose*. We have also received a Post Card, with stamp of the type of the new adhesives in the right upper corner, within a wreath, and "1900" surrounded by rays at the left. The rest of the formula is similar to that on the last inland cards, and the whole is printed in *dark green*. The Letter Card has undergone a slight modification, the "K" of "Kartenbrief," which was formerly more like



a letter "R," is now an unmistakable "K"; the perforations also are interrupted in two places where the sheet is folded.

Post Card. 5 (pf.), green on cream; 140x92 mm.
Letter Card. 10 pf., carmine on white, inside grey; new variety.

We have also received a set of the stamps of the types of 1889 surcharged for use in the German post offices in Morocco. The overprint consists of the word "Morocco," followed by the value in "Centimos," printed in two lines, diagonally, in black. *Le Timbrophile Belge* adds that the cards of the same types have been similarly treated.



Adhesives.
3 c. on 3 pf., brown.
5 c. on 5 pf., green.
10 c. on 10 pf., carmine.
25 c. on 20 pf., ultramarine.
30 c. on 25 pf., orange.
60 c. on 50 pf., chocolate.

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

We understand that sets for use in the Caroline Islands and in other German possessions are also in preparation. We learn, however, from divers of our contemporaries that the rumour of a set of stamps having been surcharged "Samoach" arose from a little joke perpetrated by the Berlin Philatelic Club, which, on the occasion of a recent entertainment, had a hundred of the then current 3 pf. stamps overprinted in this manner and circulated among those present. Some of the philatelic papers of course heard of the stamp, and did not know its nature, and *The Metropolitan Philatelist* is said to have been sufficiently enterprising to chronicle a full set, even as the scientists evolve a complete skeleton from a single bone of an extinct monster. However, the report was no doubt only a little too previous, and a set of this kind will probably come in due course to those who know how to wait for it.

Bavaria.—We have received some new values for this kingdom, but the type, watermark, and perforation remain unchanged.

Adhesives. 2 pf., pearl-grey.
30 " sage-green.
40 " yellow.
80 " lilac.

The sheets contain 100 stamps, in two panes, one above the other, each pane consisting of five horizontal rows of ten. There is a space the depth of a stamp across the centre of the sheet, bearing three horizontal bars of colour to prevent the paper being employed for any fraudulent purpose, and there is a number at the left upper corner of the upper and left lower corner of the lower pane. Does any one collect these numbers, which in other cases seem to possess a great fascination? Each pane just covers sixteen of the wavy lines of the watermark.

Guatemala.—Referring to what we stated in November on the subject of errors in the numerous surcharges impressed upon the stamps of this republic, a correspondent on the spot shows us that all these varieties will pass for postage by sending our publishers a letter franked with the following:—No. 78 (error "1894"), No. 78a (inverted surcharge), Nos. 98, 101, 104, 108, 118, and 119, all with the surcharges inverted, and No. 117 (error "ENTAVO"), and he adds that he is informed that the workmen at the National Printing Office are watched, to prevent their making any bad use of their opportunities.

The result, however, seems to be that a quite unnecessary number of mistakes have been made (either by accident or otherwise) and that the post office clerks do not notice, or do not care, which way up the overprint is on the stamps that pass through their hands.

Hayti.—*Le T. P.* tells us that the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. in new colours, which we chronicled in August, are not in the type with a portrait, but in the Arms type, Type 8.

Holland.—*Colonies.*—Mr. J. B. Robert informs us that the surcharged stamps form a provisional issue for the Dutch Colonies, pending the completion of the new plates for the regular series. It might almost have been as well to send out a further supply printed from the old plates in the meantime.

We give illustrations showing the disfigurement applied in each case:—



Mexico.—We give a whole series of pictures showing the designs of the adhesives, of the stamp impressed upon the envelopes and wrappers, and of the two portions of the reply paid Letter Cards. The watermark in the sheets of adhesives is "SERVICIO POSTAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS ET MEXICANOS."





We have received copies of the new stationery with the exception of the single 2 c., Letter Card, which we are informed was not sent out with the rest of the stock. The envelopes are of thick white wove paper, 158 x 88 mm. The wrappers are of ordinary buff wove paper, 125 x 300 mm., and have the inscription "REPUBLICA MEXICANA —IMPRESOS," in two lines, at the side of the stamp, in colour. We gave an illustration of the 2 c. card last month. The 1 c. is in the same form, and both have an instruction in Spanish at the lower left, and additional inscriptions, as on the Letter Cards, on each half of the double cards; the latter have the impression on the first and fourth pages. The 3 c. cards have the formula in French as well as in Spanish, and the Postal Union inscriptions at the sides. The Post Cards and Letter Cards measure about 140 x 90 mm., and all are on cream tinted card.



Nicaragua.—We gather from *The Weekly Ph. Era* that Dr. W. H. Mitchell has discovered some interesting information regarding various provisional stamps, etc., used at Bluefields, under the so-called "Mosquito" Government, but unfortunately our contemporary gives us no details as to the nature of these curiosities. We have ourselves met with "mosquito" marks in various parts of the world; they were generally of quite a temporary nature, and we never tried to collect them.

Persia.—A correspondent at Teheran has very kindly sent us some particulars, obtained from an official source, as to the issue of 1894. The values from 1 chahi up to 10 krans were issued in that year, the following being the numbers printed:—

1 ch.	1,000,000	16 ch.	30,000
2 „	1,000,000	1 kr.	400,000
5 „	3,000,000	2 „	200,000
8 „	1,000,000	5 „	350,000
10 „	800,000	10 „	100,000

The authorities then ordered a supply of 50 krans, to the number of 40,000; and of these 500 copies, printed in *green and dull gold*, and with an irregular perforation, were received on February 16th, 1890; and the remaining 39,500, printed in *green and bright gold*, and with regular perforation, on May 15th, 1895. Both varieties were put in circulation.

The *D. B. Z.* states that all the stationery of 1898, envelopes, wrappers, and post cards, has been adorned with the surcharge which we have already chronicled upon the 1 kran envelope and one of the cards.

Portugal.—We give an illustration of the design of the label used upon the correspondence of the Rifle Association, to which we alluded in November.



Macao.—We give illustrations showing the surcharged adhesives and post card which we chronicled last month.

A correspondent at Hong Kong tells us that the overprinting was done at Lisbon, where a large proportion of the supply was sold direct to dealers without going through the formality of sending it out to Macao. The ostensible reason for the issue of these varieties is stated to be the fact that there are no existing stamps of the values of 5,



De plus, sur les 10 et 20 avos, il y a des surcharges.

10, 15 and 20 avos, but as the value is added in *black* in the current type there would have been no difficulty in pro-

ducing any value required from the plates at Lisbon. The 5 avos represents the rate to Chinese ports, the 10 avos is for the Postal Union, 15 avos for postage and registration within the latter, and the 20 avos the same with Return Receipt.

Portuguese India.—We also give an illustration of the new card for this colony.



Roumania.—We are shown a used copy, supposed to be unique, of the 5 bani card of 1894, with a complete double impression on the same side of the card, one being one way up and the second the other way. Both are quite clear, though one is rather pale, and both the stamps were carefully obliterated by the Post Offices!

Russia.—We give an illustration showing one of the surcharged stamps supplied to the offices in China.

Finland.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the 10 + 10 penni card has had the formula reset, as shown in the accompanying illustration; the Arms are also redrawn. This card can have but a short life.



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
FINLAND SUOMI SUOMENKIELINEN FINLAND
Postkortt en 1897 Postikortti postikortilla.
Открытое письмо Carte Postale
with returned paper



Side for address — On the left — Reverse for address — On the right —
Post Card. 10 + 10 p., rose on white; new variety.

Russian Locals.—*Bulgaria.*—We have received a new stamp for this district of the accompanying design, which is lithographed in deep blue on a ground of crossed lines in rose.

Adhesive.
2 kop., blue and rose; perf. 12½.

Griazovets.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the 4 kopeks, Type 18, of 1897, in black and brown, with the centre inverted.



Morshansk.—*Le T.-P.* tells us that a new stamp of the accompanying design has been issued here; it is printed in the usual complicated combination of colours, and perf. 11½.

Adhesive.
5 kop., black, red, green, and bistre.



Osa.—We have received two stamps of quite novel designs, as far as this district is concerned, which are shown in the illustrations below. The design of the two



kopecs is in black on a ground of green, the ground of the oval band being solid, and that of the central oval and the oblong formed of diagonal lines crossed. The design of the 4 kopecs is also in black, with the exception of the value in words at foot, and the outlines of the rectangle and spaces in the corners, which are in red; the background of the central shield is white, that of the surrounding circle is solid red, and the netted ground is in light blue. Both are perf. 11½.

Adhesives. 2 kop., black and green.
4 " black, red, and blue.

Salvador.—We give an illustration of one of the post cards of the 1899 issue. *The A. J. of Ph.* states that the wheel surcharge was applied to the 1898 and 1899 issues, for

SERVICIO INTERIOR.
ESTADO DE EL SALVADOR.
TIMBRE POSTAL.



Sh

ENCUENDE EN ESTE LUGAR LA DISEÑO Y EN EL OTRO LA EMPLACACIÓN.
Illustration of a postage stamp from Salvador, featuring a central emblem.

the purpose of distinguishing the stamps "actually sent to Salvador for use from the unused remainders in the hands of the contractor." This may very well apply to the 1898 stamps that were allowed to be used in 1899, but are we to understand that all the unsurcharged stamps of 1899 are incomplete, and therefore merely of the nature of proofs or fancy labels? Our contemporary adds that there are specimens that have been doubly and even triply ornamented, bicycle and tricycle varieties, and that the 1 c. of the 1899 issue is known with red wheels.

The stamps surcharged "Transito Territorial" are said to be used upon a new route, *viâ Zarapa*—where? Philatelia?

Samoa.—There seems good reason to hope that with the final settlement of the political position of these islands a stop may be put to the production of provisional stamps, varieties of surcharge, etc., and a real Government Post Office established, in the place of the private business which has no doubt been very profitable to the "concessionaire" who has run it so long. The stamps surcharged "Provisional Govt." are, we gather from *The Australian Ph.*, purely speculative, as the Government has nothing to do with the business. As may be seen, however, from what we state under "Germany," the German stamps have not at present been officially surcharged for use here.



Siam.—Our publishers have shown us a used copy of the 4 atts on 64 atts of 1893, No. 35 in the current Catalogue, with the English portion of the overprint impressed twice, the two impressions being almost clear of one another, and both having the stop after "atts."

The *Monthly Circular* chronicles a new set of stamps, of which the two values we mentioned in November evidently formed part. The design is stated to be similar to the previous one, but with the head in profile, and the paper is unwatermarked. Perf. 14.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 att, dull green.
	2 atts, grass-green.
	3 " red and blue.
	4 " carmine.
	8 " green and yellow.
	10 " indigo.
	12 " lilac and carmine.
	24 " " blue.
	64 " " brown.

Switzerland.—*La R. Ph. F.* chronicles the 5 c. post card in a new colour.

Post Card. 5 c., green (on cream?).

United States.—*Guam.*—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the surcharge is in red on the 1 dollar and the Special Delivery stamps.

Philippine Islands.—We have received the 50 c. stamp of the ordinary issue surcharged "PHILIPPINES" in black.

Adhesive. 50 c., orange-red.

Uruguay.—The *D. B. Z.* reports that the new 2 c. and 5 c. stamps have been surcharged with the word "OFICIAL" in black.

Official Stamps. 2 c., orange.
5 c., dull blue.

Venezuela.—We give an illustration showing one of the surcharged official stamps chronicled in November. We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the idea was to surcharge 5 c. on 50 c., in violet, and 25 c. on 1 bolivar, in carmine, but that the printers or someone improved upon this, with the result that both 5 c. and 25 c. were printed in both colours, and upon both of the higher values. All except the 5 c., in carmine, on 50 c. are known with the surcharge *inverted* (not *tête-bêche*, we believe), and the 25 c. is found doubly impressed, in carmine, on the 50 c.



Mr. Hadlow shows us a set of five values of the current issue of ordinary stamps, covered with a surcharge formed of branches, etc., with the word "RESELLADA" and the initials "R. T. M." on a scroll. The excuse for this is stated to be that some highly placed (and poorly paid?) official succeeded in appropriating a large supply of the stamps, and that, in consequence, after a reasonable time had elapsed to admit of the gentleman disposing of his plunder, these surcharged stamps were issued, together with a decree to the effect that none of the unsurcharged stamps would in future be admitted to postal use!

<i>Adhesives.</i>	5 c., blue-green; black surcharge.
	10 c., red " "
	25 c., blue " "
	50 c., grey " "
	1 b., green " "

REMAINDERS OF UNUSED ENGLISH COLONIAL STAMPS.

BEING A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY.

Including the approximate number of each variety of this class of stamp that has come upon the market between the years 1887 and 1900.

By CHAS. J. PHILLIPS.

DURING the past decade or so a number of lots of early issues of British Colonial stamps have been from time to time unearthed from their tombs and placed on the market.

Collectors in England who buy this class of stamp have heard for years the more or less true history of what has been going on, and the better-classed catalogues have adopted fair and approximate rates for such remainders, based chiefly on the numbers that have been met with in the trade.

Now, however, the matter is assuming somewhat different aspects. A new English periodical recently started is giving lists of what it terms remainders, which to those "in the know" is so *glaringly false* that the time has come to put on record for the benefit and guidance of collectors facts that are within my knowledge, and also those which are "common talk of the town."

First of all, however, a word to my readers on another matter, but one directly associated with what I am writing about, and that is, Is publicity good in the interest of the trade, or does it do harm? I was talking the other day to a

confidre, when he stated in course of conversation, "You and all other publishers of journals, etc., do an immense amount of harm by telling collectors too much; it is much better to keep quiet." No doubt there is something in this, but I think it is not the best way to conduct matters. I prefer to take a customer into my confidence, tell him what I know about a thing, say such and such is my price, and leave it to him to buy or not as he pleases.

Acting on this principle now, I propose to give a short résumé of what I know about "remainders."

First of all, it is necessary to define what I mean by "remainders" as the word is used in philatelic circles. A remainder of a stamp is the portion of an issue made for postal service, but for some reason or other not actually used; for example, the following are special cases:—

Cyprus.—First issue. My firm bought the balance of these stamps from the Government some twenty years ago for the sum of £300, these being sold upon Cyprus adopting stamps in its own currency in place of the overprinted English stamps.

Nova Scotia.—Cents issue. When this province was absorbed into Canada its stamps became obsolete, and an immense quantity of them were put on one side and lost to view, and were only found again some three or four years ago, when they were bought up by a local syndicate and sold through our firm and the Scott Co. in America.

Another sort of remainders, and the one with which we have now to deal, is that coming from the printer's waste or superfluous sheets, or from highly placed officials who secured some of these stamps when they were first issued, and who have from time to time placed them on the market.

After these few opening remarks I come to Chapter I., which commences in or about 1887. I cannot speak of much that may have occurred before that time, as I was not previously in the inner circle.

About 1887, when I lived in Birmingham, I received various parcels of stamps of the early issues of English Colonials, all of the Perkins Bacon Co.'s printings; these stamps were scattered about more or less liberally all over the world, the larger parcels being sold in Paris, Spain, and America, and from thence coming back to this country. Many dealers at that time tried to find out, without success, where the stamps came from; they were always sent from different addresses in the city of London, which, on investigation, turned out to be call offices for letters. It is only within a quite recent period that I have traced these stamps to a former employee of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. (I do not propose to give names of the persons I refer to; if necessary at a later period, I shall be quite prepared to do so, but I have no wish to cause anyone an injury, but simply to place before the philatelic public a plain, straightforward case, from which they can form a fair opinion of the value of the stamps in question.)

THE PERKINS BACON & Co.'s REMAINDERS.

Early in 1887 the late Mr. Bacon, the senior partner in the firm of Perkins Bacon and Co., Ltd., in clearing some stock-rooms came across certain bundles of what the firm termed "waste or allowance" sheets of stamps, that is, some extra sheets that had been printed over and above the number contracted for. These sheets of stamps Mr. Bacon appears to have ordered to be burnt, but this job was not properly carried out, and a very considerable leakage took place, through a certain Mr. X—, who afterwards distributed the stamps about the world in a reckless and absurd manner. I have devoted a good deal of time, trouble, and expense to obtaining a fairly reliable list of the stamps that came out in this way between the years 1887 and 1894, or thereabouts, and which have practically long since been absorbed; and for the purpose of this article I propose to divide these stamps into four classes, or groups, which will to some extent enable collectors to estimate approximately the relative rarity. Before doing so I might say that I have quite come to the conclusion that not more than 4,000 of any one stamp remained on hand at Perkins Bacon and Co.'s offices, and in but very few cases were there more than 2,000 stamps of one variety.

- Group I. Over 1,000 stamps.
- " II. Between 200 and 1,000 stamps.
- " III. " 50 and 200. "
- " IV. Under 50 stamps.

Group I. Over 1,000 stamps.

- Bahamas, 1859, 1d., lake, imperf.
- Barbados, 1852, blue on blued paper, imperf.
- Trinidad, 1851, blued paper, imperf., purple-brown.
- " " " " blue.
- " " " " grey.
- " white " " purple-black.

Group II. Between 200 and 1,000 stamps.

- Barbados, 1852, imperf., green on blued paper.
- " " " red " "
- " 1861, perf., no wmk., green. "
- " " " " blue.
- " " " " red.
- Ceylon, 1861, wmk. star, perf., 9d., deep brown.
- Queensland, 1861, wmk. small star, rough perf., 1d., carmine; 3d., brown.
- Queensland, 1861, "Registered," orange-yellow.
- St. Vincent, 1861, no wmk., perf., 6d., blue-green.
- " " " " 1d., rose-red.
- " " " " 1s., slate-grey.
- " " " " 1s., indigo-blue.
- Trinidad, 1859, imperf., 1s., indigo.

Group III. Between 50 and 200 stamps.

- Antigua, 1862, 6d., blue-green, no wmk.
 - Barbados, 1852, imperf., yellow-green on white.
 - " " " " blue on white.
 - Ceylon, 1861, wmk. star, perf., 1s. 9d., green.
 - " " " " 2s., blue.
 - Pacific S. N. Co., on blued paper, 1 rl., blue.
 - " " " " 2 rls., red-brown.
- (Only about 80 to 100 of these stamps appear to have been sold; I have heard rumours that they have been offered on the Continent in large quantities, but I have not been able to trace these rumours to any definite source.)
- St. Vincent, 1861, imperf., 1d., rose-red.
 - " " " " 6d., blue-green.
 - South Australia, 1855, imperf., 2d., dull carmine.
 - Trinidad, 1851, blued paper, imperf., brown-red.
 - " 1859, imperf., 4d., grey-lilac.
 - Victoria, 1856, imperf., 1d., green.

Group IV. Under 50 stamps.

- Antigua, 1862, 6d., yellow-green, imperf.
- Bahamas, 1861, 1d., lake, no wmk., perf.
- Barbados, 1859, imperf., 6d., rose-red.
- " " " " 1s., black.
- " 1861, perf., 1s., black.
- Mauritius, 1858, imperf., green.
- " " " " magenta.
- St. Vincent, 1869, perf., no wmk., 1s., brown.
- Turks Islands, 1867, no wmk., 6d., black.
- " " " " 1s., dull blue.
- Antigua, 6d., no wmk., comp. perf. and large perf.
- Barbados, no wmk., blue, perf. 1½.

Now let us consider these groups a little.

In Group I. we have only six varieties, and I believe that of the Trinidad blue on blued paper there were about 4,000 stamps, being the greatest number of any one variety. Fifteen years ago most of these stamps were considered amongst the unattainables; now, after this lot of Perkins Bacon and Co.'s remainders have been on the market for some twelve years, they have been practically absorbed, and the effect is that the leading collectors have obtained a number of stamps in unused mint condition that would have only been represented in their collection in a used condition if it had not been for this remainder.

These stamps in all the groups have now, I consider, touched their absolute bottom price, and I predict for them a steady advance in value in the future. I am not saying this in order to work off any stock held by my firm, as we have not more than thirty or forty of any one variety, and only that number of the commoner ones, and none at all of many of them. Mr. James Heath, the present Managing Director of Perkins Bacon and Co., Ltd., informs me that

his firm has absolutely no more remainders of old postage stamps in their possession, beyond single stamps in their specimen books.

The next lot of stamps with which I shall deal I will term

THE CROWN AGENT'S FIND.

A highly esteemed retired Civil Service official, who, amongst other posts, held that of Crown Agent for the Colonies many years ago, about the middle of 1896 put himself in communication with my firm, and eventually I had several interviews with him, during which he explained that while acting as Crown Agent he had received a number of sample sheets of stamps from Perkins Bacon and Co. and De la Rue and Co.; and some of these sheets of stamps, which were only looked upon as patterns, having no value in those early days, were mixed up in his private boxes, and were, he informed me, only discovered by him early in 1896, many years after his retirement, on his going through and putting in order a mass of private papers that had accumulated during his official career.

Eventually I bought the parcel of stamps, and some month or two later on a second parcel, as well as a lot that he disposed of to another dealer in the north of London, and I believe that a further small lot was sold to a dealer in Plymouth.

Taking together the whole of these stamps obtained by my firm, I can state positively that there were not over 200 of any one stamp, and the stamps we had from him will go in my Groups III. and IV. as under, viz. :—

Group III. From 50 to 200 stamps.

- Cape of Good Hope, 1855, 1d., rose-red.
 " " " 4d., blue.
 Malta, no wmk., bluish paper, ½d., buff.
 Mauritius, 1859, 1s., yellow-green.
 St. Lucia, 1860, wmk. star (1d.), rose-red.
 " " " (4d.), blue.
 " " " (6d.), green.
 Trinidad, 1859-61, clean-cut and rough perfs.
 " " " (1d.), rose-red.
 " " " 4d., brown-lilac.
 " " " 6d., yellow-green.
 Western Australia. A number of imperf proofs, both wmk. swan and no wmk., of the 1861-2 issue, such as 2d., blue, 4d., lake, 6d., purple-brown, and 1s., deep green.

Group IV. Under 50 stamps.

- Bahamas, 1861, no wmk., rough perf. 14-16.
 " " " 4d., rose.
 " " " 6d., grey-lilac.
 Natal, 1862, no wmk., 6d., grey.
 " " " perf. 14, 1d., rose-red.

It will be noticed that this little lot of "remainders" is certainly not one to cause any permanent injury to the stamp trade. In no case is the number at all equal to the demand, and 200 copies of a stamp at say £2 each are very quickly absorbed if once the collector realises that there are no more to come of that particular variety; but it is the uncertainty that does the harm, and this is my chief reason for placing the facts, as far as they are within my knowledge, before my readers.

I should also mention that my purchases from the gentleman above mentioned included a small number of odd stamps, either in single specimens, in pairs, or in some cases three or four copies of one kind, but of these I have no record except a somewhat defective memory, and I cannot conceive that it would serve any useful purpose to give a list of stamps of which there were such microscopic numbers.

THE DE LA RUE REMAINDERS.

We now come to the most difficult and, from a philatelic point of view, the most dangerous lot of remainders that can possibly exist, and about which I can only write very generally and guardedly.

First of all, I wish most strongly to impress upon my readers the importance of separating in their own minds the three lots of modern "remainders"—the Perkins Bacon lot of 1887, the "agent's" lot of 1896, and the De la Rue stamps of 1897-1900. The first two lots are practically exhausted, and no danger can arise from them, but I am sorry to say that the case is quite different as regards the last lot, and we none of us know yet where it may end.

First of all, let us consider where these De la Rue remainders *can* come from, and how many there may possibly be in existence at the present time in official or quasi-official sources.

Thomas De la Rue and Co., Ltd., began to obtain the contracts for printing most of the English Colonial stamps in or about the year 1863.

In the usual course of events a colony would indent for a certain number of stamps of specified denominations, the order going to the Crown Agents in Downing Street; they in turn would order the stamps from De la Rue and Co., who would receive and despatch the stamps to the colony as occasion arose.

In all cases of this kind where the origin is shrouded in mystery, a heavy crop of surmises and speculations naturally springs up as to the channels through which such stamps come on the market. In these circumstances it is inevitable that most of the rumours should ultimately prove to be baseless, with the result that persons absolutely innocent of all knowledge of the transactions have had their names implicated. As an instance of this I am in a position to positively state, and I do so with pleasure, that the rumours associating the names of prominent members of the Philatelic Society, London, with this find, are absolutely and entirely devoid of truth.

As regards any leakage from Messrs. De la Rue and Co., this, we need hardly tell the philatelic world, is practically impossible. Every sheet of watermarked paper is handed to them by the Government officer (an officer who is appointed for the exclusive purpose of giving out and receiving back the paper and stamps respectively) and has to be accounted for at *the price of the face value of the sheet of stamps* which it is intended to print upon it. Every sheet must be returned whether with stamps printed thereon or not, and this is *always done*. So thoroughly is this system carried out, that Messrs. De la Rue and Co. do not even keep specimens or samples of their printing. It will thus be seen that the firm or any of their servants must be entirely exonerated from any charge that stamps have leaked out from them. The leakage of which we know has occurred *after* Messrs. De la Rue and Co. have relinquished *their* responsibility.

Now it seems to me there are only two places from whence any of these stamps can leak out at the present day. The one is from the printer's waste or superfluous sheets which may have been handed back by De la Rue and Co. to the Government official appointed for that purpose, and the other is from the Stores Department of the Crown Agents' Office; and from both these sources the stamps could only be obtained, so far as I can see, by illegal means. I think we should all unite together and try to impress upon the proper authorities the need for much greater care in the custody of their remainders of postage stamps, many of which, by the way, are still available for postal purposes; and if, as I have no doubt has been the case, sheets of

such stamps as are still available have been obtained, it is quite possible that they may be used to prepay postage, and thus defraud the revenue.

This part of the case is one that it has always struck me should be taken up by the Philatelic Society of London. The Society is doing a good deal for Philately by means of its publications, but it might go much further, and try to protect collectors against floods of remainders emanating from Government offices.

A third source from which a great many stamps have leaked out during the past few years is Somerset House itself, and I have good reason for knowing that this has been recognised by the present higher officials, who have taken steps to stop this leakage in the future; but from this source have been unearthed many rare English varieties, amongst which I can name the following:—

ENGLISH STAMPS.

- 1½d., lilac-rose.
- 3d., rose, with white dots, both imperf. and perforated by the 1s., green, with hair lines. [12 machine.
- 8d., brown-lilac.
- 5d., green (1884), Type 2.
- "I. R. Official" and "Government Parcel" stamps, unused, etc., etc., etc.
- Imperf. stamps cut from the *imprimatur* sheets, all plates, and all values.

I will now try to give a list of stamps that have been about during the past two or three years, nearly all of them of the printings of Messrs. De la Rue and Co. I am not able to divide them into classes by the numbers that have appeared, as I have done in my two former lists, but I have some reason for thinking that there are not more than some two or three sheets of any variety.

- British Columbia, 1861, no wmk., imperf., 2½d., light brown.
- " 1867, Crown and CC, perf. 14, 10 c., lake and blue.
- " " " " \$1, green.
- " " " " perf. 12½, \$1 "
- Cape of Good Hope, 1863, 1d., red.
- " " 4d., blue.
- " " 6d., mauve.
- " " 1s., green (shades).
- Ceylon, 1861, wmk. star, perf., 1s., lilac.
- " 1862, no wmk., 6d., brown.
- " 1863-6, Cr. and CC, perf. 12½, 2d., emerald-green.
- " " " " 4d., rose.
- " " " " 5d., purple-brown.
- " " " " 5d., green.
- " " " " 8d., red-brown.
- " " " " 9d., dark brown.
- " " " " 1s., deep mauve.
- " " " " 2s., blue.
- " 1872 " " 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose.
- " 1883 " " perf. 14, 16 c., lilac.
- " " " " 24 c., purple-brown.
- " *Service*, 1869, 1d. and 3d., and possibly the other values.
- Grenada, 1881, wmk. large, broad-pointed star, 2½d., claret.
- " " " " 4d., blue.
- Hong Kong, 1863, Crown and CC, perf. 14, 96 c., grey.
- " 1876 " " 16 c., yellow.
- Jamaica, 1863, wmk. pine, 6d., purple.
- " " " " 1s., dull brown.
- Montserrat, 1876, C. and CC, perf. 14, 6d., blue-green.
- Natal, 1860, wmk. small star, imperf., 3d., blue.
- " 1s., lilac-brown, perf. 14, without surcharge.
- St. Christopher, 1882, C. and CA, perf. 14, 4d., blue.
- St. Helena, 1862, wmk. star, perf., 6d., blue.
- St. Lucia, 1864, C. and CC, perf. 12½ (1d.), black.
- " " " " (4d.) yellow.
- " " " " (6d.) mauve.
- " " " " perf. 14 (4d.), yellow.
- " " " " (6d.) lilac.
- " " " " (1s.) orange.

- Sierra Leone, 1883, C. and CA, perf. 14, 4d., blue.
- Straits Settlements, 1867, 1½ c., 3 c., 6 c., 24 c., and 32 c.
- " " " " double surcharge, 12 c.
- " " " " 1868, C. and CC, several values.
- Trinidad, 1864, C. and CC, perf. 12½, 4d., bright violet.
- " " " " 6d., emerald-green.
- " " " " 1s., purple.
- " 1872 " " 1s., yellow.
- " 1882, C. and CA, perf. 14, 4d., grey.

In addition to the above there are now on the market somewhat considerable remainders of De la Rue stamps, in an unfinished condition, being unperforated varieties of stamps that were only issued in a perforated condition.

The advent of so many varieties of unissued stamps has forced us to consider what position such varieties should hold in future editions of our Priced Catalogue, and after much consideration, and after taking the opinion of several of the first collectors of the day, we have come to the conclusion that in the best interests both of Philately and of the trade in general we should cease to include in our Catalogue any variety which, as far as we have been able to ascertain, has never been issued or on sale to the public as a stamp for postal purposes.

I have therefore to announce that all such varieties—as far as we know of them—will be omitted from our 1900 Catalogue.

I do not for a moment suggest that such unfinished or unissued stamps have no interest, and should not be collected; on the contrary, if I specialised in a country, I should be inclined to take not only such stamps, but to go further and include in my collection proofs and essays, and even reprints, which are in themselves of the greatest interest. But all the same, we consider it best not to include such varieties in our Priced Catalogue, and not to sell reprints at all, as has been our rule for some years past.

I do not wish it to be understood that Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will not deal in these unissued stamps, but on the contrary, they will at all times be most happy to quote prices for such varieties as they may have in stock.

In concluding these few notes I may say that I shall be most happy to receive information bearing on any "remainders" or "unissued" stamps, about which any of my readers may have authentic knowledge, and if in the future I obtain any such information that I think it will benefit collectors to know, I shall be pleased to make it public in these columns.

THE PROVISIONAL HALFPENNY STAMPS OF NATAL.

BY GORDON SMITH.

AMONGST the issues of the most important colonies and possessions of the British Empire, from a philatelic standpoint, the stamps of Natal take a very high place. From the earliest issue—produced by embossing from metal dies on coloured paper—to the latest productions of Messrs. De La Rue the collector cannot complain of lack of variety. By no means the least important, and in many respects the most interesting, are the various stamps which have been overprinted or surcharged. About the first stamps which received the overprint of "Postage" in different types we can hardly now hope to obtain all the information that might have been at our disposal had the same attention been bestowed upon them in years gone by as they would have received had they been issued to-day, and full knowledge of the distribution and arrangement of the types on the

sheet or sheets as they came from the printer is now impossible of attainment.

I have attempted in these notes a much easier task, and although I must admit they are more of the nature of a compilation than the announcement of any new discoveries, I think perhaps they may be of some service to collectors, especially in the future, when the entire sheets and blocks from which the details are now derived have been broken up into units.

The want of halfpenny stamps, from which the colony has suffered from time to time, has led to the creation of various provisionals, other values, for which the demand was smaller or of which the supply was sufficiently large, being surcharged with the new value. I shall take the different varieties in the order in which they appeared.

1. The first of these provisionals was made in 1877 from the surface-printed id., rose, watermark Crown CC. The surcharge consists of two parts—the word "HALF" and the figures "½"—which were printed in two operations, as can easily be seen, the two surcharges being more often than not one over the other. It would seem that the figures were first printed, and, being found ineffective, the word was afterwards added. I am not aware whether the stamps with "½" alone were ever put in circulation, but I think it improbable, as I have never heard of a specimen being found. The word "HALF" is fairly uniform, and, except for occasionally showing the letters "L" and "F" off the line, presents no noticeable varieties. The "½," however, shows the use of several different founts, particularly in figures "2." I classify the different varieties as follows:—

(a) Large figures, uniform in appearance. I have seen the upper portion of a pane of sixty entirely made up of this type; but as I have also seen a block of sixteen, of which the upper row only was this type, I conclude that there could not have been more than seven rows at the most.

I have unfortunately been unable to find a complete pane (of sixty) of this stamp, but, from a very careful comparison of three or four large blocks, I have come to the conclusion that there were at least three panes with different settings, which would compel one to believe that there were four such panes, and would show that the overprint (of the "½") was made on entire sheets of the id. value. Beyond the inference drawn above, that one of these panes contained not more than seven rows of the large "½," I have been unable to get any information respecting the distribution of the various types.

(b) Medium size figures; "2" with straight foot, as in (a).

(c) With figure "1" as in (b), but figure "2" smaller.

(d) The same figure "1," but "2" with curly head and curled foot.

(e) Both figures smaller, the "2" with straight foot.

These can all be separated without optical assistance, and may therefore be deemed proper varieties. Under a glass further subdivision can probably be made, but with these small figures considerable allowance must be made for inking.

2. The second was made from the id., Perkins-Bacon type, printed in yellow, watermark Crown CC, perf. 12½, and used for fiscal purposes. This was surcharged "POSTAGE" "Half-penny" in two lines, with bars through the value at foot.

To this series also belong the "One Penny" on the 6d., rose (fiscal), and on the 6d., lilac, both watermark Crown CC and perf. 12½. The following description applies in part to these as well as to the "Half-penny."

The first irregularity which strikes the eye is the variability of the cancelling bars, which run across the sheet. They appear to be made up of three lines of rules, varying

in thickness and closeness of setting, and even varying in the same line. In the lettering the word "Half-penny" is very uniform, but "POSTAGE" shows many small varieties, a circular letter "o," instead of an oval, being fairly plentiful. The other letters, especially the "s" and "A," are found smaller than they should be, but in many cases this is only due to defective inking. The prominent variety is "PO TAGE" with the "s" missing. This is not a temporary mishap, but is found with the id. surcharge as well. From the inspection of a complete sheet I am enabled to fix its position as the third stamp in the eighth row.

The other varieties of the Half-penny under discussion are—

(i.) Surcharge inverted.

(ii.) Surcharge omitted.

The latter is found in a vertical pair, the lower stamp being entirely free from surcharge.

It should be noted that an error with "PO TAGE" inverted must have once existed, and should be a very rare stamp.

3. The id., rose, watermark Crown CA, surcharged "ONE HALF—PENNY" in two lines, and a bar through the value at the foot of the stamp. There are some varieties of this stamp which have hitherto not found their way into the catalogues, and for which I am indebted to Mr. R. Ehrenbach, who possesses those given. They are—

(i.) Surcharge inverted.

(ii.) Surcharged twice.

(iii.) Surcharged twice, once being inverted.

The closest examination of these varieties shows them to be identical with the normal type.

4. The 6d., violet, watermark Crown CC, perf. 12½, surcharged "POSTAGE" (in fancy capitals) and "Half-penny" in two lines in *carmine*.

In setting up the forme for this surcharge the compositor mixed up two founts of capital letters, the letters "P," "T," and "A" being found both with tails coming below the line and also without. Every possible combination occurs in the setting, which consists of sixty surcharges. The sheets of this stamp contain twenty rows of twelve stamps in a row. The setting covers five rows, and is thus repeated four times on the sheet.

The table given opposite will show at a glance the arrangement of the different types.

The following list shows the distribution of the eight varieties of the word "POSTAGE":—

1. POSTAGE	Nos. 6, 18, 19, 21, 22, 30, 31, 33, 34, 42, 43, 45, 46, 51, 54, 55, 57, 58	= 18
2. POSTAGE	Nos. 1, 2, 5, 8, 14, 16, 38	= 7
3. POSTAGE	Nos. 9, 24, 47, 50, 59, 60	= 6
4. POSTAGE	Nos. 7, 10, 49	= 3
5. POSTAGE	Nos. 23, 26, 32, 35, 36, 48	= 6
6. POSTAGE	Nos. 3, 4, 12, 15, 20, 28, 37	= 7
7. POSTAGE	Nos. 13, 17, 27, 29, 40, 52	= 6
8. POSTAGE	Nos. 11, 25, 39, 41, 44, 53, 56	= 7

It will be seen that var. 1 is the commonest, being slightly less than one-third of the whole; var. 4 the rarest, being only one in twenty; the other six varieties are nearly equal.

Before leaving this it will be as well to notice two variations in the word "Half-penny"—one is No. 58 in the setting, usually described as "Ealf-penny," which it somewhat resembles, but on close examination the so-called capital "E" will be seen to be only a damaged "H."

2	2	6	6	2	1	4	2	3	4	8	6
7	2	6	2	7	1	1	6	1	1	5	3
8	5	7	6	7	1	1	5	1	1	5	5
6	2	8	7	8	1	1	8	1	1	3	5
4	3	1	7	8	1	1	8	1	1	3	3

The others are Nos. 38 and 40 in the setting, in which the word "Penny" appears to be "Pennv"; in each case the letter is a broken "y" which has lost its tail.

5. The id., watermark Crown and CA, with large fancy "HALF," in black, calls for little comment. A few of the letters show slight defects, but these do not constitute varieties which should appeal to a sane collector.

This surcharge came out *immediately* after the one which preceded it—in fact, its existence was entirely due to the circumstances that speculators bought up nearly all of the *carmine* surcharged stamps, and the necessity for having halfpenny stamps being actual, and not philatelic, a new supply had to be created.

With this exception, the surcharged stamps of Natal were created entirely for use and not to supply outsiders, whether collectors, dealers, or speculators, as we know has been unfortunately the case in one or two British colonies.

Simla. They are under the Indian Postal Department and only the Indian stamps are used. The Raja informed me that they proposed to start branch line post offices next year, and use their new stamps, but I am very doubtful whether this will be permitted."

This account, the accuracy of which has never been disputed, fully justified the rejection of the Bussahir stamps by collectors, and they have accordingly been hitherto excluded from the catalogue. It is only fair, however, to say that these stamps were not, to my knowledge, pressed upon the attention of collectors and dealers by the Raja or any of his officials, either in 1895 or since; and, from comparison of the few specimens that I obtained in 1895 with those that I have received lately, I have little doubt that the supply printed four years ago, has, except in the case of the ½ anna value, met all requirements down to the present time.

Nothing further seems to have been heard about the Bussahir stamps until the latter part of 1898, when it was rumoured that native post offices had been opened and the stamps put in regular use. In January, 1899, Mr. Stewart-Wilson assured me that such was the case, and I supposed that the stamps had only recently been issued. I learn, however, from *The Philatelic Journal of India*, for July, 1899, that Mr. Wilson has discovered specimens postally used as early as January, 1896, and it would now appear that the State Post Office was doing legitimate business for some three or four years, without making any appeal for philatelic assistance, and its once rejected stamps must be acknowledged to have a very strong claim to recognition. Mr. Wilson further states that there are three post offices at present—at Rampur, the capital of Bussahir, and at Rorhu and Chini, which are the chief places of subdivisions of the State; and he gives a list of used stamps that he had seen, including specimens of all the values, except the 1 a. and 2 a., postmarked at Rorhu in January, February, April, or May, 1896. Some used specimens which he kindly sent me bear a circular obliteration, with "RAMPUR" above, "BUSSAHIR STATE" below, and the date across the centre; one is on an entire envelope addressed to a shopkeeper at *Koru (sic)* and the envelope bears a second date stamp, with "RORHU" at the top.

January, 1896.

Eight values, of different designs, as shown in the illustrations that follow. Each has a representation of a Cat, or Tiger, in a circle in the centre, and the inscriptions in each case are "BUSSAHIR STATE"—"STAMP," and the value in English and in what I take to be Arabic and Devanagari characters.

THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 130.)

BUSSAHIR.

THIS State, the name of which is given by one authority as "Basbar" and by another as "Bushahir," is described in *The Imperial Gazetteer of India* as one of the Punjab Hill States, lying between 31° 6' 30" and 32° 4' 30" N. lat., and 77° 32' 15" and 79° 32' 30" E. long. Its area is 3,320 square miles, and the population in 1881 was 64,345. It is governed by a native Raja.

A set of postage stamps, bearing the name "BUSSAHIR STATE," was chronicled in 1895, but it appeared to be very doubtful whether the stamps were really in use, and a letter which I received in December of that year showed that they were at best only Essays at that time, and that there was some reason to regard them as of an almost fraudulently speculative nature.

My correspondent wrote as follows:—

"I went through the Bushahir State last month, and obtained a set of the stamps. They have three sets of stamps printed, but only one is intended for postage. At present there are only two post offices in the State, at Rampur, the capital, and at Kilba, which is fifty-five miles beyond Rampur, and letters are carried to these offices from



In English the values are expressed in *annas* or fractions of an *anna*, and as "I. Re." In Devanagari the value appears to be given in words in full, the lowest being inscribed *ek paisa*, but in the Arabic the value of all, except the rupee, seems to be expressed by the word *ana* followed by characters within parentheses; on the 1 a. and upwards the character is plainly a numeral, but on both the ½ a. and ¼ a. I find only a short dash, like a hyphen, thus: "(-)."

All the specimens I have seen are on *laid* paper; some of the values have been chronicled on *wove*, but the laid lines are often very difficult to see, and in used copies especially so. The impression is no doubt produced by lithography, and I find no varieties of type, except such as might be due to defective transfers and perhaps a little touching up. I have examined entire sheets or large blocks of most of the values, and I have no doubt that all were in sheets of twenty-four, six horizontal rows of four.

The perforation was done by means of a sewing machine, with no doubt a punch or a broken needle inserted, as the holes are in most cases punched out more or less cleanly and not merely punctured. This accounts for the fact that the gauge varies considerably in different specimens, but is always about the same all round the same stamp, and, as far as I have seen, throughout the same sheet. It ranges from about 8 to 11; I possess stamps perf. 8, 9, 10, and 11, and intermediate gauges may doubtless be found also.

Upon each stamp is impressed, in a second colour, a monogram, consisting, I am told, of the letters "R. N. S.," which are the initials of a son of the Raja who started the local postage system. To my eyes the monogram appears to be formed of two letters only, "R. S.," but as the name of the Raja's son seems to be written either as "Raghu Nath Singh," or "Raghnath Singh," the two letters would be quite sufficient. According to a letter from the postmaster at Rampur, dated October 3rd, 1899, this gentleman had died some months previously, and since his death no more stamps had been printed, but the stock on hand was being sold, either to collectors or for use. It would seem, therefore, that the stamps, and perhaps the local posts also, were an experiment which has not been found successful, and that neither are likely to survive their originator.

- ½ a., pink; monogram in pale blue.
- ½ a., " " mauve.
- ½ a., slate " rose.
- 1 a., red " mauve.
- 2 a., yellow " pale blue.
- 2 a., " " mauve.
- 4 a., violet " pale blue.
- 4 a., " " mauve.
- 4 a., " " rose.
- 8 a., brown " mauve.
- 8 a., " " pale blue.
- 12 a., green " rose.
- 1 r., ultramarine " rose or rose-lilac.

Varieties, imperforate.

- ½ a., pink; monogram in mauve.
- ½ a., slate " rose.
- 1 a., red " mauve.
- 2 a., yellow " "
- 1 r., ultramarine " rose-lilac.

May (?), 1899.

It was in June, 1899, that I first saw a copy of a ½ anna stamp of a new design, which is represented by the annexed illustration.



The stamp must have been issued as early as the previous month at all events. The design is plainly copied from that of the same value in the previous issue, but, the die having been engraved upon copper in *taille-douce*, the lettering and all the outlines, etc., are now in colour on white, instead of the contrary being the case. The whole appearance of this stamp would lead one to suppose that it was printed from a line-engraved plate, but I understand that it is a lithograph, from a stone produced by transfers from an engraved die. The paper of the specimens I have seen appears to be *wove*, but I should not like to say absolutely that it is not the same as that of the other stamps. The perforation is as rough as ever, but gauges from about 14 to, I believe, 15½. The monogram is added as before.

½ a., slate; monogram in rose.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* states that engraved dies for all the values were prepared, but that, as I noted above, it is not unlikely that the local post office will be given up before any more new issues are required. Let us hope that such will be the case, though Bussahir cannot be said to have abused its opportunities at present.

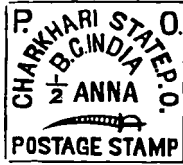
CHARKARI.

The stamps of this State were first noted in *The Philatelic Journal of India*, in its first number, that for January, 1897. In the third number, that for March of the same year, more detailed information was published, "From Notes supplied by C. L. Pigott," which we copy here:—

"Charkari is a State in Bundelkunder (about 25° north latitude and 80° east longitude), "and consists of two main portions at some distance from one another, together with numerous scattered fragments of territory. The capital is between Jhansi and Bunda. The area of the State is 703 square miles, and its population 143,108. The State Post Office has existed since 1893. It was at first intended to convey official correspondence only, and it was not till 1894 that private postal articles" (were conveyed?) "and that postage stamps were introduced. The State has one head

office at Charkari and a branch office at each of the sub-divisional capitals, viz. Chandla, Isanagar, and Ranipur. Charkari has two postmen, Chandla three, and Isanagar and Ranipur one each. The postmaster of Charkari manages the postal department and visits the offices occasionally, leaving his own office in charge of his head clerk.

"The State Post Office deals with paid and unpaid letters, newspapers, packets, post cards, registered articles, parcels, and money orders. The rates appear to be half those charged by the Imperial post. Official articles are carried free. Only twelve to fifteen private articles are posted daily. The stamps are printed from a steel die kept in the Maharaja's personal custody. The design of the die is made clear by the accompanying illustration. The letters 'P. O.' in the top corners signify 'Post Office,' and 'B. C. INDIA' is meant for 'Bundelkhund, Central India.' The 's' at the end of 'ANNAS' and the figures are movable. The stamps are impressed with aniline dyes on thin white wove paper. Sometimes the value reads as 'ANNA' and sometimes as 'ANNAS,' according as the letter 's' has been removed or not."



The above information shows, I think, that the issues of Charkari are fully worthy of the attention of collectors. The stamps, and, as far as we know, the envelopes and the post card, were in use for some two or three years before collectors ever heard of them. When they were discovered there were found to be five adhesives, two envelopes, and one card, and no additions have since been made to the list, except in the form of varieties arising from the presence or absence of the letter "s," as stated above, and some slight variations in the shade of the impression, all of which are no doubt quite accidental. The only charge that can be brought against the State officials is that they supply their stamps at face value either unused or postmarked to order, but that is a comparatively venial offence at the present day, and is no proof that the stamps are not also used for business purposes.

1894.

The design, as shown in the illustration above, is oblong in shape; the value is given in the centre, with the words "CHARKARI STATE P. O." and "B. C. INDIA" in two arched lines above, and a sword over the words "POSTAGE STAMP" below; the letters "P. O." in the upper corners; all within a plain, single-line frame. The impressions are apparently struck singly, on ordinary thin, white wove paper as a rule; some specimens I have are on paper which shows faint *laid* lines, but I think *wove* is the safest description to give even of this. All I have seen in pairs or blocks are struck some distance apart, about an inch horizontally and half as much vertically. They are imperforate.

I may add that the first copies I obtained—some time in 1897, I think—seem to have been printed in very liquid ink, which had run and blotted; those that I have received later are much better impressions.

The use of the letter "s," even in the 2 a. and 4 a., appears to have been abandoned during the last two years or more, all my stamps showing the value in the singular only; I have seen specimens of the 1 a., 2 a., and 4 a. adhesives, and also of the ½ a. and 1 a. envelopes, with the value in the plural, and *The Philatelic Journal of India* states that all the denominations are to be found thus, but I think it is not unfair to class all of these as *varieties*, the singular being the normal form for all at the present time.

- ½ anna, pink, magenta, purple.
- ½ ,, purple.

- 1 anna, emerald-green, deep green.
- 2 ,, ,, ,,
- 4 ,, ,, ,,

Varieties, inscribed "ANNAS."

- ½ annas, purple.
- ½ ,, ,,
- 1 ,, dull green.
- 2 ,, ,,
- 4 ,, ,,

Varieties may also be found in which the first "A" of "ANNA" is partially or entirely wanting, owing to the numeral being set a little high and the letter being imperfectly inked.

ENVELOPES.

1894 (?).

These are ordinary envelopes, of thin, laid paper, about 140 x 76 to 80 mm. They are evidently stamped after being made up, and will of course be found to vary slightly in size, shape, texture of paper, ornament on the flap, etc., but these variations are of no particular interest. I have both values on envelopes of thin, *yellowish* paper, the flap tongued and embossed with a bunch of flowers in a circle; and I have the ½ a. on whiter paper, the flap with straight edges and a rounded point, and embossed with a spray of rose. The latter envelope has the stamp upside down in the left lower corner, an accident very likely to occur in stamping envelopes of this nature. I have seen both values with "ANNAS" in the plural.

- ½ anna, lilac-rose, purple.
- 1 ,, green, deep green.

Variety, with stamp upside down in left lower corner.

- ½ anna, purple.

Varieties, inscribed "ANNAS."

- ½ annas, purple.
- 1 ,, green.

POST CARDS.

1894 (?).

These consist simply of pieces of *buff* paper, about 126 x 83 mm., with the stamp impressed in the right upper corner; there are no inscriptions or anything to denote that the article is a post card. These seem always to be manufactured in pairs, from a bit of paper, about 126 x 166 mm., folded in half; the stamp is impressed on the first and third pages, and the edges are coloured *red*, like the edges of a book. I believe the paper is *laid*, in all cases, but the lines are not very easy to see, and it has sometimes been described as *wove*. It is watermarked "LUCKNOW PAPER MILLS," in large outline letters, in the sheet. I have only seen the card with the word "ANNA" in the singular, but Mr. W. T. Wilson tells me that he has had a used copy lettered "ANNAS."

- ½ anna, rose, lilac-rose on *buff*.
- ½ annas, reddish purple on *buff*.

(To be continued.)

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.

BY GORDON SMITH.

(Continued from page 132.)

SWITZERLAND. ZURICH.



1 MARCH, 1843.

(a) Ground of vertical red lines.

4 rappen, black; V.

The five varieties of type; IV., 1.

No. 5 is used, the others unused. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 form an unsevered strip.

6 rappen, black; II., 2.

The five varieties of type; V.

Nos. 1 and 2 form an unsevered pair, and No. 3 is from a retouch.

(b) Ground of horizontal red lines.

4 rappen, black; II., 1.

The five varieties of type; V. (unsevered).

6 rappen, black; IV., 3.

On two of the used specimens the ground of lines is invisible.

The five varieties of type; XII.

These consist of a strip of five unsevered and a strip of seven unsevered, the latter having types 4 and 5 repeated.

Reprints.

Without ground of red lines.

4 rap., black; I. (Type 3), II. (Type 4).

6 " " V. (unsevered) and I. (Type 3, retouched).

GENEVA.



30 SEPTEMBER, 1843.

5 c. + 5 c., black on green; II., 1.



1 APRIL, 1845.

Small eagle in shield.

5 c., black on green; II., 2.

JANUARY, 1847.

Larger eagle.

5 c., black on yellow-green; IV., 2 (pair), 1.

5 c. " blue-green; III., 1.

Proofs.

5 c., black on thick white wove paper; I.

5 c. " thin rose wove paper; I (with the cross-pâté cancellation).

1850.

Envelope stamp used as an adhesive.

5 c., green; II.,* 1, and 1 (on entire cover).

BASLE.



1 JULY, 1845.

2½ rappen, black, red, and blue; V., II. (pair), 1.

Proofs.

2½ rappen, black, red, and green; II.

GENEVA.



Local Post.

NOVEMBER, 1849.

4 c., black and red; II., 2, 1 (on entire cover).

MARCH, 1850.

Change of rate. Plate altered by erasing the figures "4" and re-engraving figures "5" in their place.

A partially reconstructed sheet containing the following numbers on the plate (the italic figures represent unused specimens):—

1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31, 36, 39, 42, 43, 45, 48, 50, 53, 57, 59, 62, 63, 65, 71, 73, 78, 81, 83, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 99.

Nos. 88, 89, and 90 form an unsevered strip. There is also another used copy, the position of which on the sheet has not been determined.

Of the above 1 unused and 13 used specimens were presented by Mr. E. D. Bacon.



AUGUST, 1851.

"Poste Locale."

5 c., black and red; III., 2 (1 on original cover).

ZURICH.



* Envelope stamps cut square.

Local Post.

MARCH, 1850.

2½ rappen, black and red; IV., 2 (pair).

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.



"ORTS POST."

5 APRIL, 1850.

2½ rappen, red and black; VII., 1.

Reconstructed sheet; 40 and 1 (being No. 15 on the plate, but having a margin on the right side, showing that it belongs to a different setting).

OCTOBER, 1850.

Central cross without frame.

2½ rappen, red and black; 5.

Partially reconstructed sheet; 26.

The numbers wanting on the sheet are 1, 5, 8, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, and 37.

Essay.

2½ r., red and black on yellowish; I.

"POSTE LOCALE."

5 APRIL, 1850.

2½ r., red and black; IV., II. (pair), 1. 2 (forgeries).

OCTOBER, 1850.

Cross without frame.

2½ rappen, red and black; I.



(a) *Cross with frame.*

5 rappen, black, red, and blue; I., 8.

10 " " " yellow; II., 4.

(b) *Cross without frame.*

5 rappen, black, red, and blue; IV., 11.

10 " " " yellow; IX., 14.

Reconstructed sheets.

5 rappen; 40.

10 " 80 (2 completed sheets), 28.

The partially reconstructed sheet is wanting in the following numbers: 2, 3, 4, 11, 17, 19, 22, 24, 28, 29, 37, and 38.

1851.

5 rappen, blue and red; VI., 6.

Three reconstructed sheets; 120.



15 rappen, red; 5.

One reconstructed sheet; 10.

15 centimes, red; I. (? unused), 3.

One reconstructed sheet; 10.

Forgeries.

15 centimes, red; II.



27 SEPTEMBER, 1854.

Wove paper, with silk threads. Imperf.

(a) *Green thread.*

5 r., yellow-brown; 2.

5 r., brown; X.

5 r., dark brown; VIII., 2.

10 r., blue; VII.

10 r., deep blue; IV.

15 r., pale rose; II.

15 r., rose; V.

20 r., orange; V.

40 r., pale apple-green; II.

40 r., pale green; II.

40 r., green; VII.

2 r., grey (1 July, 1862); VI. and

1½ stamps unsevered used, on original cover.

(b) *Black thread.*

5 r., dark brown (shades); I., 22.

40 r., pale green; I., 1.

1 fr., grey; III.

(c) *Brown or purple thread.*

40 r., pale green; III., 11.

(d) *Yellow thread.*

5 r., yellow-brown; 3.

5 r., brown; 4.

5 r., dark brown; II., 1.

10 r., deep blue; II.

15 r., rose; I., 1.

20 r., orange; I., 2.

40 r., green; 2.

1 fr., grey; VIII.

(e) *White thread.*

5 r., dark brown; 4.

10 r., deep blue; 1.

15 r., rose; II., 3.

20 r., orange; 3.

40 r., green; 1.

1 fr., grey; 1.

(f) *Red thread.*

10 r., blue; I., II. (pair), 7.

10 r., deep blue; 1.

(g) *Blue thread.*

5 r., brown; I., 3.

5 r., dark brown; 6.

10 r., deep blue; 3.

15 r., rose; V., 7.

- 20 r., orange ; 1.
 40 r., pale apple-green ; 1.
 40 r., green ; 4.
 (h) Without silk thread.
 5 r., yellow-brown ; 1.
 5 r., brown ; 1.
 10 r., blue ; 1.

Proofs.

- 10 r., deep blue ; 1.
 20 r., grey ; 1.
 40 r., pale apple-green ; 1.



1862-63. White wove paper with impressed watermark of the Geneva cross within a double-lined oval. Perf. 11½.

- 2 c., grey ; IV.
 3 c., black ; VI.
 5 c., brown (shades) ; XVIII., 1.
 10 c., blue ; IX.
 20 c., orange ; X.
 30 c., carmine ; VII., 2 (pair).
 40 c., green ; VII.
 60 c., copper-bronze ; V.
 1 fr., gold ; VI.

With figures of value double-printed.

- 5 c., brown ; 2.

1867-74.

Colours changed. Perf. 11½.

- 2 c., pale brown ; X.
 10 c., rose ; XI.
 15 c., pale yellow ; IV.
 25 c., green ; IX.
 30 c., blue ; VIII.
 40 c., grey ; III.
 50 c., purple ; VIII.

With figures of value double-printed.

- 25 c., green ; 1.

1881-82.

Granite paper—fine short coloured threads in the texture of the paper. Perf. 11½.

- 2 c., pale brown ; I.
 5 c., dark brown ; IV., 1.
 10 c., carmine ; III.
 15 c., pale yellow ; II.
 20 c., vermilion ; 1.
 25 c., green ; II.
 40 c., slate ; II.
 50 c., purple ; II.
 1 fr., bronze ; 1.

With figures of value double-printed.

- 5 c., dark brown ; I., 1.

The unused stamp is contained in a block of XXV. from the right upper corner of the sheet, the central stamp in the block being the variety.

50 c., purple ; I. (of a pair), 1.



1 APRIL, 1882.

Granite paper. Perf. 11½.

- 2 c., drab (shades) ; III.
 3 c., slate (,) ; III.
 5 c., claret ; I., II. (pair).
 10 c., pink ; III.
 12 c., blue ; II.
 15 c., yellow ; II.

As last, but on plain, wove paper.

- 2 c., drab ; I.
 5 c., claret ; I.
 10 c., pink ; I.
 12 c., blue ; I.
 15 c., yellow ; I.

1 APRIL, 1882.



Plain wove paper.

(a) Perf. 11½.

- 20 c., orange ; III.
 25 c., green ; VI.
 40 c., slate ; III.
 50 c., blue ; II.
 1 fr., lake ; III.

(b) Perf. 9½.

- 20 c., orange ; I.
 25 c., green ; VI.
 40 c., slate ; I.
 50 c., blue ; II.
 1 fr., lake ; II.

15 DECEMBER, 1889.

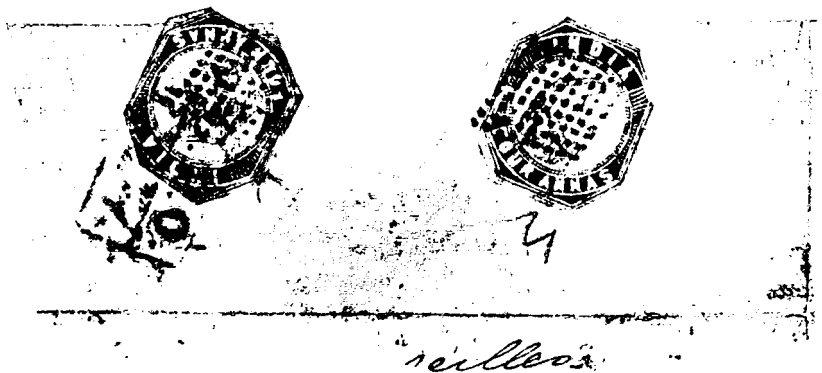
Change of colour. Granite paper. Perf. 11½.

- 15 c., lilac-grey ; I.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.



A SHORT time back I purchased a parcel Indian, 4 annas, of correspondence from a gentleman in Inverted frame. Southampton, consisting of a considerable number of letters sent from India between 1850 and 1860, many of them being franked with the bi-coloured 4 annas stamps, of the first issue. Most of these stamps were, as is usual, cut to the shape of the stamp, nearly all being severed and not left in pairs, this being done in order to trim them down neatly to the design of the stamp!

Amongst these stamps I was lucky enough to find two copies of that great rarity the 4 annas, *inverted frame*, just as illustrated above. The stamps are attached to a part of a letter sheet, which has been folded over and sealed or wafered down between the two stamps. The date is not legible. The postmark over the left-hand stamp on to the letter is G.P.O. in a frame of double compartments; a pencil date on the letter is Dec., 1854, which may be the date of despatch or of receipt. These two stamps being on one letter, go very far to prove to my mind that an entire sheet had the frame inverted, and not only one stamp as in the reprinted sheet. A person using the stamps in 1854 would not be at all likely to have had two sheets, and cut the identical error off each one to use on one letter.

* * *

I HAVE pleasure in announcing that Part I. 1900 Catalogue. Catalogue will be ready for delivery to those who have booked their orders about February 10th, and a few days later on to those who may order the new Catalogue from this time and onwards.

As regards Part II., the work of rearranging and classing all the countries therein included is so great that we are not likely to publish that volume until April at earliest.

* * *

SOME of the papers have been commenting in a very kind manner upon the fact that now I am again at the helm of this Association it may become more lively, and I think it only right to state that I have no more to do with the matter than I have had any time during the past four years. The facts are that when Mr. Lowe resigned the secretaryship there was no one else to take the post, and the few members

present at the last meeting elected me simply as a temporary stopgap, and I stated at the time, and now beg to do so again most strongly, that I consider I have done my work for the P.P.A., first by founding it, and then by devoting much time for some two years to the very successful crusade against the forgers of stamps and postmarks, which culminated in three or four convictions.

My business has become so much larger during the past few years that all my time is fully occupied, and I must leave all work of this kind to younger and more able hands for the future.

* * *

A Procession of Postage Stamps.

“A PROCESSION of postage stamps forms the chief spectacular scene in the pantomime at the Grand Theatre, Islington. Each of the following eighteen countries has five representatives, who bear on the front of their dresses enlarged copies of the stamps:—Portugal, Siam, Norway, Greece, Persia, Italy, Egypt, Holland, Spain, Japan, France, Turkey, South African Republic, China, Russia, Germany, United States of America, and England. The dresses are handsome, and altogether the spectacle is quite imposing.”—*Hobbies*.

* * *

A Strange Order.

“A STRANGE order has just been issued by the French Post Office. Henceforth mourning envelopes are not to pass through the post. The notepaper may have as deep an edge as the sender desires, but the cover must be white, or may be tinted, but at least is not to have a black edge. The reason given is that mourning envelopes are easily tampered with.”—*The Stationer, Printer, and Fancy Trades' Register*.

* * *

Well-deserved Punishment for a Melbourne Stamp Faker.

“THE trial of Thomas Webb, presented under the name of John Charles Turner, on a charge of being in possession of stamps from which certain ink marks had been fraudulently removed, was resumed before Judge Hamilton and a jury of twelve at the General Sessions to-day. “Mr. Finlayson prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Morgan appeared for the accused.

"His Honour, in summing up, said that it was not an offence for a person to have in his possession stamps from which writing had been removed, but it was if the writing had been removed fraudulently. His Honour then reviewed the evidence.

"After half an hour's retirement the jury brought in a verdict of guilty on two counts. In answer to the usual questions by the associate, accused said he was forty-eight years of age and a printer by occupation. He admitted having been convicted of a similar charge on the first of February, 1897, under the name of Thomas Webb, and undergoing a sentence of six months for it.

"Before his Honour passed sentence, accused denied that he was guilty of any felonious intent. The stamps in question were a portion of a lot he purchased for £45, and he had closely inspected them with a microscope. Many of the stamps produced in evidence were never intended to be anything else but used and cleaned ones. He admitted that he had cleaned stamps, but only for the purpose of getting them postmarked. This was a usual course pursued by collectors, because a postmarked stamp was more valuable than a cancelled one. None of the cleaned stamps were ever intended for sale. On the occasion of his previous trouble he fell into a trap set by Detective Macmanmy, and he made a full confession, but this time he had nothing to plead guilty to.

"His Honour remarked that he had no doubt whatever about the correctness of the jury's verdict. He did not think that anybody could entertain any doubt about the evidence. The offence was a most serious one, and the legislature thought the crime of such magnitude that it had rendered a guilty person liable to fifteen years' imprisonment. This was the second time that the accused had been convicted, and his Honour had decided to impose a sentence of three years with hard labour.

"The accused looked despairingly round the court, and then limped down the stone steps, with the aid of a stick, to the dark cells beneath."

Melbourne Herald, Nov. 3rd, 1899.

* * *

The Madrid Philatelic Society.

SOME time back we had occasion to publish some severe strictures on this Society, which we have every reason to believe were well merited. Recently we have been very pleased to receive the visit of our friend Mr. Charles H. Younger, of Madrid and London, author of the article on "The Circulo Filatelo Matritensi," which we published in our January number. Mr. Younger has not joined the Circulo, and does not think of joining, as the obstacles to his doing so have not yet disappeared. He is on his way to South America, where we have no doubt he will be welcomed by his numerous philatelic friends, and we wish him *bon voyage*.

* * *

New Agent for Brussels.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that we have appointed our friend Mr. Theodore van den Heuvel, 16, Place Gudule, Brussels, Belgium, our representative for that city. Mr. van den Heuvel will be well known to many American and English readers under the name "Henry Collin," which is one he adopted many years ago when he went to live in America, and where he was well known as one of the foremost Philatelists of New York during the many years he was with the Scott Stamp and Coin Company.

"Mr. Collin" will be happy to meet his old friends at

the fine shop he has just opened in the best part of the city of Brussels.

* * *

More of Griffin's Rubbish.

MR. J. G. GRIFFIN, of Sydney, New South Wales, who has made himself locally notorious in connection with a chain letter scheme, and later on through his connection with the Jubilee Hospital Stamps of New South Wales, makes the following proposal in the *Sydney Morning Herald*:—

"SIR,—The feeling in New South Wales regarding the despatch of troops to South Africa is one of general approval. Almost everyone is satisfied, and most people would desire to help, even if only in a small way, the cause they consider to be right. I suggest a means by which everybody, from the most youthful admirers of the patriotism of 'our boys' to Her Majesty's representative, may be enabled to assist, and in doing so would raise a sum of at least £1,000 for the patriotic fund.

"Let the Government issue a special and distinctive postage stamp of the face value of 2½d., but to be sold for 5d. Such stamp to be valid for any postage up to 2½d., but to be especially used to frank letters to the officers and men we have sent to Africa.

"No new design is needed. The ordinary 2½d., blue, stamp, overprinted, in red, somewhat as follows:—'N.S.W. Forces in South Africa, 1899,' would suffice, and could be promptly placed on the current stamps.

"Confine the issue to 100,000, and hand the difference between 2½d. and 5d. to the patriotic fund.

"I predict that every stamp would be quickly sold, and thus 100,000 twopence half-pennies, or say £1,041 13s. 4d., would be available for this most estimable fund.

"When the first series is sold out a second one, bearing the same surcharge, but with the date altered to 1900, might be issued.

"The Government, if generous, and if its postal arrangements would permit, could materially increase the amount to be given to the fund by charging only 1d. on every soldier's letter, but then some difficulty might occur in using the stamp on ordinary correspondence.—I am, etc.,

"G. GRIFFIN."

We need hardly say that we are personally strongly against any such scheme, the idea generally being really to benefit a few speculators at the expense of the Philatelist, and we much regretted to see that both New South Wales and Victoria adopted the idea by issuing two Hospital stamps, which we understand had a very limited sale, and were no great success *except* to speculators, who unloaded at high prices on the poor collector.

* * *

Three Great Collections Sold.

NOT at any time has the demand for really good stamps been so great as at the present moment. Not so much in this country, where the war in South Africa creates a certain stringency in money, but taking the world as a whole, and with the experience I have of the numerous orders for *rare* stamps that my firm has had during the past six months, I am convinced that the above statement is a perfectly true one.

This is very strongly borne out by the purchase by the trade lately of three great and well-known collections, proving, as it does, that the demand both in America and on the Continent is, as I believe, far in excess of the supply.

The collections I refer to are as follows:—

BARON OTTO VON TRANSEHE ROSENEEK, a well-known and very wealthy Russian nobleman, started some four years

ago to collect in a most extensive manner, devoting himself chiefly to the greater rarities, buying *very many* of the best pieces we have had in our possession during that period. Some few months ago we heard with great regret that the Baron was going quite blind, an affliction that his father suffered before him.

He has therefore sold his fine collection to my good friend Mr. Paul Kohl, of Chemnitz, a gentleman whom I have already stated I look upon as the first dealer in Germany. Mr. Kohl tells me that the price he has paid is the *greatest* ever paid for a collection of stamps by anyone in Germany, and this is beyond doubt the case when we find the collection contains such things as the following:—

Roumania.—1st issue circular stamps in fine copies, used, unused, and on letters, and a specialised collection of the later issues, value altogether over £3,000, and contained on 300 large cards.

British Guiana.—1850 circular, 2 c., rose, a fine unsevered pair, used; 4, 8, and 12 cents, fine copies.

Cape of Good Hope.—Woodblocks, both the 1d. and 4d., errors, used.

Russia and Finland.—As is to be expected from a Russian collector, these two countries are especially fine, both in blocks and in single pieces, and have been carefully and fully specialised.

Mauritius.—A very fine lot of the early issues, especially strong in used and unused fine early impressions.

United States.—1869, 15, 24, and 30 cents, with centres inverted.

Canada.—12d., on laid paper, used and unused.

Barbados.—Pair 1d. on half of 5s., unused.

Hawaiian Islands.—1st issue, 2 c., 5c., and both the 13 cents.

THE WM. THORNE COLLECTION has been purchased for a sum of £9,000 by our good friends The New England Stamp Company, and I am quite sure they have a fine bargain, as Mr. Thorne kindly allowed me to inspect the collection when I was in New York, and I can therefore appreciate the good things just obtained by our good friends in Boston. The collection contained, among other things, a Brattleboro and a Baltimore envelope.

St. Louis.—Plated and single copies.

United States.—1869, inverted; 15 c., 30 c., and a block of four of the 24 c., all inverted.

Hawaiian Isles.—1851, both the 13 cents.

Canada.—1855, block of four 6d., thick paper, unused.

British Guiana.—Circular, 4 c., orange; 4 c., yellow pelure; 8 c., green; 12 c., both light and dark blue. 1856, 4 c., blue sugar paper.

India.—4 a., inverted frame.

Reunion.—15 c., used and unused, and 30 c., used, and in fact most of the ordinary rarities of all countries; also blocks, pairs, and in many instances entire sheets of rare stamps.

A wonderful collection, and sold as a real bargain.

THE BARON J. VON MUTZENBECHER COLLECTION has also been recently sold in Germany. It was known as one of the finest, at any rate in the first half dozen in that country, and I had much pleasure in inspecting it some time ago at the house of my friend Mr. Theodor Hass, in Leipzig, who was then arranging the collection.

Baron von Mutzenbecher, who was a friend of the great Bismarck, was for many years in the diplomatic service of Germany, and held important positions in South America, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, etc., and having collected

for some twenty years past had unusual facilities for obtaining out-of-the-way things in stamps.

The collection consists of a general one of single unused and used copies, and also of a collection on letters, the Baron's collection of the latter being very complete, and lacking but a few rarities, such as the "Post Office" Mauritius, etc.

Amongst other things that I was much struck with was a square block of four of the 2d. large fillet Mauritius on the original cover.

I have not yet received a list of the best stamps in the collection, which I know the Baron valued at nearly £10,000, but I may possibly have one to publish in a later number of the *M. J.*

The purchase of these great collections, and the facility with which the rarities that are comprised in them have been sold, is a very great encouragement to the trade, and speaks well for the outlook of our hobby. The difficulty nowadays is not to sell fine things, but to *get them*, and I am sure the demand very far exceeds the supply.

* * *

THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the last Stock Books. published in the last number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our new Catalogue for 1900, 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, unused, ½d. to 3d. values . . .	£423
" " 4d. to 1s. " . . .	474
Ceylon (a very fine book) . . .	1,266
South Australia . . .	530
" O.S. and Departmental . . .	428
Jammu and Cashmere . . .	589
Brazil, Vol. I.	453
" " II.	132
" " III.	60
Ecuador, Vol. I.	112
" " II.	258

* * *

A unique event in the stamp trade has just taken place. H.S.M. The Sultan of Turkey has bestowed the order of Medjidie of the third class upon Mr. J. Tchakidji and Mr. Apik Yaremji, the two partners of the firm of J. Tchakidji and Co., of Constantinople.

We heartily congratulate our *confrères* on their new honours, which we understand have been given to them for the honorary services they have rendered to the Ottoman Government during some years as experts in stamps to the official administration and for having supplied all the collections asked for by H.M. The Sultan.

COLLECTANEA.

By G. B. DUERST.

FREE POSTAGE FOR VOLUNTEERS IN PORTUGAL.

IN 1891 the—let us call it—misunderstanding with England led to the formation of volunteer corps of sharpshooters, called the "União dos atiradores civis portugueses." Since that time great additions have been made to the number of enrolled members; young people in their teens, as well as greybeards, have been admitted, and the only aim has been to be proficient in the use of the rifle, in order to repel any attack by an enemy, whoever he may be. At the present day the numbers have increased to so great an extent that the demands of the volunteers, on the strength of their being defenders of their country, have such a weight that the Government of Portugal has felt itself compelled to concede favours, which will, in the natural course of events, touch the pockets of the taxpayers at large. Nothing less than free postage has been granted to all members of this "Union of Portuguese Citizen Riflemen." Happy Portuguese Volunteer! To have all their letters forwarded free of charge, at least within the boundaries of the kingdom. We imagine it would pay a good many of those that can write to enrol themselves as members of this Society, and undergo the few drills to enjoy immunity from paying postage.

The label provided to indicate this privilege is of upright rectangular shape, $24\frac{1}{2}$ mm. \times 34 mm., and perforated $1\frac{1}{2}$; the design (see page 154) consists of two crossed rifles surrounded by branches, between which are the letters "U.A.C.P.," the whole in a double circle inscribed "UNIAO DOS ATRADORES CIVIS"; at the top, in a horizontal tablet, "PORTUGAL"; at the bottom, "PORTE FRANCO." Printed in *blue-green* and *red* on thick, white glazed paper. A new colour combination is promised every year.

In order to introduce this special frank stamp a decree was signed by the King on June 30th, 1899, and published in the *Diário do Governo*, No. 159, June 19th.

VARIETIES IN THE STAMPS OF BADEN.

Mr. A. Chelins, in a paper read a short time ago, drew the attention of the philatelic public to the defects in the *clichés* of several values of the stamps of Baden. After dealing with the 1851-1858 issues, which do not contain any varieties excepting the two errors of colour, he says that the design for the stamps of the next issue (July 1st, 1860) had been decided on nearly twelve months before, and that the original dies were delivered in December, 1859. They were, as is well known, printed by Hasper, of Karlsruhe, and appeared in the following order: 1 kr., *black*; 3 kr., *Prussian blue*; 6 kr., *orange*; and, at last, the 9 kr., *carmine*. The printing of the latter consisted of 978,400 stamps, and the colour is bright and very easily affected by damp and light. This value contains the first variety. They were printed in sheets of 100 stamps, in ten rows of ten, and the variety is No. 6 in the third row, therefore No. 26 on the sheet. This stamp has a white spot between the letters "K" and "R" of "KREUZER," and that this cannot have been caused by bad cleaning of the plate while printing is proved by the fact that the spot appears quite distinct and nearly *en relief*. This variety, however, does not appear on every sheet. Most likely the defect was noticed, and the *cliché* was either retouched or replaced. If every sheet of this printing contained this variety there would have

been about 10,000, which is obviously impossible, as this stamp is extremely rare.

The next varieties appear in the 1868 issue, which owes its origin to the convention between Baden and the North German Confederation. The 1 kr., *green*, shows in some specimens a white line parallel with the figure "1." This line varies in thickness, and the value appears sometimes like "11" kr. In the 3 kr. of this issue there is also a variety, in which on the right-hand side of the upper half of the figure "3" there is a distinct hook resembling a spur showing in *white* on the *carmine* background. This variety is No. 5 in the ninth row.

The last variety exists in the *Landpost* stamps of 1862, 3 kr., *black on yellow*. The first "o" of "PORTO" appears in the form of a parenthesis "()" the letter being open at the top and bottom. This variety is No. 8 in the last row, and exists only in one printing; in the two other printings it seems to have been corrected.

A DEBATABLE STAMP.

SWITZERLAND, 1850. Rayon II., 10 rp., *yellow*, cross black border.

Mr. Franz Hasler publishes in the *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung* a very interesting article on this stamp, which, in the opinion of many, has never existed, or at the best is only an essay.

Mr. Hasler bought all the Cantonal and early Federal stamps out of a large collection, and amongst the latter noticed one of the Rayon II., the colour of which attracted his special attention. It was one of the rare 10 rappen with *black* bordered cross, obliterated with "P.P." in an oblong frame with rounded corners. Carefully examining the stamp with a magnifying glass, he found that the obliteration undoubtedly covered the bordered cross. The stamp was submitted to Baron A. de Reuterskiöld as an expert, and he pronounced it perfectly genuine.

Other Swiss collectors, however, doubted the genuineness of the specimen, so it was sent to the Expert Committee of the *Germania-Ring*. The committee, supported by Swiss specialists in Germany, England, Italy, and Russia, denied the existence of this 10 rappen, Rayon II., with bordered cross, an opinion which M. A. de Reuterskiöld not only did not share, but openly contradicted. He sent to the committee an envelope franked with a strip of three of these stamps, which he had obtained from a friend, who had bought them amongst a large lot at Martigny (Vaud). The shade of *yellow* was exactly the same, in fact the strip was identical with the single stamp which had been said to be a forgery. In September another letter was received from the Expert Committee, stating that after further examination the committee admitted that the strip forwarded by M. de Reuterskiöld undoubtedly proved the existence of this value with fully bordered cross, a variety that must be considered extremely rare.

The death of the printer of the Rayon stamps, C. Durheim, of Bern, makes it very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain evidence as to whether the 10 rappen value was printed with bordered cross or not. From his private notes it is evident that he was instructed to print with border the 5 rappen, Rayon I., in *black on dark blue* and in *light blue*, and the 10 rappen, Rayon II., in *black on yellow*, but that the order for the Rayon I., in *light blue*, and the Rayon II., on *yellow*, was countermanded. When this counter-order arrived, however, is not stated, and it is quite possible that a few sheets were already printed, and that these varieties are quite official, which, as Mr. Hasler puts it, is proved by their being admitted to frank postal matter. [This, in my opinion, is no proof at all, because it would be im-

possible for the clerk obliterating letters to notice whether the cross was bordered or not, even supposing he knew of the existence of such stamps.—G. B. D.]

That the stamps exist genuinely used is quite obvious, and from the above notes we can take it that they were printed by the official printer, most likely before the counter-order arrived. The few sheets thus printed were then handed over amongst others to the postal authorities, who distributed them to various post offices, not noticing the borders at all, as the records at the head office do not mention the stamps with bordered cross.

The fact remains that the 10 rappen on *yellow* and the 5 rappen in *light blue* exist in this variety, and count amongst the greatest rarities of Switzerland.

RUSSIA IN CHINA.

From the *Postwertzeichen* we take the following interesting details as to the extent and number of the Russian post offices in China:—Slowly but steadily this increase has gone on; instead of missionaries Russia sends to the front her trained military postal officials, who keep ears and eyes open and report every little detail to headquarters, so that when Russia considers the time opportune, the ground is well known.

The principal postal route under the control of Russia leads from Kjachta—situated to the south of the Lake of Baikal on the frontier—*via* Urga, Sair-Ussu, Nalza, Peking to Tientsin. Letters from Tientsin to Kjachta and *vice versa* are forwarded four times per month, and once a month a parcel post. Besides the post offices on this route Russia has others in Shanghai, Cheefoo, Hangchow, and several elsewhere. As soon as the Russian railway to Eastern China is finished a number of post offices will be established at Port Arthur, Talienwan, and other places.

The postage on letters from Russia to towns possessing a Russian post office is the same as for letters in Russia, viz. 7 kop. Stamps sold in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Cheefoo, and Hangchow must also bear the inscription "China" in Russian. So far only the values 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 10 kopeks have been sold.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"A COLOUR DICTIONARY."

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SIR,—In the paper read by W. M. Jones, F.C.S., before the Manchester Philatelic Society, on "Stamps and their Colours," which was printed in last issue of the *Journal*, a wrong impression is given of the facts of the case as to certain names in the *Colour Dictionary*; it being implied that I approved of those names because I published them; whereas the fact is, as anyone who reads the book will see, that the chief object in writing it was to protest against these "misused terms" (as I called them) being employed.

In any case, the book does not say that the colour of all apples is *pale yellowish green*, nor that the colour of the sky is always one shade of *blue*; much more, it certainly does not say *mass-green* is a *buff* colour, which the lecturer tries to make cheap fun of, by saying that I do. He also misquotes "stone" as of a *greenish* colour.

"Many defects" are said to exist, but none named, which is so far satisfactory, as I trembled to think how many there are; and the "numerous pitfalls" illustrated by the misquotations above given, Mr. Jones kindly assures me in a

letter, were not intended to be understood as mine, but those of "the trade" which adopts this list.

It is only just to the publishers, who have now circulated the world over this erroneous impression of their book, that this slight explanation should be given. It does not directly affect me.

The proposed "expert committee" and "alternative plan," suggested by Mr. Jones, will be found advocated in the *Monthly Journal* for Sept., 1894, by B. W. W., and also in the book referred to, and the proposal has been in part acted upon.

Your obedient Servant,

THE AUTHOR.

DEAR SIR,—I think that, considering the 10th instant was the Diamond Jubilee of Penny Postage, the present is an appropriate time to bring to your notice the inclosed cover with its history as follows:—

It was posted on 9th January, 1840, from Dunkeld to Edinburgh, at the 4d. rate, and reposed next day, 10th January, 1840, the *first day* of uniform Inland Penny Postage, back from Edinburgh to Killihassan, near Dunkeld.

It is an interesting link, and probably unique, as it clearly represents the last day of the old 4d. rate and first day of the 1d. The old ink figures used to denote value of postage before adhesives are well shown, the large figure "4" being cancelled and "1" substituted, on the cover being reposed at the 1d. rate.

Should you care to make any use of this in the *M. J.* you are welcome to do so. It might certainly interest some of your numerous readers who take a delight in the early history of postage.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

C. STUART DUDLEY.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. E.—The Queensland 1d., with zigzag roulette, was described in our number for January, 1899, and is in the list of Addenda to the Catalogue.

B. B.—The stamps of New Zealand with advertisements on the backs are not of any particular rarity, and are not more valuable than those without. The backs of the stamps were let for advertising purposes for some twelve months or more in 1893-4.

J. B. W.—Many thanks for your letter; but we chronicled the Brazil 200 reis with compound perf. in November.

W. C. J.—It is impossible to give any general rule as to the value of pairs and blocks, but in the case of stamps with an ordinary perforation there is no special advantage in collecting pairs. Imperforate and rouletted stamps we should always prefer in pairs, and when the stamps also exist perforated an imperforate pair will usually be much more valuable than two single copies, especially if the stamp is at all rare imperf.

S. S.—The changes you inquire about were due to the adoption of the colours recommended by the Universal Postal Union, *green* for the ½d., *red* for the 1d., and *blue* for the 2½d., which in many cases necessitated changes in the colours of other values also.

W. H. C.—We do not know the fiscal stamp you mention postally used. We will insert a note about it next month, and endeavour to obtain some information.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIA. 1900. Value in new currency.

1 heller, violet . . . 0 1	10 heller, rose . . . 0 2
3 " brown . . . 0 1	20 " brown . . . 0 3
5 " green . . . 0 1	25 " blue . . . 0 4
6 " orange . . . 0 1	50 " slate . . . 0 7

BAVARIA. 1900. New values.

2 pfennig, grey . . . 0 1	40 pfennig, bistre . . . 0 7
30 " sage-green . . . 0 5	80 " violet . . . 1 2

BOLIVIA.

1899. Issue of 1894 surcharged "E.F. 1899" in violet.

1 c., ochre . . . 0 1	20 c., blue . . . 1 0
2 c., vermilion . . . 0 2	50 c., rose-lilac . . . 2 6
5 c., green . . . 0 3	100 c., carmine . . . 8 6
10 c., brown . . . 0 6	

BRAZIL. 1900. Celebration stamps. Large size.

100 reis, rose . . . 0 2	500 reis, blue . . . 0 7
200 " blue & yellow . . . 0 3	700 " green . . . 0 10

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1899. Current postage stamps surcharged for "REVENUE" also.

5 c., ultramarine and black 0 4
25 c., brown, green, and black 1 4

1899. Provisional post card.

2 c. on 3 c., carmine 0 3

CEYLON. 1899. Change of colour and new value.

2 c., Venetian red 0 1
12 c., sage-green and carmine 0 3

1899. Official stamp. Surcharged in red.

75 c., black and red-brown 3 6
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COLOMBIA.

1899. New types. Surcharged with wavy lines.

1 c., brown on buff . . . 0 3	5 c., chocolate on green . . . 0 6
2 c., black on buff . . . 0 6	10 c., carmine on pink . . . 1 0

CRETE. Revised List of Prices.

Stamps issued in the British jurisdiction.

1898. Local production. Imperf.

20 parales, mauve, unused or used 65 0
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Printed in Athens. Perf. 11½.

10 par., blue . . . 0 4	20 par., green . . . 0 5
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1899. Colours changed.

10 par., brown . . . 0 3	20 par., rose . . . 0 6
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Stamps issued in the Russian jurisdiction.

Eagle in centre. Imperf.

1 metalik, blue . . . 10 0	2 metalik, green-blk. . . 15 0
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Trident in centre. Perf. 11½.

1 metalik, rose . . . 1 0	2 metalik, green . . . 1 9
1 " blue . . . 1 0	

FRANCE (Consular Offices).

ALEXANDRIA.

1 c., black on azure . . . 0 1	3 c., grey . . . 0 1
2 c., red on yellow . . . 0 1	4 c., brown-lilac on grey . . . 0 1

Other values in December "Journal."

CHINA.

5 c., light green (Type I.) 0 4
5 c., " (Type II.) 0 2
5 c., vertical pair (Types I. and II.) 1 0

PORT SAID.

1 c., black on azure . . . 0 1	20 c., red on green . . . 0 3
2 c., red on yellow . . . 0 1	25 c., black on pink . . . 0 4
3 c., grey . . . 0 1	30 c., brown . . . 0 5
4 c., brown-lilac on grey . . . 1	40 c., vermilion . . . 0 6
5 c., green . . . 0 1	50 c., carmine . . . 0 8
15 c., blue . . . 0 3	1 fr., sage-green . . . 1 3

FRENCH COLONIES. New values or colours.

Dahomey. 25 c., black and carmine on rose 0 4
Madagascar and Dependencies. 5 fr., blue and violet 5 0
Martinique. 5 c., light green and carmine 0 1
Senegal. 5 c., light green and carmine 0 1

GERMAN EMPIRE. 1900. New types.

10 pf., carmine 0 2
30 " black and orange on buff 0 5
40 " " carmine 0 7
80 " " " on salmon 1 1

GERMAN EMPIRE (Consular Offices).

MAROCO.

3 c., brown . . . 0 1	25 c., blue . . . 0 4
5 c., green . . . 0 1	30 c., orange . . . 0 5
10 c., carmine . . . 0 2	60 c., chocolate . . . 0 9

Post Cards.

5 c., green . . . 0 2	10 c., carmine . . . 0 4
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HUNGARY. 1900. New types and currency.

1 filler, slate . . . 0 1	25 filler, ultramarine . . . 0 4
2 " ochre . . . 0 1	30 " brown . . . 0 5
3 " orange . . . 0 1	50 " carmine . . . 0 7
4 " lilac . . . 0 1	60 " sage-green . . . 0 8
5 " green . . . 0 1	1 korona, red-brown . . . 1 1
6 " mauve . . . 0 1	3 " slate-green . . . 3 3
10 " rose . . . 0 2	

MACAU. 1899. Provisionals. Correction of Prices.

5 on 13 avos, purple 0 3
10 " 16 " blue on blue 0 5
15 " 24 " brown on cream 0 8
20 " 31 " lilac on rose 0 10

MEXICO. 1899. Envelopes. New type.

2 c., carmine . . . 0 2	10 c., lilac . . . 0 8
5 c., blue . . . 0 4	

Wrappers. New type.

1 c., green . . . 0 1	2 c., carmine . . . 0 2
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Post Cards. New type.

1 c., green on buff . . . 0 1	2+2 c., carmine on buff . . . 0 4
1+1 c. " . . . 0 2	3 c., ochre on buff . . . 0 3
2 c., carmine on buff . . . 0 2	3+3 c. " . . . 0 5

Letter Cards. New type.

2 c., carmine on buff . . . 0 2	5 c., blue on buff . . . 0 4
2+2 c. " . . . 0 4	5+5 c. " . . . 0 8

NEGRI SEMBILAN. 1899. Tiger's Head.

1 c., lilac and green 0 2

PAHANG. 1899. Provisional.

4 c. on 5 c., ochre and lilac 2 0

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1899. Surcharged on U.S. stamps.

15 c., sage-green . . . 1 0	50 c., orange . . . 2 9
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ROUMANIA. 1898-99. Wmk. P.R. Perf. 11½.

1 bani, pale brown . . . 0 3	10 bani, green . . . 1 0
3 " chocolate . . . 0 6	15 " rose-red . . . 1 3
3 " palered-brown . . . 0 6	25 " violet . . . 1 6
5 " blue . . . 0 8	1 leu, brown and rose . . . 4 6

Ditto. Perf. 11½ and 13½ compound.

3 bani, pale brown . . . 0 6	15 bani, rose-red . . . 1 0
5 " blue . . . 1 6	25 " violet . . . 3 0
10 " green . . . 1 3	

RUSSIAN LOCALS.

Ardatov. 3 k., blue 0 4
" 5 k., red 0 6
Bugulma. 2 k., blue and carmine 0 3
Kherson. 5 k., green 0 6
Osa. 2 k., black and green 0 3
" 4 k., red, blue, and black 0 5
Solikamsk. 4 k., lilac 0 5
Zenkov. 3 k., black, red, and green 0 4

SARAWAK. 1899. New colours.

2 c., green . . . 0 1	10 c., ultramarine . . . 0 6
4 c., carmine . . . 0 2	12 c., lilac . . . 0 6
8 c., black and yellow . . . 0 4	16 c., brown and green . . . 0 8
25 c., brown and ultramarine 1 0	
50 c., sage-green and carmine 1 9	
\$1, rose and green 3 6	

SPAIN. Baby King. New colours.

2 c., sepia . . . 0 1	10 c., vermilion . . . 0 2
5 c., green . . . 0 1	

SWITZERLAND. 1899. Granite paper. Perf. 11½.

15 c., deep purple 0 2

1899. Plain wove paper. Perf. 11½.

25 c., deep blue . . . 0 4	50 c., green . . . 0 7
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TASMANIA.

1899. New pictorial stamps. Large size. Wmk. "TAS."

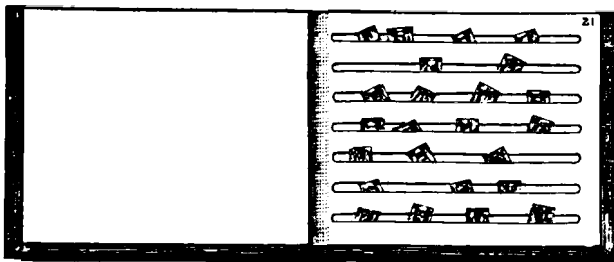
1d., carmine 0 2

TIMOR. 1899. Provisionals. Correction of Prices.

10 on 16 avos, blue on blue 0 5
20 on 31 " lilac on rose 0 10

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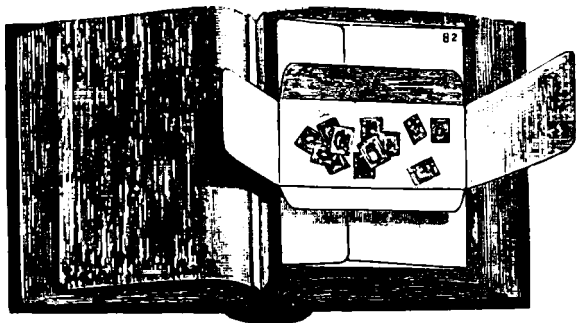
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The forty types of "Rayon I.," black on blue.

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VOL. X.
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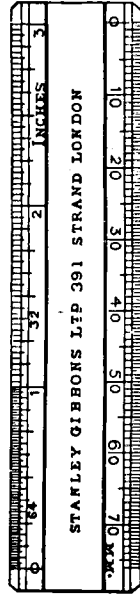
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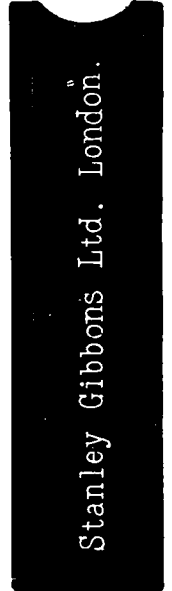
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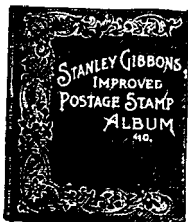
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. X.

FEBRUARY 28, 1900.

No. 116.

EDITORIAL.



HE remarks which we made under this heading, in our December number, have been taken, perhaps with just a shade of malice prepense, by the Editor of *The Philatelic Record* in an exactly contrary sense to that which we intended to convey. He seems to imagine that we wished to have the *Monthly Journal* appointed official organ "to as many Philatelic Societies as possible." Why he should have put these words in inverted commas we do not understand; they are not a quotation from our pages, neither do they express the meaning of anything that we said. As we then stated, it is our desire, as it should be the desire of the Editors of all Philatelic Periodicals, to render every assistance to the Philatelic Societies, but we feel that, to put it plainly, the ordinary reports of their proceedings form matter which very few people read. We may say this without offence either to the Societies or to their officers who compile the reports; brief, businesslike reports of what takes place at the ordinary monthly meetings are of necessity very dry reading. The Societies, naturally, desire that their reports should be recorded in print, but the point of view of the editor of a magazine may be a different one. As for ourselves, personally, we do not yearn for these reports; but within the last ten years we have read so many of them, first in MS. (with blue pencil in hand) and afterwards in proof, that perhaps we are prejudiced. They occupy pages too, and our publishers have to pay the printer's bill, and both Editor and Publishers are in doubt, the one whether sufficient benefit accrues to Philately, the others whether there is a proportionate increase in subscriptions, to counter-balance the expenditure incurred.

What we should prefer to do is this. If Societies furnish us with the necessary information, we will publish, at the beginning of each season, or at any other period that may be more convenient to each Society, a list of the officers and committee, with

a statement of the number of members, and a programme of the work the Society proposes to do, dates at which meetings are to be held, etc., or a report of the work that has been done, number of meetings that have been held, and so forth. Such reports, we think, would be of interest; they would indicate the existence of the Societies in question, show their activity, and enable collectors who wished to join a Society to communicate with the secretary of one in their county or neighbourhood. If any Society desires that the *Monthly Journal* should act as its official organ, that would be a matter for arrangement; but an official organ must be treated as such. If a Society prefers that its reports should appear elsewhere, no one will be better pleased than ourselves, but in that case the *Monthly Journal* is evidently not its organ.

* * *

HAVING been among the first to recognise the importance of the **Double Postmarks**, study of obliterations and date marks, as throwing light in many cases upon the history and dates of issue of varieties of the stamps upon, or in connection with, which they may be found, we feel ourselves the more free to again raise a little protest against the philatelic importance which is being assigned to postmarks in the present day. The interest of the *postmark* we fully acknowledge, but solely and entirely from its connection with the *stamp*, and as possibly teaching us something about the stamp. When once the collector goes beyond this, and makes the stamp subsidiary to the postmark, he ceases to be a stamp collector, and becomes a postmark collector. We have always advocated the most perfect freedom on the part of collectors to collect whatever they please; but while there is so much still to be learnt about the stamps themselves, it grieves us to see enthusiastic and pains-taking Philatelists expending their energy upon what we can only consider a side issue. For these are Philatelists; they are not collectors who work by a catalogue or an album—they are capable of striking out a line for themselves; in fact, the very class that we want to see studying stamps

and teaching us something about them. To the student of stamps the unused stamp must always be the first thing, because it is only in that condition that a specimen shows every detail of its design, paper, watermark, etc. Next best will be a lightly obliterated copy, as lightly obliterated as possible, for the very same reason. Cleaned copies we do not recommend, as cleaning usually injures the colour of the impression; but if we cannot get the stamp unused, a cleaned specimen will probably be better for our purpose than one heavily obliterated. Used copies on original letters, or with dates attached to them, may be of service. Specimens with curious obliterations sometimes have an interest of their own, but the ordinary used copy is, to our mind, merely a substitute for an unused one; it may be the best, perhaps, that we can obtain or can afford.

The immediate cause of these remarks is some not uninteresting correspondence which was published in a recent number of *The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser*. As most of us are aware, the use of the official *red* or *black* ink for obliterating purposes was not observed in the post offices in this country with absolute strictness in the early days. *Green* and *blue* inks were not uncommonly employed for date stamps, and naturally those colours were occasionally used for the obliterating mark, either by accident or because the proper ink was not at hand. These *errors* of obliteration, as we may fairly call them, are more or less scarce, and when a demand arose, and higher prices were put upon them, attempts were bound to be made to meet that demand. We gather that chemistry has lent its aid to the changing of the colour of genuine obliterations, or to their removal with a view to an obliteration in a more delectable colour being substituted. Sometimes the original mark refused to completely efface itself, and then more glorious varieties still resulted, with two obliterations in different colours. The Green above the Red seems to have been the most usual combination, but there are infinite possibilities, and an ingenious and patriotic "faker" might even give us Maltese Crosses in the three national colours on the same stamp, a combination which ought to be extremely popular. We do not deny the possibility of two genuine obliterations, in two different colours, being found upon the same stamp. The stamp might have been ineffectually obliterated at one office, and therefore further obliterated at another; or the *red* ink pad might be nearly dry and give only a feeble inking of the die, and the latter might consequently be applied to the *blue*, or *green*, ink pad, and a second impression of it struck in that

colour. But we fail altogether to see the object of collecting stamps thus disfigured, and we must protest against the theory that obliterations, however complex, can produce varieties of the stamps to which they are applied.

* * *

In the course of last summer **The Colour** our publishers brought out a very interesting little book, by Mr. B. W.

Warhurst, dealing with colours and colour names—subjects which are of considerable importance, both to those who collect and to those who have to chronicle or to catalogue stamps. In our December number we published a paper on "Stamps and their Colours," which treated the question from a somewhat different point of view, and contained some allusions to the book, to which the author of the latter took exception in a letter which we inserted last month. We have now received a letter from the author of the paper, to which we are glad to give equal publicity, and this, we consider, should settle the personal matter as between the two authorities on colours, whose views on the general question are to a very great extent in agreement. It did not appear to us that Mr. Jones' paper contained any serious reflections upon the value of Mr. Warhurst's book, and we regard any discussion upon subjects of such an intricate nature as calculated to do good. The whole question of colours and the names to be assigned to them is an exceedingly difficult one—so difficult that we are not surprised to learn that the Manchester Philatelic Society has declined to attempt the compilation of a colour chart, though we greatly regret the decision. Mr. Gibson, the Hon. Secretary, has asked us to announce the fact that, at a meeting of the Society, held on January 26th, after a long discussion on the subject of a colour chart, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That the members of this Society, feeling that a complete and reliable colour chart can only be produced at very considerable cost and in a size too great to be of any practical use, have decided to abandon their contemplated scheme with regard to its compilation."

We regret this extremely, because we believe that the Manchester Philatelic Society is very favourably situated for the carrying out of such a scheme; but the difficulties are very great. There is the great expense and actual mechanical difficulty of producing a book printed in a large number of colours and shades; there is the immense difficulty of assigning acceptable names to all these colours; and there is finally the

practical question whether the chart would be consistently used by those who chronicle and catalogue stamps. We have expressed our views on some of these points before, and we need not repeat them now. We should very much like to see a really good colour chart, adapted to the purposes of Philatelists; but we fully realise the difficulties of producing one, and the perhaps even greater difficulty of making it effective by bringing it into general use.

* * *

Errata. We are sorry to say that two errors crept into our last number.

In the list of *The Taping Collection*, on page 166, the illustration in the first column should be at the top of the second column and *vice versa*. These were in their correct positions in the first proofs sent us, but in making up the pages they managed to get interchanged. A more curious error escaped our notice at the bottom of the first column of page 169, where the name of Mr. Theodor Haas was translated into "Hass." This we may fairly put upon the printer; Mr. Haas may rest assured that he did not attain the summit of Dogberry's ambition of being "written down a Hass."

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. Morley has shown us a copy of a "Franked Message Paper," issued by the Electric Telegraph Company, which is similar to the form described in *Philbrick and Westoby*, p. 319, but has the value expressed as "One Shilling and Sixpence," and the tariff on the back commences from 1s. 6d., instead of 1s. This was issued no doubt about 1853, when the rate was raised.

Franked Message Paper.

1s. 6d., black (*Company's Seal in blue*) on pink.

The copy shown us has deckle edges at left and below; probably the paper was in sheets which produced four or more of these forms.

British Honduras.—We have received the 3+3 c. card with the value reduced by one-third in the same manner as the single card chronicled last month. There seems to be always a stop after the word "CENTS."

Post Card. 2+2 c. on 3+3 c., carmine on buff.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
BRITISH HONDURAS (HONDURAS BRITANNIQUE)
POST CARD.

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



Cape of Good Hope.—A correspondent in this colony sends us two very distinct shades of the ½d., *green*, of the earlier type. Their existence may be noted, but we hardly think they can be catalogued as *deep green* and *pale green*. The same correspondent tells us that the new design adopted for the 1d. stamp, chronicled last month, is not likely to be employed for other values.

Ceylon.—Mr. Morley has shown us a copy of the 5 c. on 32 c., of 1885, which some ingenious person appears to have endeavoured to convert into the variety perf. 14 × 12½. Unfortunately (or perhaps we should say fortunately) his gauge was not quite correct, and he made the side perforations 12, instead of 12½. This unsuccessful experiment was made upon a rather dingy unused specimen with a large margin at one side.

Fiji.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* reports the ½d. stamp in a deeper shade than hitherto, on thicker paper, and with a new perforation for that value.

Adhesive. ½d., greenish black; *perf.* 11 × 12.

Grenada.—Our publishers have received a fresh stock of stationery from this colony, and we find that the list of Registration envelopes should be modified as follows:—

1866. *With* "M'CORQUODALE & CO., CONTRACTORS," LIMITED.

under the flap. *Formula* in vermilion.
ad., milky blue; sizes F, G, H, H², I, K.

1888. *With* "THOS. DE LA RUE & CO. PATENT."
under the flap. *Formula* in red.
ad., grey-blue; sizes F, G, H, H².
ad., greenish blue; sizes F, G.

The colour which we have called *grey-blue* varies from a shade resembling the *milky blue* to one which we might almost term *slate*; the *greenish blue* is quite a different colour. There is a stop after the word "PATENT," on all except the F size. The formula used by the two contractors differs in the type used, as well as in the colour, and this is particularly noticeable in the larger sizes.

There are also two minor varieties in the formula of the 1d. cards of 1886:—

a. The second line of the heading measures 66 mm. The vertical stroke of the "D" of "GRENADE" is just clear to the right of the last "E" of "UNIVERSELLE," and the vertical stroke of the "D" of "CARD" is under the right side of the "D" above it. This seems to be the earliest formula (unless both are used together), as it was used for the cards of 1882.

b. The second line measures 64½ mm., and is in rather smaller type than before. The letters "E," "D," "D" overlap, one above the other, the vertical stroke of the "D" of "CARD" being under the "E" of "UNIVERSELLE." We may add that the last cards received are variety a, and are in a paler shade of *carmine* than the specimen we are shown of b.

Hong Kong.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. send us a note received from this colony to the effect that the halves of the 4+4 c. on 3+3 c. cards are being issued as single cards. No doubt there is very little demand for Postal Union cards in British colonies now.

India.—Mr. J. H. Thackrah shows us a copy of the 2 a. provisional official stamp, the one surcharged "SERVICE"—"TWO ANNAS" at top and bottom, in black, upon an envelope dated November, 1866, showing that these stamps were issued before 1867. The envelope originated from a Government Office at Allahabad, and was postmarked there "5" (or "8") "Nov. 66," and has on the back the date-stamp of Rawal Pindie, "9 Nov. 66."

A correspondent tells us that in hunting through some old

papers of a merchant at Bellary he found a letter stamped with a 1a. receipt stamp, which had apparently been allowed to pass post-free from Bangalore (or Mangalore) to Bellary, in November, 1869. We have no reason to suppose that the use of these stamps for postal purposes was ever authorised, but as the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. receipt stamp had been (and probably was still) in use for Official postage, with the "SERVICE" surcharge, it is quite possible that copies of similar stamps uncharged may occasionally have passed unnoticed.

Dhar.—We have received a $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamp for this State, in the old type-set design, which seems still to be employed for the lowest values. It is in sheets of ten, like the other values of that type. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. is, we are told, no longer in use, but it has not yet become unobtainable!

Adhesive. $\frac{1}{4}$ a., black on orange; with oval seal in black.

Jammu and Kashmir.—Mr. Masson tells us that he has seen the 1 a., rectangular, of the "block of four" type, in orange, exactly like the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., which is well known in that colour. We regret this exceedingly, for we were rash enough to strike that variety out of the new Catalogue, and we fear it is too late now to reinsert it.

Kishengarh.—We have no further additions to make at present to the list of the stamps of this State which we published last month, though we hear that higher values—2, 4, and 8 annas, and 1 rupee—are in preparation, which will no doubt be very useful for revenue. We have seen a few more of the 1 a. adhesives of the first type, and gather that they are printed from electrotypes, or casts, in blocks of eight—two horizontal rows of four—some of the impressions being distinguishable by little defects and specks among the lettering. These are in a slightly yellow shade than the first that we saw.

We have also seen a few more of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. of the current design, of which we give illustrations. These were



evidently printed singly, on paper ruled in rectangles for that purpose, and we find that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue, stamps vary greatly in shade, according as the die was thickly inked or not. The tint of blue varies also, and we find two fairly distinct shades of the 1 a., lilac.

Malta.—Ingenuous persons have of course endeavoured to pass the stamps surcharged "Revenue" through the post. We are shown a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., duly postmarked, but as it is on a fragment only of the flap of an envelope, we are inclined to suppose that it did not increase the revenue at the expense of the Post Office.

Newfoundland.—A correspondent sends us a cutting from *The Royal Gazette* of this colony, for Jan. 9th, containing a certificate, duly signed by various high officials, of the defacing and burning on the 3rd and 4th of that month of over 433,000 stamps of various denominations, in accordance with the notice which we published in December. This appears to us to have been a wilful destruction of public property, for which there was not the slightest legitimate excuse. All the values were such as are still current in the colony, and if those values are required at all, the stocks on hand should have been used up before fresh issues were made. Two distinct lots of 3 c. and 5 c.

stamps were destroyed, those values of the "Cabot" set having been superseded, while there was still some quantity of that issue, as well as a large supply of earlier 3 c. and 5 c. stamps, remaining on hand.

New South Wales.—Messrs. Smyth and Nicolle inform us that a short time back 2240 envelopes were stamped (to order, no doubt) with an impression of the current 1d. stamp, instead of with a 2d. stamp, and a second impression of the 1d. was added to make up the value required. We are shown a cut copy of this variety.

Envelope. 1+1d., red on toned wove.

New Zealand.—*The Australian Ph.* tells us that the set of "Postage Due" stamps includes the following values, in addition to those which we chronicled last month:—

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 3d., 5d., 10d., 1s., 2s., green and red.

The Monthly Circular chronicles an envelope, inscribed "On Public Service Only," and impressed with a new variety of Official Frank. The device has the letters "V R," in a monogram, in a circle, inclosed in a rectangular frame, inscribed "POSTAGE" at top, and "FREE" at bottom, with "P & S D" in the spandrels. These letters stand for "Printing and Stationery Department."

Official Envelope. No value, black on white laid.

North Borneo cum Labuan.—We learn from *The L. P.* that the enterprising company which runs these States, not content with the profit derived from the provisional rubbish surcharged and sold in London, has ordered a further 10,000 copies of each value to be overprinted locally (so as to ensure the surcharge being of a different type) and sent home in bulk, one set only of these precious labels being posted to the London office, to show that they really performed duty. It is high time that a stop was put to this style of proceeding, and collectors can do it, if they choose.

Queensland.—Mr. G. F. H. Gibson has very kindly sent us a specimen of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. wrapper. The paper and the instruction are the same as those of the last wrapper we described in December.

Sarawak.—We regret to state that we made a mistake in our description of the 4 c. on 3 c. post card which we chronicled last month. The surcharge is in blue, not in black.

Seychelles.—*The Weekly Ph. Era* chronicles the 15 c. stamp in a new colour, for the Postal Union.

Adhesive. 15 c., blue.

South Australia.—We give an illustration of the design of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, described last month. *The L. P.* reports the 1s., perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, with the tall, thin "o.s." surcharge.

Official Stamp. 1s., brown; surcharged with Type 52.



Straits Settlements.—*Pahang.*—Our illustration shows the 4 c. on 5 c. stamp which we chronicled in November.

Sudan.—The authorities of this territory are following the example of those of Perak, in selling off a quantity of obliterated Postal and Telegraph stamps. The stamps in

this case, however, are not in sealed packets, but can apparently be inspected by intending purchasers, and offers for them are to be made by tender.

La R. Ph. F. announces two values of the current issue, watermarked with a Crescent; but we gather from the colours given that these are the Telegraph stamps with that watermark which we saw and chronicled in December, 1898.

Tasmania.—The picture stamps are coming out gradually. We give an illustration of the 1d., chronicled last month, and we have since received a 2d. of oblong shape (but the same size), showing a view of "Hobart."



Adhesive. 2d., deep mauve; *perf.* 14.

Tonga.—Mr. Gordon Smith has examined some sheets of the stamps of 1895 and 1896, and gives us the following details:—The 1d., Type 12, is in sheets formed of two panes, side by side,

each pane consisting of four rows of six. The 5d. of the same type is in sheets of two panes, similarly placed, but each pane includes six rows of six; and as the sheet examined had no top margin there may have been more rows in the pane, though probably there were not, as the value of the sheet as described is an even sum—£1 10s. The re-engraved 2½d., with various surcharges, is in sheets of the same size as those of the 1d. The error "SURCHARGE," in the 3d., exists on the sixth and eighteenth stamps of each pane. Probably two rows were overprinted at a time.

Of the surcharge shown in Type 13, there are two very distinct varieties in the relative positions of the words "Half" and "Penny." They occur as follows, on an imperfect sheet that was examined:—

"H" over "P" on Nos. 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 18, 20, 21, 22, 24.

"H" over "e" on Nos. 6, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23. And No. 24 has no hyphen after the word "Penny."

We greatly fear that ours must be "the leading foreign stamp journal" referred to in the following paragraph, cut from *The Weekly Philatelic Era*:—

"One of the leading foreign stamp journals has a 'Chronicle of New Issues,' conducted by a well-known Philatelist, who tries to be funny in many instances when describing new issues. The following is a fair sample, in speaking of the surcharged 1d. Tonga: 'Are we to understand that the institution of marriage has only recently been introduced among the Tongese, or does the stamp celebrate the union of any special Tongoose and Tongander?' This cheap style of description of new issues is disgusting to a great many collectors who read that paper."

We are very sorry indeed to have been so "disgusting," and we deeply sympathise with the writer of the above, having once been young ourselves, and serious as the young are so apt to be!



Trinidad.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles, on the authority of two other journals, the 5d. stamp of 1896 converted to 3d., as shown in the annexed illustration; and also a 3d. fiscal stamp, inscribed "FEE," overprinted with the words "SURCHARGE POSTAGE," in black.

Adhesive. 3d., in black, on 5d., lilac and mauve.
Unpaid Letter Stamp. 3d., lilac; black surcharge.

Victoria.—We give an illustration of the 1½d. card, which we chronicled last month.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
(VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.)

POST CARD.



THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

Le C. de T.-P. reports that the 4d. stamp is now printed in brown-red, to as to avoid confusion with the current 1d.

Adhesive. 4d., brown-red.

PART II.

Austria.—We have received some more of the new stamps, and we find that the high values are of the same design as the *gulden* of the last issue. The paper and perforation are the same for the whole set.

Adhesives. 2 h., slate-violet; *perf.* 13 × 12½.
50 h., pale blue " "
60 h., pale brown " "
1 kronen, rose " 12½.
2 kronen, lavender " "
4 " pale green " "

We are also shown the 6 and the 20 heller *perf.* 13 × 12½ and the 25 heller *perf.* 13 all round. It will be safer, perhaps, to say 12½, 13, simple and compound for the whole list.

We have four values of a new set of Newspaper stamps of the annexed design. Our copies are imperforate, and we believe the illustration to be wrong in showing perforations. The paper is the same as for the ordinary adhesives.



Newspaper Stamps. 2 (heller), deep blue.
6 ("), orange.
10 ("), brown.
20 ("), pink.

We have one value also of a new set of Unpaid Letter stamps, with the word "HELLER" substituted for "KREUZER." This is on plain white paper, *perf.* 12½ × 13. There are also other values which we have not yet seen, and Herr R. Friedl says that there was so much work for the perforating machines in supplying the new stamps that some of the Unpaid Letter stamps were sent out unperforated; 100,000 of the 1 heller, 10,000 of the 2 heller, and 6,000 of the 4 heller are stated to have been issued thus, as well as other values.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 20 heller, brown: *imperf.*
1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 40, 100 " " *perf.*

The new set of cards is also coming out by instalments. We have the following:—

Post Cards. 5 h., blue-green; "Deutsch-Rum."
5+5 h. " " "Deutsch-Ruth."
5 h. " " " " "
5+5 h. " " " " "

We have also received some of the new stamps, surcharged for use in the Levant Post Offices. The lower values have "25," "50," etc., in the upper corners only, and all have the value in Turkish currency across the bottom of the stamps.

Adhesives. 1 pias. on 25 h., ultramarine.
2 " 50 h., pale blue.
10 " 2 k., lavender.
20 " 4 k., pale green.

Hungary.—The 10 filler envelope, of which we had only seen a cut specimen last month, we find measures 150 × 95 mm. We give illustrations of the ordinary adhesives, the Newspaper stamp, and the Post Card described last month.



Cum _____

We have some more cards and some letter cards to chronicle, all with stamps of the same type—a 4 f. reply paid card; 5 f. and 10 f. Postal Union cards; 6 f. and 10 f. Letter Cards; and a 62 f. Telegraph Letter Card. The last item belongs to a class of stationery that we do not treat quite consistently; it is used, we believe, for telegrams which the sender transmits by post to the nearest telegraph office, if the latter is at some distance; and it may be sufficient to state that the present issue appears to be identical with a former one (35 kr.), except in having the new form of stamp.

Post Cards. 4+4 f., brown on buff.
5 f., green on rose.
10 f., rose on green.

Letter Cards. 6 f., slate-green on grey; 146×88 mm
10 f., orange on grey

Telegraph Letter Card. 62 f., brown and blue on white; 156×98 mm.

Bosnia.—The *I. B. J.* reports that the new Austrian currency is to be introduced here, and that the 1 heller adhesive has already been issued. The word expressing the value is not given, but it is delicately hinted at by transferring the numerals from the upper corners to the lower.

Adhesive. 1 (heller), black; perf. 10½.

Belgium.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the 10 c. stamp, in the current type, with Sunday coupon complete, has been issued in *carmine* after all, and made its appearance on January 25th.

Adhesive. 10 c., carmine.

Brazil.—We give illustrations of the four Commemorative handbills which we chronicled last month. The



illustrations are quite as good to look at as the originals, and chesper even at the present price of Brazilian paper.

The *I. B. Z.* states that the current 10 reis stamp has been surcharged "1899—50 REIS," in black. We understand that 10 reis, in paper, has become so infinitesimal an amount that it is necessary to multiply it by five to enable anyone to see it.

The *A. J. of Ph.* reports the receipt of "the 50, 100, and 200 reis stamps in the old type," printed in the Postal Union colours. We presume that the types of 1894 are meant, but they were previously printed in two colours; perhaps an older type still has been resuscitated.

Adhesives. 50 reis on 10 r., rose and blue.
50 " green; perf. 11½.
100 " rose " "
200 " deep blue " "

We are shown a copy of the 20 reis wrapper, No. 61, with the embossed head in the centre of the stamp *inverted*. We thought this was sure to happen some day. The rest of the set will follow no doubt.

Wrapper. 20 r., emerald on buff; head *inverted*.

The *A. J. of Ph.* describes a variety of the 100 reis stamp of 1883, in which the background is formed of horizontal and diagonal lines crossed. Is it possible that this is a very clear impression of the stamp, with so-called *solid* background? The plate being engraved in *taille-douce*, it is impossible that the ground should be absolutely solid. It must be formed of lines, very close together, and showing a solid appearance in many impressions; but when well printed and the plate not too heavily inked the lines will show.

China.—The *Ph. R.* chronicles the 1 c. on 1 c., *vermilion*, of 1897, with the small-figure surcharge upside down.

Colombia.—The *I. B. J.* announces the 2 c. Postal Union card on *white*, and with pictures on the back.

Post Card. 2 c., black on white.

Cartagena.—We have received another provisional 5 c. stamp from this prolific city. It bears the Arms of the Republic in smaller size than the previous issues, with "CORREOS" on a scroll above, value below, and "v" in the left upper corner. These are printed in horizontal rows of ten, from very poor electrotypes or casts, showing varieties that can be easily distinguished. The paper is *white wove*, and the stamps have the seven wavy lines across them in *violet*.

Adhesive. 5 c., vermilion; imperf.

Crete.—We are indebted to Dr. Socolis for a translation of some Official Notices relating to the Retymno stamps, about which various contradictory statements have been made. These notices were published in a book (or Gazette?) entitled *Daily Orders of the Department of Retymno*, and the extracts sent us are as follows:—

"Daily Order No. 166, Town of Retymno, June 30, 1899.

"§ 2. On the date of the installation of the provisional Post Office for the interior of the Department of Retymno (1/13 May, 1899), there being no lithographer in Retymno, we had three dies made for the manufacture by hand of the postage stamps required.

"According to the official report of the military officer in charge of the Post Office, the following stamps were thus made:—

1	metallik, green,	10,440.
1	" blue,	4,800.
2	" rose,	1,200.
2	" black,	12,965.

"There were sold to the public:—

1	metallik, green,	9,222.
1	" blue,	4,800.
2	" rose,	1,200.
2	" black,	11,675.

"The value of these stamps amounts to 39,772 metallik.

The remainders are to be destroyed, viz. :-

- 1 metallik, green, 1,218.
- 2 " black, 2,290.

"As the manufacture of these stamps by hand was very inconvenient, new stamps were issued, of the values of 1, 2, and 4 metallik (4 metallik = 1 grossion). These stamps were lithographed in Athens, in six (6) different colours—red, blue, green, violet, orange, and yellow. The whole quantity of these stamps was sold for 41,160 metallik, as follows :-

- 1 metallik, 6 colours, 980 of each = 5,880 met.
- 2 " " " " = 11,760 "
- 4 " " " " = 23,520 "

"As all the stamps of this issue were sold out, we ordered a fresh issue from Athens, which is now in use."

(The book does not contain a description of this new issue.)

"§ 3. For the purpose of destroying the 1,218 green stamps of 1 metallik, and the 1,290 black of 2 metallik, and also the three (?) dies with which these stamps were struck by hand, and the dies from which were lithographed" (from which the lithographic stones were prepared?) "in Athens the second and third issue (this is still in use), I appoint a Committee, composed of Lieutenant Selichoff, Director of the provisional Post Office, and Messrs. Nicolas Koronakis, Antonio Trifillis, and Themistocles Pappadakis, with Captain Theophilus Schoiesky as President, to destroy to-morrow, Thursday, 1/13 July, 1899, all these stamps, and they are to furnish me with a report accordingly.

"(Signed) TH. VON CHIOSTAK,
"Governor."

All this seems to show that the stamps were manufactured under regularly constituted authority, and that the remainders and dies were destroyed with due ceremony. It was, however, plainly unnecessary to print each of the three values of the second issue (this is the Trident type without Stars at the sides) in six different colours, and this is sufficient, in our opinion, to throw some doubt upon the legitimacy of the whole affair.

We are shown some very nice, clean specimens on original envelopes, including a 2 metallik, of the Eagle type with inscriptions in Greek, in *dull rose*, which is new to us. Also some obliterated copies without incumbrance, and with full gum on the back—but still, postmarking to order does not prove that similar labels may not have been used for legitimate purposes, and it is possible that the Retymno Post Office may have done some work for the many thousand *metalliks* that it appears to have collected.

Denmark.—*Iceland.*—We have received a new value for this island. It is in the current design, but printed in two colours, like the Danish stamps. Wmk. Crown, perf. about 12½.

Adhesive. 4 aur, grey centre, rose frame.

France.—We have seen the 50 c. and 5 fr. surcharged "Chine" in *red*, to which we alluded in November, and we are informed that only three sheets of the lower value and one sheet of the higher were thus overprinted in *error*.

Adhesives. 50 c., carmine; with "Chine" in red.
5 fr., lilac " "

La R. Ph. F. makes some strong remarks, with which we fully agree, upon the subject of the Port Said 25 c. on 10 c. This provisional, of which there appears to be a quite unnecessary number of varieties, errors, etc., is stated to owe its existence entirely to speculation, and the bulk of the stock is said to be held by an official. It is pointed out that the date of the inauguration of the statue of Lesseps was known long beforehand, and therefore if there was not a sufficient stock of 25 c. stamps on hand, there ought to have been!

The whole set of values exists, we believe, surcharged "PORT SAID."

We have received the small 5 c. envelope, the 10 c. post card, and 25 c. letter card surcharged "ALEXANDRIE."

Envelope. 5 c., yellow-green.
Post Card. 10 c., black on pale green.
Letter Card. 25 c. " rose.

The surcharge is in *red* on all three.

French Congo.—The accompanying illustration is said to represent the design of some of the values of a forthcoming issue for this colony. It is almost worthy of the Congo State.



Germany.—*The Weekly Ph.*

Era assures its readers that the 3 pf. and 5 pf. stamps have been surcharged "MAROCCO AGENCIES," and value in Spanish, and looks upon this as a sign "that Germany proposes to take an active interest in the postal affairs of its colonies." We do not quite see the connection; there are no German colonies in Morocco, and even if there were they would hardly require stamps surcharged in a mixture of Spanish and English!

Caroline Islands.—Mr. Hagen has shown the editor of *The Australian Ph.* a copy of the 20 pf. of the 1889 type surcharged "Karolinen," diagonally, in *black*. Doubtless other values exist similarly overprinted.

Adhesive. 20 pf., blue; black surcharge.

Holland.—*The L. P.* states that the current 1 guilder stamp is now printed in sheets of fifty, and that the type appears to have been slightly altered, the corner figures being thinner and the lettering thicker than before. Perhaps a fresh plate has been constructed from new electrotypes.

Japan.—We have received the whole of the current set of adhesives surcharged at foot, in various colours, with characters which we are told mean that these stamps are for use in the Japanese Post Offices in China.

Nicaragua.—We have received a sample of what we presume is Dr. Maximo Asenjo's first supply of labels for this Republic. The ordinary adhesives are of the oblong design given herewith, and the Unpaid Letter stamps are



of the upright design, with a large numeral in the centre; we have also an Official series, adorned with a figure of Justice, of which we hope to give an illustration next month, when there may be stationery of various kinds to be added.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Adhesives.</i> | |
| 1 c., lilac.
2 c., orange-red.
3 c., green.
4 c., deep olive.
5 c., deep blue.
6 c., deep rose. | 10 c., mauve.
15 c., ultramarine.
20 c., brown.
50 c., dull red.
1 p., yellow.
2 p., orange-red. |
| 5 p., black. | |
| <i>Unpaid Letter Stamps.</i> | |
| 1 c., brown-lilac.
2 c., orange-red.
5 c., deep blue. | 10 c., deep mauve.
20 c., brown.
30 c., deep green. |
| 50 c., dull red. | |
| <i>Official Stamps.</i> | |
| 1 c., lilac.
5 c., orange-red
4 c., deep olive.
5 c., deep blue.
10 c., mauve. | 20 c., brown.
50 c., dull red
1 p., ultramarine.
5 p., orange-red.
5 p., black. |

The doctor's stuff is made up by the American Bank Note Co. of New York, and is therefore nice to look at; but as the prescription is to be changed every year we cannot recommend our readers to take it.

Orange Free State.—We have been shown a second variety of the Official stamp, which we described in January, 1899, used by the mounted police of this Republic. The inscriptions are reset as follows:—"IN DIENST"—"R.D.M."—"O.V.S.," in three lines, with dotted lines between the first and second and the second and third lines. The frame is the same as before, but the impression is on yellow paper. These replaced the earlier variety, we are told, in April or May last year.

Official Stamp. No value, black on yellow.

Portugal.—*La R. Ph. F.* announces the receipt of the 25 reis card on buff, instead of grey.

Post Card. 25 r., rose on buff.

Roumania.—We have received the 5 b. and 5 + 5 b. cards in green, an emerald shade, and find that the double cards are joined with the foot of the first card to the top of the second, and each half has an instruction at left to the effect that "This side is reserved for the address," which is not given on the single cards. Our single card has a picture in brilliant colours on the back. We have also a 25 bani card, with stamp in blue and formula in black, which is entitled "Carte de visita telegraphica," and we gather that for the small sum of 2jd. the fortunate Roumanian can pay visits and send compliments, to the extent of a few words, by telegraph. We recommend this to our Postmaster-General!

Le C. de T.-P. chronicles two other Telegraph cards, of the values of 80 bani and 1 leu, for telegrams of ten and fourteen words respectively. The lower value has the stamp in green and carmine, the higher in rose and grey.

The Monthly Circular tells us that the 1 b. on 1½ b. adhesive, which was chronicled in that journal a few months back, does not exist. It was only the wrapper that was thus overprinted.

Russian Locals.—*Elizavetgrad.*—In November, 1898, we rejoiced over the approaching suppression of this local post, which was announced to take place at the end of that year. Either the good news was incorrect, or the post has been resuscitated, or the stamps are still being printed for less legitimate purposes. We have received the three values of the 1897 issue, Type 7, perf. 11½, in new colours.

Adhesives. 2 kop., green,
5 " deep blue,
10 " vermilion.

Solikamsk.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the 4 kopeks of Type 5 in the Catalogue has had its design redrawn, the bear in the upper centre being smaller, and the figure at the foot thinner.

Adhesive. 4 kop., slate-violet; perf. 11½.

Verkhoturie.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles a 2 kopeks and a 10



kopeks stamp of the designs shown in the annexed illustrations. Both are perf. 11½.

Adhesives. 2 kop., deep blue,
10 " black, violet-blue and red.

Spain.—In November last we alluded to a report that a copy of the 2 reales, blue, of 1851, had been found attached

to a 6 reales stamp of the same date. The Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste*, being one of those who believe that the 2 reales, blue, was not an error of any kind, but a colour proof, made two attempts to obtain the loan of this pair, or block, of stamps for examination, in both cases without receiving any reply to his letter. He has since been informed that the stamps in question are forgeries, which would account for the fact of their owner not desiring to submit them to too close scrutiny.

United States.—The following is sent us by Mr. Rothfuchs, as the *History of the 2 c.*, red-brown (*error*) envelopes:—

"Last July the Regatta Committee of the Corinthian Yacht Club ordered the printing of 'Regatta Committee, Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead,' in the upper left-hand corner of 2 c. envelopes current issue, white paper, size 13.

"One of these envelopes was received by Mr. R. F. Burns, a member of the Boston Philatelic Society. The red-brown colour attracted Mr. Burns' attention. Naturally the first thing done was to find out more about this envelope.

"The investigation revealed the following facts. The envelopes were bought at the Boston Post Office. A portion of one box contained the red-brown, and the balance of the box contained the bright carmine regular colour. The colour of all the red-brown envelopes is the exact shade, and does not vary from dark to light.

"October 26th Mr. Burns sent one of these red-brown envelopes to the Post Office Department, asking the cause of the red-brown colour.

"The following official letter explains all:—

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
"OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
"Stamp Division,
"WASHINGTON, D.C., November 6th, 1899.

"MR. R. F. BURNS, 32, Union Street, Boston.

"SIR,—In reply to your inquiry of the 26th ult., I have to inform you that the stamped envelope with the 2 cent stamp with false colour embossed upon it, submitted by you, was so printed by an oversight, the green ink which had been used in the receptacles for that purpose on the machines not having been entirely removed from the receptacle before the carmine was placed in it for printing the 2 cent stamps.

"The sample envelope is returned herewith. It is believed that not more than a hundred such envelopes were printed.

"Yours respectfully,
"EDWIN C. MADDEN,
"Third Assistant Postmaster-General."

We have since seen mention made of a 2 c. envelope with the stamp in orange; is this the same as the red-brown, or another little mistake?

Philippine Islands.—We understand that the 15 c. stamp of the United States has been surcharged like the other values for use in these Islands. This value is reported to be on the unwatermarked paper, and the surcharged 50 c. is said to exist both with and without the watermark.



Adhesive.
15 c., olive-green; black surcharge.

We give an illustration showing one of the overprinted Postage Due labels previously chronicled.

The *A. J. of Ph.* chronicles 2 c. envelopes and 1 c. wrappers surcharged "PHILIPPINES."

Envelope. 2 c., carmine on white; red surcharge.
Wrapper. 1 c., green on manilla.

Porto Rico.—We learn from *The Weekly Ph. Era* that the current 1 c. post card is now surcharged "PUERTO RICO," instead of "PORTO RICO." Are there adhesives thus surcharged also?

Post Card. 1 c., black; new variety.

Uruguay.—*Le T.-P.* reports that the latest variety of 10 c. stamp has appeared with the surcharge "OFICIAL."

Official Stamp. 10 c., red-lilac; black surcharge.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND.*

WE have before us the most beautiful book that has ever yet been produced on the subject of the stamps of any country, a veritable *édition de luxe*, printed upon thick hand-made vellum paper, with wide margins and the deckle edges intact, such as any book-lover would delight in, even if he were not a Philatelist, and illustrated with absolute facsimiles, both in type and *also in colour*, of all the cantonal issues and of the early stamps of the Federal Administration of Switzerland. Such a thing has never been attempted before, and from what we have learnt of the enormous cost of the present work (we believe that some £2,000 was expended in producing the illustrations), we fear that it will be a long time before anything of the kind will be attempted again. Coloured illustrations of stamps we have met with, of course, printed from the blocks ordinarily used for illustrating our magazines and catalogues, but in this case we have, we might almost say, the stamps themselves, so exact are the imitations given in this book; in fact, if it were not that they are printed upon paper that will at once distinguish them from the originals, these illustrations would be very dangerous forgeries, and it is with a feeling of relief that we learn that the plates have been destroyed, and that there is therefore no chance of their ever falling into dishonest hands.

This is not a book to be criticised, but rather to be thankful for. We will endeavour to give our readers some idea of its contents, and if in so doing we indicate one or two little points which seem to us to require further elucidation, we do so in no carping spirit, but more to show its authors that we have read their book, and not merely looked at the pictures. The Preface deals first, very briefly, with the origin of postage stamps and of stamp collecting, and the advantages to be derived from the latter, and goes on to give us some very interesting details relating to the organisation of the Swiss Cantons and of the Federal Administration which finally took over the postal service throughout the Republic. The varieties of coinage in use in different Cantons presented some obstacle to the adoption of uniform postal rates. In Geneva, we are told, the French system of *francs* and *centimes* was employed, but the copper coins were 1, 4, 10, and 25 centimes respectively. At Zurich a *florin*, equal to 2 fr. 29 c., was the unit, and was divided into 40 *shillings*, each of the value of 4 *rappen*; the 4 rp. stamp was thus worth about 5½ *centimes*, and the 6 rp. about 8½ *centimes*. Basle again had a *franc*, but this was a Swiss *franc*, equivalent to 1 fr. 43 c. French; it was divided into 10 *batzen*, or 100 *rappen*. The smallest coin appears to have been of the same value as that of Zurich, but for all that it is evident that business transactions between different Cantons must have involved a good deal of very complicated arithmetic. In 1850 the French system was extended by law to the whole of Switzerland, but the law did not actually come into force until January 1st, 1852; and the authorities then retained the use of the word *rappen*, but as an equivalent to *centime*, so that from the issue of 1852 the *rappen* expressed quite a different value from that which it had before.

The body of the work is divided into four parts, treating of (1) The Cantonal Stamps; (2) The "Transitional Stamps," issued after the Confederation assumed the control of the Post Office, and before the Federal stamps were ready; (3) The Federal Stamps themselves; (4) The

* *The Postage Stamps of Switzerland*, 1843-1862. By P. MIRA-BAUD and A. DE REUTERSKÖLD. Paris: Librairies-Imprimeries Réunies, Mottercz, Directeur, 2, rue Mignon.

obliterations to be found upon all the above stamps. Part I. is headed by a beautiful plate, giving illustrations of the five types of each value of Zurich, the various types of Geneva, the Basle stamp, and those formerly known as the issues of Vaud, Winterthur, and Neuchâtel, which come under Part II. The Cantons are then dealt with in the order in which their stamps first appeared, and in each case, as also in Parts II. and III., not only are all the varieties fully described, but the history of their issue is also given, so far as it could be ascertained, accompanied by translations of the official documents upon which it is founded, and postal notices as to rates, distances, etc., which show the object of the different values and of the various changes which took place. Full references are given to, we believe, every book or article of any importance that has been published on the stamps of Switzerland, and a very complete bibliography of these books and articles is given at the end of the work. But in this connection we have a little criticism to offer; in such a work as that before us considerable quotation would have been admissible, so as to render it complete in itself. References should be given of course, but it should not be necessary to refer elsewhere for any important details. We have an instance under Zurich, where the retouching, or touching up, of one of the transfers on the stone is very briefly alluded to, and reference is made to Mr. Castle's paper on the subject in *The London Philatelist*, January, 1897. The retouched type, in its different varieties, should, we think, have been described in full, and we would gladly have seen enlarged illustrations of it, like the admirable ones given of a variety of the 2½ rp. "POSTE LOCALE."

With Geneva is given a most wonderful plate, showing part of a sheet of the 5 c. "Large Eagle," with the marginal inscription at the top. The reproduction is so exact in every way that one can hardly believe that it is not really a portion of a sheet of stamps mounted on thick paper. In connection with this stamp there was published, in *Le Timbre-Poste* for January, a short article, of which Mr. Duerst has sent us a translation that will be found on another page, describing some varieties of type which have been recently discovered. The variation appears to be minute, consisting of a kind of a "slip of the pen," or accidental line in the design, which gradually disappeared—probably by wear of the stone. This defect is not alluded to by the authors of the book, neither do they note in their description of this stamp a curious fact, viz. that the letters "I. H. S." in the Large Eagle design were evidently first drawn of comparatively large size, and that these large letters were very incompletely erased from the original stone or drawing, and smaller letters inserted. Traces of the large letters are, we believe, always visible, though they probably varied in distinctness in different transfers, and partially disappeared in the latest impressions.

In 1849 the Federal Administration superseded the Cantonal, as far as the Post Office was concerned, but, as no Federal stamps were issued before April, 1850, the so-called "Transitional Stamps" came into use, issued by the Cantons of Geneva and Zurich, but bearing the Federal Arms. A uniform tariff for the whole country was established, with rates determined by weight and distance; thus for single-rate letters within the following radii (Rayons):—(i.) 10 leagues; (ii.) 10 to 25 leagues; (iii.) 25 to 40 leagues; (iv.) beyond 40 leagues—the charges were to be 5, 10, 15, and 20 Swiss rappen respectively. There was also to be in populous centres a "Local Post," with a single rate of 2½ rappen, and it was by these local posts that the transitional stamps were employed.

The oblong 4 c. and 5 c. "stamps were issued by the first Postal District, comprising the Canton of Geneva and the

Vaudois District of Nyon." Hence, no doubt, the old idea that these stamps belonged to Vaud. We gather that 4 *centimes* was first adopted as the equivalent of 2½ *rappen*, but that the rate was shortly raised to 5 *centimes*. As our readers are no doubt aware, the same stone produced both values. As originally prepared, it printed a hundred 4 c. stamps, all identically alike, but for the higher value the figures "4" were erased and figures "5" inserted by hand, and the figures "5" consequently differ from one another slightly in shape and position, and thus form a hundred varieties of type of that value. A beautiful illustration of these varieties is given in the book, on two plates, each showing half of the sheet of the stamps. We understand that this was reproduced from a reconstructed sheet, made up in great part of an unused block of over *seventy* stamps in the collection of Baron de Reuterskiöld! There are also four plates, each showing a quarter of the sheet with the special points of difference between the varieties of type enlarged to double the actual size, by means of which single specimens can be identified by those desirous of "plating" 5 c. "Vaud." This 5 c. stamp, and its successor the 5 c. "Neuchâtel" (as it used to be called), appear to have continued in use at Geneva after the 2½ *rappen* "Poste Locale" of the Federal issue came into use in other districts.

The other transitional stamp is the oblong 2½ *rappen*, formerly assigned to Winterthur, which was employed for local postage in the populous places of the Cantons of Zurich, Zug, Schaffhausen, and Thurgau.

In connection with the first series of real Federal stamps, those of upright rectangular shape and similar design, there are some points of special interest which are, as might be supposed, very fully dealt with. The 2½ *rappen*, "POSTE LOCALE" and "ORTS-POST," both for local use, were issued on April 5th, 1850, and the 5 *rappen*, "RAYON I," and 10 *rappen*, "RAYON II," whose use is also denoted by their inscriptions, on the first of the following October. These four stamps are alike in design and also in the fact that each exists in forty varieties of type, and that all those varieties may be found with and without a frame to the white cross in the centre. The object of this frame, and the period at which it was introduced into the design, have long been subjects of discussion. The authors of the book give an opinion upon each point, and their opinions appear to us to be very well grounded. The frame was incorrect heraldically, and therefore was not likely to have been ordered to be added to the design; at the same time, it is not so conspicuous as to have been likely to attract the attention of the Swiss authorities. MM. Mirabaud and de Reuterskiöld find no mention whatever of this detail in the Federal archives, and are therefore of opinion that it was inserted by the lithographer on account of the *red* ink used for the ground of the shield not giving the cross a sufficiently sharp outline, and that it was afterwards erased by him, either because it did not produce the desired effect except when the *red* impression was exactly in register (which was very frequently not the case), or because he became aware that it was not correct. On the other point the authors contend that the frame was not part of the original design, first, because it is not found in any of the proof impressions preserved in the archives; and, secondly, because the 5 *rappen* in *black* upon *blue* is always found either with no frame to the cross or with the frame practically complete; it is never found with fragments of the frame such as are seen on the 5 *rappen* in *blue* on white. This shows that the 5 *rappen* was first printed without the frame, that the frame was added while the stamps were still being printed in *black* on *blue*, and that the frame was erased more or less completely after the printing in *blue* on white commenced—very shortly after, judging from the rarity of these stamps with the frame

complete, and very shortly before the last printing of the "Poste Locale" and "Orts-Post" stamps took place, as these are found, though rarely, with fragments of the frames. The great rarity of the 10 *rappen* with frame to the cross indicates that only a very small supply of that value was printed after the frame was added. It is presumed that the frame was drawn on all the stones at about the same time, and also removed from all of them at once, and this would no doubt have been the case. The mystery of the framed cross appears to us to have at last received a satisfactory solution.

On January 1st, 1852, a very curious change took place in the postal tariff. Up to that time French francs had been in use in some of the Cantons, and Swiss francs (= 1 fr. 43 c. French) in the others; 5 *rappen* were equal to 7½ *centimes*, and 10 *rappen* to 14½ *centimes*, the two stamps were sold in Geneva at 8 and 15 *centimes* respectively. The currency difficulty was no doubt the reason for the 5 c. stamps being retained in use at Geneva for local postage instead of the 2½ *rappen*. From the commencement of 1852 the local posts appear to have been done away with, and three "Rayons" established, with rates for single letters of 5, 10, and 15 *centimes*, the *French franc* being made the unit of currency of the whole Republic. At the same time a new issue of stamps was to have been put in circulation, but as these stamps were not ready the 5 and 10 *rappen* were continued in use, and were ordered to be sold at 5 and 10 *centimes*, or about two-thirds of their former values, and a 15 *rappen* (or *centimes*) stamp was prepared. The new value being intended for temporary use only, it was evidently thought unnecessary to make a fresh drawing for it; a transfer was therefore taken from the stone of the 2½ rp. "Orts-Post" and two vertical rows (the second and third) had the inscription altered to "RAYON III.," the figures "15" inserted in place of "2½," and the cross with a background of vertical lines drawn in the shield. It is not stated whether the same identical stone which printed the 15 rp. was then altered to print the 15 cts., or whether a transfer was made from the first stone and "Cts" substituted for "Rp." upon a fresh stone, but the varieties of type (except in the letters of the value) are identically the same in both. Evidently the stone was not preserved after the first printing had taken place, for when a fresh supply of this value was wanted, owing to further delay in the manufacture of the permanent issue, a fresh stone was made, this time by a transfer from the fourth and fifth vertical rows of the "Orts-Post," and the figures inserted being drawn larger than before we thus get the second type of 15 rp.

It was not until September, 1854, that the new and regular issue of Federal stamps made its appearance; the new stamps were supplied to postmasters from the middle of that month, and the old stamps could not be used after October 1st. The new stamps were those with a figure of Helvetia, printed on paper with a silk thread running through each stamp, the same nature of paper that was being employed at that time for the stamps of Bavaria; and we learn that the paper and the plates for this issue were manufactured at Munich, and that the first supplies of the stamps were printed there. The varieties in the colour of the silk threads that may be found in stamps of the same value have given rise to a good deal of discussion, but the authors of this book are able to tell us that what really happened was this:—The earliest printings, first at Munich and afterwards at Bern, of the values up to 40 c. were all on paper with *emerald-green* threads in it; then, from 1855 to 1859, a different colour of thread was employed for each value—*yellow* first and *black* later for the 5 c.; *carmine* for the 10 c.; *blue* for the 15 c.; *green* for the

20 c.; *garnet* for the 40 c.; *black* first and *yellow* later for the 1 franc; lastly, from 1859 to 1862, paper with *bright green* threads was employed for all the values, except the highest, which continued to have the *yellow* thread. Errors are known, of course; papers with *blue* and *green* threads might easily get mixed if any printing was done by artificial light, or *green* thread may in some cases have changed to *blue* by this time, and we should suppose that the *white*, *yellowish*, *greenish*, and *pinkish* *white* threads are in all cases varieties that have lost their original colour, and some of the *yellow* threads may have once been *green*.

With this issue, of which by the way no illustration appears to be given, M. Mirabaud and de Reuterskiöld bring their history of the Swiss stamps to a close—for the present at all events. When so bountiful and so luxurious a banquet is set before us it seems ungrateful to ask for more; but we hope that its providers will take it as a testimony to the excellence of their fare when we say that we should welcome, by way of a light dessert, a supplementary volume (it need not be a very large or expensive one) bringing the history down to the end of the nineteenth century, and including an account of the envelopes, wrappers, and post cards.

We have left ourselves no space to deal with Part IV. of the book, which treats of the obliterations employed under both the Cantonal and the Federal Administrations; it must suffice to state that this, by no means the least interesting part of the subject, has evidently received the same careful and minute attention as the other portions. No less than *seven hundred and one* facsimiles of obliterating marks are given, with full lists of places and dates at which those which do not contain a name were employed.

Collectors owe a debt of gratitude to the joint authors of this magnificent book which they can hardly repay. The work bestowed upon it has been, we do not doubt, "a labour of love," but it is certain that the great expense of production will not nearly be covered by the proceeds of the sale of the limited edition that has been printed, and purchasers may rest assured that a considerable proportion of the cost has been a free gift to them.

THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 163.)

COCHIN.

THIS is one of the protected Malayalam States, situated on the west coast in the extreme south of India; it lies between about 9° 60' and 10° 60' north latitude and 76° and 77° east longitude. The area is 1,362 square miles, and the population in 1891 amounted to 722,906. Its ruler is a Raja, entitled to a salute of seventeen guns.

Cochin is another of those States which can fairly be said to have abstained from abusing its privileges by issuing unnecessary stamps; three values of adhesives were put in circulation in 1892, and these continued in use until the latter part of 1898, without any further change than the introduction of a special paper, which I believe took place some time in 1897. Envelopes impressed with stamps of the same three values were issued at the same time; and both adhesives and envelopes are evidently largely used.

A stamp of the value of 1 puttan, and of similar design

to the earlier issue, but larger size, appeared in 1896; but this seems to have been a kind of experimental issue, for only one supply, I believe, was printed, and the original type was reverted to when that was exhausted.

In October (?), 1898 a new series of four values, in greatly improved designs, was issued, accompanied by a post card, and these have since been followed by new envelopes. This completes the list down to the present time, and although careless or unskilful printing produced not a few varieties of shade of the lowest value of the first issue, the sheets (except perhaps those of the large stamp of 1896) are free from the varieties of type which have caused so much trouble in other cases, and there does not appear to have been any catering for Philatelists, or issuing of stamps for other than business purposes.

The native inscriptions are in Malayalam characters, and I gather from Dr. Legrand's book on *Oriental Alphabets*, &c., that they are in each case the equivalent of the English inscriptions. The values are expressed in *puttans*, of which six are stated to be equal to five *annas*. The size of the sheets of the current 3 *pis* stamp seems to show that this is quite correct, but it would be interesting to know what larger coins are used in Cochin and how they work in conjunction with the Indian rupee of 16 annas, which I presume is also current there.

April 1, 1892.

The first issue was reported at the time to have appeared on "1st Medom, 1067 Malabar era, corresponding with our 1st April, 1892," and I saw the stamps in the following July. The design of all three values is shown in the accompanying illustration;

in the centre are four curious objects, which are stated to be "the attributes of the divinity of the country." The upper one seems to be a kind of Cocked Hat or Mitre, that immediately below it is a Shell (*covary* or *conch*?), on the left is something resembling an Umbrella, and on the right an object the meaning of which is quite unknown to me. These are in a plain oval, surrounded by labels bearing the name at top and value in words at bottom, in English, and the same in Malayalam at left and right respectively. In the left upper spandrel is a numeral corresponding with the value, and in the right a letter "P"; in the lower spandrels are Malayalam numerals and letters "P." The $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 puttan stamps are nearly identical in type, but they are sufficiently different in other respects besides the inscriptions, etc., denoting the values, to show that the whole design was drawn separately for each of them—the word "COCHIN," for instance, is in wider letters on the lower value, while the words "HALF PUTTAN" are much more compressed than the words "ONE PUTTAN." The two puttans stamp is distinctly different from the others: the design is not so well drawn, the Shell is a shapeless device with a circumflex over it, the name at the top is very much spread out, and the value occupies the whole of the lower label, the final "s" being cramped up at the side.

The impression is, I think, typographed, probably from plates made up of electrotypes or casts. The numbers on the sheets are so arranged that all the sheets are of the same value; thus there are forty-eight of the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan, in eight horizontal rows of six; twenty-four of the 1 puttan, in four horizontal rows; and twelve of the 2 puttans, in two horizontal rows.

The paper is comparatively thin, greyish white, wove, varying somewhat both in substance and in tint. As far as my experience goes the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan and 2 puttans are usually on



a more opaque paper than the 1 puttan. I have a sheet of this value, obtained when the stamps were first issued, which is on paper almost as thin as that which I describe under 1897-8, but with no perceptible watermark, and another sheet on more transparent paper than the first, but still, I think, without the watermark which distinguishes the later stamps. The thicker opaque paper I also find watermarked with a large Umbrella in the sheet; the Umbrella is spread, and measures 102 mm. in width; it has a spear-head at the top, and the total length of the stick is not less than 110 mm. My sheets only show the top of one Umbrella and part of the stick of another. These watermarks are 32 mm. apart vertically, and evidently a much greater distance horizontally. It is possible that all the opaque paper is thus watermarked in large sheets. I have the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan and 2 puttans showing it.

The stamps are perf. 12, with a single-line machine. It may be noted also that they are gummed after being perforated, the gum often spreading through the holes to the face of the stamps.

In January, 1896, I was shown a used copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan stamp on *laid* paper; the impression appeared to me to be perfectly genuine, and the paper undoubtedly *laid*, but I have never seen another copy. A few months later *The Indian Philatelist* chronicled specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan and 2 puttans unperforated; these I have not seen, but it is, of course, quite likely that sheets in that condition may have passed into circulation by accident.

Impressions of the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan vary greatly in shade, ranging from full orange to yellow; the other values vary also, but not to nearly so great an extent. Many impressions of all three values are greatly wanting in clearness, and some of the earliest show a mottled surface in portions of the design which should be in solid colour, as if the surface of the blocks was not quite smooth. In later printings some of the lines seem to have got filled up with colour; I have copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan in which considerable portions of the design are represented by solid blotches.

I also possess what I believe to be an error of impression, a copy of the 1 puttan value in the colour of the 2 puttans, which was found amongst the stock of the publishers of the *Monthly Journal*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ puttan, orange, orange-yellow, yellow.
1 ,, deep to pale magenta.
2 puttans, deep violet, dull violet.

Error.

1 puttan, deep violet.

Varieties, imperforate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ puttan, orange.
2 puttans, violet.

Variety, on laid paper, perf.

$\frac{1}{2}$ puttan, orange.

End of 1896 (?)

It was in January, 1897, that I first saw a specimen of a 1 puttan stamp, of very similar design of that of the stamps of 1892, but considerably larger. The impression measures 25 x 30 mm., instead of 19 x 23 mm. With the exception that the spandrels are filled with scroll ornaments, in place of bearing the value, the type is practically an enlargement of the smaller design, with only such variations as might be expected in a redrawing on a larger scale. The stamps were, I think, printed in the same manner as before, but it is possible that these large stamps are lithographed. In any case there appears to have been some touching up of the blocks or transfers, as I find some slight variations upon a sheet in my collection, which are not, I think, due solely to defective printing. The sheet con-

sists of thirty-six stamps, in six rows of six; there are not, in my opinion, thirty-six varieties of type, neither are there certain varieties in groups reproduced to form the plate, but there are slight variations in the shapes of the letters and characters on some of the stamps, which I think can only be the result of touching up. These variations are specially noticeable in the letters of the word "PUTTAN," and, in a lesser degree, in the letters of "ONE," and in the characters at the right; so that I think it is not unlikely that the lower and right-hand labels were left blank in the original die, so that it might be used for various values, and that the words at the foot and the characters at the right were inserted in the casts or transfers, necessitating a little touching up here and there to cover defects in the fitting, and showing some slight irregularities in the position of the inscriptions within the labels.

It is perhaps worthy of note that, whereas in the first issue the inscription at the right begins with the word *puttan*, and reads *puttan half*, *puttan one*, or *puttan two*, the inscription on the large stamp reads *one puttan*.

The paper is white wove, thicker than that of the earlier stamps, and watermarked in the sheet with the devices shown in the centre of the stamps inclosed in a circular band, about 85 mm. in diameter, lettered "COCHIN GOVERNMENT" above, and the same apparently in Malayalam below; outside the band below is "J. D. & CO. L^D. — CROXLEY MILL," in two lines. The watermarks are about 170 mm. apart vertically, measured from centre to centre; there is a whole one and part of another in my sheet.

The stamps are perf. 12, as in the previous issue, and the gum is again applied after the perforation.

1 puttan, bright mauve.

1897-8 (?).

In September, 1897, I was shown sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan and 2 puttans stamps which Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., had just imported, and which were found to be on a thinner and more transparent paper than before, with a watermark intended to be visible in each stamp. The watermark is, I have no doubt, a representation of the object depicted upon the stamp which I have termed an Umbrella. The stick of the Umbrella (if it be an umbrella) is rather thick in the watermark, so much so that I have seen it suggested that the article is a corkscrew or a gimlet, but whatever it may be I feel sure that it is the same object as that at the left-hand side on the stamps. These watermarks are difficult to detect in single stamps, and can only be seen clearly in the margins of the sheets; they are spaced so as to fit the stamps, but the latter are not always printed fairly upon them, and the sheets seem to be put in the press as often upside down as the right way up.

I did not see the 1 puttan stamp on this paper until August, 1898, but it is impossible to say when the paper first came into use for any one of the values, as it would have escaped notice until *sheets* came into the hands of collectors. All these values are of the 1892 type, and printed in sheets of the same size as before. The perforation also remains unchanged.

$\frac{1}{2}$ puttan, orange, orange-yellow.
1 ,, magenta.
2 puttans, purple.

End of 1898.

This issue consists of four values, the three that composed the former set and a 3 pies stamp in addition. Each value is of a different design, as shown in the illustrations below, but all are alike in having a numeral in the centre, and the inscriptions "COCHIN ANCHAL" and the value in words, in

English and in Malayalim. The word *anchal* no doubt means *post* or *postage*; the post card is inscribed "COCHIN ANCHAL CARD," and the same word, spelt *anchel*, occurs on the stamps and cards of Travancore.



The sheets of stamps are made up as before, so that each sheet is of the value of 24 puttans or 20 annas. Thus the 3 pies stamps are in sheets of eighty, ten horizontal rows of eight; the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan in sheets of forty-eight, eight rows of six; and the 1 puttan in sheets of twenty-four, four rows of six; and the 2 puttans in sheets of twelve, but in two vertical rows of six. Each sheet is surrounded by a frame of a single line, not joined at the corners, and outside the frame at the top is the inscription, in English, "Cochin 3 pies" (or "Half Puthen," "One Puthen," or "Two Puthens") "Stamps." All the earlier sheets that I saw of this issue were thus inscribed, but I have since seen sheets of the 3 pies, $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan, and 1 puttan without any inscription in the margin, so I suppose it is considered unnecessary, and I have the 2 puttans with "Puthen" in the singular in the margin. It is curious that the value should have been given as *puth:n* in the margin and as *puttan* on the stamps themselves.

The plates are evidently composed of electrotypes or casts, as in 1892, and there are no actual varieties of type, though certain stamps show defects, dots or blotches in the white portions, etc., due to imperfections in the blocks; one of these defects nearly amounts to an error, the "L" of "ANCHAL" being almost entirely absent in the first stamp of the second row of the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan. The framing lines of the sheets are formed of separate bits of printer's rule, two pieces being used in some cases to form the top, bottom, or side line.

The paper is the same as that which was used for the later printings of the previous series—thin wove, watermarked with Umbrellas—and as the new stamps are much larger than the old ones they do not fit the watermarks, and the latter are as difficult to distinguish as ever. For instance, I have before me a sheet of $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan stamps, in which there are ten rows of seven watermarks in the space covered by eight rows of six stamps, and the watermarks also are sideways in reference to the stamps.

The perforation gauges 12, as before; and the sheets of this issue seem usually to show some extra rows of perforation in the margins, as if the operator tried the machine there to see if it would work properly; I have also the 3 pies stamp with double perforation horizontally, cutting one row almost completely away from the other, and a

vertical pair of the 2 puttans without any perforation between the two stamps.

- 3 pies, ultramarine.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan, dark green.
- 1 ,, rose-red.
- 2 puttans, violet.

ENVELOPES.

April 1, 1892.

On the same date as the first issue of the adhesives, envelopes were also put in circulation impressed with stamps of the same three values and in the same colours.

The stamp is circular, and bears, inclosed within interlaced triangles, the same devices and the same inscriptions (with the exception that the value is not given in full in English) as upon the adhesives of the same date. There are similar indications of the dies of the three values having been separately engraved throughout, though all are of the same design, and again the highest value seems to be the most roughly drawn of the three.



The envelopes are of ordinary, thinnish, white laid paper, with a tendency to turn yellowish on exposure to light; size about 120 x 95 mm., with upper flap pointed. I have seen no other shape, and, although the envelopes are stamped after being made up, I have never seen the stamp impressed otherwise than correctly—in the right upper corner. The earliest envelopes that I saw had the flap quite plain, but in 1896 I heard of the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan and 1 puttan with the words "COCHIN GOVERNMENT," embossed plain, in a horizontal line across the flap, and I have since seen all three values with this addition. I do not know when it was first introduced.

The colour of the impression varies quite as much as in the case of the adhesives, if not more so.

(a) With flap plain.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan, orange, yellow.
- 1 ,, magenta, deep magenta.
- 2 puttans, deep violet, mauve, pale mauve.

(b) With "COCHIN GOVERNMENT" embossed on the flap.

(1895?).

- $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan, orange, orange-yellow, brownish orange.
- 1 ,, magenta, deep magenta.
- 2 puttans, deep mauve to pale mauve.

The whole appearance of the impressions varies very much also, some having the mottled ground noted in the early adhesives, with the lines of the design frequently very indistinct, while others have the ground perfectly smooth and solid, and all the lines distinct and clear. These effects are probably due in part to the nature or condition of the ink.

June (?), 1899.

I received copies of the new envelopes in July, 1899, and they must have been issued at least as early as the previous month. The design of the stamp, which is shown in the accompanying illustration, is after the style of the central portion of the designs of the adhesives issued some six months previously. Numerals in the centre and inscriptions in English and in Malayalim in concentric ovals. The design is the same for both values, but the 2 puttans stamp is rather larger



than the ½ puttan. The stamps are impressed typographically, in the right upper corner of the envelopes and after the latter have been made up.

The envelopes are of the same paper, size, and shape as in the previous issue, and all that I have seen have the embossing on the flap already described.

A 1. puttan envelope of this issue has been chronicled, but I have not yet seen a copy.

- ½ puttan, green.
- 1 ,, red (?).
- 2 puttans, purple.

POST CARD.
End of 1898.

A post card was issued at the same time as the series of adhesives of 1898, and was chronicled together with them in *The Philatelic Journal of India* for November of that year. Its design is shown on a reduced scale in the illustration



tion given here, the full width from one end to the other being 136 mm. The stamp bears the value in Malayalam at foot, the characters on the right-hand portion of the device appear to be a transcription of the English words on the left-hand portion, and those at the top are no doubt a translation of the instruction given in English below. The whole impression is typographed, in black on thick, yellowish paper, 145 x 90 mm.

2 pies, black on yellowish.

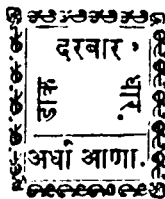
DHAR.

According to *The Philatelic Journal of India* for September, 1897, in which the stamps of Dhar were first described, this "is a Maratha State, in the Bhopawar Agency of Central India. It lies to the west of Indore, and has an area of 1,775 square miles, and a population of 169,474." I may add that *Whitaker's Almanack* states that it is ruled over by a Raja, entitled to a salute of fifteen guns, and that the present chief is personally entitled Maharaja. It lies in about 75° 40' east longitude, and 22° 50' north latitude.

The stamps are said to have been first issued in June, 1897, and although they are not commonly met with used, the State does not appear to have abused its opportunities greatly at present.

June, 1897.

There were three values in this issue, all of the same design, which is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is set up from printer's type, and consists solely of inscriptions in Devanagari characters, inclosed in a frame of ornamental bordering with inner lines of straight rule. The word at the top reads *Darbār* (State), at left *Dik* (Post), at right *Dhar*, and at the bottom is the value, *half anna* in the illustration. (The large dots shown before and after the word *Darbār* are not in the original.)



½ anna.

The stamps are printed in sheets of ten—two horizontal rows of five—and, owing to the method of production, there are as many minor varieties of type as there are stamps on the sheets. The most noticeable variations are those in the frame. The corner ornaments are shaped something like the spades on playing-cards, and should have the point of

the spade outwards; one or more of these ornaments on every sheet that I have examined is misplaced, being set sideways, or with the point inwards, and these vary on different sheets, showing that some disarrangement of the type took place when changing the values. Numbering the stamps { 1 2 3 4 5 / 6 7 8 9 10 } on the sheets, I find the following settings:—

Spade sideways in right upper corner of No. 10, the rest correct—½ pice.

Spade sideways in right upper and lower corners of No. 5, in left lower corner of No. 6, and in right upper corner of No. 10—½ anna.

Similar to the last, but No. 6 is correct—1 anna.

Spade in left upper corner of No. 1 sideways, in left lower corner point inwards; Nos. 2, 3, and 4 with inverted ornaments in the top, and Nos. 5 and 10 with inverted ornaments at the right—½ pice, ½ anna, and 1 anna.

Spade sideways in left upper and right lower corners of No. 1, in right lower corner of No. 2, in right upper and left lower of No. 3, in left upper of Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 9, and in left upper and right upper of No. 10. In this sheet also there are inverted ornaments in the top border of Nos. 2 and 4, and in the right side of Nos. 5 and 10. I believe this to be the last printing, and I have only seen the ½ pice thus set up.

On all the sheets I have seen No. 10 has no stop after the word *Dhar*, but this portion of the design is usually obscured by a small oval hand-stamp, containing an Arabic inscription on a black ground, which was struck upon each stamp before issue, as a kind of control or mark of authenticity. In No. 4 on the sheet the straight line above the value usually slopes down from left to right, and on a sheet of 1 anna that I have the characters for *ek* on that stamp are much above the level of those for *anna*. These varieties are not, I think, of any special importance or interest, but if any attempt should be made at some future time to produce reprints of these stamps, comparison with entire sheets of originals will probably show some differences in the setting.

All three values are in black on thin, coloured, wove paper. The stamps are imperforate.

- ½ pice, black on red.
- ½ anna ,, magenta.
- 1 ,, ,, bluish green.

The ½ pice (½ anna) stamp is stated to be used on letters posted in the State Post Office for delivery through the Imperial Indian Post Office, and no doubt has to be accompanied by a ½ anna Indian, if the whole of the postage is to be prepaid. That value of the first issue remained in use until, I believe, the end of 1899.

August (?), 1898-9.

A ½ anna stamp of a new design was chronicled in *The Philatelic Journal of India* for September, 1898; it was probably issued in the previous month. The 1 anna of the same type reached me in February, 1899, and that value must have appeared either in January, 1899, or before the end of 1898.

The design, which is shown in the annexed illustration more clearly than in many of the originals, displays a Coat-of-Arms, the quarterings of which are difficult to make out, but I believe there is a Spread Eagle in the lower part of the shield, and the Crest is a pair of Wings with a Crown between them; there is no doubt about the Supporters, which may be described as two Elephants rampant. There is a scroll underneath, bearing a motto which I am



unable to translate. The oval band surrounding the Arms, etc., bears an inscription in English; the value is given in Devanagari in the upper corners, and the characters in the lower corners and on the straight label across the lower part of the oval express, I presume, *Dhar State Postage*, or something to that effect.

The impression is from casts, or electrotypes, arranged so as to print sheets of 120 stamps, in ten horizontal rows of twelve, and there is a border-line of rule at the top and bottom of the sheet. In the case of the 1 anna value it is evident that a row of twelve blocks was first made, and then this was reproduced to form the plate, as there is a flaw after the second "N" of "ANNA" in the third stamp, and another between the letters "N" of that word in the tenth stamp, in every horizontal row. The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna plate may have been constructed in the same manner, but I can find no repetitions of defects to prove it, or any very marked flaws in any of the stamps; there are, of course, small defects, dots, etc., to be found on single stamps on the sheets of both values.

The paper is a thinnish white wove, watermarked in the sheets that I have seen "OFFICIAL—100 AI," in two lines, in outline letters and figures. The stamps are perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, bright carmine.
1 ,, purple.

January, 1900 (?).

I have recently received specimens of a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp, which must have been issued either late in December, 1899, or early in January this year. It is printed from the type employed for the first issue, and appears to take the place of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, which, I am informed, is now obsolete, though apparently not *out of print*. The same setting was again employed, with naturally a few more errors in the placing of the corner ornaments. The sheets I have seen are all alike, with Spade sideways in the left upper corner of Nos. 1, 4, 6, 9, 10, in the right lower corner of Nos. 1, 2, and in the left lower corner of No. 3. There are also the inverted ornaments in the top border of Nos. 2 and 4, and in the right border of 5 and 10; and No. 10 has a stop after the word at the right, which is quite distinct in heavily printed copies, but is invisible in lighter impressions.

The paper is thin, coloured wove, and the stamps are imperforate. They have also the oval seal in *black*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black on *orange*.

ENVELOPES.

June, 1897.

Each issue of adhesives was accompanied by envelopes and post cards. The envelopes of 1897 were impressed with the type-set design of the adhesives, accompanied as a rule by the oval hand-stamp. This appears to have been usually struck at the lower edge of the impressed stamp or below it, thus leaving the design clear, and I have a copy of the envelope without the oval stamp upon it. The illustration given with the description of the adhesives was probably copied from one of the envelopes, as it shows the "spade" in the left lower corner sideways, which is the case on the envelopes that I have seen.

The paper is thinnish white laid, and the envelopes were stamped after being made up; size 138 x 79 mm., flap tongued.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black on *white laid*.

August (?), 1898.

The design of the stamp impressed upon the envelopes

of this issue is a modification of that of the adhesives, formed by clipping off the corners and cutting notches at top, bottom, and sides, as shown in the illustration. The Arms, inscriptions, etc., are left unchanged. The impression is typographed upon envelopes of thicker paper than before, and this produces a curious effect, the left upper corner of the stamp being usually paler than the rest of the impression, owing to the fact that it had only one thickness of paper underneath it at the time of printing, instead of two; the sloping top of the side flap is distinctly shown in the stamp on all the copies I have seen. Size 120 x 95 mm., flap pointed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, ultramarine on *white laid*.

POST CARDS.

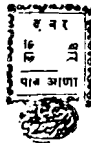
June, 1897.

The post card of this issue is a type-set affair, like its companions. The stamp, in the right upper corner, is of the design of the adhesives, and, with the oval seal and accompanying formula, it is shown on a reduced scale in the illustration below. The full width is 113 mm.

In the centre of the inscriptions there are two small ornaments, which do not often both print clearly; they seem

DHAR STATE POST CARD

धर दरवार पोस्ट कार्ड
सर्वत्र सिर्फ़ काग़ी डिखा जाय.



to be alike and resemble a conventional flower in a fancy flower-pot. The second line of inscription reads *Dhar Darbar* (as on the stamp)—*Post Card*. The whole impression is typographed upon thin, yellowish card, 121 x 75 mm.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, lilac on *yellowish*.

August (?), 1898.

There are single and reply-paid cards in this issue, stamped with the design of the adhesive of the same date, modified to the extent of having its corners cut off. The following illustration shows the stamp and formula on a reduced scale, the full width being 108 mm. A crown

DHAR STATE POST CARD.

संस्थान धर पोस्ट कार्ड.
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.
सर्वत्र सिर्फ़ काग़ी डिखा जाय.



replaces the flower-pot ornaments in the centre of the formula; the inscriptions are to the same effect as those upon the earlier card, but the second line reads, I believe, *Sardar Dhar—Post Card*, and there is an instruction in English as well as in Devanagari. The first half of the double card is identical in form with the single card, the second half has the word "REPLY," followed by what is no doubt the equivalent in Devanagari, below the other inscriptions.

The impression is typographed upon card which is *lilac* on the face and *cream* coloured on the back; the reply cards are printed on the first and third pages (with fold at the top, so that the second half is on *cream*). Size 121 x 75 mm.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, purple on *lilac*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., red on *lilac* + $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red on *cream*.

(To be continued.)

ROUMANIA.

THE PERFORATION OF THE STAMPS OF
1879-1890.

By W. DORNING BECKTON.

Read before the Manchester Philatelic Society, Jan. 26, 1900.

As all specialists are already aware, there are three primary perforations common to the issues of 1879 and 1880, and two primary perforations found on those after the 1880 issue.

The three perforations are 11, 11½, and 13½.

Now at first sight it may appear that to separate 11 from 11½ partakes somewhat of the nature of splitting hairs, and as a general rule such small deviations are so treated by many advanced collectors nowadays. An exception, however, must be made where it can be shown that the difference is attributable to a different machine being used, and in all such cases it is, I think, now well recognised that the stamps with both perforations must be collected.

In other words, that Philatelists, in determining what varieties of perforation or deviations from the normal perforation are worthy of collection, go to the root of the question and ascertain how many machines giving different perforations were in use at the time, and so collect their stamps as to have specimens of the perforation of each machine, rather than showing an immense number of eccentricities of perforation all, it may be, the product of one machine.

In the article on the stamps of Roumania, written in 1895 by Mr. Duerst and myself (see *P. J. G. B.*, vol. v.), the differences between perforations 11 and 11½ were pointed out as being the result of different machines being used, and this has since been accepted and acted upon, to my knowledge, by leading collectors of Europeans.

My only object in referring to the matter again is that recently I have come in contact with several budding specialists in Roumania, who have taken the view (before understanding the explanation given) that the distinction between 11 and 11½ was too fine a one to draw, and, knowing that most of the issues after 1879 existed perf. 11½, they have jumped to the erroneous conclusion that they would also exist perf. 11. When they have thoroughly grasped the fact that the difference is attributable to the use of a different machine, which ceased to be used altogether during the time that the 1880 issue was in use, and that it is only in this issue and in the 1879 one that the two sets, perf. 11 and 11½, have to be made up, they have at once allowed that the collection of the two perforations was not such a very heavy task, and that it was one which they were bound to attempt under the circumstances.

All issues after the one above referred to, up to the 1890 issue (after which period these observations do not apply), exist in two known perforations, viz. 11½ and 13½. The difference here is too obvious to require any further remarks, the two perforations being plainly the product of separate sets of needles. This may account for the fact that all catalogues give these two perforations, and assign different prices to the stamps showing them, whereas no such distinction is made between 11 and 11½, although a specialist in Roumania knows that in several values a stamp perf. 11 is as much rarer than one perf. 11½, as one perf. 11½ is than one perf. 13½, taking in this illustration 13½ as the common variety.

I do not wish to mislead my hearers in any way, and perhaps after what I have said, I ought to add that there is no difference, practically, in the rarity of some of the

values perf. 11 and 11½, and further, that my observations as to rarity apply to unused specimens only, with full gum.

Up to the present I have dealt with primary perforations only; all the stamps exist also with compound perforations, i.e. a combination of two machines; they exist 11½ horizontally and 13½ vertically, and *vice versa*. Adapting the foregoing reasoning to these compound perforations, it is plain—

1. They must be collected.

2. There is no collectible difference between a stamp perforated 11½ × 13½ and one perforated 13½ × 11½, they are both the product of the same two machines; the fact that in the form. r the 11½ perforation runs along the top and bottom, whilst in the latter it runs vertically on each side, is not sufficient to make them collectible varieties. It is true that the stamps are not identically the same as to the way in which they are perforated, but still each stamp is the product of the same two machines, and one must remember it is specimens of the work of the machines (including combinations) that are to be collected, and not eccentricities.

Logically, I suppose all will agree, but Philatelists are not by any means always logical. I am a great sinner, I fear, in this respect, and consequently must admit that I collect two sets of the compound perforations, to wit, 11½ × 13½ and 13½ × 11½. I do not advise others to do the same; if they do, they will find how rare one of the combinations is.

One step further. Are double compounds or *quasi* compounds collectible? My friend Mr. Duerst is their champion, but I cannot go quite so far. Here again you will see how illogical I am. I admit the rarity of such specimens; but a line must be drawn somewhere, and it is here that I draw mine.

I venture to give below, from my own collection, a list of stamps with perforations omitted in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' last Catalogue. My list is not a long one, which speaks highly for the care bestowed upon the lists of Roumania already given in the Catalogue:—

1876 issue.	* 5	bani, brown-bistre; <i>imperf. oliv.</i>
	5	" olive-bistre; <i>printed on both sides.</i>
	10	" pale blue; <i>imperf. horizontally.</i>
1879 issue.	1½	" grey-black; <i>perf. 11½, imperf. horizontally.</i>
	* 10	" rose-red; <i>imperf. oliv.</i>
	10	" pale red; <i>perf. 11½, imperf. horizontally.</i>
1880 issue.	15	" pale red-brown; <i>perf. 13½.</i>
1885-7 "	25	" pale blue on yellow; <i>perf. 13½.</i>
	25	" " " <i>compound perf.</i>
	15	" brown on buff; <i>compound perf.</i>
1889 issue, wmkd.	1½	" black; <i>perf. 11½.</i>
	3	" lilac " 11½.
	3	" " " 13½, <i>imperf. vertically.</i>

UNPAID SERIES.

1885 issue.	10	bani, pale brown; <i>perf. 11½, imperf. horizontally.</i>
1887 "	5	" green; <i>compound perf.</i>
1890 "	10	" dull green; <i>perf. 13½.</i>
	30	" " " " "
	30	" " " " on straw; <i>perf. 13½.</i>
	5	" green " 11½.
	5	" " <i>compound perf.</i>
	2	" " <i>perf. 11½, imperf. horizontally.</i>
	5	" " <i>perf. 13½, imperf. horizontally.</i>
	30	" " <i>perf. 13½, imperf. horizontally.</i>
	10	" " <i>perf. 13½, imperf. vertically.</i>

* Both my specimens are used and have satisfactory margins. One cannot be certain, however, in the absence of pairs.

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

The 1900 Catalogue, Part I.

GREAT BRITAIN and her Colonies is now ready, and was on sale only two or three days later than the date advertised, it having been thought advisable to keep them a day or two longer in the drying-room in order to thoroughly dry the ink on the covers and backs, which had a tendency to rub off in the last edition through being placed on sale too soon. Although the cost has been materially increased by the new illustrations and by twenty-five additional pages of matter, still the price is the same as last, viz. 2s. net, or post-free 2s. 3d.

The most prominent alteration has been the exclusion of Unissued Stamps, if we may so term those stamps that have, generally speaking, been prepared for use but never issued for postal purposes so far as we have been able to find out.

Wherever we have omitted a variety from the Catalogue we have inserted a note giving concisely our reasons for so doing, because, although this Catalogue is above all a Dealer's Price List, still, we think, in the interest of the trade generally, it is better that our Catalogues should, as far as possible, be a reliable list of those stamps that have been issued for genuine postal purposes.

We do not wish it to be understood that we want to depreciate the interest or the value to the specialist of such stamps. Take, for example, the St. Helena 6s., red. Although this variety was never issued without a surcharge, we nevertheless consider it of great interest, and if we specialised in the stamps of that country we should take it; and all such varieties as stamps imperf., part perforated, double surcharges, either made as printers' trials or in error, are interesting and oftentimes valuable varieties; but we should advise the great bulk of general collectors, by whom this Catalogue is mostly used, to limit themselves to the issued postal stamps as far as possible.

Nowadays so many printers' proofs, trials, and unfinished stamps are being offered for sale that we think the time has come to make a stand against them, at any rate so far as this, our trade Catalogue, is concerned.

We do not wish by any means to imply that we shall not handle or deal in such stamps; on the contrary, we shall be most happy to quote prices for such varieties when we have them in stock.

Another slight alteration to which I wish to draw my readers' attention has been the rise in price that it has been found necessary to make in stamps at 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d. each ordered by the 100 of any one class.

For many reasons we cannot admit fractions of a penny in our price Catalogues, and we must acknowledge that in the lowest priced stamps this presses rather hard on a large number of young collectors.

We therefore propose to supply to collectors only the commoner stamps at the following reductions:—

Stamps priced at 1d. each will be supplied at 6/- per 100.			
" 21. "	"	"	12/6 "
" 3d. "	"	"	20/- "
" 4d. "	"	"	27/6 "

We have had to make these prices slightly higher than last year, for owing to the enormous demand we have been exhausted of many common varieties, and these we have had to replace at much higher rates than we paid formerly.

To secure this reduction a minimum number of 100 stamps of any one value must be ordered, and only one copy of any particular variety will be supplied. Each list must only

contain stamps of one denomination—1d. stamps on one list, 2d. stamps on another, and so on. On stamps over 4d. each no reduction can be made.

It is also as well when ordering to send a supplementary list of some twenty stamps of each value asked for, as we are continually selling out the commoner varieties.

As regards Part II. (Foreign Countries) we do not expect to have a new edition before April, as we have still over fifty stock books to rearrange and classify before we can finish this portion of the 1900 Catalogues. Prepaid orders can, however, be booked at the same price as Part I.

* * *

"Post Office" Mauritius.

The Weekly Philatelic Era, in its review of Mekeel's London edition, states that the single specimen of the 1d. "Post Office" there illustrated belongs to an American collector, but this is not quite the fact, as we ourselves sold that particular copy to a well-known English nobleman, in whose collection it is at present, and where it is likely to remain. A copy of the 1d. on letter was recently sold to an English collector who spends a few months of each year in America, but I have yet to learn that either a 1d. or 2d. "Post Office" Mauritius, or (now Mr. Hunter's is sold in England) a 2 cents round, rose, British Guiana exists in any American collection.

* * *

British Bechuanaland.

The Metropolitan Philatelist notes as a new discovery the Cape of Good Hope 2d., ochre, wmk. Crown and CA, with overprint for this colony. As a matter of fact this is a well-known forgery, dating from the time of the celebrated 5s. stamp of this issue.

The stamps were overprinted for Bechuanaland in 1886, when only the 2s., ochre, with wmk. "Cabled Anchor," were left in stock, the last of the Crown and CA having been issued early in 1884.

* * *

I CAN most heartily congratulate Messrs. Reference List G. L. Toppan, H. E. Deats, and of the A. Holland on the excellent work they Revenue have produced, and which our publishers Stamps of the have now on sale at the price of 12s. 6d., United States. or 13s. post-free.

The new book is one of the finest and most painstaking works on Philately that have ever appeared in America, and entitles the authors to rank amongst the first philatelic writers of the day. These gentlemen must have devoted an enormous amount of time and research to have enabled them to compile such a monumental history of the very interesting Revenue and Proprietary stamps of the United States.

The authors had at their disposal not only magnificent collections of these stamps, but also the entire records of the firms of Butler, Carpenter, and Co., and J. R. Carpenter, who printed all the Revenues of the United States up to August, 1875, and also had the aid of influential officials in Washington on the remainder of the work. As *The Post Office* says, "It is a great pity that the laws of the United States could not have been expanded enough to admit of the illustrating of this book, which would have considerably enhanced its value."

* * *

Cape of Good Hope—Forged Surcharges.

I HAVE recently been offered some Cape stamps with forged surcharges, which, I think, might easily deceive a collector who was not on the look-out. I therefore give illustrations of the surcharges referred to.

3

Genuine.

3

Forged.

1880-81. "3," in black, on 3d., lilac-rose. The figure in the forgery is too thin, and the knobs on the ends of the figure are small and thin.

**One
Half-penny.**

Genuine.

**One
Half-penny**

Forged.

1882. ½d., in black, on 3d., claret, wmk. Crown and C.C. This stamp is becoming rather scarce, and the surcharge has been badly imitated. In the genuine there is a full stop after "penny," and the letters are sharp and clear, and the "O" of "One" is thin at top and bottom; in the forgery the stop is omitted, the letters are blurred and badly shaped, and the "O" in "One" is almost the same thickness all round.

* * *

THIS collection, recently sold at auction in New York through the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., realised about £5,500, not a bad percentage on an original investment of £1,600, which is the sum that Mr. F. W. Hunter states the collection cost him.

Some of the New York papers have amusing articles on this sale. In one of them the article is headed:—

"Duke of York, it is said, paid \$1,710 for the British Guiana Prize."

Where this information came from I cannot say, but as a matter of fact, the stamp referred to—the 1850 issue, 2 cents, rose—was bought by a London dealer on the commission of a well-known English collector. This specimen is by far the poorest copy of the nine or ten specimens known; it is very weak in colour, and is cut close to the shape of the stamp. Mr. Hunter originally purchased the stamp at the sale of the well-known F. de Coppet Collection for the sum of £205, so in seven years the auction value of even a poor specimen of this rare stamp has risen by over £140. Amongst other good stamps in this interesting sale I might mention the following:—

U.S. POSTMASTERS' STAMPS.

Baltimore, 5 cents, black on white	£51
Brattleboro, 5 c., black on buff	64
Newhaven, 5 c., cut close	63
United States, 1851, 24 c., lilac, imp., unused	13
„ 1857, 5 c., brick-red	16
„ 1869, 30 c., inverted flags, used	76
„ New York Carrier, 2 c. on 3 c.	52
Confederates—Greenwood, 10 c.	44
„ Nashville, 10 c., green	21
„ Pleasant Shade, 5 c., blue	13
„ Tellico Plains, 5 c.	12
British Guiana, 1850, 1 c., magenta, block of four	28
„ 1856, 4 c., blue, two corners restored	87
Grenada, 1882, 1d., orange and green, with red surcharge	11
Hawaii, 1851, 5 c., torn and repaired	38
„ „ 13 c. „	42
Nevis, 1s., laid paper, used	32
New Brunswick, 1s., violet, cut close and thin spot	16
Newfoundland, ½ of 1s., scarlet, used on original	12
Roumania, 1858, 54 p.	18
„ „ 108 p.	33

It is only natural to suppose that the United States authorities would unearth a considerable quantity of old stamps when they took Manila, and from an official circular which was issued on October 6th last by Lieut. C. H. Sleeper, Collector of Internal Revenue, we learn that over *thirty millions* of stamps of this group were to be offered for sale at the end of last year, in Manila. The result we have not yet heard, but it was anticipated that the lot might bring from £4,000 to £6,000; but whatever the price will be, it will considerably affect the prices we shall have to adopt in this year's Catalogue. The stamps of which there are largest numbers and which will be chiefly affected will be as under. There are small quantities of other varieties, but not in sufficient quantity to affect the trade price.

S. G. Cat. No., 1899 Ed.	Description.	Approximate number in the remainder.	Cat. values, 1899.
1880-82.			
93.	2 c., dull rose	400,000	0 6
95.	2½ c., ultramarine	100,000	1 6
96.	5 c., lilac-blue	300,000	0 6
98.	8 c., brown	100,000	1 6
99.	10 c., dull lilac	300,000	1 0
100.	12½ c., aniline rose	50,000	2 6
102.	20 c., grey-brown	50,000	2 0
1889-90.			
105.	1 c., bright green	100,000	2 0
1880-90. Provisionals.			
126.	2½ c. on 10 c., green	100,000	2 6
127.	2½ c. on ¼ de c., green	5,000,000	2 0
1889.			
158.	2 c., lake	5,000,000	0 3
159.	2½ c., ultramarine	3,000,000	0 3
160.	5 c., indigo	200,000	1 6
162.	8 c., pale green	200,000	1 6
163.	10 c., blue green	20,000	1 6
164.	12½ c., green	300,000	1 0
165.	20 c., rose	10,000	3 6
1891.			
167.	10 c., lake	400,000	1 3
169.	25 c., blue	50,000	3 0
1892-93.			
171.	2 c., purple-brown	3,000,000	0 4
172.	2½ c., greenish grey	5,000,000	0 9
173.	5 c., pale emerald	100,000	0 5
175.	6 c., brown-purple	100,000	1 0
176.	8 c., pale blue	20,000	1 0
177.	15 c., cinnamon	50,000	2 0
178.	20 c., sepia	20,000	2 6
1894.			
181.	2 c., lilac	200,000	0 9
182.	6 c., brick-red	10,000	1 6
183.	8 c., brown-lake	100,000	0 9
184.	12½ c., orange	100,000	2 6
185.	15 c., aniline rose	10,000	2 0
1896.			
190.	5 c., blue-green	10,000	0 8
1898.			
207.	1 c., deep purple	100,000	0 1
209.	3 c. „ brown	200,000	0 3
213.	8 c., grey-brown	100,000	1 0
217.	40 c., deep lilac	70,000	3 3
218.	60 c., black	10,000	5 0
219.	80 c., chocolate	10,000	6 0
220.	1 peso, yellow-green	10,000	7 6
221.	2 „ indigo	3,000	14 0

Stamps for printed matter.

	1886.	s.	d.
302. ½ c., green	200,000	0	4
303. 2 m., blue	20,000	0	6
304. 5 m., brown	50,000	0	8
1890.			
305. 1 m., purple	300,000	0	2
306. ½ c. ,,	1,000,000	0	1
307. 2 m. ,,	400,000	0	2
1894.			
315. ½ c., red-brown	1,000,000	0	2
1896.			
318. 1 m., blue	1,000,000	0	1
319. ½ c. ,,	400,000	0	1
1898.			
323. 2 m., chestnut	100,000	0	1
324. 3 m. ,,	100,000	0	1
326. 5 m. ,,	20,000	0	2

Most of these stamps will naturally be much reduced in price, and by printing the list in this form I think collectors will be best enabled to form an opinion as to the price they may pay with safety. As I have not received the wholesale prices from those who were to bid for this lot, I am not yet enabled to actually fix the prices which it will be necessary to adopt in our 1900 Catalogue, Part II.

* * *

No, I do not refer to the Government "The Post Office" Sold to P.O. in Washington, but to the excellent paper of that name owned by the well-known New York dealers, Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau and Co., who have just disposed of all their interest in their magazine to *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News*.

For some time past Messrs. Morgenthau and others have publicly stated that they considered philatelic journalism, so-called, was overdone in the States, and they have advocated the combination of those journals worth retaining into three or four strong groups, this being, so far as I am aware, the first step to be taken.

A similar thing has taken place recently in English circles—that new disseminator of incorrect information termed the *Guardian* having been bought up and buried in the *Fortnightly*, now being conducted in an excellent manner by Messrs. P. and S. Bishop, to whom I wish every success.

* * *

Defrauding Stamp Collectors. HERBERT CHARLES LEIGH, 28, a man of somewhat shabby appearance, described as a clerk, of no fixed abode, who was originally taken into custody by Detective-Sergeant Long and Detective

Keys on the charge of being in the unlawful possession of a Gladstone bag, was placed in the dock to answer two charges of obtaining valuable collections of postage stamps with intent to defraud. In the first case the prosecutrix was Miss A. Locke, a lady of independent means, residing at Christchurch, Hants. About the middle of November last she received a letter from a person signing himself "M. N. Ashford," and dating his communication from Theobald's Road, W.C. In response to that, and a further letter purporting to give references, she forwarded stamps of the total value of £121 5s. 4d. They were neither paid for nor returned. In the second case the evidence showed that in November, as the result of a letter he received, Mr. Cecil Drury, secretary of the Premier Stamp Company, of Brighton, forwarded a book of stamps,

of the value of £10 11s. 9d., to "M. N. Ashford," at the address in Theobald's Road. The book was not returned, and applications by Mr. Drury for payment met with no response. Miss Edwards, who keeps a stationer's shop in Theobald's Road, stated that in November and December the prisoner had letters addressed to her place in the name of "M. N. Ashford." He received several letters and parcels in that name. The prisoner now pleaded guilty, and asked the magistrate to settle the case. Detective-Sergeant Pedder, of the E Division, produced a large bundle of complaints concerning the prisoner received from all parts of the country, and extending over the past twelve months. Mr. Francis said this seemed to him to be a bad sort of fraud, and sentenced the prisoner to six months' hard labour.

* * *

Parcel Post United States. OUR great postal reformer, Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P.—to whom the commercial community owes so many valuable improvements in the Post Office service of this country—has just received a communication from the Postmaster-General stating that the parcel post arrangement between England and the United States will be completed shortly. The correspondence has extended over fourteen years! We who are in the stamp trade will welcome this innovation as one of the utmost value, tending to largely increase business between this country and our beloved kindred beyond the ocean, and most heartily do we wish success to Mr. Henniker Heaton in the crusade he has initiated against the many anomalies of the Post Office. "Floreat Heatonia!"

* * *

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 all cases the books are arranged after our new Catalogue for 1900, 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.
Denmark	£301
Danish West Indies and Iceland	163
Montenegro and East Roumelia	131
Bulgaria	81
Curaçao and Surinam	238
Dutch Indies	282
Great Britain, used; 2 vols.	375
China	—
Colombian Republic (2 vols.)	—
Antioquia	—
Transvaal (2 vols.)	—

(In this country it has been necessary to advance many prices owing to the great demand and the impossibility of replenishing our stock of many varieties.)

Dominican Republic —

Mozambique Surcharges. In the December number of this journal I referred to a number of surcharges in various colours on the stamps of this Portuguese colony, which were offered to our firm by a Mr. Motta Marques, of Lisbon, and advised our clients to leave these things alone until better proof had been given of their authenticity.

I have since heard from Mr. Marques, and have in consequence made inquiries from friends in Lisbon, the result being not to prove that the surcharges are genuine or authorised for postal use (that has still to be found out), but I do find that no blame whatever can be imputed to Mr. Motta Marques, who, it seems, bought these stamps at Delagoa Bay in or about 1894, and had every reason to believe they were genuine issued varieties.

Mr. Marques has, I understand, gone out to South East Africa, and will, I think, endeavour to clear up the history of these varieties, and I hope that later on I may be enabled to publish the result of his researches.

COLLECTANEA.

By G. B. DUERST.

PLACARDING A NEW CENTURY.

THE special post card issued by the German Post Office to commemorate the new century seems to have had an enormous and altogether unprecedented sale. Although the cards were sold only in packets of five, in order to ensure a large circulation, yet the whole issue of a million and a half—according to some, five millions—was sold within twenty-four hours. At the head post office in Berlin the windows were broken, the crush was fearful, and policemen had to be called to regulate the procession of buyers. In the streets a brisk business was done, and 6d. to 1s. was cheerfully paid. For the Court a special issue was provided, bearing the same design but printed in *gold*!

FRANCE. 1 CENTIME OF 1877.

This stamp, having been issued in the same design and colour for twenty-three years, has necessarily undergone many changes in the shades of the paper and the printing ink, owing to the numberless printings required. According to a writer in the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, no less than eighty-three shades exist, all distinctly different and in his opinion collectible.

The following seem to be the principal varieties:—

- Slate-blue on *grey-blue*, 1877-1881.
- Dark slate-blue on *grey-blue*, 1877-1881.
- Black on *dark bluish*, 1881-1899.
- “ „ *light bluish*, 1881-1899.
- “ „ *indigo-blue*, 1880.
- “ „ *grey-blue*, 1891, 1892, 1895.
- “ „ „ (nearly *white*), 1894.
- Grey on *bluish*.
- “ „ *grey-blue*, 1882 and 1892.
- Light grey on *dark bluish*, 1894.
- Grey on *dull grey-blue*, 1894.

ERRORS IN THE STAMPS OF BAVARIA.

A very interesting account has lately appeared in the *Mitteleutsche Philatelisten-Zeitung*, from the pen of Mr. G. Hartmann, on the *errors*, or, more correctly speaking, the defects in the printing, of the Bavarian stamps.

That genuine errors can also be found is proved by the existence of the 5 pf. post card with inverted stamp, and the 3 pf. unpaid letter stamp with inverted overprint.

The very first stamp issued in Bavaria, the 1 kreuzer, *black*, of 1849, shows one of these faults, as specimens can be found in which the upper half of the “E” of “EIN” is a *white* patch. Stamps also exist which have been printed four or five times irregularly one impression on the other. These are always *unused*, and are no doubt from waste sheets.

All the stamps with numerals in the centre show more or less defects in the printing, caused either by imperfect inking or by careless cleaning of the plates, but these cannot be classed amongst printing *errors*. In the next issue (1867-8) is found the well-known variety of the 1 kreuzer stamp with a *white* dash across the middle of the figure “1” in the left upper corner. Specimens of the same value exist, but are much rarer, showing a triangle in the same corner.

In the 3 kreuzer value we find specimens in which the tongue of the figure “3” in the upper left-hand corner is curved upwards.

In the 7 kreuzer, *blue*, we find three errors. In the first the figure “7” in the bottom left-hand corner is connected with the surrounding circle by a thick *white* dash; in the second the circle surrounding the figure of value in the upper right-hand corner is broken for some distance; and in the third the background of the circle in the top right-hand corner runs through the circle and the outer line.

In the 12 kreuzer, *lilac*, there is a variety which has the “2” in the lower left-hand corner very curiously formed. Attached to the vertical bottom stroke there is a very small “o.”

These so-called *errors* show conclusively that the plates used for the imperforate issue were also used for the perforated issues, as the same defects can be found in the 1870 issue in the 7 and 12 kreuzer.

In the 1 kreuzer of 1870 we find a new variety, having the top stroke of the “1” in the upper left-hand corner prolonged, so that it appears like a straight roof.

In the 3 kreuzer the variety has a defect in the upper right-hand corner, where the figure “3” is connected with the outside of the stamp by a thick *white* line.

The 10 kreuzer, *yellow*, of the same issue shows a very similar fault, namely a *white* line running from the outside right through the border into the middle of the circle bearing the figure of value in the upper right-hand corner.

In the later issues we find many defects, especially in the lower values. The most pronounced is a variety of the 5 pf., *green*, in which the figure of value in the upper right-hand corner has a most grotesque appearance.

AUSTRIA. ISSUE OF 1st JUNE, 1850.

I had an inquiry lately from a correspondent, who asked for some information about the first issue of Austria. He said the catalogues were quite insufficient, and he could not arrange his stamps by their aid, and albums were still more deficient in this respect.

My correspondent is quite right, and for him and other specialists in the stamps of Austria I give below a summary of the varieties into which I divide these stamps myself.

To begin with, the gum must be taken off the stamps, otherwise it is quite impossible to determine the exact nature of the paper. Several kinds of gum appear to have been used; one especially is very tenacious, and great care has to be taken of the stamps when scraping, the only means to get the gum off, is applied. After washing, the stamps have to be straightened out, not a small trouble, as they

have a marvellous capacity for curling up, and then they can be sorted quite easily. I make the following classes:—

- A. Thin rough paper.
- B. Thick ,, ,,
- C. Thin ,, ,, ribbed horizontally.
- D. Thick ,, ,, ,, ,,
- E. Thin ,, ,, ,, vertically.
- F. Thick ,, ,, ,, ,,
- G. Very thin paper, resembling pelure.
- H. Thin paper, containing parts of a watermark.

Then there are the varying positions of the figures of value, the stamps printed on both sides in all their various positions (full, half, quarters, and *à la-bêche*), the broken letters, such as "K.F.," "SF," no "S," etc., and the following errors of colour:—

- 1 kreuzer, in *rose*, instead of *yellow*.
- 2 ,, ,, *red* ,, ,, *black*.

Also 2 and 3 kr. on laid paper and 3 and 9 kr. on thick paper, *rouletted*.

Reprints were made in 1865, 1871, 1884, and 1888.

The stamps were printed in panes of sixty; thus a pane of 1 kreuzer stamps would be 1 florin. But in those days the purchaser had to pay for the cost of the manufacture of the stamps, the face value of the stamps being only considered the charge for transmission. In order to make the purchaser pay for the manufacture of the stamps, and yet not to make the panes work out at a cumbersome price, four spaces at the bottom of each pane were impressed with the so-called St. Andrew's Cross, in the colour of the stamp.

VARIETIES OF THE 5 CENTIMES, 1847, OF GENEVA.

Every day throws new light on our hobby, and we hear of some fresh discovery; but that among the stamps of Switzerland, and especially the stamps of Geneva, there should be found several hitherto unknown varieties is news indeed. According to *Le Timbre-Poste* such is, however, the case, and it is the 5 centimes, *black on yellow-green*, issued in 1847, that furnishes the varieties. The stamps with figure "5" with a straight head appeared from the first with the letters "J. H. S." double. The letters were of different sizes; those first drawn were exceptionally large, nearly filling the whole oval space, surrounded by rays, which they always touch at the top. These letters seem to have been partially erased; but the "j" and "s" can always be seen distinctly. The lithographer added to them a second set of initials, much smaller.

In the first variety now recognised there is a thin line, starting from the left-hand side of the frame of the shield and running to the upper half of the "T" of "TENEBRAS."

The second variety is similar to the first, but the thin line does not go so far into the scroll, stopping at the foot of the letter "T."

The third variety has only small letters "I.H.S.," the thin line of the last two varieties has disappeared, but the space is left blank. [This is probably due to wear.—ED. M. J.]

We have therefore:—

- 1st. Variety, 5 centimes, on yellow-green.
- 2nd. ,, 5 ,, ,, ,,
- 3rd. ,, 5 ,, ,, ,,
- and the 5 ,, on dark green (December, 1848).

The Editor of *The London Philatelist*, who has also made some study of Swiss stamps, adds the following particulars, which seem to indicate some touching up of the transfers:—

"From an examination of our available specimens we can carry the discovery yet a little further, as we find that the 5 c., blue-green, issued in December, 1848, also has the

same varieties, which M. Moens does not mention, and we are inclined to favour a fourth type. The varieties also occur on the same sheet; e.g. we have *se tenant*—

- 1847. Types 2+2, horizontal.
- " " 3+2 "
- " " 3+3 "
- 1848 (dark green) { 1+2, block of four.
- 2+2,
- " " " 1+2, vertical.

"This clearly shows that these several lithographic reproductions were simultaneous and continuous to the end of the issue. The easiest method of finding the types is, in our view, by the examination of the letters 'I.H.S.' These differences may be thus described, and they will be found quite easy to follow:—

"Type I. Complete vertical strokes both before and after 'I.'

"Type II. A broken vertical stroke (varying in its dimensions, probably according to wear of the stone) before the 'I,' and short strokes over the 'H' and 'S.'

"Type III. 'I.H.S.' clear except minute stroke after the last letter.

"Whichever system is followed, there should be little difficulty in placing these three types, which are quite distinct, and form a most interesting philatelic variety. To the specialist these types do not exhaust the varieties, as there are other minor differences whose *raison d'être* we have not yet satisfactorily solved. In one instance the numeral '5' has a loop at the junction of the vertical stroke with the curved base of the figure. The thick black line which forms the shield also seems to vary in each type, and beyond this, for instance in Type II., we have three specimens, each of which, while in other respects conforming to the tests previously mentioned, have this frame distinctly different from others of the so-called type. Type II. also has the 'L' of 'CANTONAL' with a second faint head to the letter, as if the letter had been lengthened, which the above three variants have not. This may be therefore a fourth type, and we shall endeavour to examine other specimens with a view to deciding the still doubtful points."

POSTAL RATES IN FRANCE.

That postal rates are lower now than they ever were is well known; the following table, for which we are indebted to M. Lemaire, shows this very clearly. The rates given are those charged for a single letter from Paris to Marseilles:—

Before 1627	fr. 1.10
1627	0.81
1643	0.75
1676	0.47
1703	0.64
1759	0.51
1791	0.75
Nivôse, III. year = Jan., 1795	0.81
Thermidor, III. year = Aug., 1795	0.90
Nivôse, IV. year = Jan., 1796	1.00
Messidor, IV. year = July, 1796	0.90
V. year = 1797	0.75
VIII. year = 1800	0.90
1827	1.10
1848	0.20
1850	0.25
1854	0.20
1871	0.25
1878	0.15
like that of Great Britain	0.10

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The remainders of the Mecklenburg stamps were sold to G. Schnelle, of Schwerin, for £15, and the *Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten Zeitung* has just published a price list, having regard to this purchase, which we will translate for the good of some of our friends, to show them what opportunities they have missed. The following is from an announcement of that period :—

“In consequence of the introduction of North German Confederation stamps and envelopes, the stamps and envelopes of Mecklenburg became obsolete. I have bought the remainders, and can offer nice unused specimens as follows :

“Stamps of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Yellow, at 3 sch. per 100	10/-
Violet „ 2 „ „ 100	10/-
Red „ 1 „ (½) „ 100	10/-

“Envelopes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Yellow, at 3 sch. per 100	10/-
Violet „ 2 „ „ 100	10/-
Red „ 1 „ „ 100	25/-

“Stamps of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

½, ¾, 1, 2, 3 silb. gr. per 100	10/-”
---	-------

From another list we take the following :—

“Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

1856 issue. ¼ schilling, red, used	2d.
¼ „ „ „ unused	6d.
¼ „ „ „ used, rouletted	2s.
¼ „ „ „ unused „	2s.
3 „ „ yellow, imperf.	1d.
5 „ „ blue, used	6d.
1864 „ ¼ „ red	1d.
5 „ „ brown	3d.

“Envelopes.

1860 „ 1 schilling, red	1d.
2 „ „ violet, inscription “Schilling”	1d.
2 „ „ violet, inscription “Schillinge”	1d.
3 „ „ orange	1d.
3 „ „ yellow	1d.
5 „ „ brown	3d.
1 set of 5 Mecklenburg-Strelitz, ¼ sgr., ½ sgr., 1 sgr., 2 sgr., 3 sgr., unused	6d.”

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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President—W. T. WILSON, ESQ.

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

Official Address—208, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

DEC. 7. Display, with notes (Mexico), by Mr. W. T. Wilson.

The following were elected members:—Messrs. C. R. Corfield, L. P. Hernandez, E. Tautz, J. M. Minwala, W. Ackland, J. M. Bartels, D. Agemiau, F. E. Remfry.

Mr. W. T. Wilson showed his superb collection of unused Mexican stamps with used copies on originals in the case of those varieties which are much rarer used than unused, such as the 1863 issue.

A large amount of very interesting information was given, which we trust, for the good of Philately, will at no distant date be accessible to all students of this country's stamps.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Plymouth Philatelic Society, held at 9A, Princess Square, on Wednesday evening, January 24th, the Vice-President of the Society, the Rev. E. T. Fyffe, B.A., R.N., read a paper on the Stamps of New South Wales, having special reference to the earlier issues.

During the evening Mr. Fyffe showed many rare specimens from his fine collection of this colony, illustrating the various watermarks, perforations, etc.

A long and interesting discussion followed, in which Messrs. R. T. Stevens, W. A. Walker, H. W. Mayne, and J. Milton took part.

THE JUNIOR LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(For young Stamp Collectors and Beginners all over the World.)

President—FRED J. MELVILLE, ESQ.

Vice-President—HENRY SCHNEIDER, ESQ.

Committee:

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MR. H. ATFIELD. MR. DAVIS.

MR. TIDDEMAN. MR. J. WILKIE.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:

MR. JAMES B. MELVILLE, 16, Lydon Road, Clapham, S.W.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector:

MR. CHAS. NISSEN (of Charles Nissen and Co.),
106, High Holborn, W. C.

Official Organ:

“THE PHILATELIC TRADER.”

THE objects of the Society are to assist by all means in their power the best interests of young stamp collectors, including—

1. The study of matters relating to the hobby.
2. The suppression of speculative issues.
3. The bringing together of young collectors.
4. Assistance in keeping the albums of young collectors free from forgeries and other “album weeds.”
5. To encourage the publication of useful and instructive works for young collectors.
6. To represent young stamp collectors all over the world.

Applications for membership must be made to the Secretary, and will be proposed by him at the next meeting. If any objection be raised to the election of any applicant, the Committee shall decide whether the objection is a valid one.

The subscription is 1s. 6d. payable in advance (per postal order in the Secretary's name), and will become due on November 1st each year. The subscription shall entitle members to the full advantages offered by the Society.

The business of the Committee is, amongst other duties, to keep a strict watch upon new issues, and to gather

information for the purpose of denouncing speculative issues. The reports of the Committee on this matter will be sent to all journals which will undertake the publication of same.

Meetings will be held every other Saturday throughout the year. The first meeting in November shall be the Annual General Meeting of the Society.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO MEMBERS.

1. Three stamps (catalogued at 1s. 6d., the price of subscription) will be presented to every member on joining.
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6. Questions answered.
7. Difficulties explained.
8. Accessories at reduced rates.
9. The publications of the Society at greatly reduced prices.
10. The official organ (post-free to members outside of London), which will contain the Secretary's monthly report as well as many useful articles.

Postal subscribers to the Society wishing to take the benefit of advantages Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, will be required to pay return postage. This in most cases will be covered by a ½d. or 1d. stamp.

PROGRAMME.

The following are the engagements made for lectures, etc., some of which have already been carried out :—

- Sat., Nov. 11.—Election of officers and other business.
 „ „ 25.—Presidential address, to include a review of stamp collecting since its origin, and other introductory matter to the hobby and study.
 „ Dec. 9.—Paper, "Why I Collect Stamps," by Mr. J. M. Wilkie.
 „ „ 23.—Lecture and Display, "The Postage Stamps of Great Britain," by Fred. J. Melville. An almost complete collection will be exhibited, and several varieties will be given away, including rare 14 dots, ½d. and 1d. I.R. Official, etc.
 „ Jan. 6.—Paper, "Chemistry and Philately," by F. Harry, of Finsbury.
 „ „ 20.—Paper and Display, "The Local Stamps of the World," by the President. Several varieties of local stamps will be given away to members to illustrate this lecture.

Feb. 3.	April 14.	June 23.	Sept. 1.
„ 17.	„ 28.	July 7.	„ 15.
March 3.	May 12.	„ 21.	„ 29.
„ 17.	„ 26.	Aug. 4.	Oct. 13.
„ 31.	June 9.	„ 18.	„ 27.

Offers for displays, papers, and suggestions for discussions will be gladly welcomed by the Secretary, Mr. James B. Melville, 16, Lydon Road, Clapham, S.W.

[The programme of this Society may appear, at first sight, to be a little ambitious, but we have reason to believe that its promoters are thoroughly in earnest, and if they are only partially successful they will render great service to our hobby, and they have our best wishes.—ED. M. J.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

A COLOUR DICTIONARY.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SIR,—In your last issue, the author of the above, through misconception, takes exception to certain statements of mine concerning his book, which appeared in the article "Stamps and their Colours," in your issue of December.

It will be evident to any unbiased reader of the same, that in no case do I imply that he approves of the names alluded to. And in no case do I criticise the definitions given, for they rightly belong to the author, and as he agrees with me that apples are not all of one colour, neither is the sky always of one shade of blue, my observations upon the futility of attempting to tie down such elastic terms to a simple definition must be held to be established. And however good such definitions may be from the standpoint of one observer, they certainly present large "pitfalls" for individual error.

Had my remarks been written in the spirit suggested, I should have pointed out that *rosaniline* is not a "beautiful red dye" but a dirty pink intermediate product (unknown to dyers) obtained in the manufacture of magenta, and that *umber*, being an earth colour, is certainly not a "transparent" brown, and so on. Had I wished to make what is described as "cheap fun" out of the book I should hardly have stated that it "has the merit of being a praiseworthy and decided attempt to tackle the subject," nor should I have informed catalogue compilers that it contains useful lessons even for them.

I was careful to point out that the "alternative plan" mentioned had been partially acted upon with *unreliable results*, and had my article been read with the importance attached to the word in italics that Mr. Warhurst gives to it, he would neither have misunderstood my statements nor mixed up my initials.

I am, Sir,
 Yours obediently,
 M. W. JONES.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. H.—We are very much obliged for your letter, and for the information, which we had, however, received earlier from another source.

H. H. S.—The 1896 watermark of the Argentine stamps is larger than the 1892; the widths of the circles are 4½ mm. in the earlier variety, and 6 mm. in the later.

B. H. W.—Many thanks for your letter, of which we made some use last month. We are unable to say which shade of the 2½d. and 3d. stamps is likely to be the scarcer. The line in the watermark, about which you ask, is the line which surrounds the pane of watermarks in the sheet; it may often be found in stamps from the top, bottom, or sides of a sheet.

W. W. W.—1. Costa Rica, Type I., surcharged "Oficial," are *bagus*. 1887, 5 c., in blue, has probably changed colour. 2. U.S. 1868, the 3 c. exists imperforate, we believe, but it requires a pair to prove it. 3. Mexico, No. 135, imperforate, is probably only a proof; the perforated stamp is not known with the surcharge, and is most likely an unissued variety. 4. New Zealand, we have not yet heard of the 2d. local impression, but there may be shades of the London print. 5. Oil Rivers, the paper of the earlier printing has very likely turned *yellowish*. 6 and 7. The green varies in shade, but the *pale yellow-green* may be due to wetting, which produces this effect in the British stamps you mention in 10. 9. France, 40 c., brown, is oxidised, and the 80 c., *dull violet*, must be discoloured also.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIA. 1900. Value in new currency.			
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
2 heller, black	0 1	2 kronen, mauve	2 2
60 ,, brown	0 8	4 ,, green	4 3
1 krone, carmine	1 1		
1900. Newspaper Stamps. New Type.			
2 heller, blue	0 1	10 heller, brown	0 2
6 ,, orange	0 1	20 ,, pink	0 4
1900. Unpaid Letter Stamp. Perforated.			
1 heller, brown			0 1
1900. Unpaid Letter Stamps. Imperf.			
1 heller, brown	0 6	4 heller, brown	0 9
2 ,, ,,	0 6	5 ,, ,,	0 9
3 ,, ,,	0 6		

BRAZIL. 1900. New colours. Perf. 11½.			
50 reis, green			0 1
100 ,, carmine			0 2
200 ,, blue			0 3
BRITISH HONDURAS.			
1899. New Type. "POSTAGE AND REVENUE."			
50 c., green and carmine			2 8
\$1 ,, ,,			5 0
\$2 ,, ultramarine			10 0
\$5 ,, black			25 0

CEYLON. 1899. New Colours.			
3 c., green			0 1
4 c., yellow			0 2

COLOMBIA. 1899. New type, with control.			
5 centavos, vermilion			0 6

DHAR. 1897-99. Type 1.			
¼ pice, black on red, reduced to			0 2
¼ anna, black on orange (new value)			0 1

DUTTIA. 1899. Type 4.			
¼ a., red on white			0 1

FERNANDO POO.			
1899. Boy King. (Reduction of prices.)			
2 c., green		used	0 2
3 c., brown			0 3
10 c., orange-vermilion			1 0
15 c., slate			1 6
20 c., marone			1 9

FRANCE (Consular Offices).			
ALEXANDRIA.			
1900. Envelope.			
5 c.			0 2
<i>Post Card.</i>			
10 c.			0 3
<i>Letter Card.</i>			
25 c.			0 4

CHINA.			
<i>Errors, surcharged in red.</i>			
50 c., carmine			12 6
5 fr., lilac			40 0

MOROCCO.			
<i>Current French stamps surcharged.</i>			
5 centimos on 5 c., light green (Type I.)			0 2
5 ,, 5 c., ,, (,, II.)			0 1
10 ,, 10 c., black on lilac (Type I.)			0 2

GRENADA. 1899. Types 17 and 18.			
¼d., lilac and green			0 1
2d., ,, brown			0 3

HUNGARY. 1900. Envelopes.			
10 filler, carmine (small size)			0 2
10 ,, ,, (large size)			0 2
1900. Post Cards.			
5 filler, green on pink			0 1
10 ,, carmine on green			0 2
4+4 ,, brown on buff			0 2
1900. Letter Cards.			
6 filler, green on grey			0 2
10 ,, red on slate			0 2
62 ,, blue and brown on white			0 9

ICELAND. 1899. New Value.			
4 aur, grey and carmine			0 1

JAPAN. 1899. New Type.			
5 sen, orange-yellow	0 2	20 sen, orange-verm.	0 9
8 ,, bistre	0 3	50 ,, chocolate	1 9
15 ,, lilac	0 6	1 yen, carmine	3 6

JAPANESE CHINA.			
<i>Current Japanese surcharged "CHINA" in native characters.</i>			
5 rin, slate	0 1	10 sen, blue	0 4
1 sen, brown	0 1	15 ,, lilac	0 6
2 ,, green	0 1	20 ,, orange-verm.	0 9
3 ,, marone	0 2	25 ,, blue-green	0 10
4 ,, rose	0 2	50 ,, chocolate	1 9
5 ,, orange-yellow	0 2	1 yen, carmine	3 6
8 ,, bistre	0 3		

KISHENGARH. 1899. Native print.			
½ a., blue			0 3
1 a., lilac			0 6
1899. Envelopes.			
½ a., blue			0 3
1 a., lilac			0 6

MAURITIUS.			
<i>"Mahé de la Bourdonnais" issue.</i>			
15 c., ultramarine			0 4

RUSSIAN LOCALS.			
ELISAVETGRAD.			
1899.			
2 kop., green	0 3	10 kop., vermilion	0 11
5 ,, blue	0 6	20 ,, black	1 9

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			
1899. New Colour.			
2½d., indigo			0 4
1899. New Type.			
½d., green			0 1

TASMANIA. 1899. Pictorial Issue.			
1d., vermilion (Mount Wellington)			0 2
2d., mauve (view of Hobart)			0 3

URUGUAY.			
1897. Commemorative Issue. Centres in black.			
1 c., claret		used	0 2
5 c., pale blue			0 4
10 c., lake			0 6

1895. Types 59 and 60.			
20, green and black		used	0 6
25, red-brown and black			0 8

WEI-HAI-WEI.			
<i>January, 1899. Shanghai print. Perf. 11.</i>			
5 c., green			3 0

NEWEST PUBLICATIONS.

THE STAMP KING.

A Philatelic Novel.

BY MESSRS. BEAUREGARD AND GORSSE.

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The story commences at the New York Philatelic Club, and traces out in a most amusing manner the struggles of the two leading members to secure the rarest stamp in the world. The chase leads these collectors to London, Paris, and Naples, and ends, after many curious adventures, in New York.

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The Spectator says: "A most diverting extravaganza, rather in the style of Jules Verne. . . . The apology of the translator for the lack of verisimilitude in the last scene is entirely unnecessary; otherwise she has done her work with credit, while M. Veillie-min's spirited illustrations heighten the attractions of a most entertaining and ingenious story."

The People: "A novel that will certainly interest the ordinary reader and doubly interest the philatelist. It is profusely illustrated, and with a class of illustration that puts to shame much of the rubbish that we find in English novels."

The London Philatelist says: "It may at once be said that it is amusing in the extreme, and cannot fail to entertain all its readers. We have to heartily congratulate the translator upon the accuracy and excellence of her handiwork. *The Stamp King*, we should add, is both superbly illustrated and beautifully printed, and will assuredly command a wide circle of readers."

Vanity Fair: "This very sprightly novel on the stamp-collecting mania is most amusing, and might be just the thing for a present to young folks who are ardent collectors and readers of cheery, harmless fiction. It is excellently 'got up,' the illustrations are very good, and the story itself is quite exciting. All people who love (or loathe) stamp-collecting are honestly advised to read the racy story of Miss Betty Scott."

The Liverpool Mercury: "The enthusiasm of Philatelists in their favourite pursuit is well illustrated in this capital story. It possesses many merits, the interest being sustained throughout. The translation is admirable, scarcely a trace is to be seen of French idiom, while the rendering into American vernacular is particularly clever and satisfactory."

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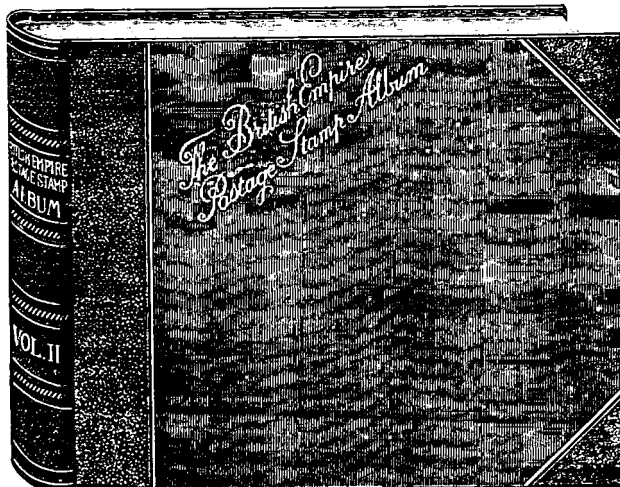
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391, STRAND, LONDON.

(OPPOSITE HOTEL CEIL.)

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À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

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

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

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

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No. 45	"	1 6
No. 46	"	1 6
No. 47	"	1 6
No. 48	"	1 6
No. 49	"	1 6
No. 50	"	1 6
No. 51	"	1 6
No. 52	"	1 6
No. 53	"	1 6
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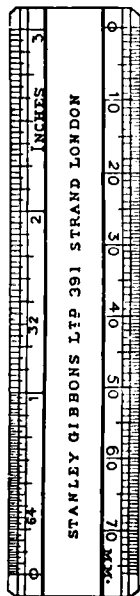
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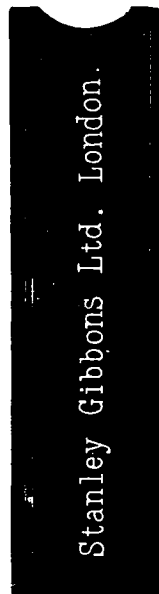


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Hungary 25 kr., Mexico, Bavaria, Uruguay, Transvaal, old Egyptian, old Swiss, Turkey, Orange Free State, Peru, Tunis, Denmark, Spain, Porto Rico, Canada, Chili, old Tasmania, old Japan 15 and 25 sen, Indian Telegraphs, Siam, Oldenburg, Brazil, Sarawak, and others rare. This packet contains no stamps of the present issue, and is well worth 10/- Post-free, 5/1.

No. 9.—The Five Shilling Packet of Foreign Stamps contains 200 varieties (used and unused), including Guatemala, Cape of Good Hope, Ottoman Empire, Belgium, India On H.M.S., Sardinia, Brazil, Japan, Portugal, Spain, U.S. Post Office, Russia, Swiss, British Guiana, Swan River, Sweden, Bulgaria, Denmark, South Australia, Mexico, Malta, Tasmania, U.S., Holland, Italy, Victoria, Chili, Queensland, set of 3 Gibraltar, Porto Rico, Greece 1 l., Argentine ½ cent., Nicaragua, set of 5 Swiss, British Honduras, Sirmoor, &c. All different. Post-free, 5/1.

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No. 11.—The Guinea Packet of Rare Used and Unused Stamps contains 200 varieties, including provisional Trinidad, Persia, obsolete Japan, official Mexico, Porto Rico, Antioquia, Ecuador, provisional Ceylon, South African Republic, Java, provisional 1882 British Guiana, New Caledonia, Macao, Bhopal, surcharged Peru, Sierra Leone, Spanish, Austrian Levant, rare Granada Confederation, Gibraltar, Cuba, Argentine Republic, Egypt, Soruth, Peru envelope, Greece unpaid, Guatemala, Faridkot, set of 3 Chili, Surinam, Honolulu, Brazil unpaid, and other obsolete issues, Bulgaria, St. Thomas, rare Moldo-Wallachia, Fiji Isles, obsolete Newfoundland, Japan newsband, Honduras, British South Africa, British Honduras, set of 4 Nicaragua, set of 3 Philippine (Infant King), Argentine ½ cent., and others equally rare. Some of the stamps in this packet are worth from 1/6 to 2/6 each. Post-free, 21/-.

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No. 31 contains Hayti, Portuguese Indies, Egypt (1879), Ecuador, Bechuanaland, Martinique, China, Granada Confederation, New South Wales O.S., official Italy, Cape of Good Hope, and other good stamps.

No. 32 contains Nicaragua, Zululand, Turkey, Brazil, Dutch Indies, Bhopal, Swan River, Sweden (unpaid), Bulgaria, Faridkot, Swiss (unpaid), Greece, Jamaica 3d., and other good stamps.

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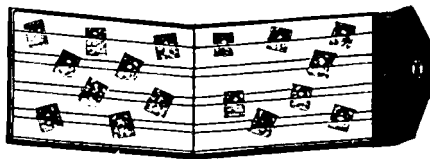
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ADDENDA TO PRICED CATALOGUE.

PART I.

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

BARBADOS.

1898. Type 7. Paper blued. *Wmk. Crown CC. Perf. 14.*
 ½d., grey and carmine
 ½d., dull green
 1d., rose 0 6 0 6
 2½d., ultramarine
 2s. 6d., blue-black and orange

The discolouration of the paper is no doubt due to the action of the climate upon the ink employed for the impression, but it is quite as marked as in the case of some of the early Colonial stamps.

CEYLON.

1900. Type 26. *Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.*
 15 c., blue

INDIA.

NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.

DHAR.

1900. Type 1. *Imperf. With oval seal.*
 ½ a., black on orange .. 0 1

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

KISHENGARH.

1899. *Square Type. Imperf.*
 1 a., green
*Rectangular Types. Imperf. (Feb.)**
 ½ a., green
 ½ a., carmine
 ½ a., blue 0 3
 1 a., lilac 0 6

The same. Pin-perf.

- ½ a., green
 ½ a., blue 0 2
 1 a., lilac
 1 r., green

The 1 a., lilac, is No. 2 in the Catalogue, but is repeated here to complete the list.

TRAVANCORE.

1899. Type 1. *Wmk. Type 2. Perf.*
 ½ ch., bright mauve
 2 ch., pale pink

MAURITIUS.

No. 1316 should be "15 c.," not "5 c."

Un. Used
s. d. s. d.

NEW ZEALAND.

- POSTAL FISCALS.
Additions to list under Type 24.
 £3 10s., rose
 £4 10s., olive-brown

There are also higher values up to £100, available for postage, if required.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

- Dec., 1899. *Additions to list. (March.)**
 3d., green and red
 5d. "
 10d. "
 1s. "
 2s. "

SEYCHELLES.

1900. Type 1. *Wmk. and perf. as before.*
 15 c., blue

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

- POSTAL FISCALS.
 1899. Type 51. *Wmk. Type 18.*
 2s. 6d., lilac

PART II.

AFGHANISTAN.

- 1898 (?). Type 13. *Ordinary laid paper.*
 2 a., lake-red

1893-99. Type 18. Thin paper.

- 1 a., black on blue-green
 1 a. " yellow-green
 1 a. " pale rose
 1 a. " bright rose
 1 a. " orange-salmon
 1 a. " violet

REGISTRATION STAMP.

Type of 1898 issue.

- 2 a., black on green

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1899. New types. Perf. 11½, 12. (Nov.)*

- ½ c., brown 0 1
 1 c., pale green 0 1
 2 c., slate-grey 0 1
 5 c., deep rose 0 2
 10 c., deep green 0 4
 12 c., pale blue 0 5
 16 c., orange 0 6
 20 c., lake 0 7
 24 c., mauve 0 8
 30 c., rose 1 0
 50 c., blue 1 6
 1 p., black and deep blue .. 2 9
 5 p. " orange .. 13 6
 10 p. " green .. 27 0
 20 p. " red .. 52 6

AUSTRIA.

- 1899-1900. *New types and Types 11 and 10, with values in heller and kronen. Granite paper. Perf. 12½, 13. (Jan.)**

- 1 h., lilac 0 1
 2 h., slate-violet 0 1
 3 h., brown 0 1
 5 h., deep green 0 1
 6 h., orange 0 1

- 10 h., rose 0 2
 20 h., brown 0 3
 25 h., ultramarine 0 4
 30 h., mauve 0 5
 40 h., pale green 0 6
 50 h., pale blue 0 7
 60 h., pale brown 0 8
 1 k., rose 1 1
 2 k., lavender 2 2
 4 k., pale green 4 3

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1900. *New type. Granite paper. Imperf. (Jan.)**

- 2 (h.) deep blue 0 1
 6 (h.) orange 0 1
 10 (h.) brown 0 2
 20 (h.) pink 0 4

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1900. Type 51, with value altered. *White paper. Perf. 12½, 13.*

- 1 h., brown 0 1
 2 h. " 0 1
 3 h. " 0 1
 4 h. " 0 1
 5 h. " 0 1
 6 h. " 0 2
 10 h. " 0 2
 12 h. "
 15 h. " 0 3
 20 h. "
 40 h. "
 100 h. "

Varieties. Imperf.

- 1 h., brown 0 6
 2 h. " 0 6
 3 h. " 0 6
 4 h. " 0 9
 5 h. " 0 9
 6 h. " 0 9
 10 h. "
 20 h. "
 100 h. "

These were issued imperforate owing to there not being time to perforate a sufficient supply for all the offices.

POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

1900. New types surcharged.

- 1 p. on 25 h., ultramarine .. 0 4
 2 p. on 50 h., pale blue .. 0 8
 10 p. on 2 k., lavender .. 3 3
 20 p. on 4 k., pale green .. 6 6

HUNGARY.

1900. Values in filler and korona.

- Perf. 12. (Feb.)*
 1 f., grey 0 1
 2 f., yellow 0 1
 3 f., orange 0 1
 4 f., mauve 0 1
 5 f., emerald-green 0 1
 6 f., marone 0 1
 10 f., rose 0 2
 25 f., blue 0 4
 30 f., orange-brown 0 5
 50 f., carmine 0 7
 60 f., grey-green 0 8
 1 k., red-brown 1 1
 3 k., pale greenish blue .. 3 3

NEWSPAPER STAMP.

1900. *New type. Imperf. (Feb.)**
 (1 f.), orange 0 1

JOURNAL TAX STAMP.

- Date? Type 21. *Wmk. Type 5.*
 1 kr., blue

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

Date? *Varieties of type (see "M. J." for July).*

- ½ (nov.), black
 2 ("), yellow

1899. Varieties of perforation, &c.

- 1 nov., pearl-grey (p. 104) 0 2 0 1
 25 " reddish prpl. (p. 112) 0 9
 1 " pearl-grey (p. 124)
 2 " deep yellow (") 0 1 0 1
 3 " green (") 0 2 0 2

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5 nov., red (p. 12½)	0 2	0 1
10 " blue (")	0 3	0 1
15 " brown (")	0 5	0 1
20 " olive-green (")	0 5	0 3
25 " reddish prpl. (")	—	0 4

1900. Value supposed to be in heller. Numerals below. Perf. 10½. (March.)
1 (h.), black 0 1

BELGIUM.

1900. Type 32. Perf. 14.
10 c., carmine 0 2

BOLIVIA.

1899. Stamps of 1894 surcharged "E.F. 1899," in violet. (Sept.)
1 c., ochre 0 1
2 c., vermilion 0 2
5 c., green 0 3
10 c., brown 0 6
20 c., blue 1 0
50 c., rose-lilac 2 6
100 c., carmine-red 8 6

1899. Perf. 11½, 12. (Nov.)
1 c., dull blue 0 1
2 c., red 0 2
5 c., deep green 0 4
10 c., orange 0 6
20 c., rose 1 0 0 6
50 c., bistre-brown 2 6
1 b., dull mauve 5 0

BRAZIL.

1898-99. Newspaper stamps surcharged. (Jan. and March, '99.)
200, in black, on 100 r. (Type 52) 0 6
200, in blue, on 100 r. (Type 52) 0 6
1000, in red, on 700 r., No. 417 2 0
700, in gm., on 700 r., No. 408
Surcharged with a hand-stamp, in pale violet.
100 on 50 r., No. 412
1899. Types 39, 40. Perf. 5½ to 7.
10 r., blue and rose 0 2
20 r., orange 0 2
50 r., deep blue 0 3
100 r., black and rose 0 3
200 r., orange 0 8
300 r., green 0 6

Type 39. Perf. 11½.
20 r., blue and yellow 0 4

Types 39, 40. Perf. (a) 9 and (b) 9 x 11½.
10 r., blue and rose (a)
20 r., orange (a)
200 r., black and orange (a)
200 r., " (b)

Stamps of 1890 surcharged with date and new values, in purple.
50 r. on 20 r., green 0 2
100 r. on 50 r., pale green 0 3
300 r. on 200 r., violet 0 8
500 r. on 300 r., grey-blue 1 0
500 r. on 300 r., purp.-blue 1 0
700 r. on 500 r., olive-buff 1 4
1000 r. on 700 r., bright brn. 2 0
1000 r. on 700 r., pale brown 2 0
2000 r. on 1000 r., olive-yell. 4 0

Type 39, surcharged "1899—50 REIS," in black.
50 r. on 10 r., blue & rose
Commemorative Labels. Perf. 13. (Jan., 1900.)
100 r., red 0 2
200 r., blue and yellow 0 3
500 r., blue 0 7
700 r., green 0 10

1900. Types 39, 40. Perf. 11½.
50 r., deep green 0 1
100 r., rose 0 2
200 r., blue 0 3

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1899. Type 72. Perf. 11.
100 r., brick-red 0 2
300 r., pale blue 0 2

CHILI.
1899. Type 14. Rouletted.
30 c., deep rose 1 0

UNPAID LETTER STAMP.

1898. Type 55. Perf. 13.
30 c., rose 1 0

CHINA.

1899. Type 28. Perf. as before.
5 c., orange 1 0

COLOMBIA.

1899. Perf. 13½. (May and Nov.)
5 c., orange on buff 0 3
10 c., brown on pink 0 5
20 c., brown on lilac 0 5
50 c., blue 0 5
Type 41, retouched. Perf. 13½ x 12.
50 c., mauve on lilac 1 0
LOCAL FOR THE CITY OF BOGOTA.
1899. Type of 1896. Perf. 13½.
½ c., black 0 1

ANTIOQUIA.

1899. Centenary Issue. (Nov.)
½ c., deep blue 0 1
1 c., dull " 0 1
2 c., deep brown 0 2
3 c., vermilion 0 2
4 c., brown 0 3
5 c., green 0 4
10 c., vermilion 0 6
20 c., deep violet 1 0
50 c., olive 2 6
1 p., greenish grey 5 0
2 p., bronze-green 10 0

REGISTRATION STAMPS.

1899. (Nov.)
2½ c., light blue 0 2
10 c., mauve on lilac 0 2

TOO LATE LETTER STAMP.

1899. (Nov.)
2½ c., greenish blue 1 0

BOYACA.

1899. Perf. 13½. (Nov.)
5 c., blue-green 1 0

CARTAGENA.

1899. Provisional Issue. (Jan., 1900.)
Buff wove paper. Star surcharged in blue.
5 c., orange-brown (imperf.) 0 8
10 c., grey-blue (") 1 3
5 c., orange-brown (pin-perf.)
Surcharged with wavy lines, in mauve.
Pin-perf.
5 c., chocolate on pale green 0 6
10 c., vermilion on salmon 1 0
Types altered. (March, 1900.)
Buff wove paper. Same surcharge. Square rouletted.
1 c., brown 0 3
2 c., grey-black 0 6
Stamp of Bolivar, 1891, surcharged as last.

1 c., black 1 0
1900. New type of provisional. Same surcharge. Imperf.
5 c., vermilion 0 6
The locally made provisionals each exist in ten varieties of type, due to defective blocks.

SANTANDER.

1899. (March, Oct., Nov.)
1 c., black on green (p. 10) 0 1
5 c., rose (") 0 4
10 c., blue (p. 13½) 0 5

COREA.

1899. Design of 1895. Perf. 12, 13.
5 p., green 1 0
10 p., indigo 1 0
25 p., lake 1 0
50 p., mauve 1 0

CRETE.

1899. Type 1. Perf. 11½.
10 p., brown 0 2
20 p., rose 0 4
Stamps issued by the Russian authorities. With control mark in blue or lilac. (Sept.)
Eagle in centre. Imperf.
1 m., blue 10 0
1 m., green 10 0
2 m., rose 15 0
2 m., green-black 15 0
Trident in centre. Perf. 11½.
1 m., rose 10 0
2 m., " 10 0
1 gr., blue 10 0
1 m., " 10 0
2 m., " 10 0
1 gr., " 10 0
1 m., green 10 0
2 m., " 10 0
1 gr., violet 10 0
2 m., " 10 0
1 gr., " 10 0
1 m., orange 10 0
2 m., " 10 0
1 gr., " 10 0
1 m., yellow 10 0
2 m., " 10 0
1 gr., " 10 0
With Star at each side. Perf. 11½.
1 m., rose 10 0
2 m., blue 10 0
1 gr., green 10 0
It seems doubtful whether these stamps were ever in actual use.

DENMARK.

1899. Type 7. Perf. 12½.
25 öre, green and grey 0 5
OFFICIAL STAMP.
1899. Type 52. Perf. 12½.
4 öre, blue 0 1

ICELAND.

1900. Type 2. Wink. Crown. Perf. 12½.
4 aur, grey and rose 0 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1899. Money-raising labels. (Nov.)
1 c., claret 0 1
2 c., red 0 2
5 c., blue 0 3
10 c., orange 0 5

EQUADOR.

1894. Type 17a. Perf. 14.
5 c., green 0 2
1899. Type 30, surcharged in black.
1 c. on 2 c., orange 0 2
5 c. on 10 c., brown 0 4
Centre in black. Perf. 14 to 15. (June, Sept., Nov.)
1 c., black and dull blue 0 1
2 c., " lilac 0 2
5 c., " carmine 0 3
10 c., " mauve 0 6
20 c., " green 0 10
50 c., " pink 2 0
1 s., " olive 16 6
5 s., " lilac 16 6
No. 75 surcharged "DIEZ CENTAVOS," in two lines.
10 c., in black, on 1s.
10 c., in black and blue, on 1s.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1898. Fiscal stamps, Type F 3, surcharged as Type 0 5.
5 c., in black, on 50 c., lilac 0 6
5 c., in red, on 50 c., " 0 6
1899. Same type surcharged in four lines.
1 c., in black, on 5 c., blue
2 c., in red, on 5 c., "
4 c., " 20 c., "

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
<i>New types, surcharged "OFFICIAL," in black. (Nov.)*</i>		
2 c., black and orange
10 c. "
20 c. "
50 c. "

FRANCE.

1899. Type 9, var. (a). *Figure altered.*
 5 c., yellow-green .. 0 1 0 1

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

1899. Surcharged with name.

Red surcharge.

1 c., black on azure ..	0 1
5 c., yellow-green ..	..
10 c., black on lilac ..	..
15 c., blue ..	..
25 c., black on rose ..	..

Black surcharge.

20 c., red on green ..	..
30 c., brown ..	..
40 c., red ..	..
50 c., carmine on rose ..	..
1 fr., olive-green ..	..
5 fr., lilac ..	..

Blue surcharge.

2 c., red-brown ..	0 1
3 c., grey ..	0 1
4 c., claret on grey ..	0 1

FOR CHINA.

1899. Red surcharge.

5 c., yellow-green (A) ..	0 2
10 c., black on lilac (A) ..	..
50 c., carmine (error) ..	12 6
5 fr., lilac () ..	40 0

FOR MOROCCO.

1899. Surcharged in red.

5 c. on 5 c., yellow-grn. (a) ..	0 2
5 c. on 5 c. " (b) ..	0 1
10 c. on 10 c., bk. on lilac (a) ..	0 2

FOR PORT SAID.

1899. Surcharged with name.

Red surcharge.

1 c., black on azure ..	..
5 c., yellow-green (a) ..	..
5 c. " (b) ..	..
10 c., black on lilac ..	..
15 c., blue ..	..
25 c., black on rose ..	..

Blue surcharge.

2 c., red-brown ..	..
3 c., pearl-grey ..	..
4 c., claret on grey ..	..

Black surcharge.

20 c., red on green ..	..
30 c., brown ..	..
40 c., red ..	..
50 c., carmine on rose ..	..
1 fr., olive-green ..	..
5 fr., lilac ..	..

Surcharged with value also, in red. (i.) In figures and words. (ii.) In words only.
 25 c. on 10 c., blk. on lilac (i.)
 25 c. on 10 c. " (ii.)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

1899. Surcharged in red.

1/2 a. on 5 c., yellow-green (a) ..	..
1/2 a. on 5 c. " (b) ..	..

FRENCH COLONIES.

DAHOMY & DEPENDENCIES.

1899. Colonial type. Name in red.

25 c., black on rose ..	0 4
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DJIBOUTI.

1899. Type 6 surcharged in black.

(Sept.)*	..
0.40 on 4 c., brown and blue

INDO CHINA.

Date? Type 4 with name inverted.

75 c., black on orange
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	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1899. Type 4.
5 c., yellow-green

MADAGASCAR & DEPENDENCIES.

1899. Type 1. Name in blue.
 5 fr., lilac on lilac .. 5 0

MARTINIQUE.

1899. Type 10. Name in red.
 5 c., yellow-green .. 0 1

MAYOTTE.

1899. Type 1.
 5 fr., lilac on lilac ..

REUNION.

1899. Type 11.
 5 c., yellow-green ..

SENEGAL & DEPENDENCIES.

1899. Type 25. Name in red.
 5 c., yellow-green .. 0 1

GERMANY.

BAVARIA.

1900. Type 3. Wmk. and perf. as last issue.

2 pf., pearl-grey ..	0 1
30 " sage-green ..	0 5
40 " yellow ..	0 7
80 " lilac ..	1 2

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1900. New types. Perf. (Dec. '99.)

3 pf., brown ..	..
5 " green ..	..
10 " carmine ..	..
20 " ultramarine ..	..
25 " blk. & oran. on yellow ..	..
30 " " " on buff ..	..
40 " " " carmine ..	..
50 " " " lilac on buff ..	..
80 " " " carmine on rose ..	..
1 mark, carmine ..	..
2 " blue ..	..
3 " lilac ..	..
5 " carmine and black.	..

FOR USE IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

1899. Types 9, 10. Surcharged "Karolinen Inseln," in black.

3 pf., brown ..	..
5 " green ..	..
10 " carmine ..	..
20 " ultramarine ..	..
25 " orange ..	..
50 " chocolate ..	..

FOR USE IN MOROCCO.

1899. Surcharged "Marocco" and value in "Centimos," in black.

3 a. on 3 pf., brown ..	0 1
5 c. on 5 pf., green ..	0 1
10 c. on 10 pf., carmine ..	0 2
25 c. on 20 pf., ultramarine ..	0 4
30 c. on 25 pf., orange ..	0 5
60 c. on 50 pf., chocolate ..	0 9

GREECE..

Date? Type 1. Athens print.

Perf. 1 1/2. No figures at back.
 20 l., carmine ..

Cream paper. Figures at back.

40 l., rosy buff ..
 Type 2 1/2. Belgian print. Perf. 1 1/2.

2 l., ochre ..

1899. Type 2. Fresh printing.

2 l., fawn (imperf.) ..
 2 l. " (perf. 1 1/2) ..

GUATEMALA.

1898. Surcharged with Type 28, and a large figure "1" at each side.
 1 c. on 12 c., Type 27

	Un. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1898. Type 20 surcharged as Type 29.
Black surcharge inverted.

6 c. on 10 c., red ..
 6 c. on 200 c., yellow ..
 No. 108 with surcharge inverted.

2 c. on 1 c., pink ..
 Tall fiscal stamp surcharged "1898—Correos—Nacionales," in black.

1 c., pink ..

1899. Surcharged in red.
 1 c. on 5 c. (No. 64) ..

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

1899. Types 22, 24, 25. Perf. 12.

1 c., green ..	0 1
5 c., blue ..	0 4
10 c., brown ..	..

HAYTI.

1899. Type 8. New colours.

1 c., green ..	..
2 c., red ..	..
5 c., blue ..	..

HOLLAND.

1899. New types. Perf. 12 1/2, 11. (Sept.)*

1/2 c., mauve ..	0 1
1 c., red ..	0 1 0 1
2 c., pale brown ..	0 1
2 1/2 c., deep green ..	0 1 0 1
3 c., orange ..	0 1
5 c., rose ..	0 2 0 1
7 1/2 c., deep brown ..	0 2
10 c., grey-lilac ..	0 3 0 1
12 1/2 c., blue ..	0 4 0 1
15 c., light brown ..	0 5 0 2
20 c., yellow-green ..	0 6 0 2
25 1/2 c., olive-green & brown ..	0 6
25 c., ultramarine and rose ..	0 8 0 2
50 c., brown-red and silver 1 3 ..	0 4
2 1/2 gl., dull lilac ..	5 6
5 gl., claret ..	10 6

CURACAO.

1899. Stamps of Holland surcharged with name and value, in black. (Jan., 1900.)*

25 c. on 25 c., blue and rose ..	..
1 1/2 gl. on 2 1/2 gl., dull lilac ..	..

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1899. Current type.

20 c., green; 1 ..	..
30 c. " ? ..	..
50 c. " ? ..	..

DUTCH INDIES.

1899. Stamps of Holland surcharged. (Jan., 1900.)*

10 c. on 10 c., grey-lilac ..	..
12 1/2 c. on 12 1/2 c., blue ..	..
15 c. on 15 c., light brown ..	..
20 c. on 20 c., yellow-green ..	..
25 c. on 25 c., blue and rose ..	..
50 c. on 50 c., brown-red and silver ..	..
2 1/2 gl. on 2 1/2 gl., dull lilac ..	..

SURINAM.

1898. Surcharged in black.

10 c. on 25 c. (No. 26) ..
 1899. Stamps of Holland surcharged.

50 c. on 50 c., brown-red and silver ..	1 6
1 gl. on 1 gl., grey-green ..	3 0
2 1/2 gl. on 2 1/2 gl., dull lilac ..	7 6

HONDURAS.

1899. Nos. 106 and 108 surcharged "PERMITASE."

5 c., pale blue ..	..
10 c., deep ..	..

ITALY.

SAN MARINO.

1899. New type. (April.)*
 2 c., suffrino ..
 5 c., yellow ..

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

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

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

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

Types 1 and 2 in new colours.

5 c., deep green	0	1
10 c., carmine	0	2
25 c., dark blue	0	4
65 c., carmine		
5 l., brown and green		

ERITREA.

1899. Types 29 and 30 of Italy surcharged in black. (Sept.)*

C., brown	0	1
2 c., red	0	1

JAPAN.

1899. New types. Perf. 11½ and 12. (March.)*

5 rin, grey	0	1
1 sen, brown	0	1
2 " yellow-green	0	1
3 " lake	0	2
4 " carmine-rose	0	2
5 " orange-yellow	0	2
8 " olive-green	0	3
10 " deep blue	0	4
15 " mauve	0	6
20 " orange-red	0	9
25 " pale green	0	10
50 " brown	1	9
1 yen, carmine	3	6

FOR JAPANESE OFFICES IN CHINA.

1900. The new issue surcharged with two characters at foot, in various colours.

5 rin, grey	0	1
1 sen, brown	0	1
2 " yellow-green	0	1
3 " lake	0	2
4 " carmine-rose	0	2
5 " orange-yellow	0	2
8 " olive-green	0	3
10 " deep blue	0	4
15 " mauve	0	6
20 " orange-red	0	9
25 " pale green	0	10
50 " brown	1	9
1 yen, carmine	3	6

LUXEMBURG.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1899. Types 9 and 8 perforated with the word "OFFICIEL" (July.)*

1 c., pearl-grey	0	1
2 c., grey-brown	0	1
4 c., olive-bistre	0	1
5 c., green	0	1
10 c., carmine	0	2
12½ c., grey-green	0	2
20 c., orange	0	3
25 c., blue	0	4
30 c., sage-green	0	5
37½ c., green	0	6
50 c., brown	0	8
1 fr., purple	1	3
2½ fr., grey-black	2	9
5 fr., lake	5	6

1 c. to 50 c., set of 11, 2/3. 1, 2½, and 5 fcs., set of 3, 8/9.

MEXICO.

1899. Type 19. Various perfs.

5 c., ultramarine (p. 6)	
5 c., " (p. 6x12)	
5 c., " (p. 12x6)	

New types. Perf. 14. (Jan., 1900.)*

1 c., green	0	1
2 c., vermilion	0	2
3 c., yellow-brown	0	2
5 c., deep blue	0	3
10 c., lilac and yellow-brown	0	5
15 c., lavender and lilac	0	8
20 c., vermilion & deep blue	0	10
50 c., black and lilac	2	0
1 p., " deep blue	4	0
5 p., " lake	20	0

MONTENEGRO.

1899. Type 1. Perf. 11½.

2 nov., emerald-green	
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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	

1900. New type. (Feb., 1900.)*

1 c., lilac	
2 c., orange-red	
3 c., green	
4 c., deep olive	
5 c., deep blue	
6 c., deep rose	
10 c., mauve	
15 c., ultramarine	
20 c., brown	
50 c., dull red	
1 p., yellow	
2 p., orange-red	
5 p., black	

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1899. Type as before. Perf. 12.

1 c., carmine	
2 c., " "	
5 c., " "	
10 c., " "	
20 c., " "	
50 c., " "	

1900. New type. (Feb., 1900.)*

1 c., brown-lilac	
2 c., orange-red	
5 c., deep blue	
10 c., deep mauve	
20 c., brown	
30 c., deep green	
50 c., dull red	

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	

1900. New type.

1 c., lilac	
2 c., orange-red	
4 c., deep olive	
5 c., deep blue	
10 c., mauve	
20 c., brown	
50 c., dull red	
1 p., ultramarine	
2 p., orange-red	
5 p., black	

ORANGE FREE STATE.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Used by the Mounted Police.

1897(?). Type-set design. Perf.

Black on white.

1899. Type reset. Perf.

Black on yellow.

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
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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
18 on 5 sh., " 91			
18 on 10 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	0	1
2 " brown	0	2
3 " red-lilac	0	3
4 " vermilion	0	3
5 " yellow	0	4
8 " orange	0	6
10 " blue	0	7
12 " carmine	0	8
16 " green	1	0
1 kr., ultramarine	1	0
2 " rose	1	6
3 " yellow	2	3
4 " grey	3	0
5 " green	3	9
10 " orange	7	6
50 " mauve		

Type 18. Bluish grey paper.

1 ch., grey	0	1
2 " brown	0	2
3 " mauve	0	2
4 " vermilion	0	2
5 " yellow	0	3
8 " orange	0	4
10 " ultramarine	0	5
12 " carmine	0	6
16 " green	0	8

Type 22. White paper.

1 kr., carmine-red	0	9
2 " deep green	1	6
3 " dull lilac	2	3
4 " orange-red	2	9
10 " dull brown	3	6
5 " deep blue	7	0
50 " reddish brown	35	0

PERU.

1899. Types 29 and 30. Perf. 12.

2 c., red	0	2
5 c., blue-green		

Similar to Type 28.

5 soles, orange-red	
10 " blue-green	

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

1899. Similar to Type 27.

5 soles, yellow-green	
10 " brown-violet	

PORTUGAL.

LOURENÇO MARQUEZ.

1899. Fiscal stamps of Mozambique divided in half, and each half surcharged "Correio - de - Lourenço Marquez" and value, in black. The stamps are in green, with original value in brown. (June.)*

5 r. on half of 10 r.	1	6	1	6
25 r. " 10 r.	2	0	2	6
50 r. " 30 r.	2	0		
50 r. " 800 r.	2	6		

Type 3 surcharged in black.

50 r. on 75 r., rose	6	6
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MACAO.

1899.

Stamps of 1898 surcharged in black.

5 on 13 avos, No. 118	0	3
10 on 16 " " 119	0	5
15 on 24 " " 120	0	8
20 on 31 " " 121	0	10

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY

1899. Type 2 surcharged "25-PROVISORIO," in black.

25 on 75 r., carmine	
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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

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. X.

MARCH 31, 1900.

NO. 117.

EDITORIAL.

IN our number for January we made some rather strong observations upon the attitude of the authorities of the British Museum towards the magnificent collection of Postage Stamps which, through the generosity of the late Mr. T.

The British Museum. K. Tapling, became the property of the nation. As we all know, and as all who knew him regret, Mr.

Tapling was a comparatively young man at the time of his death; he was in the very prime of life, and it was reasonable to hope that he had many years of happiness and usefulness before him, and that the great collection which he had made, and to which he was constantly adding, would be arranged by his own hands and under his own personal supervision, before being handed over to the Institution to which his friends were aware that he had bequeathed it. It is possible that, had he foreseen that so little progress would be made in the final arrangement of his collection before his death, Mr. Tapling might have provided even more generously than he did for the completion of the arrangement and the accommodation of his noble gift. We cannot but think that had he guessed that it would be regarded, by those to whose care he consigned it, as a kind of White Elephant, and that no attempt whatever would be made to add to it or to keep it up to date, he would have selected some Institution whose guardians were more capable of appreciating the treasures placed under their charge.

From a letter which Mr. Wilmot Corfield communicated to *The Philatelic Journal of India*, we learn that not only have the Museum authorities no intention of making any effort to add to the Tapling Collection, in the way which has been so often suggested, by asking that they might be supplied with specimens of new issues, but they even refuse stamps that are offered to them. Mr. Corfield sent them a newly issued stamp, and was surprised (as we should suppose that all

our readers will be at hearing it) to have it returned to him, with thanks, and with a statement to the effect that:—

"It has not been found possible to continue or to enlarge the Tapling Collection of stamps. I hope that we may be able during the course of next year to exhibit to the public this collection in such a way as to be useful to Philatelists, but in any case we shall not be able to keep it up to date."

What, we may ask, is the meaning of the words which we have italicised in the above quotation? Every collector knows that it was perfectly possible and perfectly easy to continue the collection, if those responsible for it had permitted steps to be taken for obtaining new issues. It is perfectly possible even now to obtain, from one source or another, a very large proportion of the issues of the last ten years at the cost of a little trouble; and the new regular issues can be obtained for nothing, as they come out. What is apparently *impossible* is to overcome the astounding apathy of persons who, because they cannot appreciate a thing themselves, imagine that it is unworthy of their attention; and the question for Philatelists should be, What can be done to remedy this disgraceful state of affairs?

Philatelists throughout this country, and the members of the London Philatelic Society more especially, owe it to the memory of the late Vice-President of that body, to make some systematic effort to continue and to enlarge the collection which he left to the nation. During the years that have passed since his death we have been waiting, more or less patiently, to see what the Trustees of the British Museum purposed doing in this matter, which we held to be a very important one. We were told that nothing would be done until the arrangement of the collection had been completed, and although we deplored the delay that must thus be caused, it was not altogether unreasonable that the authorities should wish to see what they had got, before taking steps for making additions to it. Some eight or nine years' work has finished the arrangement of the adhesives, and now we are coolly informed that

the authorities intend to take no steps for keeping the collection up to date, and will not even accept additions that may be presented to it. If this had been understood from the commencement, there can be no doubt that collectors would have made an effort to add to the collection more largely than they have done, especially in the matter of new issues, during the process of arrangement, when additions were still accepted; but we all hoped that eventually the Museum authorities would do their duty in the matter.

What we would now suggest is that an attempt should be made, without reference to the British Museum, which possesses a very fine collection of the stamps of the fifty years from 1840 down to the end of 1889, to form a supplementary collection of the issues from the beginning of 1890 onwards, with a view to its being deposited in some Museum whose guardians are of rather more receptive disposition than those at Bloomsbury. We do not know whether the Post Office Department has formed any regular collection of the specimens sent to it from the Office of the Universal Postal Union, but if the Department were approached in a proper manner we should suppose that some arrangement might be come to by which such a collection, to which other varieties might be added by Philatelists, should be formed, and made accessible under certain conditions to those interested in it. There is at the present time, at the General Post Office, a very interesting Museum which, though not open to the general public, is not altogether inaccessible. The Department has unique opportunities of obtaining specimens of all the current issues as they appear, its Museum is the most fitting place for a collection formed of those specimens, and that collection would be largely increased if contributors knew that their gifts would be appreciated, and that the collection would be exhibited—if only on one day in the week—to persons who applied for permission to see it. Failing this, perhaps some other public body might be persuaded to make an attempt to obtain sets of the specimen stamps that are fairly liberally distributed to Post Office Departments all over the world, and Philatelists of all classes would, we are sure, contribute freely towards the formation of a Supplement to the Tapling Collection, if they knew of a public Museum which would take charge of their contributions, and make them available for the study of collectors. There are doubtless some who would be inclined to follow Mr. Tapling's example, and bequeath some portions of their collections to complete what he had carried so far; there are

collections of special classes, possessing perhaps no great money value, but still of some interest, which their owners would be glad to think might be saved from dispersal (with very small pecuniary result) by making them national property after their death. It would have been natural to add these to the Tapling Collection, but as its present jailors do not accept additions, some more hospitable place of refuge must be found for them.

* * *

THE remarks we made in our *Used v. Unused*. last number, under the heading "Double Postmarks," have drawn a long letter from an enthusiastic collector of *used* stamps, which we have much pleasure in publishing on another page, and upon which we venture to make a few observations here. We should premise that we employed the heading, "Double Postmarks," simply because an article upon that subject furnished us with a text, and that our remarks, to a great extent, applied as much to single obliterations as to double. The question of "*Used versus Unused*" is a very old one. In the earliest days there were enthusiasts who appeared to forget that a stamp was manufactured for any other purpose than that of being obliterated and put in an album, and we remember one of them asking a question in *The Stamp Collector's Magazine* as to how it was that in certain countries so many more *Unused* stamps were *issued* than *Used* ones! In those days, however, a single specimen was sufficient, either *used* or *unused* (the former preferred by the purists), and to collect specimens in both conditions was considered greedy and extravagant; it is only of comparatively late years that the theory has been propounded that the obliteration can alter the nature of the stamp itself, and that two stamps that are identically the same before they are used, and remain the same if cancelled with the same *black* obliteration, become *different stamps* (philatelically) if one of them is obliterated in *black* and the other in *red* or *blue*. The official nature of all the obliterations that our correspondent enumerates we are fully prepared to admit; the fact, if it be a fact, that some of the various coloured inks ought not to have been used for obliterating purposes, does not appear to us to matter much; they *were* thus employed, and stamps so marked were recognised as obliterated. But our contention is that, as far as the stamp is concerned, it does not matter what colour the obliteration is, the *stamp* remains the same. The argument that if, in the case of early

English stamps, we reject all the varieties of obliteration, we reduce the list to a very short and simple one, is in no way to the point. In the first place, the multiplication of varieties is an evil, not an advantage; in the second place, if these are, as we affirm, varieties of postmarks only, and not varieties of stamps, the simplification of the list merely means reducing it to a list of *stamps* and not a list of *postmarks*. In our humble opinion, a stamp with a *red* postmark differs from a stamp with a *blue* postmark, to the eye of a *stamp* collector, to exactly the same extent as a roast chicken differs from a boiled one to the eye of a naturalist.

The question whether it is the *used* or the *unused* stamp that we ought to collect is a much wider one. But some of the arguments brought forward by our correspondent do not help his case very much. The intentions of Rowland Hill, or of the Post Office generally, as to what should be done with stamps do not concern us in the least, because, in the first instance, neither used nor unused stamps were intended to be collected and put in albums. Nothing that possesses any real interest to render it worthy of collection has been expressly made for that purpose; neither stamps, coins, nor medals were originally made for collectors, and even the rarest butterflies and moths were not (we believe) formed by nature in order that they might figure in glass cases with a pin stuck through them. If it is argued that Rowland Hill intended that *unused* stamps should be put upon letters, it is equally fair to argue that he intended that *used* stamps should be put in the waste-paper basket. From the official point of view, the obliteration destroys the stamp, and the obliterated copy is no stamp at all; in fact, if a means had been invented by which the stamp could actually be destroyed, burnt off the envelope, without injuring the latter or its contents, that method would, no doubt, have been adopted, and we should have no *used* stamps to collect. The official view does not matter to us, and it is no use appealing to it either way; but to claim that a *used* stamp is more of a *Postage* stamp than an *unused* one is equivalent to claiming that an empty bottle is more of a *wine* bottle than a full one—the postal essence has disappeared from the one, like the wine from the other; the bottle has the advantage, for the celebrated *dictum* still applies, that “it has done its duty, and is ready to do it again”; but the destroyed stamp can do its duty no more.

At the same time these considerations do not affect the collector's side of the question; the

used stamp is still a stamp to us, though it has ceased to be one to anybody else, but it can hardly be more of a stamp or more desirable (generally speaking) than when it was unused; it has been defaced, disfigured, therefore, to a greater or less extent, and can never be quite so good a specimen of the thing that we collect as it was when in its pristine condition. There are exceedingly few cases, in our opinion, where an obliteration in itself adds anything whatever to the interest of a specimen; for instance, where we desire to prove that a particular variety has been actually in use, an obliterated copy, if we know that the obliteration is genuine, and was really applied at the period at which the stamp should have been in circulation (points extremely difficult to prove), is evidence of its use; or again, where we want to prove the date of issue of a stamp, a specimen on the original envelope, with a date stamp by its side, will be of great interest, and the stamp must be obliterated, preferably with the date mark itself, to prove that it was really there at that date. But the obliteration is no improvement to the stamp, as a specimen, in either case; and such cases as these are very uncommon.

* * *

WE are very sorry to say that **Stamps of this**, the third volume of the publications of the Philatelic Society of India,* falls somewhat short of the high standard of that Society's previous works. It is a reprint, with so far as we can see very few emendations, of a paper by a member of the Society, which was published in *The Philatelic Journal of India* in July, 1897. One very important mistake in that paper was pointed out in a letter that appeared in the same journal in March, 1898, but even that mistake has not been corrected in the book now before us, and the somewhat numerous minor errors in the work are as conspicuous by their presence as they were over two years and a half ago. It is a great pity that this should be the case, for it is evident that a large amount of trouble has been expended upon the work, but we fear that its author did not take the trouble to obtain the proper materials for it. It is nowhere stated how much of the information given is the result of personal research and study of the stamps themselves, and how much is derived from other sources. The commencement of the introduction would lead one to suppose that the writer had made some considerable progress in plating the stamps of Bhopal, and it is only

* *Notes on the Postage Stamps of Bhopal*, by G. A. ANDERSON. Published by the Philatelic Society of India.

from internal evidence that we are led to suppose that his study of the plates has been limited to a study of the illustrations of them given in the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, copies of which illustrations are given in the book. So much is this the case that the more recent issues, sheets of which are easily obtained on the spot, are not noticed at all, presumably because there are no illustrations of them in the catalogue we have mentioned.

The book consists of an Introduction, followed by Notes on the various issues, and the illustrations to which we have already alluded, and which are accompanied by elaborate Tables giving all the principal and the minor varieties to be found on the sheets described. The plan is an excellent one, and the compilation of the Tables must have involved a very considerable amount of labour, but unfortunately they are not sufficiently accurate to be of real use. Taking the preliminary matter first, we should like to ask the author whether he possesses the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna rectangular of 1886 on *laid*, a sheet or block of this issue on wove with a framing line (he gives this frame as one of the distinguishing points between the issues of 1884 and 1886), the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna square, issue B, as described by him, or the 1 anna square, issue B (*i.e.* the 1 a. of 1881 perforated), or whether these items are copied from the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, which we believe copied them from Moens' Catalogue—an excellent guide for the most part, but not absolutely infallible. These things may exist, but we have never been able to see a copy of any one of them. Of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. of 1886, on *wove*, we have several sheets before us, imperf., perf., and in various shades, and not one of them shows more than slight traces of a frame at a few points round the sheet. We have no belief in the existence of this stamp on *laid* paper; the chronicle in *Le Timbre-Poste* is somewhat ambiguous, and we suspect that M. Moens himself was misled by it. In like manner we doubt the existence of the 1 a. of the plate of 1881, *perforated*, which we believe was also chronicled by mistake; and it is just in these little points that we want our friends in India to help us, by correcting our errors, instead of copying and endorsing them. The mistake as to the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. square, issue B of 1877, is a more important one, and less excusable because it was pointed out in *The Ph. J. of I.* two years ago. If there is a $\frac{1}{4}$ a. of that type printed from the same plate as the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., as stated in the book, it is quite unknown to European collectors, and we should like to have proof of its existence. There is a $\frac{1}{4}$ a. of that type which was *not* printed from the same plate

as the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., and which is not mentioned in the book, though illustrations of four varieties of it were given in *The Ph. J. of I.* in March, 1898.

The illustrations are as good as illustrations of this kind can be expected to be; they show all the principal varieties, errors, etc., clearly enough, and it would be possible no doubt to plate the stamps by means of them; but they cannot be relied upon for the small details, such as dots, or cross lines of letters "A" and "H," which, if not very distinct in the originals, may fail to show at all in the illustrations. This is the case here, in many instances, and thus the Tables, which are intended to give all the minor details that distinguish the varieties on the sheets, are far from correct. For instance, in Table I., first column, $\frac{1}{4}$ a. rectangular of 1878-79, No. 7 is described as having a stop after "HH"; there is a speck after these letters in the illustration, which does not exist upon any of our sheets. No. 15 is said to show "SNAH" for "SHAH," and this again might be said to be the case in the illustration, but the second letter is a clear and distinct "H" in the originals. Nos. 2, 16, 21, 25, 28 are all given as having "BBGAM" for "BEGAM," the letters "E" are slightly blocked up in the originals, and this is exaggerated in the illustration. In the second column of the same Table there is a most curious mistake. In No. 3 on the plate of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. rectangular of 1881, there is a defect in the illustration, by which the first letter of "JAHAN" is converted into something resembling a broken letter "A," and the variety is accordingly described as being lettered "AAHAN." There is nothing of the kind in the original sheets; we have three copies before us showing this stamp with a perfectly formed letter "J." And throughout the Tables there are numerous mistakes of a similar nature, due no doubt to the same cause. We are extremely sorry to have been obliged to criticise this book so unfavourably, and we are still more sorry that its author should have expended so much labour in studying illustrations of the stamps instead of working upon the originals.

* * *

MR. W. MORLEY sends us a fully illustrated *Catalogue of the Telegraph Stamps of the World*, which, as far as we are aware, is the first list of

the kind published as a separate work, and which should be of much use to collectors of Telegraph Stamps. We are not sufficiently well acquainted with these stamps to criticise Mr. Morley's lists, but we notice that in

the matter of Telegraph Forms, to which we have devoted a little attention, he only includes those of Great Britain, and makes no mention of the stamped forms that were in use in some of the British Colonies, and we believe in certain foreign countries also. From Mr. Nissen we have received a handy little list, also with illustrations, of *The Postage Stamps of the Transvaal*, a part of the world to which all eyes are directed just now. Mr. Nissen's list will not quite fill the place of the Handbook which a specialist in these stamps is believed to have had in preparation for some years past, but it may be useful to less advanced collectors. The collectors of postal stationery have at last been provided with an English magazine, devoted especially to their section of Philately, and entitled *Postal Cards and Covers*. The first number appeared in January, and it is promised us quarterly by its publisher, Mr. Walter T. Wilson, of Leeds. What are commonly called "entires" have always greatly interested us personally; their varieties are quite as interesting as those to be found amongst the adhesives, and there is the additional advantage that very few of them have been produced principally for sale to collectors. Indeed, the negative influence of Philately upon postal issues is abundantly shown in connection with these articles of stationery. As far as our experience goes the collectors of post cards are few, and the collectors of envelopes and wrappers are fewer still, as compared with the numberless collectors of adhesives alone; and the new issues reflect this state of affairs pretty accurately, when we allow for the fact that in post cards there is special liability to accidental variation in the inscriptions, tint, etc. With the general public cards are more popular than ever, especially in India, where a farthing purchases a card that will travel from one end of the country to the other. From an extract, given in *The Philatelic Journal of India*, from the last report of the Indian Post Office, we learn that out of 320 millions of stamps, etc., sold there during the past year, no less than 161 millions were $\frac{1}{2}$ anna cards, and 74 millions $\frac{1}{2}$ anna envelopes! But in India both the envelopes and the cards are sold at the price of the stamp impressed upon them, and thus the people can buy them singly. We wish the new quarterly every success, and trust that it may succeed in arousing a little more interest in a too much neglected branch of our science. Another new periodical, the first number of which has reached us this month, has been started with the praiseworthy object of catering for *The Young Stamp Collector*, as its title indicates. It is not quite true to state,

as the Editor of our youngest contemporary does, that "the young collector has long been neglected," because almost every stamp magazine that has ever existed has, in its turn, published a certain amount of elementary information for the benefit of its younger readers. In fact, the great advantage that a freshly started magazine possesses over one of longer standing is that it is in a position to republish all the information that has appeared elsewhere dozens of times over, and thus recommend itself to beginners, who cannot be expected to have files of the older magazines at hand, or to wade through them if they had. A periodical devoted especially to the education of young collectors is capable, we are sure, of doing a great amount of good, but its Editor will find, as time goes on, that he must either repeat his information for beginners over and over again, *usque ad nauseam*, as far as he himself and his older subscribers are concerned, or he must, like the rest of us, refer his junior readers to what has appeared in former numbers, or has been published in more accessible form elsewhere.

* * *

BEFORE this number is in our readers' hands the sale of stamps, to **The War Fund.** be held in London for the benefit of this fund will have taken place, and we trust will have produced a substantial sum to form the first collective subscription of Philatelists to the good cause. We say the *first*, because we are glad to learn, from a circular which we give in full below, that it is not to be the last. London has made, we have reason to believe, a good beginning; Edinburgh is coming next, and perhaps Dublin will follow suit. The appeal is addressed "to all Stamp Collectors in Scotland, and to all Scottish Collectors," but we understand that contributors will not be called upon to prove their Scottish origin, and if any of our English readers have forgotten to send their contributions to London, we feel sure that they will be accepted at Edinburgh and no questions asked. For this little war is an Imperial matter; we are all in it—from north, south, east, and west—and wherever there is hard fighting to be done, our comrades from north of the Tweed are never content to take a back seat, a fact which the enemies of the Empire know as well as its friends. A Stamp Auction for the benefit of the War Fund should be at least as popular in the Scottish capital as in the English, and we have no doubt that such will be the case. In the words of the poet—

"Let those give now who didn't give before,
And those who did, why, let them give some more!"

"THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

"WAR RELIEF FUND.

"February, 1900.

"DEAR SIR OR MADAM,

"At a special meeting, on the 22nd of January, it was agreed that an appeal be made to all Stamp Collectors in Scotland, and to all Scottish Collectors abroad, to contribute from their best duplicates towards the War Relief Fund.

"A committee has been constituted to receive, and to assist in arranging, classifying, and mounting all stamps sent in, for the purpose of being sold by auction.

"A well-known auctioneer has kindly consented to give his services gratis, so that the gross proceeds will go to the *Scotsman* Fund. A sale will take place as soon as a sufficient quantity of stamps has been received. This sale will be duly advertised, and catalogues forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"The following members are authorised to receive and acknowledge contributions:—

"ADAM SMALL, Hon. Pres., 13, Cornwall Street, Edinburgh.

"R. S. RICHARDSON, Hon. Vice-Pres., 52, George Street, Edinburgh.

"C. M. PELHAM BURN, Prestonfield, Edinburgh.

"ANDREW HENDERSON, 22, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

"ALEXIS THOMSON, 32, Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

"Dr. F. W. HAULTAIN, 17, Rutland Street, Edinburgh.

"Dr. A. S. CUMMING, 18, Ainslie Place, Edinburgh.

"Dr. J. M'LAREN, 126, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh.

"D. J. SIMSON, 3, Glenfinlas Street, Edinburgh.

"W. BONNAR, 54, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

"R. KERR, 31, Hazelbank Terrace, Edinburgh.

"D. W. FLEMING, 31, St. Patrick Square, Edinburgh.

"J. HUNTER, 55, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

"W. B. WALKER, 55, George Street, Edinburgh.

"WILLIAM FISH, M.A.,

"Hon. Sec. and Treas.,

"18, Montpelier Terrace, Edinburgh."

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

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

PART I.

Great Britain.—A correspondent has very kindly sent us the Stock Exchange Telegraph forms, narrow setting, stamped with the 6d., Dies 45 and 46. These are No. 1114, as described in February, 1899, and the form with Die 45 has no date at foot, while that with Die 46 is dated. Has anyone found these forms with

Die 43? We have not seen it, but we have some impressions on the current forms which show no die number.

Telegraph Forms. 6d., mauve.

"A1^S." 111b. Perf.; no date; Die 45.

" " " 3/99 " 46.

We have also the thick post cards, with the new instruction ("ONLY" omitted). These are now issued double as well as single, and the former have the linen hinge.

Post Cards. ½d., red-brown on thick white; 115×89 mm.
¾+½d. " " "

The Ph. Chronicle, etc., notes some more Official forms impressed with postage stamps. One is designated "Army Form B210," and is headed "Application to Enlist in the Regular Army or Militia." It bears the ½d. envelope stamp, and we trust is largely used at the present time. The other is issued by the Board of Agriculture, and is entitled "Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, 1899." This is impressed with the ½d. wrapper stamp. We suppose these should be chronicled, though they are not for general use.

British Bechuanaland.—We are informed that 1d. stamps ran short at one of the offices, and that 2d. stamps were cut in half and used for the lower value, but that this action was not authorised or recognised. We are also shown a block of the 2d., No. 57 in the Catalogue, on which the surcharge is so misplaced as to read "Bechuanaland—British," instead of "British—Bechuanaland" (see also under British South Africa).

The L. P. quotes from an American contemporary news of the discovery of the 2d. Cape of Good Hope, wmk. Crown and CA, with the first type of surcharge employed upon stamps for this territory. The variety is, no doubt, a possible one; but who will vouch for the surcharge?

British Central Africa.—In reference to the Note in the Catalogue, after No. 31, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. assure us that they possess the £10 and £25 stamps of Type 5, both without and with watermark, used and unused.

British South Africa.—A correspondent at Bulawayo informs us that during the siege of Mafeking, the Postmaster of which place is distributor of stamps for the British Bechuanaland Protectorate, one of the offices in the latter territory ran out of stamps, and was supplied with stamps of the B. S. A. Company. These stamps were not surcharged in any way, but it is reported that some ingenious person has overprinted certain B. S. A. stamps with the words "Bechuanaland Protectorate," and as these are being offered for sale as provisionals it is well to warn our readers that this surcharge is a fraud.

Canada.—A correspondent tells us that the 3 c., 6 c., and 15 c. stamps are no longer being issued to post offices, but copies in the hands of the public are still available for postage.

Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. Warhurst tells us that he has met with the 1d. on 1½d. card, with two bars, No. 12 of the Catalogue, bearing a double impression of the surcharge, one partly over the other.

We give an illustration of the design of the new 1d. stamp chronicled in January.



Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 5 c. wrapper surcharged for use in Morocco, with the London type of overprint.

Wrapper. 5 c., green on buff; London surcharge.

India.—A correspondent of *The Ph. J. of I.* draws attention to the fact that there are two minor varieties of the formula of the "East India" $\frac{1}{2}$ a. card. In the earlier one the instruction is in rather shorter type than in the later, and the letters "CA" of "CARD" are a little further apart. The Arms on the later card are the same as those used since 1883 on the British $\frac{1}{2}$ d. card, with the end of the tail of the Lion slanting outwards. Those on the earlier cards are the same size, about 15 mm. wide, but resemble more closely the Arms measuring 14 mm. on the British cards, the end of the Lion's tail pointing almost vertically downwards, and his face having a somewhat bloated appearance. The cards in our own collection overprinted for the Native States are all of the first variety, but the second no doubt exists overprinted also. Our post card friends should see to this and report.

Chamba.—This State has been supplied with some official stationery; the envelopes have Type 2 of the surcharge and Sun, with "SERVICE" added above, all in black, and the Service Post Card of India, No. 57, has received a similar surcharge, but without the word "SERVICE."

Service Envelopes. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green on laid; 120 x 94 mm.
1 a., brown on wove

Service Card. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., ultramarine on toned paper.

Jhind.—According to *The Ph. J. of I.* this State, and Nabha also, are to receive supplies of 3 pies stamps, duly surcharged, though it is believed that there is no real use for this value.

Adhesive. 3 pies, carmine; surcharged in black.

Puttialla.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that the new $\frac{1}{2}$ a. card has been surcharged for use in this State.

Post Card. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red-brown on buff; new type.

Native States.—*Bussahir.*—We are sorry to say that we have already been shown two varieties to be added to the list that we published recently:—

4 a., violet, monogram in mauve; imperf.
1 r., ultramarine " " perf.

Le T.-P. publishes an illustration of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp, but our confrère is in error in supposing that it has not been previously known; we chronicled it in November, 1895.

From a letter just received from Mr. Stewart-Wilson, we learn that this State Post Office is still in existence. He sends us $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. stamps, of similar designs to the earlier ones, but with the English inscriptions on the lower value, and all the inscriptions on the higher, in colour on white instead of the reverse. The 1 a. are printed in little blocks of four, differing slightly, owing to defects in the casts or electrotypes. Our publishers have also received some of these, together with the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of the second type in a new colour. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. are in sheets of 24, six horizontal rows of four. All exist imperforate, as well as perforated with a tracing wheel, producing oblong punctures.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., violet; imperf. and pin-perf.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., ultramarine " "
1 a., greenish grey " "
1 a., dull olive " "
1 a., greyish buff " "

The 1 a. exists in several distinct shades; we have not seen them all both imperf. and perf.

Holkar.—The *Monthly Circular* reports the discovery of (a specimen, or a block? of) the current 1 a. imperforate horizontally.

Kishengarh.—We have received a block of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps in green which is only partially perforated. Some of the stamps in the block are perforated all round, others are perf. horizontally and imperf. vertically. The perforation has evidently been done with a tracing wheel, or something of that kind, and in some parts the vertical lines have not

been run down to the bottom of the sheet. The colour of the impression is also different from that of the green stamps we have previously seen.

The editor of the *Ph. J. of I.* has seen this stamp in dull purple, possibly an error, in the colour of the 1 a. The specimen was used and imperforate.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us two further values of these "REVENUE & POSTAGE" stamps, a $\frac{1}{2}$ a. with value in native characters only, and a 1 rupee with value in English also; the latter is of the same design as the 1 a., and the former is of similar design, but with the inscribed labels differently arranged. Impression, paper, etc., as before.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., emerald-green; pin-perf.
1 a. " " "
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., " " imperf. vertically.
1 a., dull purple; imperf.
1 r., emerald-green; pin-perf.

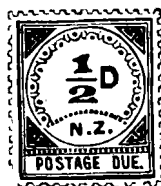
New South Wales.—We are indebted to Mr. Basset Hull for a specimen of one of the official envelopes to which we referred in January. It bears an impression of the type of the current 2d. adhesive in the right upper corner, "On Public Service only" in the upper centre, and in the left upper corner, "This envelope can only be lawfully used by Members of Parliament, and only on the public business. The public are cautioned against using it under any circumstances." in five lines, divided as shown. There are two values and two sizes, 146 x 90 mm. and foolscap size. The latter we have not seen; the former is of white laid paper. The inscriptions are in black.

The *L. P.* chronicles the 5s. and 20s. of 1890 with a compound perforation not previously noted.

Adhesives. 5s., purple; perf. 10 x 11.
20s., ultramarine "

Official Envelopes. 1d., rose; 2 sizes.
2d., ultramarine; 2 sizes.

New Zealand.—We give an illustration of the design of the Unpaid Letter stamps.



Queensland.—Mr. Warburst has shown us a wrapper, impressed with the oblong stamp of last year, but with the instruction at the side of it, which is found on the wrappers that we assigned to 1898. This type of stamp, therefore, exists with two forms of the instruction.

Wrapper. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1899), deep green on buff; with instruction of 1898.

Sarawak.—We give an illustration showing the surcharged card chronicled in January. The 3 c. card we had

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
SARAWAK
POST CARD



THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

never seen until it reached us with the value altered, but a correspondent who kindly sends us a copy assures us that it was in circulation from 1897 until Dec. 1st, 1899, when the rate was raised.

Sierra Leone.—We have received the Registration Envelope, size F, with the stamp in blue and the formula in grey-blue, instead of both stamp and formula being in ultramarine, as was previously the case.

Reg. Env. 2d., blue, formula grey-blue (F).

Straits Settlements.—*Federated Malay States.*—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that a provisional general issue for these States has already made its appearance, in the form



of some of the values of Negri Sembilan overprinted in *black*, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

<i>Adhesives.</i>	1 c.	lilac and green.
	2 c.	" brown.
	3 c.	" black.
	10 c.	" orange.
	25 c.	" carmine.

Tasmania.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 2d. Pictorial stamp chronicled last month.

Tonga.—Even the Wedding Celebration issue was not got over without one little mistake, which we trust, however, will not mar in any way the future happiness of the illustrious couple, or cause any doubt to be cast upon the actual date of the ceremony. One stamp in each block of thirty of those received by our publishers shows the date "1889," instead of "1899." The overprint seems to have been set up in three vertical rows of ten, and the error occurs in the seventh stamp of the left-hand vertical row. The printer should get into some trouble over this, for when a Royal Lady claims that her Wedding day was June 1st, 1899, it is high treason to suggest that the Marriage took place ten years earlier. We will solemnly record it as an *error!*

Marriage Stamp. 1d., red and black; with error "1889."

An extraordinary and indeed scandalous report on the subject of this Royal Wedding appears in one of our contemporaries. It is stated that the Tongan Parliament wished the King to marry a lady of the name of Ofa, and that when he refused to make Ofa an offer, and insisted on marrying another lady named Lavinia, there were great riots in the capital, each party endeavouring to burn their opponents' houses, and give trouble generally. The latest news, however, is that matters have been settled, and that a further lot of stamps has been issued, overprinted "TL—TO," which would seem to imply that the King (ever ready to please his subjects) has married both the ladies! A simple way out of the difficulty, which might not have been possible in less favoured climes.

Trinidad.—In reference to the 3d. on 5d. stamp, which we chronicled last month, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have kindly sent us an extract from a letter, which shows that they were never put in use. It appears that in the absence of the Colonial Postmaster-General, Mr. J. A. Bulmer, these stamps were ordered from London. Mr. Bulmer happened to see specimens of them at the Colonial Office, and at once objected to their issue, stating "that so long as he was P.M.G. he would act up to the orders of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and not surcharge any stamps." The only copies in existence are said to be those that had unfortunately been sent to Berne (it is from these that the stamp was chronicled) and five retained for the official album (at Trinidad?). All the rest were destroyed. We trust Mr. Bulmer may long remain at the head of the Post Office in Trinidad, and we only wish there were more of him!

Mr. A. Preston Pearce tells us that the other variety noted may also be struck off the postage list, as it was not a *Fiscal* stamp overprinted "Surcharge Postage," but an *Unpaid Letter* stamp surcharged "FER," for use as a fiscal.

Victoria.—As Mr. Phillips stated, in his "Notes and News" in January, an egregious person of the name of

Griffin has been trying to persuade the authorities of Victoria to issue what he terms "War Stamps," and we fear that his efforts are likely to be successful. The following cutting shows that steps have already been taken to procure suitable designs—we would suggest a Griffin *vampant*, with a Philatelist in his clutches:—

"WAR STAMPS.—It will be remembered that in August, 1897, the then Postmaster-General issued special jubilee stamps in order to raise money for local charities, and that a sum of £3,000 was secured for that purpose. Mr. Watt, following the example of his predecessor, has determined to issue a special set of war stamps. The Government printer has been asked to call for competitive designs of a military character, and, as on the last occasion, prizes of five guineas will be awarded to those who submit the two designs chosen, and two guineas will be given for second prizes. 40,000 penny and 20,000 twopenny stamps will be printed, and it is the intention of the department to retail them at the price of 1s. and 2s. respectively. The proceeds derived from the sale of the stamps will, after the amount of their face value has been deducted, be given to the Victorian Patriotic Fund. It is anticipated that the public will avail themselves of this opportunity of securing a unique class of stamps, and if all are sold a net sum of £3,600 should be available."

The Philatelic Society of Victoria has made a strong protest in the letter which we give below, and we hope that it may have some effect. We are told that the issue is to be commemorative of the fact of the colony of Victoria taking part in war for the first time. Every subject of the Queen rejoices in the loyal aid rendered by all parts of the Empire. Why should Philatelists be given cause to regret Victoria's action in the matter?

"THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

"243, COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE,

"30th January, 1900.

"TO HON. W. A. WATT, M.P.,

"Postmaster-General.

"DEAR SIR,—I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that the Committee of the above Society has had under consideration the proposed issue of war stamps to be sold to the public at a premium above the face value, such premium to be given to the well-deserving Patriotic Fund, and I am desired to inform you of the following resolution passed by them:—

"That the Committee of the Philatelic Society of Victoria regrets that the Hon. the Postmaster-General should have decided to issue the proposed war stamp, and that it enters its protest against the issue."

"I am also desired to give you some of the reasons which have induced my Committee to pass such resolution:—

"Firstly. The issue of a war stamp has only been made when war is in progress in the country issuing the stamp, and has never been issued in any part of the world except under such circumstances. The issue proposed by you is not even commemorative, but is professedly made to raise money.

"Secondly. The issue of a commemorative stamp is in direct contravention of the Washington Convention, to which this Colony was a party.

"Thirdly. The proposed stamps could only be recognised in this Colony, and the public can obtain no guarantee that foreign countries, or even British Colonies, would not tax the letters carrying these proposed stamps as unpaid letters, which course the postal departments outside Victoria would have a perfect right to pursue. This was, as a fact, done with the recent similar issue known as 'Hospital Stamps.'

"Fourthly. The proposed issue is an attempt to raise money by taxing one body of the community, viz. Philatelists, a course to which no other body of persons has been subjected, and for an object to which everyone ought to give voluntarily according to their means. The patriotism of Philatelists is not in question; they belong to all sections of the community, and are as patriotic as any other citizens.

"Fifthly. The similar issue in August, 1897, known as Hospital Stamps, was discountenanced by Philatelists here and abroad, although it was not opposed by this Society for the reason that it was in aid of charity. The stamps

were purchased by speculators owing to the fact that a few of a similar issue in Sydney had changed hands at an increased price. Such speculators have failed to gain by their action, as the stamps sold at 2s. 6d. can now be purchased at 1s. 6d. each, while a large quantity of the stamps sold originally at 1s. can be purchased at 6d. each, and if buyers were forthcoming, even less. At the present time a number of that issue still remain in stock in your department.

"I respectfully submit these facts for your earnest consideration, and trust that the reasons submitted by me will be sufficient to induce you to alter your decision and decide that it is inadvisable to issue the proposed war stamps.

"I remain, dear Sir,
 "Yours faithfully,
 "D. S. ABRAHAM,
 "Hon. Secretary."

We chronicled so long ago as August, 1895, a 1d. wrapper with stamp of the current type, and border lines, in blue. This was in *Addenda* to our publishers' Catalogue in 1896, but seems never to have been inserted in the Catalogue itself, perhaps because we never obtained specimens of it. Now a correspondent tells us of it again, and *The Ph. J. of G. B.* mentions it, so there can be no doubt as to its existence, but it can hardly, we think, have been in regular use for four years.

According to *The Ph. J. of G. B.* an old "fake" is being put on the market again, in the shape of the early 10d. with the rose colour discharged from the paper in order to make it pass for the 10d. on white paper. These frauds are never, we believe, in the grey colour of the genuine, being of a greenish tint; they also have the watermark "10," instead of "8," which is sufficient to condemn them at once. Our contemporary thinks that the presence of this watermark is not conclusive; but this, we believe, is a mistake. We do not believe that any white paper with watermark "10" was ever used for postage stamps in Victoria.

Zululand.—We copy from *Morley's Philatelic Journal* the following list, obtained from an official source, of the actual numbers sold of the various surcharged stamps supplied to this territory during the period when its accounts were kept distinct from those of Natal. It should be remembered that these stamps were used for fiscal as well as for postal purposes.

"Overprinted Natal Stamps.

"½d., green	11,245
1d., lilac	120,224
6d., "	6,325

"The 6d. was chiefly used for revenue purposes.

"Overprinted British Stamps.

"½d., vermilion	268,224
1d., lilac	459,776
2d., green and carmine	31,987
2½d., purple on blue	28,544
3d., brown on yellow	11,949
4d., green and brown	20,250
5d., lilac and blue	6,428
6d., purple on red	11,405
9d., purple and blue	3,701
1s., green	4,564
5s., carmine	998

"Most of the 5 shilling stamps were used fiscally."

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—M. Moens has very kindly sent us specimens of New Year's envelopes or letter sheets, of the same nature as No. 25 in the Catalogue, but bearing a device on the flap inscribed "Año 1900." They are in the form of an envelope with the side flaps not gummed to the lower flap; inside are little vignettes of Cupids, etc., which are printed, we believe, in several different colours, and a form for New Year's wishes, with space for a short

note. The upper flap is gummed, and secures the others when folded. These seem to be something between an envelope and a letter card; they have the envelope stamp of 1899.

Envelope Letter. 5 c., orange-vermilion on white wove; 144 × 85 mm. and 131 × 104 mm.

Mr. H. L. Ewen sends us a pair, on the original envelope, of the 5 c. of the 1892 type with a very curious perforation of oblong holes, about 2½ mm. long and 1 mm. wide, and running about 5¼ to the 20 mm. It is the same all round the stamps, and we think could be produced from the ordinary perforation by a careful hand with a penknife.

Austria.—We have received two further values of the new issue, and some more of the Unpaid Letter stamps perforated. We are informed that the 6, 10, and 100 heller of the latter series exist imperforate, in addition to the values noted last month in that condition. These stamps are not supposed to be sold to the public, but that we gather is merely a supposition, as they are to be had both unused and *gefälligkeitstempelung*, which magnificent word is employed to conceal the less euphonious term "postmarked to order."

Adhesives. 30 h., rose-lilac.
 40 h., pale green.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 3, 5 h., brown; *perf.*
 6, 10, 100 h., brown; *imperf.*

We give an illustration of the type of these stamps, which may be seen to be a modification of that of the previous issue.

The Weekly Ph. Era describes one of the new 5 heller post cards, which duly reached the United States with the postage completed by two copies and a half (the latter a stamp divided diagonally) of the now obsolete 1 kreuzer stamp.



Hungary.—We give an illustration of the new Postal Union cards.



LEVELEZŐ-LAP
 KÁRTÉ POSTALE.
 CÉLVEZÉNY POSTA-ÉRTÉKLET (UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE)
 Magyar postagártyák
 (Adhesives for Postal Unions)



Bosnia.—We have received the new 1 (heller) stamp chronicled last month, and find that its colour is grey.

Brazil.—We have seen the stamps chronicled last month in new colours, and find that they are of Types 39 and 40, but each printed in one colour only. The 100 r. is lettered "CEM REIS," as in 1894, and we think it probable that No. 184 in the Catalogue has never existed. Can any of our readers show us either 184 or 185?

We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the *I. B. J.* chronicles another value of the current Unpaid Letter series, but does not apparently give the gauge of the perforation.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 20 r., green (Type 72).

Bulgaria.—According to *Le T.-P.* another journal chronicles the 1 st. and 10 st. in new colours, and upon paper described as "Cellulose Stoff." But whether these words have any allusion to the nature of the paper, or are merely part of a watermark in it, we do not gather.

Adhesives. 1 st., grey; *perf.* 12½.
 10 st., yellow "

Colombia.—*Cartagena*.—We give illustrations of the 1 c. and 2 c. provisional stamps which we described in January.



Corea.—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the current series of stamps has had its inscriptions altered, by means of characters surcharged in red at the ends of the upper and lower labels, so as to signify *Empire of Corea* instead of Kingdom of Corea.

Adhesives.	5 p., green;	red surcharge.
	10 p., blue	" "
	25 p., violet-brown	" "
	50 p., mauve	" "

Another journal announces that Corea has joined the Postal Union, and that a new series of fourteen values was to be issued on January 1st.

The A. J. of Ph., just received, chronicles two values of this issue; the design is said to be of rectangular shape, with the Korean device in the centre surrounded by a circular or oval garter bearing Korean characters, and the words "Imperial Korean Post." These were reported to have been issued on January 20th.

Adhesives.	2 cheun, blue.
	3 " red.

Denmark.—*Danish West Indies*.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports that the 3 c. stamp is now perf. $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive. 3 c., lake and blue; new perf.

Dominican Republic.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the 1 c. "Jubilee stamp," which we presume is the Columbus Burial Fund label, has appeared in green—either to propitiate the Postal Union, or as a delicate compliment to the purchasers of these curiosities.

Adhesive. 1 c., grey-green.

Ecuador.—*Le T.-P.* states that the whole series of values of the current issue exists in the official set; we have, therefore, to add the following:—

Official Stamps.	1 c., black and orange.
	5 c. " "
	1 s. " "
	5 s. " "

France.—*The Monthly Circular* makes the following additions to the list of stamps, etc., surcharged "ALEX-ANDRIE":—

Adhesives.	1 c., black on azure; red surcharge.
	2 c., red-brown; blue "
	4 c., claret on grey; blue "
Post Card.	10+10 c., black on blue; red "

We are shown the 20 c., surcharged for use in Zanzibar in 1897, with the word "ZANZIBAR" impressed three times, partly overlapping. The value, "2—ANNAS," only appears once, so we presume that the two parts of the surcharge are printed separately, and the impression produced is that the printer must have had an impediment in his speech, and that the letter "z" gave him special trouble.

French Colonies.—*New Caledonia*.—There have been no philatelic troubles in this colony for a very long time, and we trust that the varieties we now allude to are not the commencement of a fresh outbreak. *The Aust. Ph.* announces that the current 4 c. and 30 c. have been overprinted "N. C. E.," accompanied by figures "5" and "15."

The letters, which are quite unnecessary, as the stamps are inscribed with the name of the colony, are said to be in ornamental type on the lower value, and in plain Roman capitals on the higher; and the impression on both exists upside down, as well as the right way up—quite like old times!

Adhesives.	"5" on 4 c., claret on grey.
	"5" on 4 c. " inverted.
	"15" on 30 c., brown.
	"15" on 30 c. " inverted.

Germany.—*Wurtemberg*.—We have received two new values for this kingdom, in the type of the current 2 and 5 marks, with figures in black in the centre. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

Adhesives.	30 pf., orange and black.
	40 pf., carmine "

German Empire.—*The L. P.* chronicles a 2 pf. stamp of the same design as the other low values of the new issue.

Adhesive. 2 pf., grey.

Guatemala.—This country having worried the old year out with its surcharges, has commenced to welcome the new year in the same manner. We have received the 10 c. of the 1887-91 issue, overprinted "1900—1—CENTAVO," in three lines, in black.

Adhesive. 1 c. on 10 c., red.

Holland.—*Surinam*.—According to an official notice, of which *Le T.-P.* gives a translation, extraordinary measures are being taken here for the purpose of getting rid of the stock of the obsolete 40 c., 50 c., 1 gulden, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ gulden stamps, with the head of William III. Recognising that the face values of these stamps are rather high for local speculators, that of the two lower is reduced to 25 c., and that of the two higher to 50 c., by means of surcharges, and thus adorned they were to be obtained after March 7th. But the sale was not conducted on the usual simple lines; persons desirous of obtaining these interesting souvenirs of the late King were to make written application for them, stating the number of each variety they wished for. If the total number demanded was greater than the supply, each applicant was to receive a proportion only of what he asked for, but in any case everyone who applied was to have at least one specimen; unless, indeed, the number of applicants should be greater than the number of specimens, in which case the fortunate candidates were to be selected by ballot. It is something to know that these precious relics are not to be torn up and distributed in fragments, in case there are not enough to go round! We are not told whether they are to be available for postage, but doubtless very few will be put to so base a use. The scheme appears to combine the excitements of a State Lottery and a highly Speculative Company, in which we should hardly care to take any shares.

Japan.—Our illustration shows one of the stamps surcharged for use in China to which we referred last month; the overprint is in red on the 5 rin, 1, 2, 5, 8 and 25 sen, and in black on the other values.

The A. J. of Ph. has been informed that this set has been similarly surcharged for use in Corea, and those of us who cannot read Japanese will be wanting to know "which be which."



Liberia.—The 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. of this Republic have appeared in the Postal Union colours, the designs remaining the same as those employed in 1897. The new stamps are also to be had surcharged "O S," the 1 c. and 5 c. in red, and the 2 c. in black.

- Adhesives.* 1 c., deep green.
2 c., black and red.
5 c., black and blue.
- Official Stamps.* 1 c., deep green; red surcharge.
2 c., black and red; black
5 c., blue and red; red "

Mexico.—*The A. J. of Ph.* has received the 5 pesos of the 1895 type on unwatermarked paper. This completes the set, and it appears to have been issued for that express purpose at the same time as the new series.

Adhesive. 5 p., rose-red; no watermark.

We find that the wrappers of 1898, Nos. 334 and 335, are not correctly described in the Catalogue. The Arms are at the left of the stamp, but they are placed as in Type 9, with the words "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO" in an arch above them; both the Arms and these words are in quite different type from those upon the earlier wrappers, and there are no other inscriptions at all upon the later wrappers, but merely four dotted lines for the address.

We have now a second variety of No. 334, having the inscription in smaller letters and much less arched than before (it measures 60 mm. across instead of 55 mm.), and there is no stop after the word "MEXICANO." It is impressed with the type of stamp that should now be obsolete.

We have also a fresh variety of the locally printed 1 c. card, No. 169, having "TARJETA POSTAL" in sans-serif capitals, and "SERVICIO URBANO" at each side, in thinner and taller capitals than before—3 mm. high instead of 2½ mm.

Wrapper. 1 c., green, formula black; new variety.
Post Card. 1 c., " " blue "

Probably the supply of the new issue is not quite equal to the demand at present.

MOROCCO.—*Mazagan and Morocco.*—We have received one value of a new design for this post, with a picture of an Arab hunting antelopes in the centre, in black, within a vermilion frame with crowing cocks in the upper and numerals in the lower corners.

Adhesive. 5 c., black and vermilion; perf. 11½.

Mogador and Agadir.—The blessing of cheap postage, or, at all events, of ornamental wall-paper, is being gradually disseminated throughout the Empire of Morocco, and there will no doubt before long be at least one Courier Service for every city, and a separate stamp for every inhabitant that can write. The following series, of the annexed design, is chronicled in *Le T.-P.*; the Flag is in red on all the values; these labels are perf. 14.



- Adhesives.*
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 5 c., yellow-green. | 25 c., lilac. |
| 10 c., ultramarine. | 40 c., yellow-brown. |
| 20 c., lake. | 50 c., brown. |
- 1 peseta, apple-green.

Tangier and Arzila.—This is another set, which is reported from New York, with no further particulars than a bare list of the values and colours, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

- Adhesives.*
- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 5 c., violet. | 50 c., brown. |
| 10 c., orange. | 1 p., yellow-brown. |
| 15 c., yellow. | 2 p., slate. |
| 25 c., blue. | 3 p., emerald-green. |

Nicaragua.—We learn from an article in *Mekel's Weekly* that the co-called "Mosquito" provisionals, to which we alluded in January, consisted of the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. stamps of Nicaragua, 1894 issue, which are stated to have been used in that year in the Bluefields territory overprinted with the word "Provisional," or "Mosquito

Provisional," in black or in red. It does not appear that this overprint was at all necessary, because uncharged stamps were allowed to be used at the same time, but it is said to have been done "to show the authority of the Provisional Council" at Bluefields. The following are the varieties reported at present:—

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 c., surcharged | "Provisional," in black. |
| 1 c., " | "Mosquito Provisional," in black. |
| 1 c., " | " " in red. |
| 2 c., " | " " in black. |
| 2 c., " | " " in red. |
| 5 c., " | " " " |

They may be all right, but we do not put very great faith in them.

Orange Free State.—A correspondent at Bloemfontein, writing on January 29th, 1900, kindly sends us specimens of some "FRANK" labels employed on letters between the Free State burghers at the front and their friends at home. They are of oblong shape, with a border of type ornaments, and contain the following inscriptions in three lines: "COMMANDO-BRIEF | O.V.S. | FRANKO." The impression is in black, on yellow, surface-coloured paper, and perf. 12. Our correspondent, whose letter appears to have been sent to Lourenzo Marquez and posted there, tells us that these labels are found used on letters posted by Free Staters at various places within the Cape Colony and Natal; but that, we may believe, is now a thing of the past.

Frank Stamp. Black on yellow; perf. 12.

Portugal.—*Funchal.*—*The Aust. Ph.* tells us that the 25 + 25 r. card has appeared on buff, instead of grey. It is possible that the use of grey card was a temporary measure only, and that the authorities were merely using up the stock laid in for the Commemoration set.

Post Card. 25 + 25 r., rose on buff.

Ponta Delgada.—The same journal announces a similar issue in this district.

Post Card. 25 + 25 r., rose on buff.

Russia.—*Finland.*—We are informed by *Le Timbrophile Belge* that the reply-paid card which we chronicled in January, on the authority of *Le T.-P.*, is the card which was issued in 1895 or 1896, in fact No. 48 in the current Catalogue.

Russian Locals.—*Elizavetgrad.*—We believe that there is a 20 kopeks stamp to be added to the list that we gave last month.

Adhesive. 20 kop., black.

Samoa.—*The Aust. Ph.* reports that the 2s. 6d. has had its value reduced to 2½d. by means of the usual type of surcharge. We presume the stamp is further disfigured by the words "Provisional Gov't." It is evident that the stock is to be "marked down" at sale prices.

Adhesive. 2½d. on 2s. 6d., violet.

Samos.—*Le T.-P.* reports that stamps of the annexed design have been issued, or are about to be issued here. They are described as being type-set, the details differing therefore in every stamp on the sheet, and we gather that two values may be found on the same sheet, as well as varieties in the ornaments composing the frame.



- Adhesives.* 5 paras, black on grey-blue.
20 " " white.
1 grosion " "

Siam.—A correspondent at Bangkok has very kindly sent us notes of a number of minor varieties of the numerous

surcharges that have been produced there of late years. The surcharge shown in Type 24 exists with a much larger space between the figure and the word. There are several varieties of the 4 Atts on 12 atts; Type 35 exists in entire sheets, but there is a smaller type, with "Atts." as in Type 34, in which there are two minor varieties of the letter "t," one with the tail more turned up than the other. These letters "t" exist both in separate sheets and also mixed together in the same sheet, and in the same word, so that we may assume that there were at least four printings of these 4 Atts on 12 atts. On the sheets with small type and both letters "t" with tails turned up there is a stamp with no stop after "Atts," and it is this type also of which copies exist with double surcharge.

The "3 Atts." on 12 atts exists both with the surcharge as shown in Type 34, and with much greater space between the figure and the word; these appear to be some of the settings used for the 4 atts, but the latter is not, we gather, found with the wide spacing, though the small figure and word are not so close together as the large.

We described some of the varieties of the 1 Att on 12 atts in September last; this also shows in different printings variations in the space between the figure and word, and in the letters "t"; the same letters are used in the "2 Atts" on 64 atts.

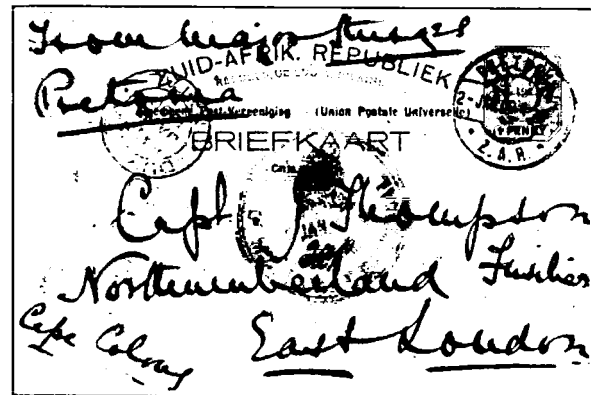
In the 10 Atts on 24 atts, No. 53, the only prominent variety shows the letter "s" upside down; the letters "t" appear all to be of the type with turned-up tails, and a little unevenness may be found in the setting, as is also the case with the others.

The same correspondent sends us the new cards, 1½ atts and 4 atts. The stamps on both are of similar type to the current adhesives, but the lower value shows the head almost full-face, while the higher shows it in profile; the formula in each case is the same as upon the earlier issues for Inland and Foreign postage, but both values are the same size.

Post Cards. 1½ atts, red on yellow; 141 × 91 mm.
 4 " carmine on cream "
 4+4 " " " "

South African Republic.—Rumours keep cropping up of the issue at various places of Cape and Natal stamps surcharged "S. A. R." (which is of course ridiculous), or "Z. A. R." (which is possible). The reports seem to be for the most part "made in Germany," where, perhaps, the surcharges may be manufactured also.

A correspondent has very kindly lent us, for reproduction in the *Monthly Journal*, a post card received from an officer who has the misfortune to be for the present (it will not, we trust, be for very much longer) an unwilling guest of Mr. Kruger at Pretoria. The illustration shows the mark applied by the official who examines the prisoners' letters before they are allowed to leave the country.



Spain.—Marianne Islands.—It is reported, says *L. T.-P.*, that for a short time before these islands were transferred to Germany the stamps of the Philippines were employed there surcharged *Marianas—Espanolas*, in an oblong frame with the ends tapered. The 5 c. of 1898 is said to have been thus disfigured. "Poor Mary Ann": Let us hope it is not true.

Sweden and Norway.—*Sweden.—L. T.-P.* announces the issue of a new 1 krona stamp of the accompanying design, which is not a particularly artistic one. Wmk. Crown; same perforation as the other values.



Adhesive. 1 kr., carmine and blue-black.

United States.—There appears to be a certain amount of irregularity in the mixing of the colour for the impression of the current 2 c. envelopes; a correspondent assures us that he has received through the post an envelope with the stamp in *salmon-pink*. The contractors declare that the *orange* varieties are changelings.

Philippine Islands.—According to *The Weekly Ph. Era*, the following articles of stationery have been surcharged for use in these islands, in addition to those which we have previously noted:—

Envelope. 1 c., green on white.
 Post Cards. 1 c., black (? colour not stated).
 2 c., blue { " " }
 2+2 c. " " " "

Porto Rico.—We learn from *The Weekly Ph. Era* that 1 c. and 2 c. adhesives and 2 c. and 5 c. envelopes have received the new form of surcharge.

Adhesives. 1 c., green; surcharged "PUERTO RICO."
 2 c., carmine " "
 Envelopes. 2 c. " " "
 5 c., blue " " "

We are glad to learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that there is not at present a post card with the name added as "PUERTO RICO," but there is a second variety of the "PORTO RICO" surcharge on the card, measuring 26 mm. instead of 21 mm. The new spelling will follow, perhaps. This overprint on envelopes (and no doubt on adhesives and cards also) is, we understand, quite unnecessary, as ordinary U.S. envelopes can be used; but anyone in Porto Rico who orders 500 envelopes of any one kind at a time can have them overprinted, if he asks for it, and the present form is "PUERTO RICO."

Venezuela.—We understand that the whole current set of adhesives, including the Registration stamp, exists with the "RESELLADA" surcharge shown in the accompanying illustration. We have, therefore, to add the following:—

Adhesive. 2 b., yellow; black surcharge.
 Registration Stamp. 25 c., yellow-brown "



CHATTY NOTES FROM AUSTRALIA.

By A. F. BASSET HULL.

It has been remarked by astonished observers outside the philatelic pale that we Philately. Philatelists display an interest in and knowledge of current politics which is little short of marvellous, considering what hopeless monomaniacs we are otherwise. Just the other day the staid and grandmotherly *Sydney Morning Herald*, a paper which generally admits the existence of stamp collectors with much of the tolerance of a mother admitting that her children are occasionally guilty of manufacturing mud pies, referred to this tendency on the part of Philatelists. Certainly the *Herald's* information was more journalistic than accurate, but its publication was a good example of that mild wonder that fills the large bosom at the surprising intelligence sometimes displayed by a class that should be placed under surveillance, if not kept in actual seclusion. Speaking of Mr. Griffin's proposal (referred to later on), the *Herald* stated that "in a recent letter from London Mr. Henry Lucy gave us an amusing and instructive instance of the prevalence of the spirit we are describing. Long before the Government or the general public in England had made up their minds as to the issue of events in South Africa, the little coterie of Philatelists who haunt the stamp market had come to the conclusion that there was bound to be war. As a result, Transvaal stamps and Orange Free State stamps at once advanced 50 per cent. in price. These far-seeing and patriotic collectors, with a rapidity of vision that unfortunately, as time is showing, was much swifter than the slow march of events, settled, first, that there was going to be war; second, that the Orange Free State would throw in its lot with the Transvaal; and third, that matched against the British Empire their existence as independent States would quickly cease. One and two of these forecasts have come about. After this prophetic outburst on the part of the Philatelists, something must be said for the art that endows them with such prescience."

The story is a pretty one, and it is perhaps unfortunate that it is not quite true. Certainly Transvaals and Orange Free States have been in greater demand even in Australia, but dealers have been glad to sell out at their usual 50 per cent. off catalogue, except for the rarer varieties, which would always bring full prices, even without the existing war. And hereby hangs a tale—this time a true one.

There is in Sydney a "dealer," which in local police courts is a term generally applied to those gentlemen who in default of a more profitable, though perhaps less honest means of a livelihood, perambulate the streets vending "Wild Rabids," "Obart apples," "Firewood," and other articles in general demand. When the untamed bunny or the Tasmanian pippin is not in season, these gentry turn their attention to any other goods that may be bought cheaply and sold at an immodest profit. The "dealer" in question had some experience in stamp vending, gained from the sale of specimens collected from the dust-boxes placed at nightfall on the footpaths for the convenience of the Corporation scavengers, and a lucky "deal" in black penny English, bought from a stamp dealer at 5d., and sold as great rarities to a "mug" for 25s., opened his eyes to the great possibilities of the trade. Hearing of the impending war, he invested in a used set of current Transvaals at 1s., and visiting a suburban residence, he represented himself as an exiled Boer—his appearance lending good colour to his tale—and offered his stamps as articles likely to become of unparalleled rarity and value ere long. At first asking 25s., he gradually came down to 15s., and

effected a sale at that figure, the buyer, a young lady, thinking she had a certain bargain. She hastened to town, and displaying her purchase to another stamp dealer, asked the value. "Not that I mean to sell," she said, "because they will soon be worth double their present value."

"Well," replied the dealer, "I am not a buyer just now of such stamps, but I can duplicate the set for you at 1s. 3d.!"

However, the proud possessor of the Boer stamps simply declined to believe that the duplicates were genuine, and departed fondly nursing the delusion that her treasures were the only real things in the market.

But I am wandering woefully from my subject, which was to have been devoted solely to Australian Federation, but the foregoing remarks really contain the moral, that custom, originated by my old friend and schoolmate Hezekiah P. Æsop, Esq., generally places at the end of a story.

The present position of affairs points to a speedy consummation of the United Commonwealth of Australia. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania have all not only accepted the Commonwealth Bill by large majorities, but have despatched it for the consideration of the Imperial Parliament. Such an important measure could not be permitted to traverse the two Houses without the watchful guidance of local representatives, and consequently the Premiers of the States concerned met in conference last week, and as the outcome delegates have been nominated to proceed to England and stand sponsors at the baptismal ceremony of their healthy infant. Unhappily for the completeness of the Commonwealth, Western Australia still holds aloof, and though smallest in population, asks for greater concessions than the other States are content to receive. Of course, the Bill contains provisions for the future admission of States or territories, but only on such terms of representation, etc., as the Federal Parliament may be pleased to grant. So far the people of Western Australia have not been given the opportunity of voicing their opinion on the Federation question, the Bill not having pleased Parliament sufficiently to move them to submit it to the popular vote. On the goldfields, which are now assuming large proportions, and attracting a considerable population, sentiment runs all in favour of union, but then the "Sand-graspers," as the native-born are termed, point out that the mining population largely consists of "Uitlanders" or "T'othersiders," who naturally clamour for union with their own colonies, regardless of the true interests of Western Australia. The position is rather a complicated one, and the goldfields portion is now making strenuous efforts to secure separation from the Western portion, with the view of entering the Union as speedily as possible.

However, as matters now stand, five of the six Australian colonies are committed to early union, and as in the case of the German Postal Federation, the separate issues of postage stamps for those five States will cease, and one Federal issue will take their place. The Customs Department goes over to the Federal Government, as soon as it is formed, and the Bill provides for the transfer of the Postal Department upon a date to be fixed upon by the Governor-General subsequent to the establishment of the Commonwealth.

With regard to the probable date of the constitution coming into force, Mr. Edmund Barton, Q.C., the delegate from New South Wales, is of opinion that a proclamation will probably be issued within a month, or perhaps a fortnight, of the final passage of the measure by the Imperial Parliament. It will be necessary to allow some little time for the Governor-General, whose appointment would be the next act of the Imperial Ministry, to prepare himself for his departure, to organise his staff, and to do various other things inseparable from the inception of the Federation. Possibly

the Governor-General will require from four to six weeks to arrange for his departure from England; then his voyage to Australia will occupy another six weeks. It is probable that the proclamation, as issued by the Queen, which will name a date for the constitution to take effect, will make it certain that all the processes just indicated have been first successfully accomplished. Having regard to these conditions (says Mr. Barton) anyone would be as competent as he is to express an opinion as to the time those processes would occupy. It seems to him probable that the constitution will take effect at the end of June or early in July. He does not look for the assembling of the Federal Parliament before the month of November.

Less sanguine as to the probabilities than Mr. Barton, Sir Samuel Griffith (Queensland) considers that it is hardly possible to arrange for the completion of the preliminary details so as to secure the commencement of the constitution before the 1st January, 1901.

Personally, I am inclined to take Sir Samuel Griffith's views as the more likely to be realised. Certainly it will not be before that date when the Postal Departments go over. After all preliminaries have been settled it will be necessary to formulate a scheme for placing all matters connected with posts, telegraphs, and telephones on a uniform basis, for, notwithstanding the numerous conferences which have been held for the purpose of assimilating rates, there are still many points on which they vary to a considerable extent, more particularly as regards the inland rates. Early in the new century, therefore, we may look for the stamps of the "Commonwealth of Australia."

To apply the moral contained in the "legends" narrated, it behoves all collectors to make speedy efforts to complete their collections of Australians, and especially to lay in unused current issues while they are procurable at or about face value.

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N.S.W. Matters.

SOME time ago I mentioned the probable issue of three new stamps for New South Wales, viz., 11d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. These stamps were intended to enable senders of parcels to prepay them with one or two stamps at most. However, the project has since been allowed to lapse; at least no steps have been taken to produce the stamps.

The question of printing stamps from steel plates has long been under consideration, and a twopenny stamp has been designed and despatched to London for execution. The design is a representation of the landing-place of Captain Cook at Kurnell, Botany Bay, and the central figure is the obelisk which was erected to mark the spot. The designer is Mr. A. E. Cousins, who designed and engraved many of the stamps of Tonga, Cook Islands, and New Zealand. It will be some time before the engraved plate arrives in the colony, and it is questionable whether, if issued at all, the stamp will be long in circulation before it is suspended by the Federal issue.

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IN August last authority was given for Parliamentary Envelopes. members of Parliament for use in the despatch of correspondence on public business, by which is understood correspondence on the affairs of their constituencies and constituents. The following announcement appeared in the *Gazette*:—

"PUBLIC NOTICE.

"POSTAL AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
"GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY,
"14th August, 1899.

"His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has, in accordance with the provisions of the 10th Section of the Postage Act, 31 Vic., No. 4, been

pleased to approve of the issue of a special description of envelope impressed with either 1d. or 2d. stamp, for use by Members of the Legislative Assembly when corresponding on public business.

"The envelopes will bear the printed endorsements, 'On Public Service Only' and 'This envelope can only be lawfully used by Members of Parliament, and only on the Public Business. The Public are cautioned against using it under any circumstances.'

"The 2d. envelope will be available for the transmission by post within the Colony of a letter not exceeding 2 ozs. in weight on public business, or as a wrapper for Parliamentary papers, printed matter, or returns up to 8 ozs. in weight, provided the ends be left open as required by the regulations applicable to this class of mail matter.

"VARNEY PARKES."

* * *

Philately and Patriotism.

WHEN the Australian troops first began to gather together for service in the Transvaal, a Patriotic Fund was started. Mr. J. G. Griffin, of Sydney—he of chain letter fame—proposed, through the medium of the daily Press, the issue of a special 2½d. stamp, or rather the ordinary 2½d. with a special overprint denoting its service in connection with the South African war. This stamp was to be sold at 5d., the surplus over face value going to swell the Patriotic Fund. The issue was to be limited to 100,000, and by a simple arithmetical calculation Mr. Griffin arrived at the conclusion that the fund would thereby profit to the extent of £1,000. This, of course, was subject to the whole issue being sold. Such a result Mr. Griffin took to be a foregone conclusion, for he further suggested the issue of another stamp with altered date or otherwise slightly varied overprint, which would produce yet another £1,000. The plan was simply on the same lines as the Hospital Stamp issue; but Mr. Griffin apparently forgot the disastrous result of that issue to the speculators, who were almost the exclusive buyers of the stamps. The old, old gag of reaching those who were willing to give small sums to the fund, but did not like to directly contribute insignificant amounts, was carefully rung in, and the ugly skeleton of speculation was as carefully concealed. Fortunately our Postmaster-General is a man possessed of more than the usual supply of common sense, and he is not so easily swayed by specious sentimentalism, so that the suggestion has been quietly ignored.

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Proposed Exhibitions.

THE Philatelic Exhibition, as held in London, Manchester, Paris, or New York, is a fearsome thing of prospectuses, prizes, and puff! So far as we have known it in Australia it has been a very moderate affair indeed, one day or one night even, a few glass cases, and a comparatively small selection of stamps, not one of which would probably reach the catalogue value of £100.

Two exhibitions are now proposed—one in Melbourne in May next, to commemorate the Jubilee of the issue of postage stamps in Victoria, and the other in Sydney in August, to commemorate nothing in particular, but the existence of Philately in general. As neither gold nor silver, brass nor precious stones, are to be offered as prizes, it is not anticipated that European exhibitors will take part; though, as a matter of fact, the promoters are too well aware of the generous and public-spirited nature of the antipodean (in one sense) collectors to doubt that they would gladly exhibit were it not for the long distance and the impossibility of accompanying their treasures to and from the exhibition, and listening to the admiring comments of those privileged to inspect them.

The proposed exhibitions will probably give a fillip to Philately, and it is badly needed indeed.

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE GENERAL POST OFFICE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

(From *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies*.)

(Continued from page 109.)

To R. F. Perkins, postmaster at San Francisco, Kalakaua wrote under date of September 19th, 1864, as follows: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th of August last and its enclosures, informing me that letters to and from the Sandwich Islands will be charged in future at ten cents the single rate of half-ounce or under. I have at once given notice of this change in the *Commercial Advertiser* of the 17th inst., and by posters about the several post offices on the different islands, a copy of which I hereby beg to enclose."

The next letter of interest to our readers is written by G. Wundenburg, clerk in the Honolulu post office, and like its predecessor is addressed to Postmaster Perkins, of San Francisco. It bears date of December 14th, 1864, and is as follows: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 13th ult., which reached here on the 3rd inst. by the clipper ship *Seaman's Bride*; and in conformity with the contents of that letter I issued on the same date the printed notice, of which I enclose a copy, informing the public of the change from 10 cents U.S. postage to 3 cents in the future." The reduction of postage mentioned in the foregoing letter does not seem to include the amount for ship's postage, and the entire rate of 10 cents was therefore made up of Hawaiian postage 5 c., ship postage 2 c., and U.S. postage 3 c.

March 6th, 1865, Postmaster-General Kalakaua addressed the following letter to J. H. Coney, postmaster at Hilo: "Your order for 5 c. Hawaiian and 5 c. U.S. stamps I am unable to furnish, being entirely out of them, and having been obliged to send to the United States for a fresh supply. The 3 c. and 2 c. U.S. are the only kinds we have, and which I forward you by this mail in place of the 5 c. stamps. You will have to collect the Hawaiian postage or 5 c. in money until the stamps can be procured."

It is more than a year before the next letter in the series was written, May 31st, 1866, and this from A. P. Brickwood, the new postmaster-general, addressed to A. D. Shephard, president of the National Bank Note Co., N.Y. It is as follows: "I beg leave to enclose herewith a draft for \$140, drawn by Bishop and Co. of this place on Lees and Waller, N.Y., payable at sight in favour of the National Bank Note Co. or order, in U.S. gold coin, and desire you to transmit at the earliest opportunity Hawaiian postage stamps to the amount of the following denominations, of which you retain the plate: 2,000 impressions (sheets?) 5 cent, portrait Kam. V., 4,000 impressions 2 cent, portrait Kam. IV. You will please, in delivering the package of stamps for transportation to the agent of the express company, to hand him an invoice of the same and forward a duplicate to this office so that no unreasonable charge for carriage should be made, as was on the last package ordered by H. M. Whitney." The 5 c. stamp ordered in this letter does not seem to have been mentioned in the previous correspondence, and we are not informed as to the choice of the portrait and other details of the design.

April 27th, 1867, a letter was addressed to Capt. Jas. Makee, postmaster at Ulupalakua, Maui, by Mr. Brickwood, of the following tenor: "Enclosed herewith please find four sheets of 5 c. Hawaiian stamps, amounting to ten dollars, and advise us as to receipt of same. We have no American stamps. Two Hawaiian 'fives' affixed to a single letter is the same as paying the postage through in cash, and when

sent to this office will be forwarded to its destination with the impression of our office stamp in red ink, 'United States Postage Paid,' upon it. We account for all foreign postage received on letters and papers to the San Francisco postmaster."

To W. L. Conway, postmaster at Kawaihae, Hawaii, Mr. Brickwood wrote under date of May 27th, 1867, as follows: "When you receive letters to go foreign, instead of having us charge you with the postage here, make use of the Hawaiian 5 c. and 2 c. stamps, and affix the full amount of the postage on the back of each letter; as all letters, the full postage on which is paid in Hawaiian stamps or cash, have our office stamp impressed on the same in red ink—'United States Postage Paid.'"

The next letter is from Postmaster-General Brickwood to the postmaster-general of Italy, and bears the date of July 27th, 1867. According to present catalogue values the Italian postmaster-general received a very fair exchange. The letter is as follows: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date of May 4th, enclosing six specimens of 20 c. Italian postage stamps, and have pleasure in forwarding you herewith specimen of Hawaiian stamps, viz. 1 of 5 c. Kamehameha IV. (old), 10 of 5 c. Kamehameha V. (new), 8 of Kamehameha IV. (old), and 16 of 2 c. Kamehameha IV. (new)."

A letter was addressed to the postmaster-general of England under date of September 6th, 1867, in which James Austin, chief clerk at the general post office at Honolulu, said: "I am directed by the postmaster-general to acknowledge receipt of your communication of July 10th, requesting that six specimens of the new 2 c. stamp issued in the Sandwich Islands be forwarded to you. No new 2 c. stamp has been issued. The only postage stamps in use are the 2's and 5's, the former bearing a portrait of the late king, and the latter of his present Majesty. Six specimens of the former have been forwarded to you on July 27th, as requested in your communication of May 29th, and stating that no later issue has been made."

There seems to have been considerable confusion on the part of postmasters of interior towns regarding the rates to be charged, and we find another letter bearing on this subject, written by Mr. Brickwood November 25th, 1867, to Rev. J. S. Green, postmaster at Makawao, Maui, as follows: "In answer to your inquiry I beg leave to say that all letters addressed to the United States, the Hawaiian postage on which has been fully paid, will as heretofore be forwarded to their destination according to treaty stipulations.

[*The Post*]* "office Assistant (a copy of which I forward you herewith), published in New York under the superintendence of an officer attached to the General Post Office, Washington, has been my guide for the rates of postage to be charged on letters to all parts of the world. Ten cents U.S. postage per half-ounce on all letters to or from the Hawaiian Islands, and 2 c. on newspapers. The Hawaiian postage on letters is 5 c. per half-ounce, and 2 c. on newspapers. It is optional to prepay postage on letters, but postage on printed matter and newspapers shall in all cases be prepaid. Any one wishing to pay through postage can do so, as heretofore, by affixing on the outside of the letter the proper amount of postage in Hawaiian and United States stamps, or in Hawaiian stamps altogether, as this office is accountable to the United States Government for all postage paid in cash or Hawaiian postage stamps."

A letter was sent to F. Shephard, president of the National Bank Note Co., New York, under date of April 13th, 1868, in which the postmaster-general of the Hawaiian Islands

* We gather that these words, and possibly more, were dropped out of the setting in our contemporary, the last instalment commencing with the word "office."—ED. M. J.

remits \$150 in exchange in payment of a further supply of 2 c. stamps to that amount. The following portion of the letter is rather significant: "The postmaster-general desires that no order for Hawaiian postage stamps be attended to unless the official stamp of this office as above be attached to the same."

April 16th, 1868, a letter was addressed to the postmaster-general of Peru by direction of Mr. Brickwood, in which it is said: "I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication No. 2,894, dated Lima, December 11th, 1867, and received at this office on the 28th ult., covering specimens of Peruvian postage stamps for his acceptance. I enclose you herewith specimens of each denomination of Hawaiian postage stamps now in use and out of use. The two 5 c. stamps with head and the two with figure 5 in the centre are out of use, and are the last of that issue remaining in this office."

NOTE.—In concluding the foregoing notes on the history of the Hawaiian postal service, we feel sure the specialist or student of this most interesting stamp-issuing country will have been both edified and instructed by their perusal. To the casual reader or general collector we wish to point to the fact that no claim is made for these notes further than the interesting side light thrown on the inner workings of the Post Office Department. They do not, by any means, constitute a complete history for any time, but when read in connection with other histories of Hawaiian stamps, it will be seen that the "reason why" certain changes took place is made plainer. It gives us pleasure to record the appreciation so warmly expressed by some readers of *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies*.

COLOURS AND THEIR NAMES.

By B. W. WARHURST.

THE decision of the Manchester Philatelic Society not to undertake the formation or compilation of a colour chart, though regrettable, is not to be wondered at when the subject is fully considered, and the practical nature or disposition of the people of Cottonopolis is allowed for. Not because of the inherent difficulties, they are surmountable; nor the expense simply, that need not be heavy; but because, to be generally acceptable, it must partake of the character of a national undertaking.

A standard of colour is required just as we have standards of measurement of various kinds. It may not be essential, it cannot be compulsory, but some official body representing the Government should have a voice in forming it, or, by sanctioning the conclusions arrived at by a representative independent committee, give it that official support which will enable the schools, not of art only, but throughout the country, to use it as a text-book for the teaching of all.

There is a very large and costly book describing many hundreds of colours and the method of compounding them, for the use of dyers, etc., which may be considered a standard work; but that does not meet the admitted want of a reliable guide to the correct naming or describing of colours when compounded. It was because Manchester is considered the metropolis of coloured fabrics that its Philatelic Society was expected to be able to get together a strong committee from among its members and the manufacturers located within a radius of thirty miles, combined with its dyers and chemists, the fame of whom is world-wide; but the mere naming of colours does not appeal to them as business men. To them it does not matter whether a certain

blue is called royal, Waterloo, or Prussian, Roberts or Kruger even, but if they saw a particular striking colour they would want it matched, whether it was called Gladstone or Salisbury, and as reasonably as possible.

It is the educational side of the subject that wants taking up. We complain of the better knowledge of some foreign youths because of their technical training; we try to teach our young the principles of art and design, largely by books; but what is the use of explaining to them, even in classes, the most correct or artistic combinations of colours, when they have no standard representing those colours that are named?

In a general way we all know the principal colours and their gradations, as shown in the spectrum—*red, orange, yellow, green, blue*, on to *violet or purple*; but as these colours can be represented by five to thirty shades or varieties of each, some system of grading those colours is desirable, and a simple method of naming them, so that anyone having learned the class of colour intended by certain names will know at once, in a fairly precise degree, the shade meant by a simple or a compound name when he sees it. For instance, if *vermilion, scarlet, carmine, or crimson* is named, we know pretty closely what tone of *red* is meant; but there are *reds* which cannot be accurately described as these, nor yet as *rose, lake, claret, or marone*. These latter, in turn, are not so definite as the former, for want of a correct standard giving and naming at least twelve to twenty varieties of *red*; so with *blues*, etc.

There will always be hues compounded that will defy description by single words, but there is no need to invent special names from our heroes and their fights, from statesmen and their works, or from any outside source. There can be no real difficulty in producing about one hundred definite standard colours with fixed names (though occasionally compound ones) that shall be perfectly clear, and from which as many more secondary shadings can easily be understood by names combining the two or three standard hues they seem to partake of. For instance, *moss-green* is the name used for a certain dull *green*, which most people understand, and would pick out of twenty samples of *green* the nearest approach to it. Yet *mosses* vary from dried-up-looking *greens* through vivid *greens* to *olive* tints. To avoid the possibility of a country person who knew more of the mosses in his district than of those elsewhere, or of those which have given this name to a colour, it might be safer to call it a *buff-green*; not *yellow-green* nor *brown-green*, which is *olive*, but a something between which gives the idea of *buff* being mixed in the colouring matter instead of the usual *bright yellow* with a *blue* pigment.

One of these indescribable shades might be called a *brownish blue-green*, and so on through the whole range of simple colour names, combined with such qualifying prefixes as pale, light, deep, dark, dull, bright, faint, intense, etc.

Failing the Science and Art Department at South Kensington taking up this matter, there should be little difficulty in an influential body like the Philatelic Society of London obtaining the assistance of some outsiders whose knowledge of colours is special or peculiar, and after getting a number of specimens of printing inks, and of oil and water colours, send them round in selected groups to each member for individual examination under different lights, to attach the names they think most nearly expressive of the sample before them. After comparing the notes of eight to twelve members in this way, the secretary (or a sub-committee) would pick out all that were unanimous, and send round again those that there was most disagreement about, marking on all the names suggested by others, asking for their further consideration. After they were returned a meeting of the members should be arranged, so that they would all

see the disputed samples by the same light, which would probably clear up all differences; or some slight raising or lowering of tone be tried through a colour mixer, to combine the requirements of dissentients for their particular ideas of a name. By this method one hundred colours, with appropriate names, could be definitely fixed, with a minimum of cost and trouble to all concerned.

It would be a simple matter, then, to find from the sample books which had been used what maker's inks seemed most satisfactory, and get him to produce the inks in a special permanent compound (that is, not liable to fade), and by means of carefully designed blocks get these produced in such a manner as to show four distinct effects by the shadings adopted in engraving, as was intended in Scott's colour chart. Better still to arrange some pages with colours overlapping or in juxtaposition, by which other combinations of effect will be produced. For a sum of £300 about two thousand copies of one hundred colours could be well printed, which, with half as much more for printing explanatory notes or lists and binding, would allow of sale at six shillings the book.

Before printing, the selected colours and names should be submitted to the Science and Art Department for approval, accepting such modifications as would not clash with the views of the majority of the committee; and, armed with this, a larger edition would be safe, as every library and school of art in the kingdom would take one or two copies for reference, and the book would be issued with all the authority of a standard work.

A *Dictionary of Colour* was submitted to the public as a first step in this direction, to explain what the writer believed to be the general opinion as to what was meant by the use of certain names, and to point out a few anomalies in constant use; and only a few definite colours were reproduced as "types" of the different groups, without any idea of asserting that they, or the explanations given of others, were the best possible.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

MY notes this month must necessarily be of the briefest, as I have been away for a four weeks' holiday in Italy, etc. I have seen but few stamps during my visit to the Eternal City, which, through the kindness of good friends there, was made so pleasant that I did not even miss the stamps. Well, I must not write a guide-book to Rome, or elsewhere, but I can say that I do strongly advise anyone who has not been to that city to go there for a few weeks, and to go in April or May, if possible. I have been in a good many cities in Europe and elsewhere, but nowhere else have I seen so many places and objects of interest as may be found in the city of Rome, with its history of nearly 3,000 years so clearly visible on every hand. After seeing the ruins, statues, etc., in Rome one can hardly imagine that a stamp issued in 1840 is of any antiquity at all—it seems but a thing of yesterday.

As far as I could find out, there are but two really good general collections in Rome—one of them belonging to a prince of the highest rank next to the royal family, to whom I am under great obligations for many kindnesses during my visit, and whose collection I was pleased to find mounted in about twenty of our well-known Oriol albums, with plain, movable leaves. This collection practically only dates from the past three or four years, but bids fair to

rank amongst the great collections of the world in a short time, a noticeable feature being the fine condition of the specimens.

As is naturally to be expected, the Italian States of this collection are exceptionally fine, and in fact include several stamps of which I can find no record, but which are undoubtedly genuine, having been found in old correspondence and passed by Dr. E. Diena, the well-known expert in Italian stamps. I don't intend to mention these "Resuscitations" at present—but a time may come!!!

Amongst other things in this collection I noted in

Modena. Very fine lot of the "Errors," including one or two not in our Catalogue. The Prov. Govt. 40 c. and 80 c., used.

Romagna. A fine lot of bisected stamps used for half the nominal value.

Roman States. $\frac{1}{2}$ baj., *tête-bêche*. The 7 baj. in this form, listed in our Catalogue, does not exist. The copy we chronicled it from, in the possession of a well-known English collector, has turned out to be a forgery.

Sicily. A magnificent copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., full blue, used, and in the colour of the 2 gr. This is one of the rarest known errors, and must not be confounded with fakes, which I have met with in other collections, but which are made from the *wrong plate*.

The rest of Sicily is exceptionally strong, the different plates and printings being carefully divided, and many of the retouched dies being shown.

Tuscany. A nice lot indeed, containing such trifles as a strip of five of the 2 soldi, and a 3 lire, etc., etc.

Italy—Esteros. A very fine lot, comprising most of the varieties with unaltered corners that are listed by us.

The foreign countries are all well represented, and in most of them one sees fine specimens of the rarer stamps, such as in Buenos Ayres a complete set of the "Ships," etc., etc., but space and time are both limited this month.

The only other fine collection I saw in Rome is a very old one, the owner having been collecting for some twenty-five years or so, and having in that time come across many very rare things. Amongst others I noted in Italy all the usual rarities and a good many interesting oddities, among them being a used copy of the Estero 40 c., inverted surcharge.

Switzerland. Vaud, 4 c., unused.

India. Very fine indeed. Full sheets of the first issue $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 annas; unused pair of $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red; *unused pair* of 4 annas, with blue dividing line.

In service stamps there were some very interesting errors and varieties, about which I will try to get more information.

Canada. 12d. on laid, used.

Finland. 8 pen., serpentine perf. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, very fine, used.

Spain. 1851-3, complete, unused. 1867, 25 mils., rose and blue, frame inverted. A stamp of considerable rarity.

Buenos Ayres. Used and unused, two complete sets of the Ships.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. 1s., fine.

United States. Departmentals complete, including the four dollar values of the States.

Sweden. "Tretio" error.

Western Australia. 4d., blue, *inverted frame*; the rarest stamp in the collection, a fine used copy, and not a dear purchase at 800 francs (about £32).

Amongst other friends whom I met, and with whom I had several pleasant outings, was Dr. Diena, universally known as the first authority on the stamps and postmarks of Italy,

of which he possesses one of the finest collections; in fact, his collection of Modena is undoubtedly the finest in the world, containing as it does so many sheets, blocks of stamps on letters, with errors attached.

Dr. Iqena is so often consulted by both collectors and dealers as to the genuineness of Italian States postmarks, that he has had to form a collection of stamps on the entire letters, and has almost every variety of postmark on various stamps, without which it would be impossible to decide as to the authenticity of so many postmarks.

The only dealer in *genuine* stamps that I met was Mr. P. Becchini, who has a nice shop in the Via Due Marcelli, close to the Piazza di Spagne. Mr. Becchini showed me a very fair lot of Italian stamps, but has not much of a stock in other countries.

POST OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.

PRIVILEGES OF THE POWERS.

From "The Leeds Mercury" (Weekly).

AT the February meeting of the Leeds Philatelic Society, which took the form of an "At Home" with Mr. Eugene Egly, the stamps chosen for the display were those of the various offices of foreign Governments established in the Turkish Empire, and the host read a carefully compiled paper on the subject. He had hoped to give a fairly good account of the working of these offices, but had unfortunately been unable to obtain all the needed particulars, although his inquiries were in part made at the actual offices themselves. But in the absence of official information, Mr. Egly was able to place before the members much valuable and interesting information which he had been able to gather from reliable private sources.

Fate seems to have reserved to the Ottoman Empire the unenviable distinction of being at all times backward in the introduction of innovations, and when, about fifty years ago, all other European countries had improved their postal services so as to place these conveniences within the reach of everybody, the Turkish Government had either more important matters to attend to, or thought the establishment of a popular postal service either unnecessary or detrimental to their own interest by bringing their subjects into too close connection with the outer world. The various European commercial communities and Consular establishments in Turkey soon began to feel very sorely the need of reliable postal communication, and it was thought necessary by the various Great Powers to establish post offices of their own in the more important cities of the Turkish, Egyptian, and Tunisian territories. The Sultan's Government was very willing to grant leave for the establishment of these offices, no doubt with the idea that these postal facilities might also prove useful to themselves. Grants were therefore made in favour of Great Britain, Austria, France, Russia, Italy, and Germany. It is to be regretted that the exact dates of the opening of these various offices cannot be given, except that the German office was opened on the 1st of March, 1870. It seems, however, to go far backwards in the history of stamps, inasmuch as Mr. Egly has met with the Constantinople postmark on English stamps as early as the 1855 issue.

But if there was a time when the Turks were glad to avail themselves of the convenience of these European offices in their own territory, there came a time when they began to realise that they could no longer oppose themselves

to the establishment of a postal service of their own, both for inland and foreign postage, and they even ventured to issue stamps of their own, as all other European Governments had already done, only twenty years later, viz. in 1863. The eyes of the Turkish officials were opened, and they began to see how serious a loss to Turkish finance had resulted from the establishment of foreign postal services in their most important commercial centres; and we read from time to time in the newspapers of the complaints made by them about the foreign post offices, and their endeavours to induce the European Powers to allow them to cancel the grants. The Great Powers, however, lent deaf ears to these regrets, much as a small boy does not care to part with a big plum to a friend of his, and the grants given by the Sultan are to remain in force so long as the Turkish Government are unable to prove that their own postal services are administered with equal accuracy and swiftness. Such proof may be regarded as impossible, for however well the Turkish postal services may be administered, the Great Powers would always find some excuse for retaining their privileges; so the poor Turks will have to bear the plague to which some fifty years ago they so readily opened their door.

With regard to the working of these offices, they are all under the protection of the Embassies and Consulates of the various Powers, and no Turkish official has any right to examine any postal matter posted or received at these Levant offices; so that secrecy of the letters and the safety of their contents cannot be violated by even the highest of Turkish officials. Being mostly addressed to business firms or to travellers, the letters are not delivered by postmen, as in Britain, but are called for by the addressees, and it is only in case of letters not called for after a certain lapse of time that the orderlies of the office deliver letters on their own initiative, no doubt in the expectation of receiving the usual gratuity from the addressee. It will be seen by this that these foreign offices are of benefit to the Consulates more especially, as securing the necessary secrecy of official correspondence.

It is not, so far, possible to give an authoritatively full list of places where these foreign offices are situated, but from his own observations Mr. Egly was able to state that Great Britain has three offices in Turkey—at Constantinople or Stamboul, Smyrna, and Beyrouth, as well as the offices formerly at Suez and Alexandria. France has post offices at Constantinople, Salonica, Smyrna, Tripoli, Beyrouth, and Alexandretta, besides the sea post offices at Cavalle, Dédéagh, Port Lagos, and Vathy, and the office in Alexandria. Russia has offices in Constantinople, Beyrouth, Smyrna, and in various towns in the Black Sea. Italy maintained offices in Tripoli and Tunis, which were abolished when France obtained the supremacy over Tunis. Germany has offices in Constantinople and Jaffa. But the Austrian Empire is the most favoured of all foreign nations, and maintains the greatest number of post offices in Turkey—the consequences of her political and commercial influence in the Levant. She has offices not only in the large commercial centres, such as Constantinople, Andrianople, Salonica, Smyrna, Beyrouth, Cairo, and Alexandria, but also in nearly every one of the largest towns in the Ottoman Empire, especially in all the seaports. The reason of this lies in the ramifications of the Austrian Lloyd, the great line of steamers which is so heavily subsidised by the Austrian Government as to be virtually an Austrian Government enterprise, and the receivers of this line are in a great many places appointed postmasters for the Austrian Levant offices, serving therefore in a double capacity. On the older issues of Austrian stamps are to be found the postmarks of Bucharest, Varna, Rostchuk, Sophia, Philippopolis, and

other Roumanian and Bulgarian towns, these stamps having been used when Bulgaria still formed part of the Ottoman Empire, and the Roumanian postal service was still in its infancy.

Strange to say, only one Power, Russia, thought it necessary to issue special stamps for their Levant offices. The first stamp, a large square, with eagle, was issued in 1863, in Russian currency, followed a couple of years afterwards by other two, with values in Turkish currency, the design this time consisting of an eagle, an inscription, and a steamship in the centre, no doubt indicating that letters franked by such stamps were conveyed to Russian ports by Russian steamers. The Russian Levant stamps now current are still of a totally different design from the ordinary Russian stamps.

All the other European countries having Levant offices confined themselves to the use of their own stamps, without any alteration whatever in the case of British, French, and German stamps, while Italy overprinted her stamps with the word "Estero," which means abroad or foreign, accompanied by slight erasures in the corners of the designs of the stamps themselves.

As already mentioned, the German post office in Constantinople was opened on the 1st of March, 1870, using at first the stamps of the North German Confederation, with the values in groschen, down to the time of the issue of German Imperial stamps, these latter being used afterwards. Austria used the stamps of Austrian Italy, with the value in soldi, and afterwards used stamps of the same design as at home, but in soldi currency, and the inscriptions in Italian instead of German.

This state of things continued until the end of 1883, when it was found that large quantities of postage stamps were bought at the German, British, French, and Austrian Levant offices, not for defraying postage, but to make remittances abroad, this mode of settlement of accounts being resorted to in preference to money orders and bank cheques, because the sender had a slight advantage in the exchange. To render such speculation impossible, Germany, in January, 1884, issued her stamps with a surcharge of the Turkish value in paras and piastres, Great Britain adopting the same surcharges in August, 1885, in paras on the 2½d. and 5d. stamps and in piastres on the 2s. 6d. stamp. France also surcharged her stamps from 1885, and Austria issued her first surcharged stamp in 1886, the remainder of the series following in 1888.

Mr. Egly brought his remarks to a conclusion by mentioning the Roumanian Levant stamps,* which were issued with a surcharge of Turkish value for the Roumanian mail steamers in 1896. These stamps had but a very short duration of existence, for, in consequence of a complaint made by the Austrian Government, who feared competition, the Turkish authorities one morning sent a detachment of police to the landing-stage where the Roumanian mail steamer was lying, and seized the whole of the mail as illegally stamped to defraud the Turkish Post Office. These stamps, therefore, having been used only about a month, postmarked copies on entire envelopes should soon become scarce.

* To the best of our belief, founded upon such information as reached us at the time, these stamps were entirely speculative, if not fraudulent.—Ed. M. J.

COLLECTANEA.

By G. B. DUERST.

PHILIPPINE ISLES, 50 CENTS, ORANGE.

THIS value of the United States stamps surcharged "Philippines," for use in the islands of that name, has been issued both on watermarked and on unwatermarked paper, the latter to the great astonishment of collectors in the States, as all the stamps printed on unwatermarked paper were supposed to have been sold.

Mr. J. M. Bartels has taken much trouble to elucidate this point, and put himself into communication with the chief of the Printing Bureau, who has taken a considerable interest in this matter, so much so that he examined the whole stock of the 50 cents stamps. It seems that such a small quantity of this value was used that no printing has been required since 1896. When the stamps were printed on watermarked paper strict instructions were given to the keepers of the stock not to issue any stamps on that paper until the stock of the unwatermarked stamps was exhausted. These orders were believed to have been carried out faithfully, and when the 50 cents surcharged "Philippines" appeared on unwatermarked paper the officials declared it to be impossible.

The investigation, however, brought to light the fact that quite a number of unwatermarked sheets exist amongst the watermarked ones, and the only explanation offered is that a number of the old sheets must have got mixed with the new printing when storing them.

But whatever the reason of it may be, the fact remains that "two" 50 cents, orange, Philippines exist. So far one is as common as the other, but that will not always be the case.

NEW POSTAL RATES FOR GERMANY.

The proposals of the German Post Office for a revised scale of rates have been passed at last by Parliament, and will come into effect on April 1st.

Single letters can then weigh 20 grammes instead of 15 grammes, the weight allowed hitherto. The rate remains the same as now, viz. 10 pfennig, but local letters will be charged only 5 pfennig for the prepaid and 10 pfennig for the unprepaid letter. Local post cards will cost 2 pfennig. The rates for newspapers or other printed matter will be 2 pfennig up to 50 grammes, 3 pfennig from 50-100 grammes, 5 pfennig from 100-250 grammes, 10 pfennig from 250-500 grammes, and 15 pfennig from 500-1,000 grammes. Patterns will be charged 5 pfennig up to 250 grammes, and 10 pfennig from 250-500 grammes.

It will therefore be seen that the postage on printed matter and patterns as well as for local letters is cheaper than with us, for local letters, of course, without taking weight into consideration.

For this new scale stamps and post cards of the value of 2 pfennig will be required. They will be uniform with the present stamps and will be ready by the date mentioned.

The new 3 and 5 pfennig stamps will be issued to the public in April, the new 1, 2, 3, and 5 mark stamps in August. The proposed new stamps for the German Colonies will hardly appear before the end of this year.

THE NEW TASMANIAN STAMPS.

Mr. Hurst writes me that the new issue of stamps for this colony is not liked at all, in fact it is strongly condemned on account of the large size, and that it is very doubtful whether the Post Office, in view of the general dislike of the public, will issue the higher values.

The residents of Launceston, the second city in the island, are very wroth at not having their city represented. They think they have the same right as the citizens of Hobart to see a faithful representation of their city on the stamps of the colony, and are, it is said, agitating to have this carried into effect. However, the general impression seems to be that this pictorial issue will not be very long in circulation on account of the size.

It appears that the engraver made a mistake when furnishing the design for the 2d. stamp. He was instructed to depict the Cataract Gorge on that value, but engraved the view of Hobart. I shall be curious to learn the further developments in this matter, because it is strange that nobody noticed the alteration made by the engraver. Surely die proofs, or at least colour proofs, were submitted to the authorities for approval before finally printing any large quantity.

THE WATERMARKS OF THE ARGENTINE STAMPS OF 1892.

Everyone knows the watermark on the stamps of the Argentine Republic of 1892-3, but though it had been noticed that some stamps show the *Sun* much plainer than others, yet nobody had studied the matter deeply enough to divide the issue into various printings.

Mr. A. Baudouin, however, was not so easily satisfied, and as a result of his investigations publishes an article on this issue in the *Revista de la Soc. Fil. Argentina*. According to him three issues exist, each varying from the others in the execution of the watermark, which he describes as follows:—

“Type I. The Sun is formed by thin lines, and is not easily visible. Some of the sixteen rays touch the inner circle, but not all. The eyes are formed by dots without eyebrows; the nose is also represented by a dot, and the mouth by a thin line. The principal point of identification is the diameter of the circle, which is 5 mm.

“Type II. Very similar, but nearly all the rays touch the inner circle, which is 6 mm. in diameter. The lines are all thicker and the watermark therefore much plainer.

“Type III. The lines of the watermark are still thicker; the dots of the eyes and nose are replaced by curved lines. All the rays touch the inner circle, which measures 7 mm.”

The paper for the first two types came from the *Fabrica Nacional*; it varies in thickness, sometimes finer, sometimes coarser. The paper for the third type was of German origin.

Mr. Baudouin says that Type I. is to be found in all the values of the issue 1892-3, with the exception of the $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, *slate-blue*, and the 1 peso, *dark carmine*. The second type can be found in all values, and the third type in all except the 2 pesos.

The Columbus stamps are all printed on paper showing the first watermark only.

The first and second types, Argentine paper as stated above, are never found on the same sheet, and this seems to puzzle the writer. For my part, I should be more surprised if they were to be found on one sheet. It clearly proves that a new watermark was prepared for the second lot of paper. Whether the old one was damaged or whether the watermark did not show plainly enough, and had therefore to be strengthened, I am, of course, unable to say.

LIFE INSURANCE BY POST CARDS.

The latest phase of life insurance, according to *Le Courrier de T.-P.*, is by post cards.

For twenty centimes a nicely illustrated post card can be bought, which you can address either to a friend or to yourself.

You are then insured for thirty days from the date of the obliteration against all accidents on the Swiss railways. In case of death your heirs will receive a thousand francs; in case of lighter injuries you will receive ten francs per week while unable to follow your avocation. The company that has started this business is the Swiss Accident Insurance Company of Winterthur.

2 CENTS UNITED STATES STAMPS IN POCKET-BOOK FORM.

From the *Metropolitan Philatelist* I take the following interesting note regarding the issue of the 2 cent value, made up for the convenience of the public in little books suitable for the pocket:—

“As was to be foreseen the sheets in their present size were not adapted for use in book form. New plates have therefore been made for this purpose, consisting of 360 stamps instead of 400 as heretofore. The pages in the books will consist of blocks of six stamps, in two rows, perforated three times vertically and only once horizontally, thus leaving an unperforated edge on the outside of each stamp, making it impossible for any specimens to be perforated on all four sides.

“After each two horizontal rows on the large sheet there will be a space of some width to allow a fair margin on the outside of the stamps after cutting the sheet into strips to fit the books. The side of the stamps nearest this margin is not perforated.

“After being perforated as mentioned above, the sheets will be cut into strips formed of two horizontal rows. The final vertical cutting will not be done until the covers of the books have been stitched on the long strips. Only the 2 cents or domestic letter value will be issued in this form.

“The first order of the Department is for 10,000,000 stamps, and is calculated to last for one year. There will be eight plates made at first, in order to run two presses at the same time. Should the same amount be required each year, it is expected that there will be on an average ten plates needed to supply the demand for this special kind of stamp.”

AUTOMATIC DISTRIBUTING MACHINES FOR STAMPS IN FRANCE.

According to the *Revue Phil. Française* the French Postal Administration intends placing automatic machines shortly at the principal post offices for the sale of—

Postage stamps of 5 and 15 centimes.

Post cards of 10 centimes.

Letter cards of 15 centimes.

Pneumatic cards of 30 centimes.

Serious objections have been raised against the use of such machines, because the machinery is bound to be very fine, and will be constantly subjected to more or less harsh usage. Therefore it is quite obvious that the machines will be very often out of order. The other and perhaps graver danger is that people can easily insert metal discs instead of money and obtain stamps or cards for nothing, and the postal revenue would be the loser. Doubtless time would be saved if the machines could be made to work well, and the only way of proving whether the revenue would suffer or not is to place a few machines in carefully selected places to test their efficiency.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Society was held on the 30th January, 1900, at Mr. Larmour's residence, No. 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, at 6 o'clock p.m. There was an almost full attendance of members at present resident in Calcutta, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris being in the chair.

The following officers were elected for the year 1900:— President, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, Lahore. Vice-Presidents, Lady Collen, Simla, and Messrs. C. F. Larmour, Calcutta; D. P. Masson, Lahore; W. Dornning Beckton, Manchester. Editor of the Journal, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson. Sub-Editor, Mr. W. James, Calcutta. Hon. Treasurer, Mr. P. A. Selve, the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta. Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Corfield, 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. Members of Council, the above *ex-officio*, and Major L. E. du Moulin, Aldershot; Major E. B. Evans, Sydenham; Major F. H. Hancock, Jullunder; Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, Calcutta; Major C. H. I. Hopkins, Tynemouth; Professor O. V. Muller, Bombay; and Messrs. G. A. Anderson, Bombay; J. Cornwall, Lucknow; W. S. Coutts, Penang; T. Hoffmann, Calcutta; C. F. Larmour, Calcutta; G. F. Melbourne, Tooting; Goodwin Norman, Calcutta; E. Sassoon-Gubbay, Calcutta; F. N. Schiller, Calcutta; J. A. Tilleard, London; and J. N. O. Thurston, Burmah.

Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring Honorary Treasurers, Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, for their services during the past year, and to all the members of the Society who had acted as honorary officers. Mr. Corfield, on behalf of the Treasurers, presented a provisional financial statement. Mr. Selve placed upon the table an advance copy of Mr. G. A. Anderson's *Handbook on the Stamps of Bhopal*, which will be issued to members of the Society in the course of a few days.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. M. P. Castle, editor of the *London Philatelist*, for a gift of forty-three sets of unbound volumes 3-7 (with supplements) of the *London Philatelist* for distribution to members of the Society. The late Secretary announced that he had presented complete sets (so far as they are now available) of the *Philatelic Journal of India* to Mr. J. A. Tilleard and Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., the Secretaries of the London and Birmingham Philatelic Societies, for the use of their libraries.

Mr. Corfield laid before the Meeting a proposal for the amalgamation (under certain conditions) of the Philatelic Society of India with the Philatelic Society of London (the Society retaining its individuality as the Indian section of the London Society) on and from the 31st December, 1900, and stated that he had suggested a scheme with this in view to the President in Lahore, who had expressed his full approval of it. After a discussion the meeting cordially accepted the proposal in principle, and it was resolved that a special committee be appointed, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Harris and Messrs. Corfield, Larmour, Masson, and Stewart-Wilson, to approach the London Society by letter with the object of ascertaining if they would be prepared to entertain the proposal, and to report the result of their inquiries to the General Meeting of the Society to be held in March next. The terms of the letter will be published in the February issue of the *Journal*.

Mr. C. F. Larmour exhibited the silver medal he had been awarded for his exhibit of stamps at the recent Manchester Philatelic Exhibition, and Mr. Hoffmann exhibited his collection of British adhesives, which was much admired.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Plymouth Philatelic Society, held at 9a, Princess Square, on Wednesday evening, March (?), Mr. R. T. Stevens gave a very instructive lecture on "Paper and Paper-making in regard to Philately." Mr. Stevens traced the history of the manufacture of paper from the Egyptians down to modern times. The manufacture of hand and machine made papers was dealt with in a most graphic manner, carefully prepared drawings being exhibited to elucidate the subject. The difference between *wove* and *laid* papers was fully explained and illustrated, and the process by which the various watermarks are impressed in paper was described.

The lecture was altogether a most interesting one apart from its value to Philatelists.

At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Stevens on the proposition of Mr. C. H. Dymond, Hon. Secretary of the Society, seconded by Mr. W. A. Walker.

CHARLES H. DYMOND, *Hon. Sec.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

DOUBLE POSTMARKS.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

MY DEAR SIR,—As a specialist in "postally used English" I have read the remarks in your article on "Double Postmarks," in your issue of 28th ult., with considerable interest, and having studied these stamps now for years, I am sorry I cannot altogether agree with you; but perhaps this is all the better for us Philatelists, as opinions will always differ, and I rather think that this fact strengthens our science. I would ask you, therefore, to kindly read the following remarks in reply to yours.

1. Your remarks naturally can only apply to collectors of postally used stamps like myself; further, I take it that they apply mostly to the Maltese Cross obliterations, both single ones and double ones, in colours, and also to the 1844 obliterations in black and colours to a lesser degree; naturally, further, they apply to English stamps, as I think I am correct in saying the Maltese Cross was not used in any other country, certainly not to any extent worth noticing.

2. *Colours of crosses.* It is admitted that certain colours do exist, both by English experts and also as seen "catalogued"; putting aside then *black*, *red* is official, with its shades of *scarlet*, *orange*, etc., and I hold that to a certain extent *blue*, *brown*, *purple*, and *green* are also official, but attach a query to *yellow* and so-called *white*. My article in the *Chronicle* explains fully what I think about the double cross obliterations, and inasmuch as town cancellations were officially stamped in certain colours, such as *green*, *brown*, etc., it is natural that these colours near at hand might also be applied to the obliteration upon the stamps themselves. *Black* and *red* were doubtless the colours ordered as per the Official Notice dated April 25th, 1840; but, as a well-known expert says, "judging from the number of shades of *red* which are found, the instructions as to mixing the *red* composition were not strictly adhered to." Further, he says, "Colours may be found in shades of *red*, *blue*, *blue-black* or *indigo*, *light* and *dark browns*, *green* and *violet*, the *red*, *blue*, and *black* probably being official, the others probably not so." And I add to this, if they are found, it is probably by accident, as I explained in the article to which you refer. Even Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby explain, on page 38 of their great work on English, that "many experiments

were made during 1840 to secure an ink for obliterating purposes which should be indestructible, and probably *blue-black* is the result of one of these official experiments." Further, in a lesser degree, the 1844 obliterations are found in certain colours, *e.g. blue, red, green*, and would you call these not official? Why, certain of our present parcel post obliterations are often seen in *red* and *violet*, officially impressed under official roofs. I think my remarks *re* certain doubtful coloured crosses explain fully my contention; even if not official, they were at least stamped by an official under an official roof, and cannot be compared to a Dick, Tom, or Harry, who attempts to fake or change a colour under his secret or private roof, and does his best to deceive us Philatelists.

Further, certain colours do not appear constantly, showing, at any rate, not many were faked. Take, for example, a *blue* cross on the *1d.*, *black*. How many will you find out of say 1,000 stamps? I question if a single one can be found among many more than a thousand. I have gone through tens of thousands of our earlier imperf. *blacks* and *reds*, and write from experience; at that time it is extremely improbable any faker even dreamt of making a *blue* or *green* or *violet* obliteration, and I question if it be done to any extent now; all I have seen, and they are precious few, have the appearance of *age*, and other means of test, which prove that they were not recently obliterated. Further, although a genuine *1d.*, *black*, with *blue* cross commands a higher price than an *unused 1d.*, *black*, amongst English specialists of postally used stamps *now*, it would not do so formerly, and any so-called faker would not, I think, care to spoil an *unused black* with *o.g.* for the sake of fabricating a fancy colour. In the earlier days English specialists were not as numerous as they are now, and if spurious coloured crosses have been made I repeat it has been lately; but this does not cause me to admit that genuine official obliterations, even if in unofficial colours, did not exist formerly; and colours impressed by an official hand, and under the roof of a Government Post Office, whether city one or village one, matters not.

Chemical change. Some colours cannot be made into others by this process without showing clear signs of having been changed, and faking in this way has never to any extent been resorted to, so very few are about, as before said, with colours at all.

3. You say "the interest of the postmark we fully acknowledge, but solely and entirely from its connection with the stamp," etc. May I ask, What has this to do with "double postmarks"? Surely it refers to single ones as well, and further, to single ones with perfectly genuine official cancellations in official *black* colour. Surely a *1d.*, *black*, with its Maltese Cross obliteration in *black*, and having a number in its cross, is far scarcer than one having simply the *black* cross and no number? Would you have us English specialists ignore this number in cross, and simply let our *1d.*, *black*, be represented with a mere Maltese Cross in *black*? Together with examples of double letters and hair lines, which of course are not obliterations at all. If so, I fear nine out of ten true English specialists would not agree with you. The only difficulty, in my opinion, is not to doubt whether they ought to appear in one's collection, but how to get possession of them, and be thankful when you have them, and remember these are official obliterations. I fail to see how *double* postmarks can apply to postmarks of an official nature *singly* impressed. The *1d.*, *black* and *red*, are of little value simply with their normal obliterations, and if no further obliterations were to be added, one could complete one's English in a few days, whereas I have been years trying to complete. I do not, again, agree that I am a postmark collector in its correct sense; all my obliteration

are upon the stamps themselves, whereas postmark collectors may collect stamps thus obliterated, but in addition have entires with town marks, etc., etc., these same entires being absolutely without any stamps at all, having been of course franked earlier. They also collect all varieties of obliterations upon envelopes, many of them not touching the stamps at all. Many postmark collectors I hear of and read about, and have at times seen happy with their lots, probably have very few if any actual stamps in their albums. Our early English have certain acknowledged varieties of obliterations which it is necessary to possess from a postally used point of view, more so than any other country, I think, in actual variety. I don't think a postmark collector bothers much about the actual stamps being in his possession, just as much as an English specialist does not care what town postmark or other obliteration is on his entire (if he collects entires), as long as the actual stamp has the obliterations he wants impressed upon it. A stamp with a *blue* Maltese Cross is as much *postally used* as one with a common *black* cross is, and no true collector in his specimens of *2d.*, *blue*, without lines would, I think, be satisfied he was complete unless he had this stamp with the 1844 obliteration upon it; and I go further, and add not only in English, but also in the Scotch rectangular form and Irish diamond also, the common form of course being the Maltese Cross in *black* and *red*. And would you eliminate these then from this issue?

I inclose a list showing the wretchedly narrowed-down varieties, putting aside obliterations; and those with both official obliterations and what I may call semi-official. What a huge difference!

Finally, I contend a specialist in postally used English should and ought to collect the more important official varieties of obliterations upon the stamps themselves; and after all what is the actual number of the double postmarks you head your article by? I could count them on one hand, so also the single coloured crosses, excluding of course the *red* and *black* crosses, and perhaps shades of the *red* colour of stamp. They require little or no energy, but patience to find them; and as regards cost, many of my rarer specimens have been picked up for very little, more than balancing any price I have paid for other varieties. The collectible varieties of official single obliterations on the earlier issues specially are easier obtained, and ought, I contend, to be in every collection.

I note you place *unused* stamps first. This is an old and also a modern open question, and one in which my own views will always differ from yours, and which I again expressed in the last issue of *Stamps*. Rowland Hill intended stamps to frank letters, and not to be placed in albums before doing their work, and be thus called *postage stamps*—they were *essentially* made for the purpose of franking letters at a reduced cost to the public of *1d.* for a certain scale of weight. This, of course, is my own private view, and in all my collection of 35,000 I would not have an *unused* stamp in it.

Apologising for length of this letter,

Believe me faithfully yours,

E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.

List of early English, according to your views, in which the stamp is unconnected with any special obliteration.

1d., *black* (with black cross, with red cross);* with worn impressions; with double letters; with hair lines; with inverted watermark.

1d., *red-brown* (with black cross);* on pelure paper; with double letters; with hair lines; with inverted watermark (with 1844 obliteration in black ink).*

2d., blue, no lines (with cross in black, and in red);* with hair lines (double letters I have not yet seen clearly on this issue).

2d., blue, with lines (with black cross);* with hair lines; with double letters; with inverted watermark; with ivory heads; on pelure paper; (on so-called ribbed paper, with '44 obliteration in black).*

To the above, of course, add shades of the red stamps and the blue stamps.

List of the early English according to the views I and others I know have collected, which include perfectly official obliterations upon the stamps themselves, and which are distinct varieties, and in many cases all catalogued, if not priced, by English experts.

1d., black. To your former list I add thus: Crosses in blue, purple, brown, orange, marone, magenta, carmine; double-lined crosses; dot in cross; number in cross; "Too late" in red across stamp; "Penny Post" across stamp; with 1844 obliteration; with certain London obliterations of 1844 date; with numbers in square, and in square with and without frame across the stamp; with town cancellation in red and in black across the stamp, the latter having no cross obliteration as well; with pen-and-ink cancellation; and perhaps other minor varieties.

1d., red, imperf.: With indigo cross; with red cross; with double-lined cross; with dot in cross; with London district numbers in cross, numbers 1 to 12 inclusive; with ship letter obliteration across the stamp itself; with "Penny Post" across stamp in black and red; with 1844 obliteration in green, in blue.

2d., blue, no lines: Cross in blue, in violet; dot in cross, number in cross; town cancellation alone upon stamp; with English, Scotch, and Irish obliterations of 1844 in black, and found in English in blue, and with certain London 1844 obliterations also as in case of the 1d. blacks.

2d., blue, with lines: Dot in cross, London numbers in cross from 1 to 12 as in case of 1d., red, imperf.; and with 1844 obliteration in blue.

To these I add, perhaps, as semi-official only, the green cross on 1d., black; green and red on 1d., red; green on 1d., red; red cross on 2d. with lines; and put aside altogether the yellow and white cross on the 1d. black.

In comparing these two lists you will see what a paltry list is the one I make out according to your views (that is not considering the obliterations at all).

If you now consider me a postmark collector, then at least add as well a postage stamp collector, as the rarity of the common 1d. black stamps and 1d. red, imperf., postally used, consists of the obliterations I name in my list; with very few exceptions your list does not consist of much in the way of rareness, to perhaps coin a word. What a miserable show of 1d. black and red we specialists would make eliminating these obliterations, to be sure! I repeat, the rare points about these early English, in a used condition, have to be judged according to what their obliteration is. Do away with the latter, and on the whole you get nothing at all out of the common. In my lists the stamps are connected with their obliterations, and cannot be severed from them, as all are upon the stamps themselves. I do admit this, that if I can be persuaded to agree with your contention, then it follows postally used early English are not worth collecting at all, either from a philatelic point of view or from a point of view of investment, should a rainy day ever crop up, and in many of my stamps I have been offered for certain varieties

far and away more than I ever gave for them. I hope the time will come when more light can be thrown upon these interesting obliterations, then we can learn more information about them; but don't, pray, call me a postmark collector, for I despise them away from the stamps themselves. I don't at all allude to later issues, but would add that your contention does away with even having the scarce "Crimean obliteration" on original in one's collection. Here, again, it is entirely this special obliteration which causes the rareness. Stamps themselves are common enough, and nothing rare about their *print* specially.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. E. H. H.—The London Society's book on India and Ceylon lists the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of 1865, *imperf.*, but does not mention any other value of that issue in that condition. We have never seen a postally used copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red, and we should very much like to have an opportunity of examining the one you mention.

F. W. L. R.—1. From your description we should suppose the New Granada 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to be a forgery. 2. Ecuador: we chronicled in September and October the 5 c. and 10 c. stamped envelopes with the device you describe impressed upon them, but we have not heard of it being used as a stamp upon plain envelopes. Can you let us see the envelope? 3. Mauritius, 18 c., *yellow-green*: this has probably been washed. 4. Argentine, with watermark between two stamps: we hardly think this is worthy of notice as a variety. 5. The ordinary French stamps were formerly used in the French Post Offices in Shanghai, etc., and our view is that the postmark makes no difference.

F. E. N.—We cannot give you a genuine test for the detection of all forgeries of the stamps you mention, but if you send your copies to our publishers, they will be able to tell you whether they are genuine or not.

E. I. M.—Many thanks for your letter. We have Mencarini's book, but we think it no use to attempt to reconcile the discrepancies between his lists and those of the remainders, until we know a little more of what the latter really are. It is quite possible that in some cases two lots of remainders may have got lumped together, as they were probably sorted by a non-Philatelist.

W. F. C.—We are very much obliged for your letter. The illustrations you allude to are not quite correct, but there is so much difficulty in getting them made accurately that we must let them stand in the next edition.

E. D. F. G.—We cannot undertake to value stamps, and can only say that imperf. proofs postmarked, stamps marked "specimen," and proofs on cardboard, are of very uncertain value. A stamp that has been penmarked is practically a *used* copy, and is usually of less value than a postmarked copy.

H. B.—Many thanks for your letter. We chronicled the German Morocco stamps in January, and our note last month only had reference to the extraordinary description of them given in another journal.

* We should reduce the list by all these items which we have put in brackets.—Ed. M. J.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIA.

1900. Value in new currency.	s.	d.
30 heller, violet	0	5
40 „ „ green	0	6
1900. Unpaid Letter stamps. Perforated.		
3 heller, brown	0	1
4 „ „	0	1
5 „ „	0	1
10 „ „	0	2

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

1900. Surcharged on new Austrian stamps.	s.	d.
1 piaster on 25 heller, blue	0	4
2 „ „ 50 „ „ slate	0	8
10 „ „ 2 kronen, lilac	3	3
20 „ „ 4 „ „ green	6	6

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

1900. Type with figures of value below.	s.	d.
1 heller, grey	0	1

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1900. New type. With Table Bay and Imperial Arms.	s.	d.
1d., carmine	0	2

CHILI.

1898. Unpaid Letter stamps.	s.	d.
1 c., carmine	0	1
2 c. „ „	0	1
4 c. „ „	0	2
10 c. „ „	0	5
20 c. „ „	1	0

COSTA RICA.

1892. Types 24 to 28.	s.	d.
50 c., ultramarine, used	0	6
1 p., bronze-green on straw, used	1	0
2 p., red on grey, used	2	0
5 p., blue on blue	2	6
10 p., brown on buff „	5	0

FRANCE (Consular Offices).

PORT SAID.

10 c., black on lilac (var. a)	0	2
10 c. „ „ („ b)	0	4

VATHY.

5 c., light green (var. a)	0	2
5 c. „ „ („ b)	0	1

ZANZIBAR.

½ a. on 5 c., light green (var. b.)	0	2
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GERMANY (Consular Offices).

MOROCCO.

Surcharged "MAROCCO" on German Empire 1889 issue.		
3 centimos on 3 pfennig, brown	0	1

GERMAN COLONIES.

MARSHALL ISLANDS.

1897. Surcharged "MARSHALL-INSERNL."		
3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig. Set of 6	10	0

GUATEMALA.

1900. Surcharged with date and value.		
1 centavo on 10 c., vermilion	0	1

KISHENGARH.

1900. Revenue and postage. Perforated.		
½ a., green	0	2

LIBERIA.

1900. New colours.		
1 c., green	0	1
2 c., vermilion and black	0	2
5 c., ultramarine and black	0	4

1900. Official.

1 c., green	0	1
2 c., vermilion and black	0	2
5 c., ultramarine and black	0	4

NEW ZEALAND.

1900. Colonial print (Pictorial). Perf. 11.		
5d., red-brown	0	8
6d., green	0	9
8d., indigo	1	0
9d., purple	1	0
2s., blue-green	2	8
5s., vermilion	6	6

PORTO RICO.

U.S. Unpaid Letter stamps surcharged.

1 c., carmine, used	0	3
2 c. „ „	0	4
10 c. „ „	1	3

SAMOA.

1899-1900. Provisional Government.

½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. Set of 8	8	6
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SARAWAK.

1899. Provisionals.

2 c. on 12 c., carmine	0	3
4 c. on 8 c., blue	0	6

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1900. New colour.

5 c., plum	0	3
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TONGA.

1899. Wedding stamp. Surcharged "T—L I JUNE 1899."		
1d., vermilion and black	2	0

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

TIMOR.

1899.

Stamps of 1898 surcharged in black.

10 on 16 avos, No. 78 .. 0 5
20 on 31 " " 80 .. 0 10

ROUMANIA.

1899. Current types, new colours.

Perf. 13½.

5 b., green .. 0 1
10 b., red .. 0 2
15 b., black .. 0 3
20 b., rose (?) .. 0 4
25 b., blue .. 0 4

RUSSIA.

1899. Current stamps surcharged in blue or in red, for use at Port Arthur.

1 k., orange .. 0 1
2 k., green .. 0 1
3 k., carmine .. 0 2
5 k., mauve .. 0 3
7 k., blue .. 0 4
10 k. " " .. 0 5

SALVADOR.

1899. Type 73 surcharged "Transito Territorial, in black. (May.)*

1 c., vermilion ..
2 c., rose ..
3 c., yellow-green ..
5 c., blue-green .. 1 6 1 0
10 c., blue ..
12 c., purple ..
13 c., brown-lake ..

Type 73 surcharged with a wheel, in black.

1 c., vermilion ..
2 c., rose ..
3 c., yellow-green ..
5 c., blue-green .. 2 6 2 6
10 c., blue ..
12 c., purple ..
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 ..

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 ..

Some of these are reported also to exist with the wheel surcharge.

SAMOA.

1899. Type 2 surcharged with Type 9, in red.

2½d. on 1s., carmine .. 0 6

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

1899. Colours changed.

½d., green .. 0 1
1d., red-brown .. 0 2

Surcharged "Provisional Govt." in red or blue, as shown in the list.

½d., green; red ..
1d., red-brown; blue ..
2d., orange; red ..
4d., blue ..
5d., red; blue ..
6d., lake ..
1s., rose ..
2s. 6d., violet; red ..

Set of 8 unused.
8/6.

SERVIA.

Date? Type 3. Perf. 9½.

35 p., green ..

SIAM.

1899. Type 9 surcharged in black.

1 att on 12 atts, No. 17 .. 0 1

New type, with head in profile. Perf.

1 att, dull green ..
2 atts, grass-green ..
3 " red and blue ..
4 " carmine ..
8 " green and yellow ..
10 " indigo ..
12 " lilac and carmine ..
24 " blue ..
64 " brown ..

SPAIN.

1899. Type 47. Colours changed.

2 c., black .. 0 1
5 c., blue-green .. 0 1
10 c., red .. 0 2
20 c., orange ..

CUBA.

1899. Types 22 and 23 surcharged with values in "cents." (March)*

In black.

1 c. on 1 m., chestnut ('98) .. 28 0 20 0
2 c. on 2 m. " " .. 10 0 8 0
3 c. on 3 m. " " .. 12 0 10 0
3 c. on 1 m. " " ..
3 c. on 1 m., green ('96) ..
3 c. on 2 m. " " ..
3 c. on 3 m. " " ..
3 c. on 4 m. " " ..
3 c. on 8 m. " " ..
5 c. on ½ m. " " .. — 30 0
5 c. on 1 m. " " ..
5 c. on 2 m. " " ..
5 c. on 3 m. " " ..
5 c. on 4 m. " " ..
5 c. on 8 m. " " ..
5 c. on 1 m., chestnut ('98) ..
5 c. on 2 m. " " ..
5 c. on 3 m. " " ..
5 c. on 3 m. " " ..
5 c. on 5 m. " " .. 24 0 24 0

In lilac.

3 c. on 1 c., purple ('98) ..
5 c. on 1 c. " " ..

In red.

10 c. on 1 c., purple ('98) .. 26 0 24 0

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., sepia
1899. Surcharged with Type 6, in red.
5 c. on 20 c., blue .. — 4 0

Large fiscal stamps surcharged.

(July)*

10 c. on 25 c., blue-green ..
15 c. on 25 c. " " ..

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

1899. New type. Perf. 14. (April)*

1 m. de p., chestnut ..
2 " " ..
3 " " ..
4 " " ..
5 " " ..
1 c. de p., deep purple .. — 0 6
2 " blue-green .. — 0 2
3 " deep brown .. — 0 3
4 " orange .. — 1 6
5 " rose .. 1 0
6 " ultramarine .. — 1 0
8 " grey-brown .. — 1 3
10 " vermilion .. 1 6 1 0
15 " olive-slate .. 2 0 1 6
20 " marone .. 2 6 1 9
40 " deep lilac ..
60 " black .. 5 0
80 " chocolate .. 5 0
1 peso, yellow-green .. 7 6
2 pesos, indigo .. 15 0

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

1897 (?). Surcharged with Type 33.

5 c., in blk., on 5 c., No. 96
5 c., in red, on 5 c. "
15 c. " 15 c., No. 185

1899. Issued by the native Government. Perf. 11½. (Feb.)*

2 c., carmine .. 0 4

PORTO RICO.

1898. Type 12 surcharged with Type 16, in carmine.

8 c., aniline rose ..

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

NORWAY.

1899. Type 11. Perf. 14½ x 13½.
2 öre, buff-brown .. 0 1

SWITZERLAND.

1899. Type 15.

25 c., blue .. 0 4
50 c., green .. 0 7

TURKEY.

1892. Error, with "0." (50) at upper right.

5 piast., lilac ..

1899. Type 16. Perf. 13.

20 par., claret .. 0 2 0 1

UNITED STATES.

1899. Type 52. Perf. 12.

6 c., marone .. 0 4

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 .. 0 2
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.

New types. (Sept.)*

1 c., green .. 0 1
2 c., red .. 0 2
3 c., purple .. 0 3
5 c., dark blue .. 0 4
10 c., brown .. 0 8

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP.

1899. Stamp of 1895 surcharged in red.
10 c. on 10 c., indigo .. 0 9

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
<i>New type. "IMMEDIATA." (Oct.)*</i>		
10 c., orange	0	8
<i>Error corrected to "IMMEDIATA."</i>		
10 c., orange		
UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.		
1899. Type 252 surcharged.		
1 c., lake		
2 c. ,,		
5 c. ,,		
10 c. ,,		
50 c. ,,		

GUAM.		
1899. Surcharged with name, in black.		
1 c., green		
2 c., carmine		
3 c., purple		
4 c., brown		
5 c., blue		
6 c., marone		
8 c., brown-purple		
10 c., pale brown		
15 c., olive-green		
50 c., orange-red		
\$1, black		

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP.		
1899. Surcharged with name.		
10 c., indigo		

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.		
1899. Surcharged in black. (Oct.)*		
1 c., green	0	1
2 c., carmine	0	2
3 c., purple	0	3
5 c., blue	0	5
10 c., brown	0	9
15 c., olive-green	1	0
50 c., orange-red (unwmkd.)	—	
50 c. ,, (wmkd.)	2	9

GHINA.		
WEI-HAI-WEI.		
Dec., 1898. <i>Imperf.</i> (April, '99.)*		
2 c., black on red	30	0
5 c. ,, ,,		
Jan., 1899. <i>Perf.</i> 11. (July, '99.)*		
2 (c.), red	4	0
5 (c.), green	3	0

MOROCCO.		
SAFFI AND MOROCCO.		
1899. <i>Value in black Perf.</i> 11½.		
5 c., yellow-green		
10 c., blue-green		
20 c., pale blue		
25 c., lilac		
50 c., rose		
75 c., bistre		
1 p., claret		

NEW ZEALAND.		
GREAT BARRIER ISLAND PIGEON POST.		
1898. <i>Perf.</i> 1½. (March, '99.)*		
1s., deep blue		
1899. <i>Azure paper. Perf.</i> 13. (June.)*		
1s., deep blue		
Surcharged "Pigeogram," in black.		
1s., deep blue		

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.		
1899. Type 252 surcharged.		
1 c., lake	0	1
2 c. ,,	0	2
5 c. ,,	0	5
10 c. ,,	1	0
50 c. ,,	2	0

PORTO RICO.		
1898. <i>Type-set provisional stamp, used at Coamo.</i>		
5 c., black		

1899. <i>U.S. stamps surcharged with name in black. (May.)*</i>		
1 c., green	0	1 0 1
2 c., carmine	0	2 0 3
5 c., blue	0	5 0 5
8 c., brown-purple	0	6
10 c., brown	0	9

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.		
1899. Type 252 surcharged.		
1 c., lake	0	3
2 c. ,,	0	4
10 c. ,,	1	3

URUGUAY.		
1899. <i>Type of 1898. Perf.</i> 11½. (Jan., '99.)*		
5 mil., mauve	0	1

New type. Perf. 14x15. (June.)*

5 mil., grey-blue 0 1

Various types in fresh colours.

1 c., deep green (35)	0	1
2 c., orange (36)	0	2
5 c., dull blue (56)	0	4
10 c., red-lilac (69)	0	8

PART III.

RUSSIA.

BUGULMA.

1899. <i>Perf.</i> 12½. (Jan., 1900.)*		
2 k., blue and rose	0	3

CHERDYN.

1899. Type 5. <i>Perf.</i> 11½.		
2 k., rose	0	3

ELIZAVETGRAD.

1899. Type 7. <i>Perf.</i> 11½.		
2 k., green	0	3
5 k., deep blue	0	6
10 k., vermilion	0	11
20 k., black	1	9 ½

GADIAOH.

1899. <i>Current type. Perf.</i> 11½.		
3 k., grass-green & deep rose	0	4
3 k., rose and lilac	0	4

GRIAZOVETZ.

Type 18. <i>Error with centre inverted.</i>		
4 k., black and brown		

MORSHANSK.

1899. <i>Perf.</i> 11½. (Jan., 1900.)*		
5 k., blk., red, grn., & bistre		

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1897 (?). <i>Surcharged with Type 91, in black.</i>		
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

1899. *New stamps surcharged.*

2 c., orange		
5 c., dull blue		
10 c., red-lilac		

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	0 4
1 b., green	1	8
2 b., yellow	3	0

*Same type, surcharged "RESELLADA," &c., in black. (March, 1900.)**

5 c., blue-green		
10 c., red		
25 c., blue		
50 c., grey		
1 b., green		
2 b., yellow		

REGISTRATION STAMP.

1899. <i>Larger stamp. (June.)*</i>		
25 c., yellow-brown	0	6

Surcharged "RESELLADA," &c., in black.

25 c., yellow-brown

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1899. *Surcharged "1899" and value.*

(a) *In carmine. (b) In violet.*

5 c. on 50 c., yellow (a)		
5 c. on 50 c. ,, (b)		
25 c. on 1 b., violet (a)		
25 c. on 1 b. ,, (b)		

OSBA.

1899. *Perf.* 11½. (Jan., 1900.)*

2 k., black and green	0	3
4 k., black, red, and blue	0	5

SOLIKAMSK.

1900. *Type 5 redrawn; Bear smaller, figure at foot thinner. Perf.* 11½.

4 k., slate-violet	0	5
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TIKHVIN.

1899. *Type 15. Dated "1899."*

3 k., brown, gold, blue, & red	0	4
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URZHUM.

1899. *Type 3. Perf.* 12½.

12 k., brown and blue		
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UST-SYBOLSK.

1899. *Type 12. Perf.* 11½.

2 k., pink, vermilion, & brn.	0	3
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VERKHOTURIE.

1900. *Perf.* 11½. (Jan.)*

2 k., deep blue		
10 k., blk., violet-blue, & red		

ZENKOV.

1899. *New type. Perf.* 11½. (Nov.)*

3 k., vermilion and green	0	4
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* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

PART IV.—ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

SECTION I.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TELEGRAPH FORMS.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

- 1851-53. *With Company's Seal in blue.*
 1s., black on rose (51) ..
 1s. 6d. ,, (53) ..

BRIT. BECHUANALAND.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

1899. *With stamp of special type on flap.*
 (Jan., 1900.)*
 4d., blue (F)

BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.

WRAPPER.

1899. *Stamp type of the current adhesives. Instruction in 4 lines.*
 1d., carmine on buff ..

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With rectangular stamp (1).*
 1d., rose

GOLD COAST.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With stamp of Type 1 (7).*
 1d., rose

GRENADA.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

List should be as follows:—

1886. "McCORQUODALE & Co." under flap. *Formula in vermilion.*

- 2d., milky blue (F) ..
 2d. " (G) ..
 2d. " (H) ..
 2d. " (H²) ..
 2d. " (I) ..
 2d. " (K) ..

1888. "THOS. DE LA RUE & Co." under flap. *Formula in red.*

- 2d., grey-blue (F) ..
 2d. " (G) ..
 2d. " (H) ..
 2d. " (H²) ..
 2d., greenish blue (F) ..
 2d. " (G) ..

INDIA.

KISHENGARH.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *White laid paper.* (Jan., 1900.)*
 1 a., yellow-green
 1/2 a., blue 0 3
 1 a., lilac 0 6

TRAVANCOOR.

ENVELOPE.

1899. Type 1. *Laid paper.*
 2 ch., pale pink

MALTA.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

1899. Type 1. *Tongue-shaped flap.*
 2d., blue (H)

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

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With two impressions of Type 7. Toned, wove paper.*
 1 + 1d., red

NEW ZEALAND.

OFFICIAL ENVELOPE.

- 1899 (7). *For Printing and Stationery Department.*
 Black on white laid

QUEENSLAND.

WRAPPERS.

List should be as follows:—

1892. Types 5 and 1. *Instruction above the stamp. Wove paper.*

- 1/2d., green on buff
 1d., red on white (?)

Laid paper.

- 1/2d., green on buff 0 1

- 1895-97. Types 6 and 4. *Same instruction. Laid paper.*

- 1/2d., green on buff
 1d., rose

- 1898 (7). *Same types and paper. Instruction altered, and at side of stamp.*

- 1/2d., green on buff 0 1
 1d., dull red on buff
 1d., bright red 0 3

1899. Type 7. *Instruction and paper as last.*

- 1/2d., green on buff

Instruction in larger type. Same paper.

- 1/2d., green (Type 7) 0 1
 1/2d., (new type)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WRAPPER.

1899. Type 2. *With name added above and below the stamp. Fine buff manilla paper.*

- 1/2d., violet on buff

SECTION II.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

ENVELOPES.

1900. Type 10, *redrawn. In the form of letter sheets, with "ANO 1900" on flap and pictures inside. White wove paper, two sizes.*

- 5 c., vermilion

WRAPPER.

1899. Type 10, *redrawn.*
 2 c., black-blue

AUSTRIA.

WRAPPER.

1899. Type 5. *Value in "HELLER."*
 2 h., brown on buff

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

WRAPPER.

1899. Type 5. *Surcharged in black. Buff paper.*
 10 par. on 3 kr., green

HUNGARY.

ENVELOPE (2 sizes).

1899. *New type. Value in "FILLER." White wove paper.*
 10 f., rose 0 2

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

BRAZIL.

WRAPPER.

- 1897 (7). Type 3, *with head inverted (error).*
 20 r., emerald

FRANCE.

The 5 c. envelopes in the new shape are on laid paper, both those of France and those of the French Colonies.

PNEUMATIC POST OF PARIS.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With figures denoting date on lower flap.*
 50 c., rose on azure

FOR OFFICES IN ALEXANDRIA.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *Surcharged "ALEXANDRIE," in red.*
 5 c., green on laid 0 2

DAHOMY & DEPENDENCIES.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *Name in red.*
 5 c., green on laid

MEXICO.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *White wove paper.* (Jan., 1900.)
 2 c., carmine 0 2
 5 c., blue 0 4
 10 c., lilac 0 8

WRAPPERS.

1899. *New type. Heading in colour.*
 1 c., green on buff 0 1
 2 c., carmine 0 2

PERSIA.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *The envelopes of 1898, with a device surcharged in violet.*
 5 sh., yellow, 149 x 91 mm.
 5 " " 142 x 109 mm.
 10 " blue
 12 " rose
 1 kr., violet

WRAPPERS.

1899. *The wrappers of 1898, surcharged as above.*
 2 sh., brown
 3 " lilac
 6 " yellow

UNITED STATES.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *The 2 c., Dieb., error of colour.*
 2 c., red-brown on white ..

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ENVELOPE.

1900. *U.S. envelope of 1899, with name added in red.*

- 2 c., carmine on white ..

WRAPPER.

1900. *U.S. wrapper with name added.*
 1 c., green on manilla ..

PORTO RICO.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *U.S. envelope of 1895, with name added in black.*
 2 c., green on white ..
 5 c., blue

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

POST CARDS AND LETTER CARDS.

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

SECTION I.

Great Britain.

The cards of 1899 should be shown as Types 3 and 11, the former with "ONLY" omitted from the instruction, and the latter with the formula entirely reset.

1900. *Size (f). Without "ONLY."*
1d., brown on white ..
½+½d. " ..

BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.

POST CARD.

1899. *White card. (Jan., 1900.)**
½d., green ..

BRITISH HONDURAS.

POST CARDS.

1899. *Cards of 1891-92 surcharged with new value in black.*

2 c., in black, on No. 5 ..
2+2 c. " " 6 ..

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

POST CARDS.

1899. *White card. (Jan., 1900.)**
1d., rose-red ..
1+1d. " ..

CANADA.

LETTER CARDS.

1899. *Type of 1898. New colours*

1 c., green on blue ..
2 c., carmine " ..

CEYLON.

POST CARDS.

1899. *New type. White card.*

6 c., carmine ..
6+6 c. " ..

LETTER CARD.

1900. *New type.*

6 c., green on blue ..

INDIA.

SERVICE POST CARD.

Date? *Similar to Type 61, but headed "On Telegraph Service," and with different form of Arms.*

Yellow-green on white ..

TRAVANCORE.

POST CARD.

1899. *Type 1. Buff card.*
5 cash, rose-red ..

NEW ZEALAND.

POST CARD.

1899. *Type 4, with view in left corner.*
1d., deep green on buff ..

SARAWAK.

POST CARD.

1899. *No 1 surcharged in blue.*
4 c. on 3 c., carmine ..

VICTORIA.

POST CARDS.

1899. *Type 11, with instruction altered, and a new type. (Feb., 1900.)**
1d., carmine on buff ..
½d., red-brown on green ..

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

SECTION II.

AUSTRIA.

POST CARDS.

1899-1900. *With value in "HELLER."*
Pale buff card.

5 h., blue-green ..
5 h. " (Deutsch-Rum.) ..
5+5 h. " " ..
5 h. " (Deutsch-Ruth.) ..
5+5 h. " " ..

HUNGARY.

POST CARDS.

1900. *New type. (Feb.)**

4 f., brown on buff ..
4+4 f. " " 2 ..
5 f., green on rose .. 1 ..
10 f., rose on green .. 2 ..

LETTER CARDS.

1900. *New type. Grey card.*

6 f., slate-green .. 2 ..
10 f., orange .. 2 ..
62 f., blue and brn. on white 0 9 ..

BULGARIA.

POST CARD.

1899. *Type 8, with 4 lines for the address.*

5 st., green on pale buff ..

COLOMBIA (REPUBLIC OF).

POST CARD.

1899. *White card. Views on the back.*
2 c., black on white ..

FRANCE.

PNEUMATIC POST OF PARIS.

LETTER CARD.

1899. *Type of 1897, instruction in two paragraphs on back.*
50 c., black on deep blue ..

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

1900. *Surcharged "ALEXANDRIE," in red.*

POST CARDS.

10 c., black on pale grn. 0 3 ..
10+10 c. " blue ..

LETTER CARD.

25 c., black on rose .. 0 4 ..

GERMAN EMPIRE.

POST CARD.

1900. *New type, with date at left.*

5 c., green on cream ..

FOR POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO.

POST CARDS.

1899. *Current cards surcharged in black. (Jan., 1900.)**

5 c. on 5 pf., green .. 0 2 ..
5+5 c. on 5+5 pf. " ..
10 c. on 10 pf., carmine. 0 4 ..
10+10 c. on 10+10 pf. " ..

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

LETTER CARD.

1899. *Type 51, but with plainer initial to "Kartenbrief." Perforations broken at folds. Inside grey.*

10 pf., carmine ..

JAPAN.

POST CARDS.

A wrong illustration has unfortunately been inserted in place of the correct Type 6. Illustrations of Nos. 82 to 86 may be found in the *Monthly Journal* for March and October, 1899, and June, 1898.

1899. *Type of the 13 sen card.*
White card.

1½+1½ sen, blue ..

MEXICO.

POST CARDS.

1899. *New type. Cream card. (Dec.)**

1 c., green .. 0 1 ..
1+1 c. " .. 0 2 ..
2 c., carmine .. 0 2 ..
2+2 c. " .. 0 4 ..
3 c., brown .. 0 3 ..
3+3 c. " .. 0 5 ..

LETTER CARDS.

1899. *New type. White card. (Jan., 1900.)**

2 c., carmine .. 0 2 ..
2+2 c. " .. 0 4 ..
5 c., blue .. 0 4 ..
5+5 c. " .. 0 8 ..

PERSIA.

POST CARDS.

1899. *The cards of 1898 surcharged with a device in violet.*

2 sh., brown on cream ..
2+2 sh. " green ..
5 sh., rose on cream ..
5+5 sh. " rose ..

PORTUGAL.

POST CARD.

1900. *Type of No. 39. Buff card.*
25 r., rose ..

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

POST CARD.

No. 14 is on "Cream card," not "Cream laid."

ROUMANIA.

POST CARD.

1899. *Error with "POSALTA" for "POSTALA."*
5 b., green ..

SWITZERLAND.

POST CARD.

1899. *Type of 1892.*
5 c., green ..

UNITED STATES.

U.S. Post Cards surcharged. FOR USE IN CUBA.

1899. *With name, and value in "c. de Peso," added in black.*

1 c. on 1 c., black ..
2 c. on 2 c. " ..

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

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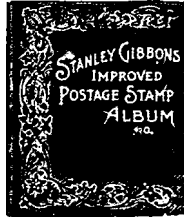
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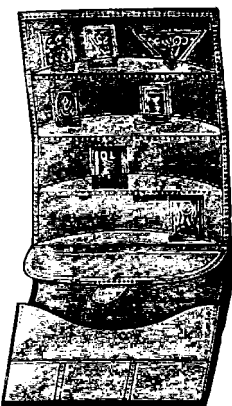
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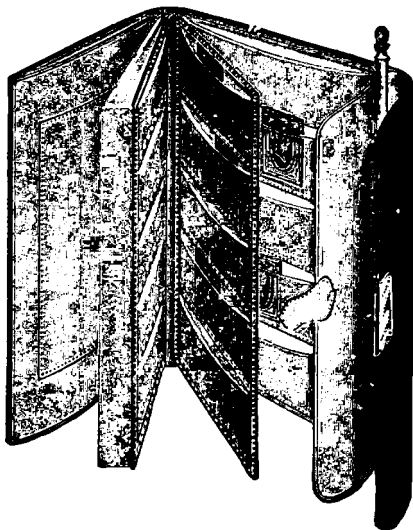
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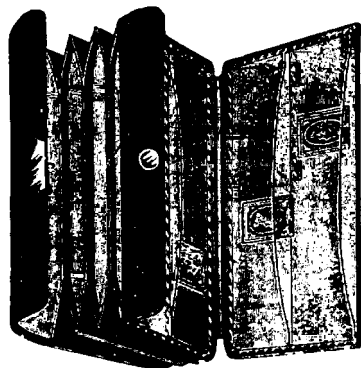
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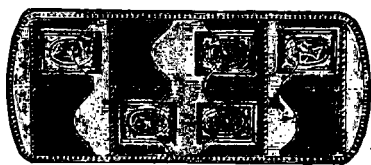
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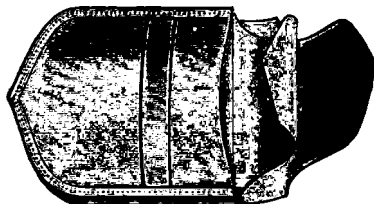
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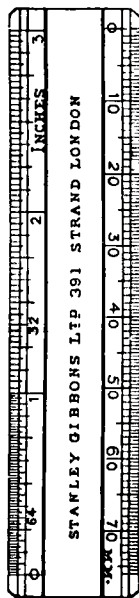
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IVORY RULE.
(Actual Size.)

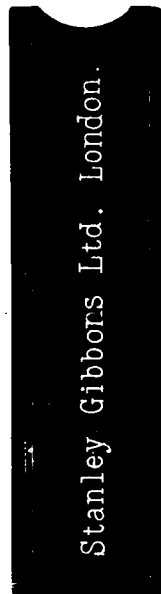
* *
One side divided into inches, and subdivided up to 1/64 inches.

The other side divided into Millimetres and Centimetres.

* *
PRICE
3/6.
Post-free, 1d. extra.

Supplied in Neat Case for Pocket.

* * *



CASE TO CARRY RULE IN WAISTCOAT POCKET.
(Actual Size.)

TRANSPARENT ENVELOPES.

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, etc. 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.

The most sumptuous work ever published in Philatelic History.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND. **1843-1862.**

By MM. PAUL MIRABAUD and A. De REUTERSKIÖLD.

About 260 pages, large quarto, extra margins and rough edges.

THIS monumental work has been produced at a cost approaching £3,000, and is profusely illustrated by photographic reproductions of the stamps, printed in a marvellous manner in the exact size and **TRUE COLOURS** of the originals.

These plates comprise the following varieties:—

ZURICH. The five types of the 4 rp.

" " " 6 rp.

BASLE. "Dove."

GENEVA. 10 cents., double pair.

" 5 c., small and large Eagle.

" 5 c., envelope stamp.

VAUD. 4 and 5 cent.

WINTERTHUR. 2½ rp., block of four to show borders.

NEUCHÂTEL. 5 c.

GENEVA. 5 c., large Eagle, block of fourteen stamps with heading of the sheet showing the five lines of the inscription.

VAUD. 5 cents., the sheet of one hundred types.

Five Plates, showing the lithographic defects of the Vaud 5 c., enlarged to double the size, by which the one hundred types can be distinguished from one another.

The forty types of the "Poste Locale."

The forty types of the "Ortspost."

Type No. fifteen of the "Poste Locale" enlarged to three times the size, allowing the double frame lines to be studied.

The forty types of "Rayon I.," black on blue.

" " "Rayon II.," black on yellow.

" " "Rayon I.," blue on white.

The ten types of "Rayon III.," 15 rp., small figures.

" " " 15 cts.

" " " 15 rp., large figures.

Facsimiles of the obliterations, 701 in number.

The following numbers of this work have been printed:—

150 in English, 200 in French, 150 in German, each one being numbered.

Only the exact number of copies of the plates required for the book have been printed, and the plates have been broken up.

The English Edition can be obtained exclusively through our firm.

Many orders have already been received, and the edition will be quickly exhausted, and the book become one of the rarest and most valuable of a Philatelist's Library.

The price is **£6** net post-free and registered in Great Britain; abroad, carriage extra, being too heavy for book post.

WANTED.

WE propose to publish from time to time, in the *Monthly Journal*, Lists of Stamps that we are short of, and which we are willing to accept **in exchange** for other Stamps of a **similar value**; that is to say, for Stamps catalogued at 1/- or under we will give other Stamps priced by us at that price or less, for Rarer Stamps we will give Rarer Stamps, and so on.

The basis of exchange that we offer is that of **paying two-thirds** of catalogue price in exchange; e.g. if a Collector sends us Stamps to the value of £3 from our published lists, he can select Stamps to the catalogued value of £2 in exchange. A supplementary list of wants should always be sent, as it is impossible to keep every variety always in stock.

All Stamps sent in must be in perfect condition, Unused, with gum; Used, with all perforations or roulettes complete, and not too heavily postmarked.

Any number up to 100 of one variety may be sent in.

The numbers quoted in the following list are those given in the 1899 Edition of our Catalogue of Foreign Countries.

HANOVER.	Unused.	2, 9, 10, 14, 30, 31, 32, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48.
	Used.	1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 27, 28, 36, 41, 44, 46, 47, 48.
LUBECK.	Unused.	4, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20.
	Used.	7, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 21, 22.
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.	Unused.	1, 2, 3, 6, 7.
	Used.	1, 2, 3.
OLDENBURG.	Unused.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 21.
	Used.	1, 2, 7, 27, 28, 29, 30.
PRUSSIA.	Unused.	1, 2, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 40, 41, 44, 46.
	Used.	1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 33, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46.
BADEN.	Unused.	8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 22, 23, 27, 28, 29, 32, 42.
	Used.	2, 3, 4, 5, 22, 23, 25, 30, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45.
BREMEN.	Unused.	1, 2, 3.
	Used.	1, 2, 7, 8, 9.
BRUNSWICK.	Unused.	4.
	Used.	1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31.
HAMBURG.	Unused.	2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 38.
	Used.	11, 12, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.
SAXONY.	Unused.	19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 43.
	Used.	10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 25, 26, 27, 42, 43.
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.	Unused.	8, 25, 62, 66.
	Used.	6, 7, 21, 25, 30, 31, 55, 56, 59, 60, 62, 66.
THURN AND TAXIS.	Unused.	13, 17, 23, 24, 25, 26, 60, 61.
	Used.	1, 2, 5, 7, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 41, 42, 43, 74, 77.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. X.

APRIL 30, 1900.

No. 118.

EDITORIAL.

THE sale, which took place just a little too late to admit of our giving the result in our last number, was an undoubted success, and produced a very substantial sum to represent the joint subscription of Philatelists to the War Fund.

War Fund Auction. The Catalogue included lots numbered up to 349, which, with extra numbers and lots received too late to be listed, amounted to nearer 400 in all before the sale was over. It was exceptionally well attended also, an audience of over a hundred being present the greater part of the time, in spite of the fact that the proceedings lasted some six hours. Amongst those noted by ourselves and others were Major-General Allison, Messrs. Anderson, Bacon, Bannister, Barnsdell, Benjamin, Biggs, Blest, Bolton, Bradbury, Callf, Castle, Cummings, Rev. Dunbar-Dunbar, Messrs. Ehrenbach, Emerson, Ewen, Field, Frentzel, Ginn, Giwelb, Griebert, Gwyer, Hadlow, Hall, Hausburg, Jacoby, Jones, Kuttner, Levy, Lloyd, Maycock, Meyer, Nankivell, Lieut. Napier, R.N., Messrs. Oldfield, Oliver, Peckitt, Pemberton, Reichenheim, Selby, Gordon Smith, Hamilton-Smith, Tilleard, Turner, Westhorpe, Wichmann, Wickham-Jones, Willett, Wolfe, and Baron A. de Worms.

The proceedings were opened by a speech from Mr. Walter Bull, giving a modest account of the origin of the scheme, of which, in point of fact, he himself, Mr. M. P. Castle, and Mr. C. J. Phillips were, we believe, the first promoters. They practically formed themselves into a committee, with power to add to their number, and to consult with all who were likely to assist. The Philatelic Society, London, was prevailed upon to lend its countenance to the proposal, and Messrs. Walter Bull and H. R. Oldfield became joint Hon. Secretaries, and did the work. This is not a summary of Mr. Bull's speech, in which exceedingly little was said about his own part in the affair, but it is a brief statement of the facts of the case.

The sale began well, the first lot eliciting a bid

of £5, with the announcement that the bidder would present that sum to the fund if his bid was covered; this at once drew an offer of £5 2s. 6d., and thus a lot of but small value brought in over £10. Prices were not quite up to this level all the way through, but we do not fancy that many bargains were picked up that day. The great prize of the sale, however—the unused 3 lire, Tuscany—went for £93, some £25 less than the authorities say that it should have fetched; and rumour has it that an enterprising amateur, who invested twenty-five shillings in a sack containing a few hundredweight of stamps, found a rarity in the first handful that he took out, which sold for more than double the amount that he had paid for the lot.

The prices in such a sale as this should not be very instructive; we therefore only quote a few of the highest. The curious set of Trinidad stamps, presented by H.R.H. the Duke of York, fetched £30. This is a set of the values— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 5s.—current in 1891, all surcharged "9d." Four sets were thus treated in February, 1891, when the Duke of York visited the island, and were given to H.R.H. as an appropriate *souvenir* for a distinguished Philatelist. The other three sets are still in the Duke's possession, and are unlikely to leave it unless another occasion like the present should arise. The publications of the London Philatelic Society, with H.R.H.'s signature as President, also brought good prices—the three copies of the *British Isles* realising £7 each, and the same number of *India and Ceylon* £5 5s. each. Lot 2, a fine pair of 1d., "V.R.," sold for £17; Lot 17, £5, unused, mint, brought 5s. over its face value; Lot 21, 1867, 10d., plate 2, £8 10s.; Lot 81, Zurich, 4 rp., £10; Lot 97, Ceylon, 2s., "SERVICE," imperf., unused, £7 15s.; Lot 122, Straits Settlements, 32 c., *carmine-rose* (the stamp that should be surcharged "THREE CENTS"), £14; Lot 168, St. Helena, 6d., *milky blue*, wmk. Crown & CC, perf. 14, a mint pair, £5 5s.; Lot 188c, one of the Orange Free State "Commando-Brief" labels, fetched £2 10s., a result which should be very gratifying to Mr. Steyn and his friend Mr. Kruger; Lot 200, New Bruns-

wick, 1s., apparently unused, £7 5s.; Lot 204, Newfoundland, 1s., *carmine*, £7 12s. 6d.; Lots 211, 212, Nova Scotia, 1s., £6 5s. and £5 5s. respectively; Lots 255, 256, St. Vincent, 5s., wmk. Star, unused, £10 each; Lot 261, Turk's Islands, 1s., *lilac*, £12 10s.; Lot 296, South Australia, 1d., London print, imperf., pair, unused, £16 10s.; Lot 305, Western Australia, 6d., *bronze*, unused, £16.

At a suitable point in the proceedings a photograph was taken of the company present, copies of which are to be obtained at 3s. 6d. each, one shilling of which will go to the fund. Another interlude was afforded by a recitation of "The Absent-minded Beggar" by Mr. Wolfe, during which a collection was made that totalled up to £5 17s. 9d. An interval was allowed for light refreshments and conversation, after which Mr. Hadlow took the hammer for a while, and let Mr. Bull recover his voice; so that although the time occupied was a long one, it was not monotonous.

The result is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Actual amount realised at the sale	1,002	16	0
Donations in cash	67	1	0
"Absent-minded Beggar" recitation	5	17	9
Received for catalogues up to date	30	9	6
Received for photographs	2	5	0
Total	<u>1,108</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>

A sum which we think is a very satisfactory one, and upon which we most heartily congratulate all those who took so much trouble to bring such an excellent project to so worthy a conclusion.

* * *

THERE have been rumours of the **War Fund** issue, in more than one quarter, of **Stamps.** labels of a more or less postal nature, intended nominally for the taxation of Philatelists, and primarily for the enrichment of speculators. These we have denounced as forcibly as our kindness of disposition and general suavity would permit. In the meantime, while Postmasters hesitated and Philatelists registered vows of abstinence, the Manchester Philatelic Society has been taking action, and has issued two War Fund Stamps which we can confidently recommend to our readers and to the general public. These are not, of course, *stamps* of any kind, properly speaking, but they may be said to be paper tokens, every one of which represents a contribution to the fund to which we all desire to

add our mite; and we should be glad to think that every collector and every friend of every collector in the United Kingdom possessed one or more of these tokens. We will not describe the design of the stamps, because we are sure that our readers will wish to see them for themselves. There are two values, One Penny and Two Pence Halfpenny, and both are printed in two colours, the centre in one and the frame in another; they are in sheets of twelve, with a "Jubilee" line round the block, and are gummed and perforated, forming an excellent means for closing an envelope. We recommend the 2½d., as being, to our mind, in a rather more artistic combination of colours than the 1d.; but a sheet of each would make a very interesting addition to the little collection of war relics, photographs of distinguished officers, illustrated papers, cuttings, etc., etc., which so many of us have made during the last few months. We have only to add that the stamps may be obtained, so long as the supply lasts, from the Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Philatelic Society, Mr. G. F. H. Gibson, Kersal, Manchester; also that as the entire cost of production has been defrayed by private subscription, the whole proceeds of the sale will be devoted to the fund.

* * *

OUR readers are aware, **Retirement of** from a statement which **M. J. B. Moens.** we made in November, that the Editor and publisher of *Le Timbre-Poste*, which we so constantly refer to in this journal, had made up his mind to retire from business and has been gradually disposing of his stock with this view. There were not a few of us who hoped that the selling off might last well into the coming century, but we learn from an announcement in this month's number of his magazine that the bulk of M. Moens' accumulations was absorbed with unexpected rapidity, and that the remaining portions of adhesives, envelopes, cards, etc., have been sold *en bloc* to Mr. E. Ruben, of Copenhagen, and that the great stamp business of Moens of Brussels has really ceased to exist. M. Moens tells us that he has still to dispose of his great series of engraved blocks for illustrating philatelic works, his stock of publications, and his private philatelic library, but these will no doubt soon find purchasers. *Le Timbre-Poste* he has undertaken to continue to the end of the century, that is to say for the remaining months of the present year, but he reserves to himself the right to publish the future numbers of

the current volume as much before their date as he pleases, and to fill them with the concluding portions of the articles that are still running through them, with or without the chronicle of new issues which has always been so conspicuous a feature. We fear that this means that, long before the year is out, we shall be bereft of the excellent descriptive list that has formed the mainstay and model of our own attempts in that direction. We wish the Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* many years of happiness in his retirement, but his loss as a philatelic writer of unequalled experience and insight will long be felt.

* * *

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING AND **Universal Co.** send us a copy of the second **Standard** edition of the Catalogue, in which **Catalogue.** we endeavoured to pick a few holes some twelve months ago. The new edition has been very considerably revised and, although a few little errors might still be detected by a captious critic, it is a decided improvement on the first. We still think that, in a catalogue for the less advanced collector, a few notes and a little more description would be useful, and we are as strongly as ever opposed to the principle of "all prices and no blanks," especially when applied to a dealer's catalogue. If an attempt is to be made to assign a value to every item in the list, it would only be fair to put the prices of the stamps that are in stock in a different type from those of the stamps which are not. We would recommend this plan to the attention of Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. when bringing out a third edition; it would save them, we think, a certain amount of trouble, and would enable those who use the Catalogue as a guide to see which of the prices had a really solid foundation and which of them were to some extent matters of opinion.

* * *

WE do not know whether our **Bargain** philatelic brethren on the other side **Hunting.** of the Atlantic are more inveterate bargain hunters than those over here—and, indeed, we hardly think it possible that such can be the case—but the former appear to be rather more often victims in that very dangerous sport than the latter. Mr. A. P. Pearce has sent us an extract from a Pittsburg newspaper, containing an amusing account of how an ingenious person, described as an Englishman, made a very considerable haul amongst the prominent collectors of that city. We are glad to hear that the gentleman has since fallen into the hands of

the police, and we trust he will get his deserts, but we fear there is small chance of his customers seeing any of their money back. The scheme seems to have been worked, to a great extent, upon the old, old lines, which should be sufficiently familiar by this time. The person offering the stamps for sale was, of course, not a collector, but had found them amongst the papers of his deceased brother Harry; he himself knew nothing about the value of the stamps, but was ready to take any price that anyone would give him. There were United States Departmentals on original envelopes; a Petersburg, Va., local; British Guiana provisionals of 1862; "a number of exceedingly scarce and valuable Afghans"; and other rarities too numerous to mention. To add to the illusion most of these were attached to lithographed imitations of the auction blanks of Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper, which naturally inspired a confidence that a little more careful examination of the stamps themselves would have shown to be ill-founded. The catalogue value of this choice little collection amounted, we are told, to about £100, so that anyone who bought the lot at anything between a sovereign and a five-pound note was likely to feel very well pleased with himself. According to the account sent us, almost every prominent Philatelist in and about Pittsburg purchased a duplicate set of "brother Harry's" bequest, the price ranging between the limits just mentioned, and it was not until the simple Pittsburgers began to try to sell their bargains to one another, at a reasonable profit, that they discovered that "brother Harry's" executor had got the best of the bargain after all! The Departmentals turned out to be perforated proofs; the Petersburg local was found, curiously enough, to be obliterated with a New South Wales postmark; and all the rest were forgeries of a more or less rank nature. The moral of it all seems to be that, although one should not look a gift horse in the mouth, it is advisable to *very* carefully examine a very great bargain. And we are inclined to think that Philatelists who are willing to buy £100 lots for twenty shillings deserve to be taken in now and then.

* * *

THE exclusion from the latest "Hinges **Generes.**" Catalogue of varieties that are believed never to have been in circulation has been received, so far as we have seen, with almost unanimous approval. A *London Letter* in one of our transatlantic contemporaries, in a very complimentary review of Part I. of the Cata-

logue, contains a paragraph which has puzzled us greatly. Referring to these omissions it says, "The position taken up by the publishers of this Catalogue is absolutely sound, and the retention in a postage stamp catalogue of these labels, *et hinges generes*, is quite indefensible." What troubles us is the expression which our contemporary italicises. We have made every inquiry, and our publishers assure us that they have never kept *hinges generes*, and that, in fact, they supply only two qualities of hinges—the best and a better one.

* * *

As most of our readers are aware, **Japanese Forgeries**, have been very closely imitated in the country itself, and the imitations have been widely distributed amongst collectors. These imitations, which are distinguished to the eye of the initiated by minute characters meaning "facsimile," have hitherto been supposed to be of official origin, possibly because the Japanese Government appeared to put no obstacle in the way of their production and sale. A correspondent at Osaka, however, sends us some information which shows that these curiosities are of private manufacture, but that the Government nevertheless looks upon them with a lenient eye. Our correspondent had some conversation with the "Vice-Minister of Communications" in reference to the note upon these imitations which is given in our publishers' Catalogue, and subsequently received from that official the following letter:—

"SIR,—Duly received your letter inquiring me whether the official imitations of the Japanese postage stamps have been made up to the present time.

"In reply, I beg to inform you that only two postage stamps, of 1 sen and 2 sen, issued in the fifth year of Meiji, have been officially imitated, with the purpose of completing the official edition *A Short History of the Imperial Japanese Postage Stamps*, in which all the issues of Japanese stamps are contained; but the said imitations have only been affixed in the said book, and never sent anywhere apart from the book.

"In conclusion, I may presume that the stamps said to have been imitated officially, as stated in your letter, would, no doubt, be the private issues made for the purpose of fulfilling the public requirements.

"Yours faithfully,

"K. FOURNICHU,

"Vice-Minister of Communications."

Our correspondent's view is that the two "imitations" alluded to in the minister's letter are real reprints of two of the Japanese stamps, but which these may be we do not know. As far

as we are aware, no actual reprints are known to Philatelists, and this seems to be Mr. Bacon's theory also. It would be interesting to examine specimens of these official imitations or reprints, whichever they may be, but it is evident that they will give no special trouble to collectors. We can, however, assure the Japanese authorities that there are no "public requirements" which facsimiles can "fulfil"; all they can do is to transfer cash from the pockets of unlearned collectors into those of the private persons who manufacture and deal in these articles. In every other civilised country in the world, the imitation of its postage stamps (even when obsolete) is strictly prohibited and is a very serious offence against the law; and we think that if the fraudulent use to which these imitations are put was properly understood in Japan, the traffic in them would at once be put a stop to.

NEW ISSUES AND VARIETIES.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to MAJOR EVANS, Glenarm, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E., or to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 397, Strand, London, W.C.

PART I.

Great Britain.—*The L. P.* describes an official envelope, employed by that popular person, "The Surveyor of Taxes," which seems to be of a similar class to some of the other articles of official stationery which we have noted recently. Our contemporary adds:—"The point is that it bears the ordinary pink embossed stamp without die number, which is usually dispensed with on official envelopes." We do not quite see the point; we thought the die number had been dispensed with, in the case of the 1d. value, for some years past.

Most of our readers have no doubt seen the new ½d. stamps, differing only in colour from the previous issue. The marginal letter is "r." *Ewen's Weekly* states that the space between the panes on the sheet is covered by forty-eight vertical rectangles filled with short horizontal lines, but this is not the case in all the sheets, as the only one we have seen has the space blank as before. This sheet has also been perforated by a machine that operates on a vertical row at a time. *Adhesive.* ½d., blue-green.

British Bechuanaland.—With reference to what we stated last month, on the subject of provisionals employed in this territory, a correspondent has very kindly shown us a half of the 4d., No. 64, divided vertically and postmarked "Palapye Station, 13 DE. 99." It was evidently affixed at the post office, as by the side of it, on the envelope, are written the initials "A. M." (as far as we can make them out) "Postmaster."

British Central Africa.—We gather from *The Weekly Ph. Era* that specimens of a 2s. stamp of one of the current types have been distributed from the Postal Union headquarters.

Adhesive. 2s., black and olive.

British Guiana.—*Le T.-P.* tells us that the 2 c. now has the value in carmine.

Adhesive. 2 c., lilac and carmine.

Canada.—We have received the new 2 c. Letter Card which we chronicled in January, and find that it has the stamp with a leaf in each corner.

Cape of Good Hope.—According to the daily papers some provisional stamps have been issued at Mafeking, where we should hardly have supposed that there was much necessity for them at present. A recent Reuter communication says:—

“Siege postage stamps have been issued, and a regular system of despatch runners has been instituted. The 4d. stamps are surcharged a higher value, with the words, ‘Mafeking besieged.’ Letters may now be posted in the town to the outposts or any part of the defences.”

Is B.-P. also among the Philatelists, or are the “Siege postage stamps” bad ‘uns?

Ceylon.—We give illustrations of the 6 c. Post Card and of the Letter Card of the same value, recently chronicled.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
CEYLON (CEYLAN)
POST CARD



THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

LETTER CARD



Gold Coast.—According to the *D. B. Z.* the 5s. and 10s. stamps have appeared in new colours.

Adhesives. 5s., green and lilac.
10s. “ brown.

Hong Kong.—*The Weekly Ph. Era* announces that a 2 c. Wrapper has reached Washington from Berne.

Mr. Warhurst shows us the two halves, separate, of the 3+3 c. card surcharged “4 CENTS,” in black. The overprint seems to be in the same type as that previously applied in red, and the word “REPLY” on the second half is crossed out.

Wrapper. 2 c., green on?
Post Cards. 4 c., in black, on 1st half of No. 13.
4 c. “ 2nd “ “

India.—*Le T.-P.* reports that a new 6 a. stamp, of the annexed design, which was prepared, we believe, some years back, has been or is about to be issued. We had an idea that this value was to be suppressed altogether, when the existing stock was exhausted. The watermark and perforation are the same as those of the other current values.

Adhesive. 6 a., bistre.

Mr. Warhurst tells us that he has had the second variety of the ½ a. card, described last month, used as early as March, 1891, and that he possesses it with all the Native States’ surcharges also. It is quite possible that it has been chronicled before, but it does not appear to have been catalogued.

The annexed illustration represents, very imperfectly, a



device struck upon envelopes, which, according to *The Ph. J. of I.*, were employed by a local post established by the Assistant Political Agent on the “Seistan and Nashki route from British Baluchistan to Meshed in Persia.” It appears, however, that these envelopes were not supplied either to the public or to Philatelists, but that the letters to be conveyed were put into them at one office and taken out at their destination, and that the envelopes were then returned to the Political Agent.



2

It seems to have been an even more ingeniously inconvenient method than that adopted by the British Consul at Antananarivo, and without the same excuse for the somewhat similar method adopted. We are not surprised to hear that the letters transmitted during the six months previous to April 18th, 1899, when Imperial Post Offices were opened on this route, averaged less than ten per month. It may be well to inform our readers that there is supposed to be a man on a camel in the centre of the design, with the sun above him and a palm tree at each side. The impression was done with a rubber stamp, in purple aniline ink, and the initials across it are those of Captain F. C. Ware, its inventor.

Gwalior.—Mr. Warhurst sends us two varieties of the ½ + ½ a. card, with the native inscription below the English, and the Arms in black. In one the characters measure 15 mm. on both halves; in the other they measure 15 mm. on the first half and 13½ mm. on the second.

Puttiala.—Mr. Warhurst has shown us two very curious varieties of the surcharged post cards—the large double card with curved surcharge reading “PUTTIALIA” on the second half, the last letter but one being an indubitable “1” close to the “A”; and No. 4 in the Catalogue with the last letter of the name a large roman “A,” perfectly plain and distinct. This is a specimen that has been used in the State by a native, and the overprint appears to be quite genuine.

Native States.—*Bhopal.*—Mr. Kassumally Peerbhoy sends us a sheet of the ½ a., black, with curved lines in the spandrels, without any sign of the embossing; little accidents of omission will happen occasionally. The impression is from the defective transfer or retouched stone of this type, which we described in our paper on Bhopal stamps in August.

Adhesive. ½ a., black; variety without embossing.

Bussahir.—Since writing what appeared last month we have examined some more impressions of the new stamps, and Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown us the 2 a. and 12 a. of the earlier types with the new variety of perforation, or roulette. The impressions we saw last year of the second type of ½ a. are not only quite different in colour from those now received, but they have all the appearance of being printed from a copper plate, whilst the recent ones are evidently lithographed. We omitted to state that all the new stamps we saw last month have the monogram in rose; we now have several values with it in a kind of brown-lake tint.

Adhesives. ½ a., violet and brown-lake; pin-perf.
½ a., ultramarine “ “
1 a., dull olive “ “
2 a., orange-yellow “ “
4 a., dull violet and brown-lake “ “
12 a., deep green “ “
12 a. “ and rose; pin-perf.

We have also found a copy of the 12 a., perforated, which has escaped the surcharge.

Kishengarh.—This State is beginning to become a nuisance. We would recommend it to stick to one colour for each value of its stamps, and not be too promiscuous; also to avoid irregularities of perforation. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green, exists part perforated, like the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. described last month, and Mr. W. T. Wilson shows us that value in a second colour; we have also received the 1 a. in a new tint.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., bright rose; pin-perf. and imperf.
1 a. " " imperf.

Natal.—A correspondent, who is in one of the regiments in this colony, sends us some interesting curiosities in the shape of Transvaal stamps used at Natal post offices, and a Natal stamp with a Boer postmark—surcharged stamps apparently he has not met with. He had seen the Postmaster of Newcastle, who told him that he managed to remove all the postal property from his office, but that the Postmaster at Dundee had such short notice that he was able to save nothing except the cash. Accordingly we have before us a 1d. Natal stamp, postmarked "P. K. Newcastle 30 10 99," all in one straight line across stamp and envelope, in black, and a 1d. current issue of the S. A. Republic postmarked "New Castle—Nov 1899," in two lines, in violet ink; "P. K." stands for "Post Kantoor" ("Post Office"), and both of these marks were no doubt makeshifts. At Charlestown a more elaborate date-stamp was used, consisting of a double-lined transverse oval, with "CHARLESTOWN" in a curve at the top and the date in a straight line across the centre; we are shown this struck in rose across a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and a 1d. of the S. A. Republic on the same cover, dated "10 JAN. 1900"; whilst on two similar stamps we find the ordinary "DUNDEE—NATAL" mark, in a circle, in black.

Our correspondent also tells us that some roughly printed pictorial post cards were got up in Ladysmith during the siege; but they, of course, have no stamps upon them, and as there were no mails running at the time, either locally or to the outside world, "post cards" is perhaps hardly a correct term to apply to them. He adds a little cutting from a paper, which shows that the two Republics have joined their forces and fortunes *postally* as well as otherwise:—

"Pretoria, 20th" (February?). ("Special).—The Postmaster-General notifies that letters from the occupied colonial territories can be stamped by both Free State or Transvaal stamps."

New Zealand.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., in the type of the 4d. of 1898, and the 4d. in the type of the 1d., also the 2d., all printed in the colony. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2d. are on paper watermarked "N Z" and Star, but with the letters in outline capitals. The 1d. is in sheets of 240—ten horizontal rows of twenty-four—with "NEW ZEALAND POSTAGE" watermarked in the margins. We cannot trace any watermark in the 4d.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., yellow-green; perf. 11.
1d., carmine " "
2d., purple " "
4d., brown and blue " "

Niger Coast Protectorate.—*Erwen's Weekly* chronicles the 1s. of the 1894 type on watermarked paper.

Adhesive. 1s., black; *wmk. Crown and CA.*

North Borneo cum Labuan.—We never like to accuse others of *disgustin'* behaviour, because we know that our own conduct is not beyond reproach, but we really think that the Postal Administration of this State is doing its best to disgust collectors. We have hardly had time to recover from the recent outbreak of surcharges before two fresh varieties of colour are put on the market. The 2 c. and 5 c., with the frames printed in shades of green and blue, which are exceedingly alike by artificial light, have been published with the overprint "LABUAN." Designs as in 1897.

Le T.-P. states that the same have also appeared without the surcharge.

Adhesives. 2 c., black and green: for Labuan.
5 c. " " blue " "
2 c. " " green: for North Borneo.
5 c. " " blue " "

In January, 1897, we chronicled the 2 c. on 40 c. of Labuan, 1893, with the surcharge inverted, our publishers having met with a vertical pair showing the disfigurement in that position; this variety seems never to have found its way into the Catalogue, but we learn from *The L. P.* that it has turned up again, in company with the 6 c. on 16 c. of the same period, showing the surcharge printed sideways. Everything is possible in Labuan!

Seychelles.—The *D. B. Z.* announces the following novelties, but we do not know which colour is that of the design and which that of the name and value:—

Adhesives. 2 c., orange and green.
6 c., carmine.
75 c., yellow and ultramarine.
1 r. 50 c., grey-black and carmine.
2 r. 25 c., deep lilac and green.

Sierra Leone.—A correspondent abroad tells us that he possesses a block of the 6d. of this colony on blue paper, No. 34 in the Catalogue, and that it has the watermark spaced as for the large-sized stamps. Has the paper thus watermarked a special tendency to turn blue?

South Australia.—*The Australian Ph.* reports that the 1d. in its new colour has already been surcharged "O.S." in the tall, narrow type.

Official Stamp. 1d., rose; black surcharge.



as shown in the accompanying illustration.

Adhesives. 5 c., lilac and olive; *Negri Sembilan.*
20 c., green " "
30 c. " " "
\$1 " " and pale green; *Perak.*
\$2 " " carmine " "
\$5 " " ultramarine " "
\$10 " " ochre " "

Sudan.—A correspondent sends us a copy of the 5 mil. stamp of Egypt, surcharged for use in this territory, and perforated with large letters "S.G." Our first impression was that Mr. Stanley Gibbons had gone up the Nile again and annexed the Sudan, or its stamps, but our correspondent states that the letters stand for *Sudan Government or Service Gouvernementale*, and that the labels thus riddled are used on official correspondence. We await further particulars.

PART II.

Austria.—We have received the following additional values of the new series, surcharged for use in the Post Offices in the Levant:—



Adhesives. 10 par. on 5 h., deep green.
20 " " on 10 h., rose.
3 pias. on 1 l., deep rose.

Bosnia.—We copy from *Le T.-P.* the full list of values of the new adhesives and stationery.

- Adhesives.* 3 (h.), pale yellow.
 5 (,,), dark green.
 6 (,,), chocolate.
 10 (,,), red.
 20 (,,), rose.
 25 (,,), deep blue.
 30 (,,), pale brown.
 50 (,,), lilac.
Envelope. 10 (,,), red on white.
Post Cards. 5 (,,), deep green on ?
 5+5 (,,), " "
 10 (,,), red " "
Letter Cards. 6 (,,), chocolate "
 10 (,,), red "

Belgium.—*Congo State.*—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c. are to adopt the Postal Union colours, and that the 50 c. is also to be changed, but to what tint is not stated.

- Adhesives.* 5 c., black and green.
 10 c. " carmine.
 25 c. " blue.

Brazil.—A contemporary announces a 10 reis Unpaid Letter stamp, of the latest type, in green. Is this an error for "20 reis," or are there two values in the same colour?

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 10 r., green (?).

Bulgaria.—Our Dutch contemporary reports the 2 st. and 15 st. adhesives in apparently the same colours as those assigned last month to the 1 st. and 10 st., but with different perforation. We hear also of a 3 st. Letter Card in pale green on "carton clair" (?).

- Adhesives.* 2 st., blue-grey; perf. 10½.
 15 st., yellow "
Letter Card. 3 st., pale green on ?

Chili.—*La R. Ph. F.* chronicles a new series for this country, with a head of Columbus in the centre and numerals in the corners.

- Adhesives.* 1 c., green.
 2 c., carmine.
 5 c., blue.
 10 c., violet.
 20 c., black.
 50 c., brown.

Colombia.—*Ewen's Weekly* describes a new Too Late stamp, but we are unable from the description to discover in what respect it differs from the stamp of 1892.

Cartagena.—We give an illustration of the design of the 5 c. stamp chronicled in February.



Crete.—We are indebted to Dr. Socolis for a set of the new Cretan stamps, together with explanations of their designs; the latter, with the exception of the one giving a portrait of Prince George of Greece, are taken, we are told, from old Cretan coins, and they are certainly curious though not very finely engraved. The 1 lepton and 50 lepta show



a figure of Mercury, in a circle, pulling up one of his stockings; the 5 and 20 lepta have a female head in profile, believed to be either the goddess Hera or an emblematic figure of the island of Crete; the 10 and 25 lepta bear a full-face portrait of Prince George. The higher values are

of tall, upright shape; the 1 drachma shows a winged figure, stated to be the giant Talon, the messenger of Minos, King of Crete, and a seated figure of the king himself appears on the 2 drachmas. On the 5 drachmas there is a figure of St. George, on horseback, in the centre in



black, with frame in green. All the values have the name "ΚΡΗΤΗ" at top, the word denoting the coinage below, and numerals in the lower, upper, or all four corners. The stamps are stated to have been produced by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., of London; the engraving is in *taille douce*, and they are printed on white wove paper, without watermark.

We should add that the 25 lepta and higher values are surcharged with a word in Greek meaning *provisional*, and that this overprint was first done in red and afterwards in black. What the object of this can be—except the usual philatelic one—we cannot imagine; but, from a statement attributed to one of their own poets, we gather that the Cretans were advanced Philatelists at a very early period.

- Adhesives.* 1 l., red-brown.
 5 l., green.
 10 l., vermilion.
 20 l., rose.
 25 l., deep blue.
 50 l., lilac.
 1 dr., mauve.
 2 " brown.
 5 " black and green.

With red or black surcharge.

Dominican Republic.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that there are four higher values of the Burial Club labels, the designs of which are described concisely as "not bad"; but we consider the design of all these articles as a very questionable one.

- Adhesives.* 20 c., dark brown.
 50 c., yellow-green.
 1 p., black on blue.
 2 p., yellow-brown.

France.—*Le T.-P.* reports the issue of a 15 c. reply paid Letter Card on pale brown (buff?). We presume it has the heading "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE."

At the last moment a copy of the promised 2 francs stamp has reached us, in the design which we thought was to be replaced on the opening of the Exhibition. Presumably the idea is that a sufficient quantity of this stamp will be sold to collectors, eager to secure it before it becomes obsolete, to cover the cost of production.

- Adhesive.* 2 fr., brown on azure.
Letter Card. 15+15 c., blue on buff.

We have received the following articles of stationery, with the stamps surcharged "PORT-SAID" in red:—

- Envelopes.* 5 c., pale green on white laid; 108×71 mm.
 15 c., blue on pale green; 122×95 mm.
Post Cards. 10 c., black on "
 10+10 c., black on pale blue.
Letter Cards. 15 c., blue on blue-grey.
 25 c., black on rose.



The 5 c. envelope is of the new shape, but has not got the date on the lower flap. We give an illustration showing one of the 25 c. provisionals.

Das Postwertzeichen reports the 5 c. in its new colour surcharged "Vathy."

- Adhesive.* 5 c., yellow-green; red surcharge.

French Colonies.—*Djibouti.*—We learn from *La R. Ph. Bolge* that a 40 c. stamp of the oblong type has been issued for this colony.

Adhesive. 40 c., yellow and blue.

French Guiana.—*The Weekly Ph. Era* reports the 5 c. adhesive in the new shade.

Adhesive. 5 c., yellow-green.

Martinique.—We gather from *Le T.-P.* that an error of the 1 c. stamp, current type, has been found, with the name in blue instead of in red.

Adhesive. 1 c., black on azure; name in blue.

New Caledonia.—A correspondent has shown us specimens of the provisional stamps chronicled last month. The 5 c. surcharge is Type 9 in the Catalogue; the other shows "N. C. E." in tall, old style type, over numerals "15" in a circle. We append illustrations.



Ewen's Weekly reports the 5 c. in the new colour.

Adhesive. 5 c., yellow-green.

German Empire.—We give illustrations of the designs of the 2, 3, and 5 marks stamps, which we listed in December. They are very imposing, and we trust are better engraved than the lower values, the execution of which is very poor. These high values are not yet in actual use, we believe.



Last month we chronicled a 2 pf. stamp, which was described by a contemporary as being of the "Germania" type, but we gather from *Das Postwertzeichen* that there are 2 pf. adhesives, and post cards of the same value, in the numeral type of 1889; also that there are new Pneumatic Post envelopes and cards with stamps of the new design, printed in one colour only, and (from *Le C. de T.-P.*) a Postal Union card in the new type.

Adhesive. 2 pf., blue-grey; Type 9.
Post Cards. 2 pf., dull blue on bluish.
10 pf., carmine on buff; Germania.

Pneumatic Post.

Envelope. 30 pf., dark blue on lilac-rose; Germania.
Post Card. 25 pf., yellow-brown on rose "

The Australian Ph. reports complete sets of the 1889 series of adhesives and post cards surcharged "Karolinen" and "Marianen," for use in the new German Colonies. Samoa is not yet supplied, we understand, with any special stamps, but Mr. Davis is reported to have closed his establishment, so we suppose that the postal arrangements have passed into the hands of the German authorities.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have obtained information direct from the Marshall Islands to the effect that only the 10 pf. and 20 pf. stamps were ever issued

there with the first variety of surcharge, "Marshall." The 5 pf., 25 pf., and 50 pf. have since been issued with the spelling altered to "Marshall," and the 3 pf. has not appeared in the colony at all. Full sets of the first issue were no doubt distributed around the Postal Union, and they are also, we are told, to be had postmarked.



Guatemala.—We give an illustration showing the surcharged stamp chronicled last month.

Holland.—*Surinam.*—A correspondent tells us that he has received on a letter an unsevered pair of the 25 c. on 40 c. stamps which we described last month. There were evidently enough of these to allow of a fairly liberal distribution.

Italy.—*Postal Cards and Covers* chronicles a 10+10 c. card with the new type of stamp, we presume the Postal Union card and the oval stamp which has been in use on the other cards for some years past. The card is said to be dated "98," but has only recently been issued.

Post Card. 10+10 c., brown on pale green.

Japan.—We are shown two new envelopes, with stamp of the type of the current adhesives. They are made of what appears to be thin white manilla paper; the smaller one is of ordinary shape, with the stamp in the right upper corner, and the larger is bag-shaped, with the stamp in the left upper corner as upon the lower values of the post cards.

Envelopes. 3 sen, mauve on white; 137×90 mm.
3 " " " 80×211 mm.

According to *Ewen's Weekly* there is to be a 3 sen stamp issued to commemorate the Wedding of the Prince Imperial of Japan. The design is stated to consist of a Letter-box and a Wine-cup, but what connection these things have with marriage we are unable to ascertain. The Wine-cup is perhaps emblematic of the Wedding Feast, and the Letter-box of the correspondence that should exist between the views of the husband and the wife, and when that correspondence ceases the Wine-cup comes on the scene again perhaps!

Morocco.—*Mazagan and Morocco.*—We give an illustration of the interesting design which we described last month, and we copy from *Le T.-P.* a list of further values which this post can supply:—

Adhesives. 10 c., black and blue.
20 c. " lilac.
25 c. " yellow.
50 c. " violet.
75 c. " pale green.
1 p., violet and carmine.



Mazagan, Azemour, and Morocco.—Last month we chronicled for another local post a series of labels, of the design of which we could give neither illustration nor description; this month we are able to give an illustration of a design copied from *The A. J. of Ph.*, which gives no particulars of the values or colours in which it exists. The set is, no doubt, very similar to that listed above, and of equal philatelic interest.

Orange Free State.—We give an illustration of the design of the Frank Stamp chronicled last month. Our readers will be glad to hear that a copy fetched a good price at the War Fund auction!



There have been divers rumours of Cape of Good Hope and Natal Stamps, surcharged "Z.A.R.," which we will chronicle when we have seen them. In the meantime a correspondent on the spot, Mr. C. Wyndham, has sent our publishers copies of various values of the current Orange Free State stamps, overprinted with the letters "V.R.I." (we have improved on the "V.R." of 1877), and the value in figures, in black. We have seen the ½d., 1d., 4d., and 6d. thus treated, and we are told that the 2½d. on 3d., the 1s., and the 5s. exist also. Our correspondent had been permitted by Mr. Marais, the Postmaster at Bloemfontein, to examine some entire sheets of the stamps, and found that these had evidently been overprinted in panes of 60 at a time, each pane showing one or two defects in the way of omission of periods, always occurring in the same position. The letters are printed near the top of the stamp, and the value, "½d", "1d", etc., above the label at foot. There is no period after the letter "d" on any of the stamps shown us.

The three lower values were issued on 19th March.

- Adhesives.* ½d on ½d., orange.
1d on 1d., violet.
2½d on 3d., ultramarine.
4d on 4d. "
6d on 6d., carmine.
1s. on 1s., brown.
5s. on 5s., green.
- Errors.* No stop after "V."
½d., 1d., 2½d.
No stop after "I." 1d.
"I" missing. 1d.

There was also a variety (on the 1d., we gather) with the letters "R.I." close together, but this seems to have been corrected before many sheets had been printed.

Our publishers have since seen an entire sheet of the first printing of the 1d., in which Nos. 15 and 135 show the error without the letter "I." This would indicate that the printing in this instance was in half-sheets of 120. The same error is reported to exist on the ½d., but we have no evidence of this. We are told that only 4,600 of the 6d. were surcharged.

Paraguay.—We have received a copy of the Postal Regulations of this Republic, containing a tariff from which we learn the following:—

Letters for the Argentine Republic and the Province of Matto Grosso, in Brazil, are charged 20 c. per 15 grammes; commercial papers 20 c., samples 2 c., printed matter 4 c., per 50 grammes; letter cards 20 c., post cards 4 c. For Uruguay and the provinces of Brazil adjoining that Republic (*vid Argentina*), the charges are for letters 28 c. per 15 grammes; commercial papers 40 c., samples 16 c., printed matter 8 c., per 50 grammes; letter cards 28 c., post cards 8 c. For the other countries in the Postal Union, letters 40 c. per 15 grammes; commercial papers 40 c., samples 16 c., printed matter 8 c., per 50 grammes; letter cards 40 c., post cards 8 c. And for all the above the registration fee is 40 c., or with return receipt 60 c. For the interior of the Republic, letters are charged 5 c. per 15 grammes; commercial papers 5 c., samples 2 c., printed matter 1 c., per 50 grammes; letter cards and post cards 2 c.; registration fee 30 c.

Some new values would appear to be required:—Adhe-

sives, 8 c., 16 c., and 28 c.; letter cards, 20 c., 28 c., and 40 c., and 8 c. post cards.

Peru.—The *I. B. J.* reports the issue of a Letter Card adorned with a portrait of the President, embossed, we suppose, as upon the current post cards.

Letter Card. 3 c., red on white; new type.

Russia.—*Le T.-P.* has been told of some varieties which we should suppose have been rescued from the printer's waste-paper basket. A 7 kopecs envelope, with double impression of the stamp, one partly over the other; and a 3 kopecs post card with an impression on the back, which shows the stamp in the centre of the card.

Russian Locals.—*Zolotomoshka.*—According to *L'Ami des Timbres* the designs of the two current values have been redrawn; the letters and numerals are larger, and the letters "A" have cross-strokes at the top.

Adhesives. 3 k., black, gold, and green.
10 k. " " " rose.

Salvador.—We have received the following to be added to the already long list of varieties and vagaries of this Republic:—

- Adhesives.* Type of 1899.
1 c., brown; wheel in blue.
1 c. " " red.
5 c., orange " blue.
24 c., light blue " black.
26 c., rose " "
50 c., orange-red " "
100 c., mauve " "

Unpaid Letter Stamps. Type 151.
1 c., orange; wheel in black.
2 c. " " "
3 c. " " "

Official Stamps. Type of 1899.

The whole set exists with the wheel in black, and we have only seen the 12 c. and 24 c. without the wheel. The official surcharge is in a scroll form, and is in blue on the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 10 c., 13 c., 50 c., and 100 c., and in black on the other values.

Finally we have the 1 c. of 1898, surcharged "1900," in black.

1 c., vermilion; black surcharge.



Siam.—We give an illustration of the design of one of the new stamps, from which it may be seen that the numerals denoting the value are smaller than before. Mr. Morley has shown us specimens of two values of a similar type, with the same frame, numerals, and perforation, but with the head three-quarter face to left.

This is the head that appears on the new Law Courts stamps, and we are told that the copies shown us are errors (essays?). They are 1 att, green, and 2 atts, green and red.

United States.—*Cuba.*—According to *The Weekly Ph. Era* the 1 c. and 2 c. envelopes have appeared in blue paper.

Envelopes. 1 c., green on blue.
2 c., carmine "

Porto Rico.—We take the following from *Mekeel's Weekly*:—

"The Washington correspondents have informed us that various adhesives, two or more envelopes, and the 1 c. postal card, are to be surcharged with the name of this colony according to the newly adopted official spelling. We cannot conceive of any possible reason why these things should be issued or collected. They might be called a commemorative issue to celebrate the orthographical conversion of our Government! They are absolutely unnecessary, as unsurcharged stamps will perform any kind of postal service on the island, or to the United States, or to any part of the world."

We quite agree, and we wonder how the Post Office Department of a great country can permit this sort of thing to continue.

THE STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

TRANSLATED BY G. B. DUERST.

M. JAQUIER has a very interesting article in *Le Timbre-Poste* on the stamps of the Argentine Republic and its various provinces. He says that it is not a complete work, but is only intended to induce collectors to take an interest in these stamps, and to elucidate and explain some points which up to now have remained in doubt.

ISSUE OF 1858.

A large stock of sheets of the first issue was found in 1890 at the head post office in Buenos Ayres. Part of them, which were very much damaged by damp and mice, were destroyed; the rest passed straight from the hands of the official who found them into those of dealers, without the Postmaster taking any account of them, as they were of no value, or at least the authorities thought so.

The first issue was printed at Parana and the one with the large figure "5" at Rosario; Buenos Ayres, until the year 1862, being an independent state, and not part of the Confederation. That the remainders were found at Buenos Ayres is explained by an order of the Central Administration to return all remainders in the different offices to headquarters, where they were said to have been burned on September 24th, 1864. But as large numbers of sheets were found in 1890, it is evident that the destruction was not carried out. This is one of the points that want clearing up. Some authorities have questioned the genuineness of the stamps found, and believe them to be essays or reprints.

The writer considers them quite authentic, and states that they have all the distinctive signs of the genuine stamps.

The catalogues mention nine varieties of type, but do not describe them. They were manufactured in the following manner: One drawing, but without figure of value, was made, and the original matrix served for all the three values, 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c. From this matrix a transfer was taken, in which the figure of value was inserted; then nine transfers were taken from the complete stamp, and as this work was done very carelessly, the nine transfers all differ slightly one from the other. Each of the three values was treated in the same manner.

The workmen then took impressions of the nine types, and transferred them to the printing plate as many times as was necessary to fill the sheet. The manufacture must have been done in this manner, as the strips of nine types are not always of the same length; they vary 4 to 5 mm., and besides appear very irregularly on the sheets.

The sheet consists of two panes, each measuring 23 centimetres by 3½ centimetres. Each horizontal row of nine types measures about 190 mm., and each pane contains twelve horizontal rows. The sheet, therefore, contains 216 stamps in panes of 108.

After having made twelve transfers for one pane, one transfer of the whole was not made for the second pane, as we might have expected, but the workman again used his transfer of the nine types to make the second pane. This can be seen very easily, as the adjustment of the rows on the two panes is totally different. There is a space of 25 mm. between the two panes.

It is therefore evident that the same types are always in the same vertical row, and that there are twenty-four stamps of each type on the sheet, or twelve on each pane.

The twenty-four transfers are executed just as badly as the first nine, and consequently each of the nine types shows twenty-four minor varieties. The nine principal types are, however, always easily recognised. The printing varies also: one corner of the sheet is often much lighter than the other. All these observations apply to each of the three values.

The writer describes the nine types as follows:—

5 Centavos, red.

Type I.—The hair on the left-hand side of the head comes down lower than on the right. There is a dot on the line which divides the shield.

Type II.—There is a blotch in the middle of the hair.

Type III.—There is a dot in the middle of the left downstroke of the "N" in "CENTAV."

Type IV.—There is a dot under the "v" of "CENTAV.," besides the one which is found after this word in all types.

Type V.—There is a small dash on the curl of the "5." (This line is hardly visible in the first row of the right-hand pane of the sheet.)

Type VI.—This type has hardly any distinctive feature. The Greek border is very badly drawn, the various links do not touch. The best way to distinguish this type is to try to fit the stamp in with the other eight types, and if this is impossible, then it must be Type VI.

Type VII.—This is the only variety catalogued. It has two large dots and one small one between the "5" and "CENTAV."

Type VIII.—There is a large dot at the left, on the arm holding the staff bearing the cap. The stop after "CENTAV." is smeared.

Type IX.—In the lower left-hand corner there is a small oblique line, also a small dot on the inner line of the oval at the left.

In the eleventh row in the right pane Type VI. shows a large dot above the letter "T." The figure of value does not vary as stated in the catalogues.

On the entire sheets three substitutions of types can be found.

Type I. in the seventh row on the right-hand pane is replaced by Type III. The latter is also found in its right place in this line.

Type VIII. in the twelfth and last row on the right-hand pane is replaced by Type I., and Type IX. in the same row is replaced by Type II.

The irregularity of position of the replaced types shows that they have been put in afterwards; these transfers being no doubt defective were taken off the stone and replaced by the first that came to hand.

So far I have not been able to find for this value any variations in the paper, and the same stone was used during the whole period of issue (May, 1858-62).

10 Centavos, green.

The nine types of this value are much more difficult to distinguish, as the impressions are not so sharply defined, but a good glass will soon show them.

Type I.—The "T" and "C" show very small defects, and there is a small dot in the "A" of "CENTAV."

Type II.—One of the rays of the Sun touches the frame on the left-hand side, and there is a dot on the outside line of the frame on the left (not visible in the second and third rows of the left pane).



Type III.—There is a dot on the outside line of the frame, near the upper right-hand corner.

Type IV.—The "A" ends in a fine line. The other types also show the same characteristic, but less accentuated.

Type V.—There is a small dot between "A" and "v" (not easily seen in the third row on the right-hand pane).

Type VI.—There is a break in the line forming the head on the left-hand side, and a dash underneath the left hand (not in the second row of the right pane).

Type VII.—There is a small V-shaped line in the rays on the left-hand side of the head, and there are two dots on the upper right-hand side of the shield.

Type VIII.—The rays touch the frame on the left, as in Type II., but there is no dot on the outside.

Type IX.—The "ε" touches the frame below.

Types IV. and VIII. are easily mistaken, because their characteristics often disappear, at least, in specimens printed in dull green. To recognise single specimens of these two types is sometimes impossible, but in pairs it is quite easy to determine their positions.

There were certainly two plates for this value. This is clearly proved by the substitutions of types and the general adjustment of the stamps.

In the one which I will call Plate A, Type IX. in the first row of the left pane is replaced by Type I., and Types V., VI., and VII. of the twelfth and last row of the left pane are replaced by Types III., IV., and V.; the right pane is quite regular.

In Plate B the left pane is quite regular, but the adjustment of the right pane differs from that of Plate A. In the right pane of Plate B Types VII. of the ninth and tenth rows do not show the distinctive marks of this type, but there is no substitution.

Type IX. is, however, replaced by Type V. in the eleventh row of this pane.

The types can be more easily distinguished on Plate A than on Plate B.

As the 10 c. value was less used than the 5 c., I cannot understand why two plates were used, for although I have examined a very large quantity of 5 c. stamps, I have not yet found a second plate of that value.

The paper used for the 10 centavos was for the most part the same as that used for the 5 c., but I have found a strip of five stamps upon a very much thicker paper.

15 Centavos, blue.

The figures of value are differently shaped in several of the types.

Type I.—There is a dot in the inner line of the frame at the left upper corner, except in the ninth row of the right-hand pane, in which the whole of this corner was redrawn on the plate; and the "A" has a white blotch.

Type II.—The "i" has no foot, and the "ε" is defective.

Type III.—There is a dot close to the upper right-hand corner.

Type IV.—The upper line of the left arm is broken.

Type V.—The left downstroke of the "N" is defective.

Type VI.—There is a dot underneath the left arm, another on the outside top line of the frame near the left. One or both of these are sometimes almost invisible.

Type VII.—The figure "1" has a very thick foot.

Type VIII.—On the left-hand side of the head there is a defect in the rays, shaped like a "V."

Type IX.—Two rays touch the frame on the left-hand side.

In the eighth row of the left pane Types I. and II. are replaced by Types III. and IV. Attached to this Type III. is the top of a stamp from the row below it. In the eleventh row of the left pane Type I. is replaced by Type IX., and Types V. and VI. by I. and II.

Types III. in the first and eighth rows of the right pane do not show the distinctive marks of this type.

I have only found impressions from one plate, and the paper is quite uniform.

The forgeries of this issue are all very badly done, and are not dangerous; the only trouble is with the remainders, which have been cancelled with forged postmarks.

5 Centavos, large figure of value.

Issued at Rosario.

According to the monograph published by Moens, communication between Parana and Rosario was interrupted by a revolution; the 5 c. stamps ran out, and were first replaced by 10 c. cut in two, and afterwards by 5 c. stamps manufactured locally.

No doubt the lithographer was ordered to copy the foregoing issue, but his drawing differs from it in various particulars. The Greek border is narrower, the shield does not touch it at the sides, the design is surrounded by a line, and the figure of value is much larger. As only one value was required, the whole stamp was drawn before making any transfers.



The sheet contains only one pane, in twelve rows of eight stamps, ninety-six in all. Two plates seem to have been used for the printing, one in which two rows of eight were transferred six times, and another in which one row of eight stamps was transferred twelve times. The one which the writer calls Plate A thus contains sixteen minor varieties of type, while the other (Plate B) contains only eight.

The ninety-six stamps printed from Plate A have one characteristic which cannot be found in any of the stamps from Plate B. The ends of the three rays under the "c" of "CONFEE" are smeared. In Plate A there are no substitutions; in Plate B several can be found.

In the first row Types I., II., III., IV. are replaced by V., VI., VII., and VIII.; in the second row Type I. is replaced by IV.; in the third row Type I. is replaced by III., but with the whole upper left-hand corner redrawn. In the sixth row a general mix-up seems to have taken place. There are three of Type I. side by side, replacing I., II., and III.; furthermore Types IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. are replaced by II., III., IV., V., and VI.

The 5 c. with large figure of value is much better executed than the three values of the previous issue; the paper is similar, and as the colour varies very little in shade, it is probable that only one printing took place. It is surmised that this stamp was not used outside the province of Rosario.

Many catalogues give three reprints (5 c., red, 10 c., green, and 15 c., blue) of this design. It is said that a transfer of the 5 c. was taken, the figure of value erased, and the new value inserted. Such stamps, however, do not exist; they cannot even be called forgeries, as stamps of those values have never existed. Even the 5 c. does not exist reprinted, at least the writer has never seen one.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 187.)

DUTTIA.

I COPY the following information, on the subject of this State and its Post Office Department, from *The Philatelic Journal of India* for February, 1897, to which it was supplied by Mr. C. L. Pigott:—

"Duttia is a State comprising various portions of territory scattered about over Bundelkund, the main portion being directly north of Jhansi. Its total area is 912½ square miles, and its population 186,440. But these figures give no idea of the actual distance from one part of the State to another, owing to its territory being so broken up. The Maharaja holds a high position among the feudatory chiefs of India, and is entitled to a salute of fifteen guns. It appears that this State has had a post and postage stamps of its own since 1893. It has one head office and nine branch offices. Each branch office renders daily accounts to the head office, and the head office renders a monthly account to the State Treasury. The postmaster of Duttia (State) Office is head of the postal administration, subject to inspection at irregular intervals by one of the higher Durbar officials.

"The State Post deals with paid and unpaid letters, post cards, packets, registered articles, and parcels. Official articles are carried free, but postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and post cards are available for private correspondence. The greater part of the contents of the mails consists, of course, of official correspondence. The rates of postage are said to be the same as those prevailing in British India, though there appears to be a quarter anna rate for certain articles besides post cards.

"The stamps, etc., are printed at a private press, and an ingenious device is resorted to in order to prevent forgery. No stamp, envelope, or post card is available for prepayment of postage till it bears the impression of the Maharaja's seal. Till this is added the stamp is worthless. When it is added the stamp is available for prepayment of postage up to the value indicated upon it."

I have only to add to the above that Charkari and Duttia are States in the same part of India, and of apparently similar nature; they seem also to have started their State Post Offices at about the same period, but Duttia is said to have preceded its neighbour in issuing stamps. In both cases, stamps, etc., appear to have been in use for three or four years before collectors ever heard of them, which is all in their favour. Duttia has been more prolific, partly, perhaps, owing to a praiseworthy desire to let English collectors know where its stamps originated, and partly, apparently, through being tempted to make experiments in the spelling of the name of the State. Still, it may fairly be said that the varieties so far have not been unduly numerous, though some of them have the disadvantage of being of considerable rarity.

1893.

It seems to have been taken for granted that the stamps which were found in use in 1897 were the same as those that were first issued four years previously, and I have no evidence to produce against this theory. But it must not be forgotten that one of the values of the series then discovered was of quite a different type from that of the other values, and of a type which moreover very shortly came into use for those other values, and has continued in use, with slight variations, since. It seems therefore not unnatural to suppose that there was originally a complete set of adhesives in the type without English inscriptions, which has since been

in use only for the envelopes. At any rate I may fairly place this first as being at least as early as the other.

The design consists of a figure of the god Ganesh in the centre, with value in Devanagari characters below, inclosed



¼ anna.



in a frame of trefoil ornaments, as shown in the first illustration. The circular design illustrated with it is a representation of the Maharaja's Seal, which is struck (as previously described) upon each stamp. The illustration is not very accurate, as the impressions of the seal are usually very indistinct; it is most commonly found in blue, but it is known to exist also in brown on some of the earlier stamps. This design was set up from type, and includes no indication whatever of the name of the State; the stamps are described as having been printed singly, in a hand-press, side by side upon sheets of thin, coloured wove paper. They are imperforate. It should be noted that the illustration of the design of the stamp is not quite correct. The trefoil ornaments composing the frame are not joined together, but each can be seen to be a separate bit of type; those forming the top, bottom, and sides of the frame have two curved stalks each, and, if they are set quite close together and in a straight line, the ends of the stalks of adjoining trefoils should touch as in the illustration. At each corner there should be a trefoil with a single straight stalk, but in all the adhesives I have seen there are only three of these corner trefoils, and the left-hand top corner is formed of a two-stalked trefoil, set in continuation of the top line of the frame. The illustration of the first post card shows what I mean, except that the wrong bit of type is in the right lower corner of the frame of the stamp and is in continuation of the lower border.

¼ anna, black on orange.

½ " " pale blue-green.

1 " " ?

2 annas " yellow.

4 " " rose.

As there are higher values of this design, it is curious that no 1 anna stamp has been found, unless that value was for some unexplained reason not issued until later. I cannot understand why a special design should have been provided for the 1 anna, if the five values were all issued together, and I therefore venture to place the earliest stamp of that value by itself as a separate issue.

Date ?.

A second variety of design was introduced at any rate before the end of 1896. It differs from the first in having the words "DUTTIA—STATE—POSTAGE" at left, top, and right of the central figure, and a frame composed of plain bits of printer's rule. It was printed no doubt in the same manner as the stamps described above, but it differs from the others in being struck in red, instead of in black. It is on ordinary white wove paper, with the seal in blue (or brown?).



1 anna.

1 anna, red on white.

March (?), 1897.

In the early part of this year a set of stamps in the type with English inscription was issued; they were noted in *The Philatelic Journal of India* for May, 1897. These were set up from type and printed singly, as before, in irregular rows, and *tête-bêche* vertical pairs may be found, as it seems to have been thought convenient to turn the sheets of paper round after printing one or two rows, and then to print another row or two the other way up. I have seen a sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, containing four horizontal rows, with two rows one way up and the other two inverted. There are also some slight variations in the setting, due to loosening and shifting of the type (in altering the values), but these only exist, I believe, in separate printings.

The 1 anna is again on *white* wove paper, and the other values are on thin coloured wove, varying somewhat in colour and texture, some being almost tissue paper.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black on *blue-green, deep green.*
- 1 " " *white.*
- 2 annas " *yellow (slight shades).*
- 4 " " *rose-red " "*

The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna adhesive does not appear in this issue, and has only recently been chronicled in this design; possibly that value was not much required except in the form of a post card. Certain shades of the coloured papers probably mark a later printing, as they came with the 1 anna on *laid*, after the set which follows. The seal is in *blue* on all that I have seen.

August (?), 1897.

This series, which differs from the former in having the name spelt "DATIA" instead of "DUTTIA," was chronicled, with an illustration which is reproduced here, in *Le Timbre-Poste* for October 1, 1897; it must therefore have appeared fully a month earlier. The stamps are still printed singly, but there appear to have been two settings, or one setting with corrections. The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 4 annas have the last letter of "DATIA" broken, as shown in the illustration—they may exist also without this defect, but I have not seen them. My copies of the 2 annas have the "A" complete, but show the breaks in the top line of the frame as in the two other values; my 1 anna stamps do not show these defects, but all four values have the "s" of "STATE" defective at left below.



$\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

I have the 2 and 4 annas printed in *tête-bêche* rows, and the other values probably exist in the same form. The papers are as before, but I have seen no varieties of shade, this spelling being apparently only a temporary experiment. The seal is in *blue*, and the stamps are still imperforate.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black on *deep green.*
- 1 " " *white.*
- 2 annas " *yellow.*
- 4 " " *red.*

1898.

The original spelling, "DUTTIA," was reverted to in 1898, but at what period in that year I do not know. The first intimation of it that I can find is in *Le Timbre-Poste* for December of that year, in which a 1 anna stamp is chronicled, in what was stated to be a fresh variety of type, having larger figure of Ganesh in the centre, the name spelt "DUTTIA," and printed on *laid* paper. The paper is a certain indication of the 1898 issue, all the former stamps being on wove, but my copies on *laid* are of the same type as before, Ganesh in the same size and equally indistinct; they also differ from the illustration given

here in having the value more nearly in the centre at foot, instead of close to the right-hand side, but I think the latter is due to tightening up of the type, as my specimens are wider than the illustration and show the frame splayed out a little below. Same mode of impression, etc.



1 anna.

1 anna, black on *white laid.*

Variety, with value shifted to right (and larger device in centre?).

1 anna, black on *white laid.*

The other values were no doubt also printed in 1898 with the old spelling, as the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 2 a., and 4 a. came together with the 1 anna on *laid*, but the coloured papers were practically the same as those employed previously. Some little variations in the setting may be distinguished; I have copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. with the value set too much to the right, and others with the value too much to the left.

May (?), 1899.

It was in June of this year that I first saw specimens of a new issue, which must have made its appearance in the previous month or earlier. The main features of the design are the same as before, but the figure of Ganesh is improved; it shows all the four arms raised, and each hand holding a different object. The English inscription is now in *block* or *sans-serif* capitals, and the stamps are what is erroneously termed "rouletted in colour,"



$\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

horizontally. They are printed in quite a different manner from that employed for the previous issues; a single setting of type seems to have been made up as before, but instead of printing direct from this, which was of course a slow process, sixteen blocks for each value were made, probably by casting or stereotyping, and these were arranged in two horizontal rows, with a frame of notched rule round the whole sixteen, and a slip of the same rule between the two horizontal rows. Thus all the stamps show a printed roulette, in *black*, at top and bottom, and the end stamps of each row have a similar roulette at one side. There are no actual varieties of type, and though there appear to be small defects in some of the blocks, I am not sure that these show in all the sheets.

The various values are distinguished by the same coloured papers as before, but the *blue-green* and the *yellow* papers are, I think, slightly thicker. I have the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on three distinct varieties. The seal is struck in *blue*.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, black on *blue-green, deep green, yellow-green.*
- 1 " " *white wove.*
- 2 annas " *yellow.*
- 4 " " *rose-red.*

September (?), 1899.

At, I believe, about this date a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp was added to this series with printed roulette. It is in blocks of sixteen, as described above, but is printed in *red*, on ordinary *white* wove paper, and the rouletting is of course in the same colour as the rest of the impression.

I first saw this in January, 1900 (it had been chronicled earlier), when I also obtained the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on *yellow-green*, probably a recent printing of that value.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red on *white wove.*

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

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 1900, 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.
Bavaria	£321
Saxony, Schleswig, and Thurn and Taxis	536
Baden, Hamburg, Brunswick, Bergedorf	1,001
Hanover, Oldenburg, Lubeck, Mecklenburg	1,329
Wurtemberg	568
North German Confederation and Alsace	
German Empire	
<i>(The above seven books are especially fine, and well worthy of the attention of specialists in this interesting group.)</i>	
Orange Free State	£132
<i>(Owing to the war, the prices in this country have had to be largely advanced.)</i>	
Panama, Santander, Tolima	£278
Guatemala	126
Italy	146
Sicily and Tuscany	616
Modena, Naples, and Roman States.	—
Russia	320
Finland and Levant	—
Cuba	271
France (vol. 1)	521
France (vol. 2)	163
Luxemburg	292
Uganda, Madagascar, etc.	349
Dominican Republic	317
Russian Locals (6 vols., arranged in the order of the Local Catalogue, 1899)	776

* * *

Serious Charge of Stealing Colonial Stamps. ERNEST GEORGE BUCK, 32, clerk, of Ravigny Gardens, Putney, and Charles Rowley, 31, clerk, of Westover Road, Wandsworth, were charged on remand before Mr. Chapman with being concerned together in stealing and receiving from Messrs. De la Rue's, Bunhill Row, St. Luke's, four British Central Africa 10s. stamps, the property of the Colonial Government, to whom the prisoner Buck is a servant.

Mr. Horace Avery prosecuted, and Mr. Ricketts defended. Evidence was given that in consequence of complaints from the Crown Agents for the Colonies of a large number of unused Colonial stamps being sold in London, Detective-Inspector Cane made certain inquiries which led to the arrest of the two prisoners. They were confronted at Old

Street Police Station, and Rowley admitted having sold a large number of stamps, all of which he had obtained from Buck. Subsequently Rowley's lodgings were searched, and in a box were found, besides £20 in gold, a large quantity of unused Colonial stamps representing value of several hundreds of pounds. The majority of the stamps were those of the Federated Malay States. At Buck's lodgings £8 was found, but no stamps. When charged, Rowley made a statement to the effect that he got the stamps from Buck, who told him that he had received them from a man who owed him money. Buck, he said, was an Inspector in the Colonial Office, and formerly they were fellow-clerks in the War Office.

Mr. Ricketts pleaded guilty on behalf of the prisoners. Both men had exemplary characters, and the effect of a conviction would be that they would lose their Army pensions. He asked the magistrate to deal as leniently as possible with them.

Mr. Horace Avery said the prosecution did not wish to press the charge unduly, and in view of the excellent character the men had hitherto borne, it was hoped that the magistrate would take a merciful view of the case.

Mr. Chapman: What is the total value of the stamps stolen?

Detective-Inspector Cane: Over £1,200.

Mr. Chapman said the charge was a very serious one, and he could not pass a less sentence upon each of the accused than six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

* * *

WE are very pleased at this successful prosecution of the above-named persons, and heartily congratulate Messrs. De la Rue and Co. on securing their conviction, a result that we have reason to believe is due in no small measure to the article that appeared in our January *Journal* on the "Remainders of Unused Colonial Stamps." There seems no doubt but that these people, probably with others not yet convicted, were instrumental in placing on the market the unused stamps that have done so much to upset the trade during the past two years.

We would warn our *confrères* in the trade to be most careful in buying parcels of unused Colonial stamps from strangers. Care should always be taken that the stamps are really the property of the vendor and not stolen goods, for which the dealer *might*, and indeed not improbably *may*, be held responsible.

* * *

**Catalogue,
Part II.,
Foreign
Countries.**

WE regret that we cannot announce the early publication of this work owing to various reasons, the chief one being the delay caused in obtaining some thousands of new illustrations through the winding up, in voluntary liquidation, of the firm from whom we formerly had them. This difficulty has been got over, and we are pushing on with the work, but cannot possibly finish it until the end of June, our vacation in search of the rare and beautiful in Italy having been thought of more importance than the pricing of a trade list, and causing a somewhat further delay!

* * *

**New Edition
of the "Strand
Album."**

WE have the pleasure of announcing that we have just issued a new and greatly improved edition of this wonderfully popular album for young collectors.

This new edition has several improvements over that of last year; the paper is of a much better quality, and 100 postage stamps, all genuine and different,

and of a catalogue value of over 8s., are presented with each *Strand Album*, a bonus never before given with albums published at such a low price.

For details see our advertisement columns.

* * *

Two months ago we announced that we had been appointed sole agents for the sale of the edition in English, and expected the books almost immediately.

Unfortunately there has been some delay in Paris with the plates, and M. Mirabaud will not let a book go out unless it is perfect. We expect a supply shortly, and will send off at once the many copies on order. Only 130 copies will be sold; many of these are already taken up, and early application will be necessary to secure a copy at all.

* * *

The Paris Philatelic Exhibition.

In answer to our request, our esteemed correspondent Monsieur Albert Coyette has kindly furnished us with some details which may be of use to intending exhibitors from England, and also to those

who wish to plan their trip to the Great Exhibition at the time that the Philatelic one is also open:—

LOCALITY.—The Stamp Exhibition will take place in the building of the National Horticultural Society, in the Rue de Grenelle, and only a few minutes' walk from the "Exposition Universelle."

The best way to get at it, say from the Place de la Concorde—which is known to every visitor to Paris—is to cross the Seine by the Pont de la Concorde, and go to the left down the Boulevard St. Germain, leaving the Chamber of Deputies on the right. The Rue du Bac is the second turning on the left, and the Hôtel de la Société Nationale d'Horticulture is a large building a little way down the Rue du Bac on the right.

DATE.—The Exhibition will be open from August 28th to September 9th.

SPACE FOR EXHIBITS.—This seems to be ample, the rooms placed at the disposal of the Committee being four in number, one having an area of some 470 square yards, another of 122 square yards—these two being for the exhibits—the others being a committee room and a fourth that will be used as restaurant and bar.

The rooms will contain 106 glass show cases, shut, and each about 39 inches long, and the wall space will take 600 upright frames about 39½ inches square. The space will allow of extra frames if required, and the number of frames in show cases allotted to each collector is unlimited, one collector having already taken thirty frames, another twenty-five, and so on.

DEALERS' STALLS.—The dealers have twelve stalls allotted to them, all in the large room—four of them in the Grand Hall at the entrance, and the other eight at the back of the large room. The rent of a stall is £40, and four have already been taken up.

In answer to an inquiry we made as to whether many exhibits were expected from England, and in which we pointed out that none of the great French collectors have ever shown in England, and we doubted if the English collectors would be largely represented in France, M. Coyette replied as follows:—

"This is not a reason which can militate in favour of English collectors absenting themselves; on the contrary, it is probable that if French collectors have not competed at London and Manchester, it was because they feared that

they could not exhibit collections that could be compared with the English collections; *that is the sole reason.*

"It is for this same reason that English collectors ought not to hesitate to take part in our Exhibition, where they are certain to carry off a rich harvest of medals."

Personally we trust that the political feeling at present so strong in France against this country may not act as a deterrent upon any intending exhibitor. The bonds of Philately are universal, and nothing should come between to sever them. Let other matters be discussed in the proper place and the proper manner; but let us who are interested in the study of postage stamps bind ourselves together in a kind of universal brotherhood, which should be outside and above any other concerns.

We wish every success to the Paris Philatelic Exhibition.

Further particulars may be obtained from M. Albert Coyette, 19, Rue Blanche, Paris.

* * *

Moens' Stock Sold.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the entire stock of stamps, cards, and envelopes, remaining with the house of J. B. Moens, of Brussels, has been

sold to our friend Mr. Edvard M. Ruben, of Copenhagen, acting on behalf of and representing, we are informed, various well-known collectors of Berlin, who, we hear, have clubbed together and made a little syndicate for this purpose. We heartily congratulate Monsieur Moens on his success in disposing of this stock at an advantageous price. Mr. Ruben informs us that the postage stamps, including the Locals, have a catalogue value, according to the Moens Catalogue of 1892, of about £120,000. The Russian rural stamps catalogued to about £9,600. The envelopes possessed a catalogue value of £18,000, and the post cards a catalogue value of about £9,000. In addition to this the common stamps, which were in large quantities, wholesale and in sheets, catalogued to nearly £40,000, making a total catalogue value, according to an old catalogue of eight years ago, of about £196,000. Of course the purchase price was only a very small portion of this, because a large margin would be allowed for the large quantity of entires and locals; and further than this the stock did not contain any great rarities, which had, of course, been exhausted some time previously. We are very glad to know that during the past few years we have made very large purchases from this stock, especially in the unused stamps of Europe, which seem to be rapidly appreciating in value, and by this means filled up many gaps in our stock-books at a moderate price which we could not now fill up even at double the value. We heartily congratulate Mr. Ruben and his friends on his success in carrying through this negotiation, which is one of the most important that have taken place of recent years in our trade, and which helps very materially to show the great stability in a large stamp business. M. Moens informed us that he also possessed a very fine library of philatelic books, of which he was preparing a list, and we hoped to secure many things out of it for our own library and for that of one of our friends; but, just as we are going to press, we hear from M. Moens that he has sold the library to a well-known American book collector for the sum of about £250 *en bloc*, no doubt not at all a high price, considering that it must be one of the oldest collections on the Continent, and contain many works that cannot now be secured at any price. In conclusion, we heartily congratulate our learned *confrère* M. J. B. Moens on the success that has attended his efforts of nearly fifty years, during which time he has been noted throughout the whole philatelic world for a most straightforward and honest policy, by which he has been

enabled to build up a considerable fortune on which he now retires, and we trust that he may live to enjoy the same for very many years. We can say, without any fear of dispute, that if it had not been for the foresight displayed by M. Moens in laying in large quantities of the early issues of postage stamps of all countries, at least one half of the unused stamps now in the greater collections would have been unobtainable. As far as we know, M. Moens was importing stamps in quantities some six or seven years before our Mr. Stanley Gibbons commenced, and naturally paid a great deal more attention to the stamps of Europe, whereas in those early days Mr. Gibbons gave most of his attention to the stamps of British possessions.

COLLECTANEA.

BY G. B. DUERST.

DAINGEROUS POSTAL WORK.

THAT postal work in India is not of the humdrum order is to be gathered from the facts brought out by the report of the working of the Post Office in that country, which is just to hand.

There were no fewer than thirty cases of highway robbery of mails during the last year; one postal carrier was murdered by robbers, and two others were swept away by an avalanche in the Himalayas. During the year 477,000,000 postal articles were handled by the officials, while goods to the value of 2½ crores of rupees were delivered and paid for under what is known as the value payment parcel system. Incidentally the report refers to the introduction of the penny ocean postage. The system was only in operation during a small portion of the year, and the figures therefore only imperfectly represent the effect of the change. Yet they show that its effect has been to increase the total number of letters sent to Great Britain 7 per cent., and to augment the volume of the outward mails by 17 per cent.

THE REPRINTS OF THE SARDINIAN STAMPS.

Dr. Kalckhoff, one of the best and most learned writers in the philatelic press, has published another of his studies on *Reprints*, his latest article in the *Deutsche Brief. Zeitung* dealing with those of Sardinia and Italy. No doubt a good many of the readers of this paper have wondered whether their stamps of those countries were genuine or not, and I hope the following extract from this valuable contribution to philatelic literature will enable them to winnow the chaff from the wheat.

A. POSTAGE STAMPS.

The first stamps of Sardinia were issued on January 1st, 1851, and were printed by lithography. Even while they were in circulation forgeries appeared, and Matriaire, an engraver and printer at Turin, proposed to substitute stamps embossed in relief. The first issue is the only one of which reprints do not exist.

The second issue was announced by a Royal Decree dated May 7th, 1853. The remainders of the first issue had, however, to be used up, and the stamps were permitted to frank letters until September 30th, 1853. The date given by Moens for the appearance of the new issue, June 1st, 1853, is therefore approximately correct. The stamps were produced by embossing the design on coloured paper, but evidently there must have been difficulties in the way of the manufacture, or perhaps the design was not clear enough, as in April, 1854, a new issue appeared with white centre

and coloured border. This third issue was never officially announced to the public. Fidora mentions a circular of the Postmaster-General at Turin, dated April, 1854, in which stamps with a white oval centre are mentioned, to be put into circulation after the exhaustion of the second issue on coloured paper. The third issue appeared, according to Moens, on April 13th, 1854, but the earliest specimens found are dated May, 1854. These stamps were manufactured in the following manner: The coloured border was lithographed, and then the head and inscription embossed; the inscriptions are therefore on coloured ground and the head on white ground in the centre. However, these stamps were not at all satisfactory, as the inscriptions are hardly decipherable on used specimens, besides, it is possible that the mode of manufacture was too expensive.

For the fourth issue no official decree can be found. Moens gives January, 1856, as the date of issue. Fidora says some values were in use as early as 1855. So far only stamps of the values of 5, 20, and 40 centesimi had been issued, but now other values were required, and 10 c. and 80 c. stamps appeared. A Royal Decree, dated November 29th, 1857, announced that stamps of five values in different colours would be issued on January 1st, 1858. The fourth issue differs from the former in that only the head is embossed, while the frame and the inscriptions are lithographed. On January 1st, 1861, a 3 lire stamp was added, and in January, 1863, the 15 c.

The Newspaper stamps of 1 c. and 2 c. form the fifth issue, the stamps intended for Naples the sixth, and the perforated stamps of the fourth issue a seventh. The perforated stamps can only be considered experimental; they were made by Matriaire in 1862. Only the 10 c., 20 c., 40 c., and 80 c. values were perforated, and, according to the author, the only genuine gauge is $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. Perforations gauging 11, $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ are of a private nature, and were done much later. That such stamps are found obliterated is no proof, as numerous cancelling dies are in private hands. The 5 c. and 15 c. and 3 lire values were never officially perforated.

The contract made with Matriaire for the manufacture of the stamps terminated at the end of 1862. There were, however, left in his possession the *clichés* of the embossed stamps, the head cut in steel used for the same, a large quantity of waste sheets, and most likely stamps ready but not delivered. The whole of these, after Matriaire's death in 1869 or 1870, came into the hands of Usigli, of Florence, who sold the remainders. Usigli had also some hundreds of old obliterating dies, seals, etc., as well as the dies which had been used for the manufacture of the stamped letter sheets of 1820. Usigli used the obliterating dies for the stamps which he received from Matriaire, but whether all these stamps were genuine remainders is very doubtful. Moens catalogued them at first as reprints, later on as coming from Matriaire. Some of these stamps show so much difference in shade from genuinely used specimens that it is impossible not to suppose that some of them are reprints, made before Matriaire's death. It is also possible that the Italian Government may have ordered reprints for exchange with other postal administrations, perhaps also for a little trading with dealers and collectors, and that Matriaire kept some of these back. Anyway, it is curious that certain shades are very commonly found *unused*, but do not exist *used*.

Usigli did not reprint any of these stamps; he was satisfied with selling and obliterating Matriaire's stock. Early in the eighties he sold dies, etc., to Rabuffetti and Co., of Rome, who reprinted the embossed second issue on coloured paper in 1885. The colours of the paper condemn this edition at once. These reprints were also obliterated, but the

printers not being Philatelists happened to insert too early a date into the dies. Thus the reprints are obliterated March and April, 1853, whereas the originals could only have been in circulation, at the earliest, in the middle of May. Rabuffetti transferred everything to his son-in-law, Bonasi, who sold the dies, etc., to David Cohn, of Berlin, for £60 in November, 1888. Cohn only received part of the obliterating dies, which he later on (1894 or 1895) presented to Dr. Lindenberg for the German Postal Museum. The stamp dies, however, are still in his possession. He reprinted the second, third, fourth, and seventh issues from 1889 to 1892, and cancelled a small portion of the second and third issues. Some of his reprints are very well executed. The obliterations rarely show the year, which Cohn took out of the dies, and are generally indistinct. Since 1892 he has not made any more reprints.

REPRINTS OF THE SECOND ISSUE, MAY, 1853.

These reprints have been made in the same manner as the originals, by embossing on coloured paper. Cohn made them on a small hand-press, one after another, on small sheets of paper. They are never so clear and sharp as the originals, and differ in the thickness and colour of the paper. Rabuffetti's reprints are gummed (smooth, colourless gum). Cohn's reprints are very rarely gummed at all. The best guide is the following:—

Originals.	Found in Matraire's Assets. (Reprints?)	Reprints by Rabuffetti.	Reprints by Cohn.
5 c., blue-green	... deep yellow-green	... emerald-green	... greyish green.
20 c., bright blue	... blue	... greyish blue, dark blue	... greyish blue, blue, bright blue.
40 c., pale rose	... rose	... lilac-rose	... deep rose, pale rose.

REPRINTS OF THE THIRD ISSUE, APRIL, 1854.

Cohn produced his reprints in the manner in which the originals had been manufactured. First, he had the coloured border printed by lithography in sheets of 100, in ten rows of ten stamps. These he cut into strips of twenty stamps, and afterwards impressed the white centre with the head in his hand-press. The reprints are printed on rough paper made from wood pulp, whereas the paper of the originals did not contain any wood, and was firm and very smooth.

The greater part of the stamps of this issue that were found amongst the effects of Matraire were undoubtedly genuine remainders; others, however, are very doubtful. The following table of comparison will serve here:—

Originals.	Found in Matraire's Assets.	Reprints by Cohn.
5 c., light green, dark olive-green, blue-green	... light green, dark olive-green	... dark green.
20 c., Prussian blue, dark blue	... dark blue	... Prussian blue.
40 c., brown-red	... brick-red, reddish violet	... red-brown.

REPRINTS OF THE FOURTH ISSUE OF 1855.

These stamps were printed lithographically as far as the borders were concerned, and the head of King Victor Emmanuel was embossed in the white central oval. The originals are well executed, the lines show very clearly; the reprints are always blurred, principally in the ornaments of

the inner corners. They were made by Cohn in 1889, in sheets of fifty (ten rows of five). For the embossing a separate plate containing the fifty heads was made, and as the blocks were carefully arranged, all the reprints in the same sheet show the heads similarly placed in the frames, which is not the case in the originals. The reprints are gummed, and were sold by Cohn not obliterated. At first they were printed in lighter colours, later on in darker and brighter shades.

REPRINTS OF THE PERFORATED STAMPS OF 1862.

These reprints are identical with those described above. They were, however, perforated 11½, with a single-line perforation machine.

FACSIMILES OF THE FOURTH ISSUE.

In 1890 the German Postal Museum received a consignment from the Italian Postal Administration, and found amongst others a set of stamps intended to represent the fourth issue. The frame differs very much from that of the originals; the inscriptions are larger; the shape of the head and the arrangement of the hair are also different. The 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., and 40 c. values only exist in this form, but when and why they were made is not known. They are not found in collections, and seem to have been made by the Italian Government solely for official purposes. The colours are 5 c., *light green*, 10 c., *yellowish brown*, 20 c., *light blue*, and 40 c., *brick-red*.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD.

BY PHILOGOS.

M. ALBERT COVETTE has ceased to publish the *Revue Philattlique*, and his place will be taken by M. Boursey.

* * *

THE *Australian Philatelist* quotes the case of a collector who wrote recently to one of its subscribers and proposed to exchange the following articles with him, to wit, birds' eggs, butterflies, coins, corals, coats-of-arms, dried fishes, wild flowers, fossils, glass, marbles, ostrich feathers, post cards, obliterations, shoes, seals, shells, bank-notes, skeletons, postage stamps, precious stones, *alga marina*, water taken from foreign rivers, etc. The "et cetera" does not leave much room for other objects likely to attract the ordinary collector. We are surprised that champagne corks, match-boxes, obsolete bicycles, and haunted houses do not figure in the modest list.

* * *

THE Belgian collectors of the coloured "Liebig cards" are about to found a Société Liebigique under the name of the "Chromos Club." Fortunately this variety of collecting has so far been confined to Germany, the land of its birth.

* * *

ON the first day on which the new stamps of Crete were on sale at Canea the amount sold there was £280.

* * *

THE automatic stamp distributing machines now working in the Paris Exposition are provided with a weighing apparatus, which not only gives the weight of the letter, but also the value of the stamp to be used.

* * *

ACCORDING to "Antverpia," the Government of Canada has made £400,000 by the sale of its postage stamps to collectors and dealers during the last two years.

THE Universal Postal Union will celebrate this year the twenty-fifth year of its existence. The Swiss Federal Council has invited the sixty-two countries comprising the Union to a Commemorative Congress to be held at Berne, on July 2nd, 1900. The programme is not yet drawn up. All the great European Powers, the United States, and various other countries, have agreed to be represented, and have even already named their delegates to the Congress.

* * *

THE following description of the new issue of Hungary in the "Filler" currency may be of interest. The background of the stamp represents the immense plain of Hungary, and just above the numeral is the crown of St. Stephen. On the left top corner of the crown is one of the "Crows' Wells," as the wells are called, which are found scattered sparingly about the plain of Hungary. On the right is the road by which the Magyars entered Hungary for the first time, and which led them to Mohacs, where they rested for the space of forty days and held the tribal meetings, at which Arpad was proclaimed the first king of Hungary. Arpad died in 907. Above the crown there hovers the "Jurul," which is the mystical bird of the Magyars, and which, according to the legend, descended from heaven immediately on the proclamation of Arpad as king, and settled upon his forehead. The Hungarians regard the "Jurul" as the source of supernatural powers confined to themselves. According to M. Moens, this bird is the "Touroul," which acted as a messenger between the pagan Hungarians and their god Isten. The second type, with the value in "Korona," bears a by no means flattering portrait of the Emperor of Austria wearing the crown of St. Stephen.

* * *

THE *Courier des Timbres-Poste* announces that the Americo-Belgian Princess, who resembles so strikingly the allegory upon the new Argentine stamps, is none other than the celebrated Clara Ward, ex-Princess de Chimay.

* * *

"ALL good things are in threes." So say the Germans. Acting no doubt on this saying, the United States Government has announced its intention of issuing a set of stamps to commemorate the Buffalo Exhibition of 1901. Chicago, Omaha, and Buffalo—a goodly trio.

* * *

HERR VON PODBIELSKI, Postmaster-General of the German Empire, had an adventure recently, which was amusing so far as the onlookers were concerned. He was sampling a bottle of champagne at Heifelberg railway station with one of his chief assistants. Champagne is not very much *en evidence* in the German refreshment rooms, and the suspicions of a fussy policeman were at once aroused, especially as he had just received from Frankfurt particulars of an absconding clerk, and by a singular coincidence the appearance of the Postmaster-General tallied exactly with the description of the runaway. Herr von Podbielski resented being the object of so much attention at the hands of the policeman, but the latter stuck to his prey, and the Postmaster-General had to produce his papers in order to establish his identity.

* * *

ALL good things have an end, but the illustrated post card seems to be irrepressible. The latest thing in them is the "Insurance Card," published by the Photographic Institute at Zurich. A pretty illustrated post card costs 20 centimes, and by addressing it to a friend or to yourself either of you

will be insured for thirty days after the date of obliteration against accidents while travelling. In case of death, the heirs receive £40; in case of bodily injuries, the person insured will receive the lordly sum of 8s. 4d. a week until he is able to resume work.

* * *

LAST year 30,000 unaddressed letters were posted in England. Of this number, 1,700 letters contained money orders and bank-notes to the value of £5,000 and stamps to the number of 32,000.

* * *

ON February 9th the French Chamber of Deputies adopted by a very large majority an amendment granting the postal franchise to soldiers and sailors on active service. This is a step in the right direction, and is well worthy of immediate attention and imitation. Moreover, it is one of the results of having a practical man at the head of the Post Office.

* * *

THE stamps of Brazil are rising. I do not mean in value. The postal authorities propose to issue stamps with a face value of from 3,000 to 50,000 reis, and even to 100,000 reis. It would be just as well to make the big jump now, and let us have a stamp of 1,000,000 reis.

* * *

M. DEFIZE, editor of the *Bulletin Mensuel des Echangistes Reunis*, has received the following circular from a stamp dealer in a little French town. This circular must be given in full:—

"The great number of letters bringing me good wishes upon my marriage has given me great pleasure, and shown once more that there exist bonds of sympathy between my clients and myself—bonds which it would perhaps be difficult to find between other dealers and their clients. My wife has made me promise, in honour of the joyous event, that I will add to every order made according to the present circular the free gift of a surprise, consisting of a beautiful stamp taken from my stock, and similar to those offered as bargains by MM. Yvert and Tellier of the value of 4 or 5 francs."

Surely this is an appeal *ad misericordiam*. I dare not predict what this enterprising dealer will do when other family events follow in due course.

* * *

THE following paragraph from *The Weekly Ph. Eva* may have some interest for collectors and dealers over here, though I doubt the probability of Mr. Millard having undoubtedly "skipped" across the Atlantic:—

"It seems probable that A. Millard, late of New York City, and concerning whose operations reference has been made by some of our correspondents, has undoubtedly 'skipped.' Several complaints have been lodged with us, but as he could not be found nothing could be accomplished. Mr. B. F. Egan placed his claim in the hands of a law firm in New York City, and they have returned it as uncollectible, and state that they are informed that Millard is now in London, England. It behoves dealers and collectors 'on the other side' to be on the look-out for this individual."

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

THE STAMP TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1898.)

Directors:

E. J. COOPER, ESQ., 14, Archway Road, Highgate, N.
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W. HADLOW, ESQ., 331, Strand, W.C.
F. H. OLIVER, ESQ., 164, Strand, W.C.
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Secretary and Registered Office:

Mr. J. CRAWFORD, 331, Strand, W.C.

Nominal capital £1,050, divided into 1,000 shares of £1 1s. each. No member is entitled to hold more than one share, and his liability is restricted to the amount of his holding. Annual subscription (after current year of membership), £1 1s.

This Association has been formed for the purpose of protecting and furthering the interests of persons dealing in and collecting stamps.

To collect debts for members, and to assist in the recovery of stamps belonging to members from persons wrongfully in possession of them.

To procure and diffuse information as to postage and other stamps and the sound principles of trading in them, and to keep for the information of members a register of all persons reported or known to the Association as being worthy or unworthy of credit.

To assist members in appeals against legal decisions adverse to the general interests of the trade.

To give and receive advice respecting, and circulate cautions against, the numerous frauds and deceptions which are continually being perpetrated upon stamp dealers and collectors, and to concert and promote measures for their protection.

To take notice, and action if deemed necessary, in the event of the trade being misrepresented in the public Press or elsewhere, and generally to deal with any subject affecting the general interests of the trade.

Fortnightly meetings of the Association will be held for the purpose of buying, selling, and exchanging stamps, which members may attend.

Members will be entitled to make not exceeding ten inquiries or applications for debt in any year, for which coupons will be supplied free, and to make further inquiries at a fee of one shilling each. This scale applies to inquiries or debts in the United Kingdom. Foreign inquiries will be quoted at special rates.

A charge of ten per cent. will be made on amounts actually recovered through the instrumentality of the Association or paid direct to members should the debt not exceed twenty pounds, and five per cent. on all sums so recovered should the debt exceed that sum. Two and a half per cent. will be charged on the value, to be fixed by the directors, of all goods recovered in detinue or otherwise.

All information communicated to and by members shall be considered strictly confidential, and the names of parties affording information will not be divulged.

Members will be afforded facilities in recovering debts by legal process under the conduct of the solicitor, at a reduced scale of professional charges approved by the directors.

It is incumbent upon members to report to the secretary, immediately after the perpetration or attempted perpetration of any fraud, theft, or deception, the full particulars of the case, together with the names or aliases, and addresses of the parties, and all possible information calculated to establish their identity.

Any person over twenty-one years of age is eligible for membership.

Applications for membership should be sent to the secretary in writing, who will furnish applicants with full particulars and all necessary information.

331, STRAND, W.C., March, 1900.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—As people repeatedly come to our office under the impression that we are carrying on the business of Messrs. Cheveley and Co., we should esteem it a very great favour if you would very kindly state in your paper that *we are not and never have been* connected in any way with any other firm. Messrs. Cheveley and Co. formerly had an office here, and we started business at the same address because the Arbitration Room is downstairs, and it is convenient to have a sale room in the same building.

Trusting you will see your way to grant our request,

With compliments, yours obediently,

PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. E. W.—1, 2, 3. We cannot find anything in the Catalogue that should lead you to suppose that South Australia, Nos. 184 and 185, are wmkd. with Type 12. The differences between these and the previous issue of the same values are stated, and if they differed in wmk. that would have been stated also. 4. The *Imperial Album* and the Catalogue are not supposed to correspond. 5, 6, 7. No compound wrappers or stamped envelopes of buff paper were issued in this country, as we thought every collector was aware; your wrapper shows the date at which the stamp was impressed upon it. 8. "*Perf. 13 × 11½*" should be "*Perf. 12½ × 11½*." In reference to your second letter, you do not appear to have noticed that the two types of the current French stamps are not given in the Seventh Edition of the *Imperial Album*, but are given in the Eighth; and if you will read page 173 of the Catalogue a little more carefully you will see that *perf. 11 × 12* and *10 × 11* are included under viii. and vii. respectively.

A. W. D.—The new German stamps were described in December.

C. H. H.—Many thanks for your letter, of which we have made use.

C. P. R.—We believe that the *bluing* is in most cases due principally to the colour of the stamps running to a certain extent. It is possible that the Crown and CC paper used for the large stamps has a special ingredient in it; but the Sierra Leone 6d. on *blued* paper that we have seen appeared to have the ordinary watermark.

C. G. P.—Many thanks for your letter. We had already seen the new Cretan stamps.

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AUSTRIA.

1900. <i>Perf.</i> 12½ × 10½.		s.	d.
5 heller, blue-green		1	0
1900. <i>Unpaid Letter stamps. Perforated.</i>			
12 heller, brown		0	3
15 " "		0	3

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

1900. <i>New Austrian stamps surcharged.</i>			
10 para on 5 heller, slate		0	1
20 " 10 " rose		0	2
5 piaster on 1 krone, carmine		1	8

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

1900. <i>With figures of value at bottom.</i>			
2 heller, grey		0	1
3 " yellow		0	1
5 " green		0	1
6 " brown		0	1
10 " carmine-red		0	2
20 " rose		0	3
25 " blue		0	4
30 " brown		0	5
50 " mauve		0	7

BUSSAHIR.

1899. <i>Perf.</i> 14.			
½ a., grey-violet (No. 18)		0	3

CEYLON.

1900. <i>New colour.</i>			
2 c., Venetian red		0	1

CHAMBA.

1900. <i>Service envelopes.</i>			
½ a., green		0	2
1 a., brown		0	3
1900. <i>Service card.</i>			
½ a., blue		0	1

DJIBOUTI.

1900. <i>New value.</i>			
40 c., orange and blue		0	6

FRANCE.

1900. <i>New value. Type 9 (a).</i>			
2 fr., brown on bluish		2	3

GERMANY.

1900. <i>Local postage. Type 9.</i>			
2 pf., slate		0	1

KISHENGARH.

½ a., imperf., blue		0	2
½ a., perf., green		0	2
½ a., imperf., mauve		0	2
1 a., " pink		0	4
1 a., perf., mauve		0	4
1899. <i>Envelope.</i>			
1 a., green		0	3

LABUAN.

1899. <i>Surcharged with new value in black.</i>			
4 c. on 25 c., 4 c. on 50 c., and 4 c. on \$1. Set of 3		2	0
1900. <i>New type, with Gorilla.</i>			
4 c., brown and black		0	2
1900. <i>New colours.</i>			
2 c., green and black		0	2
5 c., blue and black		0	3

NEW ZEALAND.

1900. <i>New colours. Watermark Star and double-lined N Z.</i>			
½ d., green		0	1
1 d., carmine		0	2
2 d., lilac		0	3

NORTH BORNEO.

1896-99. <i>Surcharged with new value in black.</i>			
4 c. on 25 c., 4 c. on 50 c., 4c. on \$1, 4c. on \$2, 4 c. on \$5, and 4 c. on \$10. Set of 6		5	6
1900. <i>New type, with Gorilla.</i>			
4 c., green and black		0	2

RUSSIAN LOCALS.

1900.			
LEBEDIN.			
2 kop., carmine		0	3
3 " lilac		0	4
CHERDYN.			
2 kop., ultramarine		0	3
VERKHOTURIE.			
2 kop., blue		0	3
10 " blue and red		0	11

ZOLOTONOSHA.

3 kop., gold, black and green; perf. 11½		0	4
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SALVADOR.

<i>Issue of 1898 surcharged with a Wheel.</i>			
1 c., vermilion		0	9
2 c., carmine		0	9
3 c., green		1	0
<i>Issue of 1899 with similar surcharge.</i>			
1 c., brown		1	0
2 c., green		0	4
3 c., blue		0	4
5 c., buff		0	6
10 c., chocolate		0	10

Unpaid stamps of 1899 with similar surcharge.

1 c., orange		1	0
2 c., " "		1	0
3 c., " "		1	0

1900. *Issue of 1898 surcharged with date.*

1 c., vermilion		0	3
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SURINAM.

1900. <i>Issue of 1884 surcharged.</i>			
25 c. on 40 c., brown		1	6
25 c. on 50 c., orange		1	6

URUGUAY.

1895-97. <i>Set of 6, used</i>			
	1895.		0
50 c., blue and black, used (No. 223)		3	0
1897.			
50 c., brown and green, used		2	0

VENEZUELA.

1899. <i>Surcharged "RESELLADA."</i>			
5 c., green		0	2
10 c., red		0	3
25 c., blue		0	6
50 c., black		1	0
1 b., green		1	9
2 b., orange		3	6
25 c., Registration, yellow-brown		0	6

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No. 6.

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AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

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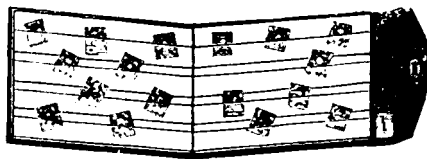
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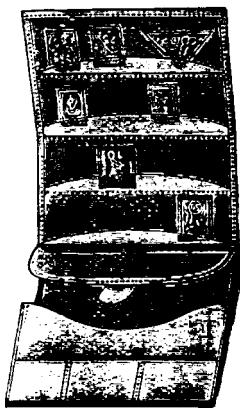
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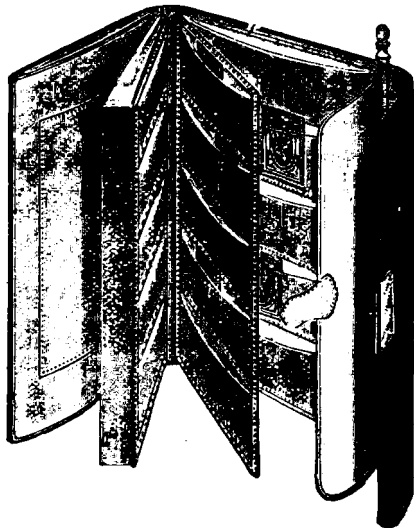
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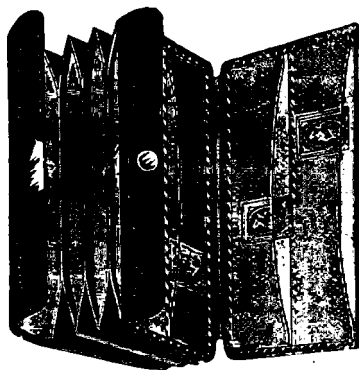
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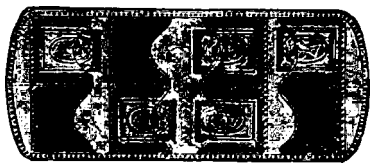
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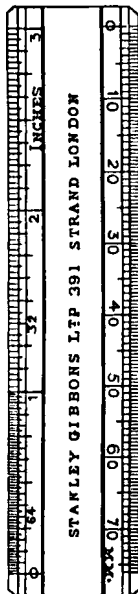
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Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. X.

MAY 31, 1900.

No. 119.

EDITORIAL.

S those of our readers who are interested in the stamps of the State of Jammu and Kashmir are no doubt aware, there has been a good deal of controversy during the last few years as to the nature of a large portion of the stock which was found in the State Post Office and Treasury in 1894-5, when the Postal Administration was taken over by the Imperial Post Office Department of India. About some of the stock there was no doubt whatever. A quantity of it was found, as European collectors expected, to be not even printed from the original dies, and we then learned for the first time that certain types (we do not mean the old Dies I. of the circulars) were not even *official*, but were forgeries pure and simple, which had been fraudulently introduced into the stock by persons who had access to it, and who, presumably, had substituted these forgeries for genuine and original (or at all events more saleable) impressions. This undoubted rubbish, consisting of impressions from what our friends in India term the "missing dies," was, we understand, weeded out at a comparatively early period, after some discussion with the gentleman who was appointed State Agent for the sale of the "remainders," and who was naturally desirous of upholding the character of his stock-in-trade. Unfortunately, there seems to be still a good deal of this stuff about. Within the last few months two sets of supposed early Kashmir stamps (one of them a large one, said to have been recently received from a collector in India) have been shown us, and the large majority of the specimens in each case consisted of these forgeries—several of them in colours that were quite new to us, so that we fear that quantities of them must have been distributed before the Agent was convinced as to their nature. About another part of the stock there was equally little doubt. There were quantities of impressions of the types that were in use down to the date when the State Post

Office ceased to exist, and, although some of these were in fancy colours, in which the values found do not appear to have been ever issued, the great bulk of them were genuine remainders.

Between the two classes alluded to above comes a third, containing an unknown quantity of more or less debatable matter, which consists of impressions from the genuine dies and plates of the circular and rectangular stamps of 1866-77, and which may again be subdivided into three sections. (i.) Impressions on native paper. If there are any of these in *water* colour they are probably originals, as we believe all the later printings were in *oil*. Some of the impressions in the latter medium *may* be originals, but in all probability extremely few, and it is here that very careful examination and comparison with used or undoubted originals are required, because all the probabilities are against any stock of original impressions being left on hand. (ii.) Impressions on ordinary laid paper. Again there is a possibility of some of these being originals in the case of the circular, though it is extremely improbable. Of the early rectangular no impressions on this paper appear to have ever been put in use, with the exception of the Half Anna and One Anna of the "block of four" plate, in *red*, none of which were, we believe, found among the remainders; therefore the early rectangular types on ordinary laid paper may be safely classed as reprints. (iii.) Impressions on thin wove paper. We believe that all of these are reprints; specimens are known postmarked, of course, and copies may have been passed through the post; but we have no doubt that none of the early types were printed on any of the varieties of thin wove paper until after the stamps of those types had been superseded by the issue of 1878. The debatable matter thus becomes practically reduced to impressions of the circular and early rectangular types, in oil colour, on native paper, and of the circular types on ordinary laid. Our own personal opinion, founded both upon what we know of the philatelic history of the stamps of this State and upon the specimens we have seen, is that there were extremely few, *if any*, original impressions of the early types amongst the remainders, although

there may have been some which could not be distinguished from the originals with absolute certainty, and which therefore could not be condemned; but we believe that if the whole of them were classed as reprints no substantial injustice would be done to them.

Under such circumstances as these the extraordinary effusion which appears, under the signature of the Rev. C. B. Simons (the Agent we alluded to above), in the April number of *The Philatelic Journal of India*, becomes incomprehensible, except on the supposition that the reverend gentleman is aware that he has no case, and therefore is reduced to abusing the opposite side. Instead of producing any proofs whatever of the genuineness and originality of the labels which he has in stock, and which he is offering for sale as *stamps*, he complains that Mr. Masson, who attacks the character of these curiosities, is ignorant of the rudiments of logic, and is not an expert in "syllogisms." But this is not a question of syllogisms, or of logic, or of rhetoric; it is a question of honest dealing and of hard matter of fact. If the question is argued, all the arguments are against the probability of the things being good. The stamps have been obsolete for some twenty years, during which time they were nevertheless on sale, and were imported by dealers and collectors, the earlier importations being, perhaps, originals; the later, no doubt, reprints. For a long time it was quite uncertain whether the circular stamps were still in use or not, or whether they had been reissued or readmitted to postal use. It was not a case of stamps withdrawn from issue, and the remainders put aside, to be afterwards found almost intact; the remainders would have been the first to be sold, and we have no doubt that they were practically exhausted before any reprinting took place at all. According to more recent history, a great fraud must have been perpetrated some ten years ago, when an enormous quantity of forgeries was introduced into the official stock to replace, it is supposed, impressions from the genuine dies that had been stolen. It was in 1890 that specimens of these forgeries first came under our own notice, and in the latter part of that year we obtained a very fine collection of these curiosities through an officer, a Philatelist, who was in Kashmir at the time, and who had an opportunity of examining the stock in the Treasury at (if we remember right) Jammu, and sent us copies of everything that he could find there, good and bad. We placed in our collection specimens of, we think, everything that we obtained on that occasion, and we are confident that there was

nothing in the shape of circular or early rectangular stamps which could fairly be taken as original (in the light of what we now know as to when the stamps became obsolete), or rather which might not fairly be considered a reprint, or worse. And is it at all likely that the persons who knew enough to manufacture forgeries to conceal their thefts would have left any stock that was worth taking, and that after the stamp trade had been carried on in Kashmir for another four or five years a stock of original impressions would still be forthcoming? It seems to us to be time for Father Simons to abstain from dealing not only in syllogisms and logic, but also in stamps which he cannot prove to be genuine and original, and which are most unlikely to be so.

The opinions of Philatelists in India, who have had opportunities of examining numbers of early Kashmir stamps on original letters, are strongly against these so-called "remainders," but this fact seems to have no influence with Father Simons. We have ourselves collected Kashmir stamps ever since there were any to collect, and have made a special study of the stamps of Indian Native States for some fifteen years past. If Father Simons will entrust us with a specimen of every variety of the circular and early rectangular types that he has for sale, we will undertake to give him an independent opinion, looking at them mainly from the *unused* point of view; and if our opinion happens to agree to any great extent with that of our fellow-workers in India, it will be a curious coincidence at all events!

* * *

FOR some months past we have had by us a cutting from *The Tradition. Birmingham Weekly Mercury*, containing what purports to be a portion of a *History of the G.P.O.*, by a gentleman who was for forty years in the Birmingham Post Office. The chapter before us is headed "Battle of the Stamps," and is an admirable illustration both of the persistence of old tradition and of the fact that the average postal official knows little or nothing of the history of the stamps that he handles. After stating, correctly enough, that in August, 1839, the Government issued a notice calling for proposals "as to the manner in which the stamp may best be brought into use," he goes on to say:—

"Mr. Henry Cole competed and won one of the prizes, and gave very many valuable suggestions to the Treasury in favour of stamps over stamped envelopes. Mr. M. H. Mulready, R.A., however, was awarded the palm for an allegorical design of cover.

Over 3,000 drawings were sent in on this occasion, and came to be used afterwards in propagating further postage improvements. The Ocean Penny Postage Association, 1840, used one of these, and Elihu Burritt, when Consul for Birmingham, was very fond of illustrating his lectures with it."

The notice referred to above shows distinctly that it had been decided to adopt both stamps and stamped envelopes, unless some better method than either had been suggested. Mr. Mulready, as is well known from Sir Henry Cole's *Memoirs*, was not a competitor at all, but was afterwards employed by the Treasury to design a suitable cover. It was not a drawing competition—some 2,700 proposals are said to have been sent in, and a good many of them may have contained drawings—but it was suggestions of methods for carrying out the new scheme that were called for, not merely designs for stamps and covers; and the notion that any of these were "used afterwards in propagating further postage improvements," such as "Ocean Penny Postage," is of course simply ridiculous. Designs suited in any way for the postage stamps and envelopes contemplated in 1839 could hardly have had any connection with Ocean Penny Postage, which was not, we believe, agitated for till some years later.

Further on we read:—

"No sooner had the Mulready envelope been launched as celebrating and contributing to the completion of the new reform than the satirists found means to laugh it into disrepute. A comic edition was issued privately, and the wags discovered that one of the flying angels was short of a limb (the one to the right of the design). In fact, so severe was the sarcasm that the Government offered another reward of £500, this time for a stamp only; but not one of the 1,000 specimens sent in was selected, and a black stamp, the result of experiments within the office, was adopted because of its supposed forgery-resisting ink qualities."

This is a curious mixture of truth and fiction. The envelope was greatly ridiculed and caricatured, as we all know—so much so that it was withdrawn from issue; but it is unnecessary to inform any of our readers that it was not replaced by the adhesive stamp, inasmuch as the latter was issued on the very same day as the envelope. In point of fact, the *black* penny stamp was superseded by the *red* one at approximately the same date as that at which the embossed envelopes were issued to replace those of Mulready's design! This is an interesting example of the way in which history is too often written by the very persons who would be supposed, by the general public, to be best qualified to write it!

* * *

We note with very great pleasure Sir J. S. Purcell, in the list of Queen's Birthday Honours recently published—pleasure which we are sure will be shared by all Philatelists—the name of the late Controller of Stamps at Somerset House amongst the promotions from C.B. to K.C.B. We tender our hearty congratulations to Sir J. S. Purcell, K.C.B., and hope that he may long enjoy the well-deserved honour that has been bestowed upon him.

* * *

THE Editor will be greatly obliged if all his correspondents who have **Change of Address.** been in the habit of writing to him at his Sydenham address on matters connected with the *Monthly Journal* will for the present address their letters to him—"Care of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C." He would also again remind his readers that letters on the subject of subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should always be addressed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and *not* to the Editor.

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 THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

PART I.

Great Britain.—Messrs. Cameron and Co. have kindly sent us a block of the current 1d. stamps with the coloured rectangles covering the space between the two panes, as described last month with the ½d. The sheets, we are told, still had the control letter "W."

Mr. Ewen shows us a pair of the 5s. "Army Telegraph" stamps, No. M 38 in the Catalogue, surcharged "ONE—SHILLING" in two lines, in *blue*, which came recently from South Africa. The surcharge was apparently printed on one stamp at a time, and the second word is almost exactly the width of the stamp between the perforations.

Army Telegraphs. 1s. on 5s., green and mauve.

Mr. Oliver Firth has shown us a book of "A 1" telegraph forms, the novelty of which consists mainly in their being interleaved with thin *azure* wove paper. The forms are dated "8/99," and the die number of the stamp impressed upon them is very indistinct, but we fancy it is 46. The colour of the impression is *mauve*, quite a distinct shade from that in use of late years.

British Bechuanaland.—Mr. Gordon Smith tells us that he has seen a variety of the 2d. with value surcharged in figures (No. 35 in the Catalogue), in which the figure "2" has a curly tail and is shorter than the ordinary type. There was one of these in each pane of sixty.

British Central Africa.—*The Australian Ph.* chronicles a 10s. stamp of the current type (no doubt Type 7 in the Catalogue). We believe this is the stamp which we chronicled last month as "21," on the authority of a contemporary. *Adhesive.* 10s., black and olive-green.

Canada.—*Le Timbrophile Belge* reports (on the authority of Mr. A. Lohmeyer) that there is a second variety of the special card intended to receive advertisements on its face. The instruction now measures 83½ mm., instead of 76 mm., and is placed rather higher up, so as to give a larger space for the address. There seems to be some mistake here, as the cards we received when they were first issued have the instruction 83½ mm. long; probably the other variety is the new one. *Post Card.* 1 c., carmine on buff; 2nd variety.

We have received the 1 c. Letter Card in its new colour. The stamp is still of the type with a leaf in each corner. It appears, from information obtained for us by a correspondent, that 1 c. Envelopes and Letter Cards are only supplied to certain offices; that is to say, to those in places where the rate for "drop letters" is 1 c. per ounce. We gather that in large cities, Toronto for instance, the rate for all letters is 2 c. per ounce, whether they are delivered from the office at which they are posted or transmitted to any other office, whilst in some of the smaller places the local rate is still only 1 c. It had been rumoured that the 1 c. rate was abolished altogether when the general rate was reduced from 3 c. to 2 c., in which case the 1 c. Letter Cards would have become useless, but this is not the case.

Cape of Good Hope.—A correspondent at Pretoria, writing at the end of March last, tells us that some of the stamps obtained in the colonial towns occupied by the Boers in January and February were surcharged "Z. A. R.—1900," in two lines diagonally, and were postally used. He adds that this was done locally, and without any authority, and that as soon as the Postal Department at Pretoria heard of the matter these curiosities were ordered to be sent up to the capital. The financial advantages of Philately are fully appreciated at Pretoria, and no doubt a few months hence there will be a few Boer ex-officials with some of these stamps to dispose of. What the values were is not stated.

Ceylon.—*The Ph. J. of I.* chronicles the new 2 c. stamp, surcharged "On Service."

Official Stamp. 2 c., brown; surcharged in (?) black.

Hong Kong.—The surcharges on the cards have got a little mixed, of course. A correspondent sends us a specimen of the first half of the 3 + 3 c. card, surcharged "4 CENTS," in red, sloping from upper left to lower right, and the same in black from lower left to upper right!

Post Card. 4 c., in red and black, on 1st half of No. 13.

We have received a specimen of the wrapper chronicled last month; it is on the usual buff paper. The stamp is of the type of the adhesives, and it has the absurd instruction, in four lines, above it, indicating that a 2 c. stamp will only pay two cents' worth of postage. The supply reached Hong Kong about the first week of April.

India. Native States.—*Bussahir.*—We have received several fresh varieties to be added to the growing list of the issues of this State.

Types of 1896.

2 a., orange-yellow, monogram lake; imperf.
4 a., violet " " "
8 a., brown " mauve "
12 a., green " lake "
1 r., ultramarine " " "

Type of 1900.

1 a., dull olive, monogram lake; imperf.
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Kishengarkh.—Mr. W. T. Wilson tells us that he has been informed that this State intends in future to use the following

colours for its stamps: ¼ a., rose; ½ a., blue or green; 1 a., rose; and 1 rupee, green. Let us hope it will retire from the stamp trade altogether before long.

We have the ¼ a. in two distinct shades, which might almost be termed *carmine-rose* and *bright pink* respectively. We have also the ½ a. in a grey-blue shade, used in December last.

Adhesive. ½ a., grey-blue, imperf.

Jammu and Kashmir.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that a specimen has been found, on an envelope posted in 1877, of a ½ a. stamp of the early rectangular type divided in half vertically and used as a ¼ a. stamp. We do not wish to appear sceptical, but we should like to be assured that this half stamp really passed for half the value, and cannot have done duty as ½ a., as these stamps are frequently very badly cut.

Sirmoor.—*The Ph. J. of I.* states that in future the *Service* stamps are to be overprinted in England, and we may thus hope to escape the numerous varieties of surcharge that have puzzled us in the past. The stamps of all types are used indiscriminately for postal purposes, but the so-called "reprints" of the first issue and the 3 pies, in brown, are only supplied when asked for specially. The portrait on the new stamps, 3 a. to 1 rupee, is said to be an entirely fancy one, representing neither the present Raja nor his father. As far as the people of Sirmoor are concerned, it may be described as "Portrait of a Gentleman Unknown." The 1 a. Elephant type is used almost exclusively as a receipt stamp, but is of course available for postage like the rest.

Jamaica.—We have received a Penny Pictorial Poster from this colony, which we must acknowledge has not displaced any aggressive philately for some years past. The label is of the regulation 5s. size, watermark Crown and CC. It is oblong, and shows a very attractive picture of "Llandovey Falls" in the centre (the scenery, we presume, is Jamaican, although the name sounds Welsh); at the top is the name "JAMAICA" on a scroll, at foot the title of the picture and the value in words, at left "POSTAGE," at right "REVENUE," and in each of the lower corners "1d." in an oval.

Adhesive. 1d., red; perf. 14.

Malta.—We have received specimens of an envelope from this island bearing an oval, embossed 1d. stamp, of a design similar to those which Messrs. De la Rue and Co. furnish to some of the other colonies, and which show up so well on a good paper.

Envelopes.

1d., carmine on thick white laid; 120×94 mm., and 140×79 mm.
1d. " thin toned wove; 159×121 mm.

These were issued, we are told, on May 1st.

Mauritius.—We have received the current 8 c. card, No. 17 in the Catalogue, surcharged "2—CENTS," in black, in the same type as that employed for the 6 c. on 8 c. last year; the original value on the stamp, and the words "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" at the top of the card are cancelled with black bars.

Post Card. 2 c., in black, on 8 c., rose on buff.

Natal.—A correspondent at Durban sends us a cutting from a colonial paper, according to which a 1d. Natal stamp has really been seen surcharged with the letters "Z. A. R." and the Transvaal coat of arms. Our correspondent adds that he can confirm this statement. We shall be glad to learn whether this is an actual surcharge, or another variety of the special obliterations which we described last month.

New South Wales.—We have received the 10s. stamp, long, upright rectangular fiscal, surcharged "POSTAGE," in blue, with a fresh variety of compound perforation.

Adhesive. 10s., violet and carmine; perf. 12×11.

North Borneo cum Labuan.—We have received ocular demonstration of the fact that *some* of the stamps surcharged "4 c." really were sent out to these territories, in the shape of sets used upon envelopes at Labuan and Sandakan respectively. A correspondent in the neighbouring protectorate tells us that he believes all these novelties are highly necessary for *revenue* purposes.

Northern Nigeria.—Divers of our contemporaries have quoted rumours of rearrangements of territory in these parts, consequent upon the Niger Coast Protectorate being taken over by the Colonial Office. *Der Ph.* announces a full set of stamps of the accompanying design, and with the new title given above. Wmk. and perforation as usual.



- Adhesives.*
- 3d., lilac and green.
 - 1d. " red.
 - 2d. " yellow.
 - 3d. " blue.
 - 5d. " brown.
 - 6d. " violet.
 - 10d., green and brown.
 - 1s. " black.
 - 2s. 6d. " blue.

Queensland.—The paper used for the first issue of wrappers seems to have varied considerably. We have noted them on *wove* and on *laid*, and Mr. Warhurst now shows us a copy on a highly surfaced manilla paper, with a faint *greenish* tinge; it also has the upper corners tapered and the impression further from the top than usual.

Sarawak.—A correspondent here tells us that a sheet of the 12 c. of the 1871 issue was surcharged "2 CENTS" upside down, and sold to a Chinaman who used a considerable portion before the error was noticed. How many copies out of the hundred were saved we are not told.

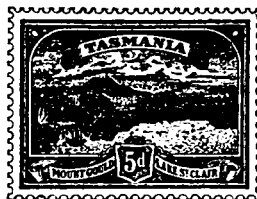
Adhesive. 2 c. on 12 c. (No. 8); surcharge inverted.

Sierra Leone.—A correspondent in Barbados, writing to us on the subject of the Jubilee stamps of that colony on *blued* paper, suggested that the paper with the Crown and CC watermarks wide apart, used for the large-sized stamps, has a special tendency to turn *blue*. He added that he possessed a block of Sierra Leone 6d., No. 34 in the Catalogue, with this watermark. We have since been shown by Messrs. Cameron and Co. a block of four of No. 34 with the same watermark; and on examining our publishers' stock we find that the same stamp on almost *white wove* paper (No. 31 or 32) has this watermark also. The paper of the Sierra Leone 6d. of that issue seems always to show a slight *bluish* or *greyish* tinge, and we think that the colour of the impression has something to do with it also.

Sudan.—The *Monthly Circular* states that the 4 mil. cards, both single and double, have been overprinted for use in this territory.

Post Cards. 4 m., carmine on buff; black surcharge.
4+4 m. " " " "

Tasmania.—The whole set of pictorial labels, from 3d. to 6d., has made its appearance, and, as may be seen by the accompanying illustrations of those not already chronicled,



the series is a handsome one, though the designs are perhaps a little too full of detail for such small pictures. There are also 2d. Letter Cards, with an impression of the design of the new adhesive of that value in the right upper corner, the Royal Arms over the words "TASMANIA LETTER CARD" in the upper centre, a pretty picture (of which there are six varieties) on the back fold, and instructions outside the perforations (form C).

- Adhesives.*
- 3d., deep green.
 - 2d., deep blue.
 - 3d., brown.
 - 4d., orange-brown.
 - 5d., ultramarine.
 - 6d., carmine.

Letter Card. 2d., purple on blue; 140 x 90 mm.

On one of the Letter Cards, in addition to a view of the "Great Lake," there are some interesting statistics showing the number and weight of the fish that have been caught in what is further termed "A Fisherman's Paradise." But the figures hardly bear out this complimentary title, for they only show an average of rather less than three fish per day for each rod, and between seven and eight pounds weight per fish. This is an eloquent tribute to the truthfulness of Tasmanian anglers, but it is not a first-class Fisheries advertisement!

Trinidad.—The *D. B. Z.* states that the 5s. stamp has appeared in *lilac*, but does not say whether the value is also printed in that colour or not.

Adhesive. 5s., lilac and?

PART II.

Austria.—The new issue has already begun to suffer from the compound and complex perforations which afflicted its predecessors. We are shown the 5 h., perf. 12½ x 10½, and we are informed that the 30 h. exists in the same condition.

Smith and Son's Monthly Circular adds an 8 h. value to the list of Unpaid Letter stamps, a 5 + 5 h. card for Italian and Illyrian provinces, and two Letter Cards for Austria proper. *Le T.-P.* chronicles a 20 h. Pneumatic post card, and we have ourselves seen the other items of stationery noted below. We believe other cards, etc., have been issued, but we await their arrival.

- Adhesives.* 5 h., deep green; perf. 12½ x 10½.
30 h., rose-lilac " "
- Unpaid Letter Stamp.* 8 h., brown.
- Envelope.* 10 h., rose on white wove (inside grey) 133 x 107 mm.
- Post Cards.* 5 h., blue-green; "Deutsch.-Poin. Ruth."
5+5 h. " " "Deutsch.-Böhm."
5+5 h. " " "Deutsch.-Ital."
5+5 h. " " "Deutsch.-Illir.-Ital."

Letter Cards. 6 h., orange on green.
10 h., rose on grey.

Pneumatic Post of Vienna.

Envelope. 30 h., rose-lilac on rose; 144×87 mm.

Post Card. 20 h., brown on light grey.

Letter Card. 30 h., rose-lilac on rose; 144×87 mm.

The Letter Card is grey inside.

The Ph. J. of G. B. chronicles the following articles of stationery for the Levant offices:—

Wrapper. 10 par. on 5 h., green on pale green.

Post Cards. 20 ,, on 10 h., rose on ?

20+20 ,, on 10+10 h. ,,

Letter Card. 1 pias. on 25 h., dark blue on grey.

Hungary.—The *Monthly Circular* chronicles a 4+4 filler card, with inscriptions in Hungarian and Croatian; we presume in the same colour as the card with formula in one language only.

Post Card. 4+4 p., brown on buff; formula of Type 7 (?).

Bosnia.—We have received the new adhesives and stationery chronicled last month, and we modify our list by calling the colours of the 25 h. simply yellow, the 5 h. green, the 6 h. brown, and the 3 h. blue. The envelopes are of white wove paper, 134×107 mm. The post cards are buff manilla apparently, and the impression of the lower value seems to vary in shade from green to greenish grey. We have the 5+5 h. in the latter tint on a paler card than the others; the frame and formula remain unchanged. Of the Letter Cards, the 6 h. is in brown on blue, and the 10 h. in red on grey; the formula is in black, in both values, and the inside is white.

Belgium.—According to an Official Notice, quoted by *Le T.-P.*, the 1 fr. stamp is in future to be orange and the 2 fr. lilac; but we are not told when the new stamps are likely to make their appearance. *Le Timbrophile Belge* states that the 10 c. Letter Card has been issued with the impression in the new colour.

Letter Card. 10 c., carmine on grey-blue.

Congo.—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the 10 c. cards of this State can now be employed for correspondence with adjacent countries within a distance of 300 nautical miles, and the instruction upon them has been altered so as to read: "*Cartes de service interieur et des colonies voisines jusques et y compris, au Nord, la Colonie Britannique de la Côte d'Or et au Sud la Colonie Allemande du Sud-Ouest Africain.*"

Post Cards. 10 c., red on buff.

10+10 c., brown and green on rose.

Brazil.—A correspondent kindly sends us copies of the new 100 r. and 200 r. stamps, the latter showing two distinct varieties in the thickness of the paper, while in one specimen of the 100 r. the line surrounding the central oval has disappeared, owing either to wearing of the plate or a defective transfer.

Chili.—We have received the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. of the new issue. The colour of the 2 c. appears to us to be red, not carmine, as chronicled last month. We understand that there are also various articles of stationery, the stamp upon which bears an embossed head representing the Republic.

Letter Sheet Envelope. 5 c., violet.

Registration Envelopes. 15 c. "

20 c., black.

Wrappers. 2 c., green.

20 c., black.

The Letter Sheet has the heading "Memorandum Postal."

China.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a vertical pair of the 5 c., salmon, current type, imperf. between the two stamps.

Colombia.—*Cucula.*—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that a provisional stamp has been issued at this place.

Adhesive. 5 c., black on pink; perf.

Panama.—A correspondent in this province tells us that regular communication between Panama and the capital has

been interrupted, as in the case of Cartagena, and that the post office ran out of Registration stamps. The postmaster, when he found that his stock was getting low, and that he could not replenish it, ordered some labels to be made locally; but on March 14th, before the local productions were ready, he found it necessary to employ the ordinary current 10 c. postage stamps to denote the registration fee, and for this purpose surcharged them with a large "R," in black, and at the time of use with a rotation number, in blue. The following day he received a supply of the local stamps, the design of which is a rough copy of Type 51 in the Catalogue, but it has "PANAMA" reading upwards at the left side, "COLOMBIA" at the top of the right portion, and "10 CENTAVOS 10" below. These are typographed, in black, in sheets of twelve (six horizontal pairs) on pale green wove paper, and have the rotation numbers added, in blue, when used. We are told that only 200 of the surcharged stamps were issued.

Registration Stamps. 10 c., orange; surcharged "R," in black.
10 c., black on green.

Corea.—We give illustrations of the designs of the two new stamps which we chronicled in March.

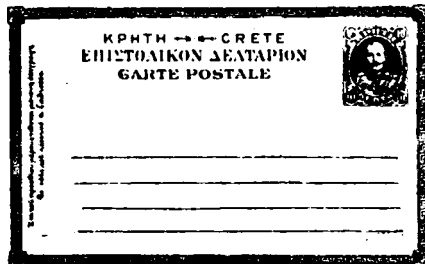


Crete.—Our illustrations represent the designs of the three high value stamps described last month.



There is also a Post Card, of which we give an illustration on a reduced scale.

Post Card. 10 l., brown-red on pale buff.



We are shown a curious Envelope, with an impression of the first (the locally engraved) stamp impressed upon the flaps, evidently after they were closed. We are told that when the adhesives of this type were printed, supplies of them were sent from Heracleon to one of the other offices inclosed in envelopes upon which an impression of the stamp was struck, as a kind of official frank. On one envelope the stamp was impressed in the right upper corner, and on another on the flaps, as in the case before us. These two are believed to be the only specimens in existence. The envelope is of *white laid* paper, 170×117 mm., and the stamp is cancelled with the word "HPAKLEION," in *black sans-serif* capitals, as were most of the adhesives.

Provisional Envelope. 20 par., mauve on *white laid*.

Denmark.—*Iceland.*—We have received a new 10 aur card, which is a companion to the 10+10 aur of 1892. It has a heading in six lines, the formula being in French as well as Icelandic.

Post Card. 10 a., carmine on *white*; 142×91 mm.

Egypt.—The *Monthly Circular* announces a new Reply paid Card.

Post Card. 4+4 m., carmine on *buff*.

France.—We omitted to note last month that the new 2 fr. stamp is in variety *a* of Type 9; the blocks with movable figures have no doubt been used pending the preparation of the new designs. The *Monthly Circular* announces the 25 c. Letter Card, with "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" at the top, surcharged for use in Morocco.

Letter Card. 25 c. on 25 c., black on *rose*; latest variety.

French Colonies.—*Dahomey et D'pendances.*—We learn from *Le T.-P.* that the whole set of adhesives up to 5 fr., for this territory, and a 15 c. envelope, have made their appearance. The colours are as usual, and the 5 c., of course, in the new shade.

French Congo.—We copy from *Le T.-P.* the list of a complete set of stamps, in various interesting designs, of which we append illustrations. The oblong type is stated



to be employed for the values up to 15 c. inclusive; the upright design, with an Amazon in the centre, of which we also gave an illustration in February, although inscribed "15 c.," is, we are told, used for the values from 20 c. to 75 c.; whilst the third type, showing two native warriors turning their backs upon one another and upon an avenue of

cocoa-nut palms, is for the higher values. The designs are said to be the work of M. Paul Merwart, the special artist of the French Colonial Department (we recommend this idea of a special artist to our own Colonial Office); the engraving, in *taille douce*, is the work of M. Benjamin Damman; while the printing is reported to have been done by the firm of Chassepot, who have on previous occasions produced excellent impressions in cases of colonial expansion. The *perforation* is, we believe, the result of the machines of the same firm, but the gauge is not stated.

Adhesives. 1 (c.), lilac on *lilac*; *wmk. Thistle.*
 2 ,, bistre on *pale yellow* ,,
 4 ,, marone on *blue* ,,
 5 ,, green on *green* ,,
 10 ,, carmine on *rose* ,,
 15 ,, lilac on *green* ,,
 20 ,, green on *orange*; *wmk. Spray of Rose.*
 25 ,, blue on *blue* ,,
 30 ,, red on *yellow* ,,
 40 ,, bistre on *green* ,,
 50 ,, lilac on *mauve* ,,
 50 ,, violet on *orange* ,,
 75 ,, mauve on *green*; *wmk. Olive Branch.*
 1 fr., mauve on *green* ,,
 2 ,, bistre on *carmine* ,,
 5 ,, yellow on *blue* ,,

Oceanic Settlements.—The 5 c. adhesive is stated to have appeared in the new shade.

Adhesive. 5 c., yellow-green.

Germany.—*Bavaria.*—We have received a set of post cards, including a new value, 2 pf., replacing apparently the 3 pf.; all are dated "00" or "99," and are on *buff manilla* card, with the vertical *wmk.* very apparent. The lowest value has the whole impression in colour.

Le T.-P. announces the issue, on April 1st, of two new high values, in the type of the 1 mark stamp. *Wmk.* vertical wavy lines, perf. 11½.

Adhesives. 3 mark, olive-brown.
 5 ,, light green.
Post Cards. 2 pf., pearl-grey on *buff*; dated "00."
 2+2 pf. ,, ,,
 5 pf., deep green ,,
 5+5 pf. ,, ,,
 10 pf., carmine ,, dated "99."
 10+10 pf. ,, ,,

Wurtemberg.—We have received copies of 2 pf. stamps of both of the official sets of this kingdom. The designs and perforation are unchanged.

Our contemporaries report that 2 pf. post cards, single and double, ordinary and official, were issued on April 1st.

Post Cards. 2 pf., grey on *buff*.
 2+2 pf. ,, ,,
Municipal Service Stamp. 2 pf., grey.
 ,, ,, *Cards.* 2 pf. ,, on *buff* (?).
 2+2 pf. ,, ,,
Official Stamp. 2 pf., grey.
 ,, ,, *Cards.* 2 pf. ,, on *buff* (?).
 2+2 pf. ,, ,,

The nature of the Service cards is not described; possibly both pairs exist.

German Empire.—We have at last seen the 2 pf. stamps and post cards, and find that the design is the old one, Type 9 in the Catalogue. We therefore repeat the chronicle, giving our own ideas of the colours. The single card exists in two sizes, the smaller of which we have dated in the corner "599." The *Monthly Circular* adds a 5 pf. card and *Le C. de T.-P.* a 10 pf. with the new type of stamp.

Adhesive. 2 pf., slate-grey.
Post Cards. 2 pf., blue on *pale blue*; 120×80 mm.
 2 pf. ,, ,, 140×90 mm.
 2+2 pf. ,, ,,
 5 pf., green on *buff* (?).
 10 pf., carmine on *buff*.

Mekeel's Weekly states that the 5 pf. and 10 pf. cards (old type), both single and reply-paid, have appeared with the new spelling of the overprint for the Marshall Islands.

Greece.—A correspondent of *The Weekly Ph. Era* states that he has discovered a copy of the 25 lepta, current

type, perf. 11½, in *carmine*, the colour of the 20 l. The specimen is a used one.

Adhesive. 25 l., carmine; *error*, or *chemical variety* (?).

Guatemala.—*The Weekly Ph. Era* has heard of the 5 c. surcharged in the same manner as the 10 c. described in March, but in *red*.

Der Ph. announces that certain fiscal stamps have been surcharged with the date "1900," in *black*, and used (issued?) for postage.

Adhesive. 1 c., in *red*, on 5 c., purple.
Postal Fiscals. 1 c., carmine-rose.
 2 c., violet.
 10 c., green.
 25 c., red.
 50 c., blue and red.

Hayti.—The following information was sent to *Mekel's Weekly* by Mr. W. F. Gregory. The case seems to bear some resemblance to one that occurred in London not so very long back:—

"A gentleman just arrived from Hayti informs me that the entire recent issue has been declared void. The reason of this is said to be that a case of stamps shipped to the Haytian Government by the American Bank Note Co. on the steamer *Andes* about a month ago was rifled of its contents while in transit. The purser of the ship was said to be implicated. The stolen stamps were placed on the market in Hayti, the Second Director of Postes assisting in the sale. He is said to have sold the stolen stamps from the post office at 50 per cent. discount in Haytian money.

"When the facts became known the postal officials refused to recognise the stamps of this issue for postage, and seized the stamps wherever found. The gang was arrested and punished (*à la Hayti*). I am told that whatever property belonging to the guilty parties can be found is seized and they are turned adrift, frequently first receiving a flogging. The alternative would be wasting away uncared for in a dungeon. This would be less satisfactory to the officials, and besides necessitating trial, conviction, etc.

"We were unable to learn what stamps are being used. One informant demanded that his letters should be forwarded bearing the stamps which he had innocently bought of a postal official, and, being an American citizen, they acceded to his demands."

Holland.—*The N. T. voor Ph.* reports the discovery of a copy of the 15 c. of 1867, Var. II., perf. 10 × 12½, a variety which would appear to be extremely improbable. It is worthy of remark that the stamp is known *imperfurate*.

Curaçao.—It is reported that this colony received the same set of surcharged stamps as that supplied to the Dutch Indies.

Dutch Indies.—*The Monthly Circular* states that there are two more values to be added to the list of surcharged stamps previously chronicled.

Adhesives. 1 gl. on 1 gl., grey-green.
 ½ gl. on 2½ gl., dull lilac.

Surinam.—Our illustration represents one of the sur-



charged stamps recently described. *Le T.-P.* gives the following list of the quantities thus treated:—

25 c. on 40 c., brown	52,163.
25 c. on 50 c., orange-brown	86,795.
50 c. on 1 gl., drab and chocolate	9,459.
50 c. on 2½ gl., orange-brown and green	3,261.

The Monthly Circular states that this colony also was supplied with a full set of the surcharged stamps of the mother country.

Italy.—A correspondent has kindly sent us a copy of the new 10+10 c. card, which we chronicled from hearsay last month. He tells us that it is obtainable in Rome if specially asked for, but that there is still a supply of the older cards in stock. It seems to have first appeared sometime in March.

Le T.-P. states that the 25 c., adhesive, is to be issued surcharged "1 piastra," in *black*, for use in the Italian Post Office in Crete.

Liberia.—We are shown two very distinct varieties of the 1 c. stamp of 1897—one in a pale *mauve* tint, and the other in a very much *redder* colour, which we might perhaps call *dull crimson*. The 2 c. of the same issue seems to vary also, some impressions being what might be termed pale *olive-green* and others *olive-yellow*. We do not guarantee any of these names to be scientifically correct.

Mexico.—It is reported that some of the values of the new issue have been met with surcharged "OFICIAL," diagonally, in *black*.

Orange Free State.—We have seen some more of the stamps surcharged as described last month, including a 6d., *ultramarine*, which has not, we think, been met with unsurcharged. The "is." we find has a stop after the letter "s." in the overprint. Mr. Wyndham sends us lists of others, and of numerous errors, to be added to those noted last month. We are also shown a copy of the first half of the ½ + ½d. card, with the stamp surcharged in the same manner as the adhesives.

Adhesives. 1d. on 1d., brown.
 2d. on 2d., mauve.
 3d. on 3d., ultramarine.
 6d. on 6d. "
 1s. on 1s., orange.

Errors. No stop after "V."
 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., rose, 6d., ultramarine, 1s., brown, 5s.

No stop after "I."

½d., orange.

No figures.

½d., 6d., rose, 6d., ultramarine, 1s., brown.

No letter "s."

1s., brown.

Post Cards. ½d. on ½d., rose.

½ + ½d. on ½ + ½d., green.

1d. on 1d., orange.

1 + 1d. on 1 + 1d., brown.

1½d. (? 1½d. on 2d., mauve).

One of Mr. Wyndham's letters went down in the *Mexican*, and arrived in a somewhat washed-out condition, but we have been able to decipher it. He adds that the surcharged 1d., *brown*, and 1s., *orange*, are of somewhat doubtful character. Of the former stamp about ten shillings' worth were in the hands of a bank at Bloemfontein, the manager of which got permission to have them made available for use. They were never regularly issued to the public, and the same seems to be the case with the 1s., *orange*. He also states that there were two settings of the surcharge used for the ½d. and 1d. stamps, the second of which shows no errors, but the stops are all of a wrong fount, and, we gather, are higher up than they ought to be.

Another correspondent tells us that he obtained, amongst other things, from a son who is with his regiment at the front, a block of the ½d. on 3d. of 1896, some of the stamps in which bear double, triple, and even quadruple overprints, and amongst them is a figure "2" that is broader than any of those shown in the Catalogue. We gather that the fighting Philatelist has been having a fairly good time at Bloemfontein lately. We trust that there will be equally good opportunities at Pretoria before long.

Peru.—*The Monthly Circular* reports that the 10 c. stamp is now printed in *black*.

Adhesive. 10 c., black.

Portugal.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports that the 25 + 25 reis card is now printed on buff.

Post Card. 25 + 25 r., rose on buff.

Roumania.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the current 1 leu stamp has been found perf. 11½.

Adhesive. 1 leu, brown and rose; perf. 11½.

Russian Locals.—*Cherdyn.*—We have received a 2 kopeks stamp of the annexed design, which is a great improvement on its predecessors, being very nicely printed.

Adhesive. 2 kop., ultramarine; perf. 11½.

Lebedin.—We have received two new values of the same design as the 5 kopeks of 1887.

Adhesives. 2 kop., carmine and rose; perf. 13½.
3 ,, purple and lilac ,,

Zolotonosha.—We have received the two new stamps chronicled last month and find that it is only in the inscription in the upper label that the letters "A" have top cross-strokes. The 10 kopeks has the coloured portion in rose, and both values are now perf. 11½.

Salvador.—We give an illustration showing the stamp surcharged "1900," which we chronicled last month. *Der Pa.* announces that the whole set of Unpaid Letter stamps of last year has received a black disfigurement of some sort.

The *W. Ph. Era* reports that the 2 c. stamp of 1899 has been seen surcharged with the Wheel and, in addition, "1900—1—CENTAVO," in three lines. One stamp on the sheet is said to show "EENTAVO" for "CENTAVO."

Adhesive. 1 c., in black (?), on 3 c., ultramarine.

Spain.—A new type has been adopted here, showing the Royal progress from nursery to school, the young King being shown, we understand, in the uniform of a Military Cadet. Only one value of the annexed design has been reported at present.

Adhesive. 15 c., blue; perf. 14.

Porto Rico.—The publishers of *The A. J. of Ph.* have discovered among their stock a 20 c. of the 1882 issue, in what appears to be the colour of the 80 c. We do not know whether it is possible that chemical action of any sort would produce such a change, or whether this is really an error of colour.

Adhesive. 20 c., olive (Type 11); error(?).

United States.—We are shown a specimen of a provisional Postage Due stamp, used apparently at Jefferson, Iowa, in October, 1895. It consists of half of a 2 c. Postage Due, divided vertically, surcharged "Due 1 cent," in black, and is on an entire envelope, posted originally at Chicago, on October 11th, and addressed to Wancoma, where it was redirected on to Jefferson. It probably contained printed matter of some kind, as it bears a 1 c. stamp. It was marked (at Wancoma, no doubt) "POSTAGE DUE 1 c" and "FORWARDED TO Jefferson" (the italicised portion is in MS.), and the postmaster at Jefferson probably manufactured the provisional Postage Due stamp, having run short of the 1 c. value. We believe this has been described elsewhere already, but we give this description here as we have the envelope before us.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 1 c on half of 2 c., lake.



Cuba.—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that the 1 c. and 2 c. envelopes exist in white, amber, buff, and blue papers, the first two being regularly issued at the post offices and the others supplied to order.

Porto Rico.—We have received the 1 c. card with the name "PUERTO RICO" impressed upon it; it is the card with head of Jefferson. Further varieties of adhesives are reported, in *Ewen's Weekly*, to have also appeared with this surcharge in black.

Adhesives. 5 c., blue.
8 c., puce.
10 c., brown.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. 1 c., lake.
2 c. "
10 c. "

Post Card. 1 c., black on buff; 148 × 83 mm.

It is rumoured that Congress has decided that the official spelling is *Porto Rico*, and in that case the original title may be reverted to for philatelic purposes also.

Uruguay.—There are some more changes of colour to report here. The 5 mils. of the type of last year, and the 7 c. and 20 c. of the types of 1890, are the victims this time.

Adhesives. 5 mil. (1899 type), orange.
7 c. (Type 38), dull red.
20 c. (Type 40), light blue.

The Weekly Ph. Era reports that forgeries of the 5 mil., purple, of 1899, are being offered for sale in the United States. The most prominent difference between the counterfeits and the originals is stated to be the shape of the head-dress of the figure. The colour is also said to be too dark.

Venezuela.—According to *Le C. de T.-P.*, some of the *Escuelas* (or rather *Instruccion*) stamps of 1893 have received the "RESELLADA" surcharge.

There is also stated to be a new 10 c. card, with stamp of the type of the adhesives of last year, and with the inscription "EMISION DE JUNIO DE 1899" in the frame. It is described as having the stamp in the right upper corner, and Arms at left, in colour, and the formula and frame in black.

Adhesives. 5 c., slate; black surcharge.
10 c., green " "
25 c., blue " "
50 c., orange " "
1 b., claret " "

Post Cards. 10 c., red and black on white.
10 + 10 c. " " "

THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 233.)

DUTTIA.

ENVELOPES.

1896(?).

THE envelope which was in use at the beginning of 1897, when the existence of the Duttia stamps, etc., was first discovered, bore a stamp of the type shown here, consisting of inscriptions only, in Devanagari characters, within a plain frame. The inscriptions are translated as *State—Duttia—half anna*, the value being in words, in full. This was impressed in black, in the right upper corner of envelopes of white laid paper, of a poor quality, first described in *The Philatelic Journal of India* as 120 × 68 mm., and afterwards as 138 × 68 mm. Probably more than one size was employed, as they were



½ anna.

stamped after being made up, and the authority just quoted says that they seem to have been as often put into the press the wrong way up as the right, thus frequently showing the stamp inverted in the left lower corner.

The only copy I have seen had the round hand-stamp in *brown*, but no doubt this envelope exists also with this device in *blue*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on *white laid*.

1897.

In the course of 1897 envelopes were received bearing a stamp of similar design to that of the first issue of adhesives—that is to say, with a figure of Ganesh in the centre, and the value below, within a rectangular frame of trefoil ornaments. These envelopes were first noted in *The Philatelic Journal of India* for May, 1897, and what I believe to be the first edition of them was more fully described in *Le Timbre-Poste* for the following September. In this issue the value is not in characters of quite the same form as those used upon the adhesives, each word beginning with a character shaped like a figure "3" joined by a horizontal stroke to a narrow letter "T" (see the second word of the value on the stamp of the first post card). There are two minor varieties of the design of the stamp:—

(i.) There are trefoils with single stalks in the right upper and in the two lower corners of the frame, and a trefoil with two stalks in the left upper corner, but this is set cornerwise.

(ii.) There is a trefoil with a single stalk in each corner; the head of Ganesh is wider and his eyebrows and nose are joined, forming a letter "T"; the inscription is nearer the left-hand border than in the first variety, and the characters composing it are distinctly different in shape.

I am inclined to believe that both of these varieties were lithographed, instead of being type-printed. The impression on all the copies I have seen is perfectly smooth and shows no trace on the back, though the outline of the circular hand-stamp shows through as usual. The trefoils vary in shape and are irregularly placed, especially in the lower part of the frame; and the variations in the characters appear to me also to denote that the whole was probably drawn by hand upon transfer paper or stone. Two copies were perhaps considered necessary to facilitate the printing.

The stamp is in the right upper corner of all the specimens I have seen, and the envelopes are of white laid paper, 137 × 78 mm. The flap has the end rounded, it is gummed, and bears an embossed ornament formed of three roses within a circle; they are evidently ordinary stationery, bought ready-made.

The hand-stamp I have only seen in *blue* and struck below the stamp proper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on *white laid* (i.).

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. " " (ii.).

October (?), 1897.

I do not know at what date the next edition of the envelopes appeared, but I saw copies in time to chronicle them in November, 1897, so they must have been issued as early as the previous month. The stamp differs principally in having the inscription in the same type as that used in the adhesives. It is also undoubtedly type-printed, the impression showing very distinctly at the back. There are two minor varieties, which may or may not be contemporary:—

(iii.) There are single-stalk trefoils in the two top corners and the lower left; and a double-stalk trefoil in the right lower corner, set in continuation of the lower border and

projecting beyond the right-hand side. Some copies of this have the circular seal struck upon the stamp, others have it struck below.

(iv.) There is a single-stalk trefoil in each corner. This I have only seen with the seal struck upon the stamp.

These are also impressed in the right upper corner of envelopes of white laid paper, apparently made by hand, the shape being traced in pencil and then cut out with scissors; the flap is rounded and without gum. Size about 138 × 78 mm.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on *white laid* (iii.).

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. " " (iv.).

POST CARDS.

Date ?

At least two distinct varieties of post cards seem to have made their appearance before the issues of this State became known to collectors. The one which I place first differs from all the others in the type of the stamp, in the inscriptions, and in the colour; it appears also to be considerably the scarcest of the cards.

The stamp has a plain frame, like that of the first envelope stamp, but the inscription within it is in two lines only, at the top *St.* (for *State*) *Duttia*, at the bottom *quarter anna*, in full and, I believe, in type of the same size as that used for the value on the envelope. The heading is in three lines: (1) "DATIA STATE POST CARD." (2) *An instruction to the effect that The Address only may be written on this side.* (3) A second instruction warning the purchaser that the card is not current outside the State. The first and second lines are practically identical with those on the first card illustrated below, but the second line is rather more compressed, so that the first "D" comes just before the second word in the next line, and the last "D" comes over the middle of the last word.

The impression is in *red*, on stoutish, white (or toned) wove paper, about 144 × 90 mm.

I have not seen this card, but an illustration in *The Philatelic Journal of India* shows it with the seal struck upon the stamp.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., red on *white wove*.

1896 (?).

The card in use at the beginning of 1897 was of the type shown, in reduced size, in the following illustration.

DATIA STATE POST CARD
 दत्तिया स्टेट पोस्ट कार्ड

१०००००००
 १०००००००
 १०००००००
 १०००००००



The stamp has a trefoil frame; the upper inscription of the stamp is the same as in the previous card, in the line below the word *anna* is represented by the character for *a*, only, and it is the character commencing with a figure "3." The frame of the stamp has single-stalk trefoils in the upper corners and in the left lower, and a double-stalk trefoil in the right lower corner, in continuation of the lower border, and projecting slightly.

The heading is in two lines, as shown, and the lines measure 76 and 92 mm. respectively. The impression is in *black*, on toned wove paper, about 160 × 97 mm., and I have found the circular seal, in *blue*, struck sometimes upon the stamp and sometimes below it.

A variety of this card, with the name spelt "DATIA," but the lines of the heading measuring 78 and 90 mm.,

respectively, has been chronicled upon *white laid* paper, 168 x 105 mm. ; this I have not seen.

‡ a., black on *toned wove*.

‡ a. ,, *white laid*.

1897.

Before the end of this year some modifications had been made in the spelling of the name of the State and in the setting of the type forming the stamp. The two varieties that follow reached me in October, 1897.

I. The frame of the stamp seems to have been turned round : there are now single-stalk trefoils in the top corners and the lower right, and a double-stalk trefoil at the lower left in continuation of the left side of the frame. The inscriptions in the stamp remain as before. The name in the heading is spelt "DUTIA," the two lines measure 78 and 90 mm. respectively, and the top line begins over the centre of the first word in the second line. I have only seen this with the seal impressed, in *blue*, below the stamp. The rest of the impression is in *black*, on *toned wove* paper about 172 x 105 to 110 mm.

‡ a., black on *toned wove*.

II. The design of this card is shown in the illustration below.

The stamp has the value expressed in full, and the word *anna* is in the same type as that used on the adhesives. The

DUTTIA STATE POST CARD

दुत्तिया स्टेट पोस्ट कार्ड का मूल्य दिखाने वाला



frame has a single-stalk trefoil in each corner. The stalk of the one in the right upper corner is very short ; possibly it was formed by breaking off the two curved ends of one of the double-stalk type, but it is set corner-wise. The ornament at the right side, immediately above the lower corner, is either broken or does not print properly ; it shows only two leaves, instead of three.

The name in the heading is spelt "DUTTIA," and the final "A" of that word seems to be always more or less blocked up. The lines measure 79 and nearly 90 mm. respectively. The impression is in *black*, on paper of the same size and quality as that of I., and I find the *blue* seal struck either upon the stamp or below it.

‡ anna, black on *toned wove*.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

TRANSLATED FROM "LE TIMBRE-POSTE" BY
G. B. DUERST.

(Continued from page 231.)

ISSUE OF 1862.

MARCO DEL PONT published, in 1895, in Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the *Revista*, a very long and interesting article on this issue, well interspersed with documentary evidence. In it he refers to the work published by Moens. Both writers seem to have obtained their information from the same official sources, but their deductions are at variance as regards the types and minor varieties.

The only point they agree on is that



there are two types : the 5, 10, and 15 centavos in one, and only the 5 centavos in the other.

In the one which Marco del Pont calls the first type the letters of the inscription are thick ; the letter "A" square, the "C" of "CENTAVOS" wide, the "V" narrow ; there is a comma after the "5," which has a very small head, and the branches of laurel are thick and regular. These characteristics can be found in all the three values. The circle, however, contains 74 pearls in the 5 c., 78 in the 10 c., and 71 in the 15 c. ; and the cross in the band below the shield is quite vertical in the 5 c., leans to the left in the 10 c., and to the right in the 15 c.

In the second type the letters "A" of the inscription are thin and pointed, the "C" of "CENTAVOS" is closed and narrow, the "V" is wide ; there is a full stop after the "5," close to the figure, and the circle contains 72 pearls. Only one value, the 5 centavos, exists in this type.

The accent over the letter "U" of "REPUBLICA" will be mentioned later on.

Moens reverses this order and calls the one with closed "C" and wide "V" Type I., having only the 5 c. value, and the one in which the three values exist Type II. ; and possessing a stamp of the second type (so-called by him) obliterated 31.1.62, says that both types must have been issued at the same time.

Marco del Pont, however, declares that his second type (Type I. of Moens) cannot be found obliterated before 1864, and gives this as the date of issue of his Type II. The official documents do not mention two types.

If the two types had been issued at the same time, stamps of the same shades should be found in each (which is not the case), and the market values of both types would be about equal, whereas the second type is much rarer than the first.

That Moens has found a 5 centavos of his Type II. obliterated in January, 1862, is not surprising, because it is really the first type, showing the same general characteristics as the 10 and 15 centavos issued at the same time.

Moens does not state in his work why he calls the 5 centavos with narrow "C" and wide "V" the first type. (He adds, however, in the present article that the reason for this was very simple, as he only received the 5 c. of his second type in 1864, and that he never had any other sent him from the post office at Buenos Ayres.) I believe that the classification of Marco del Pont is the correct one, and call the 5, 10, and 15 centavos, with thick letters, wide "C" and narrow "V," the first type, and the 5 centavos, with thin letters, narrow "C" and wide "V," the second type.

Both writers agree that the accent over the "U" of "REPUBLICA" does not exist in the original design or matrix, and was added afterwards, on each of the 70 transfers of which the printing plate consists, the accent being sometimes misplaced. Marco del Pont adds that there were three plates for the 5 centavos and two for the 10 centavos, but only one for the 15 centavos value.

The first plate of the 5 c. had the accent over the "U" of "REPUBLICA," and was used only for the first printing of December, 1861, and January, 1862, and perhaps for the printing of February, 1862. The shade was at first *salmon-rose*, then *dull rose* ; but the impression is always remarkably good. The stamps with the accent are rarer than those without it.

The second and third plates of the 5 c. were without the accent. Marco del Pont speaks of at least three plates, but I believe there are no differences between the stamps from Plates II. III. and others (if there were any others).

The first printings from the second plate (without accent) are in exactly the same shades as those printed from the plate with the accent ; from this I infer that the second printing,

amounting to 180,040 stamps, and made in February, 1862, consisted in part of stamps printed from the first plate, and in part of stamps printed from the second plate. Of the latter I possess an entire sheet in *salmon-rose*, not a single stamp of which shows a defect, and one specimen of the same printing having a large white dot over the letter "L" (the third stamp in the first row). This is only a defect of printing.

Marco del Pont fixes the date of issue for the stamps without accent as end of 1862. I believe, after my explanations, that it should be February, 1862.

The stamps without accent in the *dull salmon-rose* shade are also as well executed as those with the accent; the paper is a little more parchment-like, and differs from both the earlier and the later printings.

The subsequent printings became worse and worse. It is very difficult to say whether they are from the second or the third plate. I believe they were printed from the third plate, the general appearance is so much inferior. The central background is not solid—the lines of the ground on which appears the inscription "5 CENTAVOS" are more or less effaced. The shade also differs: at first *rosy red*, then *bright red* and *rose-carmine*.

In the last printings the plate is so much worn that only the central portion is visible. The shades are very numerous. I possess twenty shades of Plates II. and III.

The paper of the 5 c. printed from the second and third plates varies a little in thickness.

From the first plate of the 10 centavos (with accent) three printings were made.

According to Marco del Pont, the second plate was used at the same time as the second plate of the 5 centavos. The stamps have no accent, and are surrounded by a double line. Two printings were made from this plate.

For the third value, the 15 centavos, only one plate was used. All the stamps have the accent with the exception of one, the second stamp of the eighth row. The first stamp of the second row is inverted, and *12le-bêche* pairs are of great rarity.

There are no variations in the paper of the 10 and 15 centavos.

We now come to the second type, with two printings. There are two papers, one thin and the other middling thick. Stamps exist on both in the same shades. We have, therefore, no means of dividing the two printings.* I have seen one specimen which seemed to be from a worn plate.

The classification of the 1862 issue seems to me to be as follows (the numbers and the dates are those taken from the article in the *Revista*):—

II JANUARY, 1862-3.

Type I. With accent over the "U" of "REPUBLICA."

5 centavos, salmon-rose to dull rose. 80,000 stamps printed from the first plate December, 1861, to January, 1862. The second printing of 180,040 stamps of February, 1862, was perhaps also done from this plate. According to *El Filat. Sud-Americano*, No. 68, this was the case.

Varieties.

Two dots over the "U" of "REPUBLICA."
Accent between "P" and "U" of "REPUBLICA."
Accent over the "L."

10 centavos, green, various shades. Three printings from the first plate: 30,000 stamps in December, 1861, to January, 1862; 20,000 stamps in February, 1862; and 20,000 stamps in February, 1863.

* We should suppose it more probable that there was only one printing on a mixed lot of paper.—ED. M. J.

Varieties.

Cut in half, and used as 5 centavos.
Accent between "B" and "U" of "REPUBLICA."
Accent over "B" and over "U."

15 centavos, blue, various shades. Three printings from the only plate of this value: 6,667 stamps from December, 1861, to January, 1862; 6,720 stamps in February, 1862; and 13,650 stamps in February, 1863.

Varieties.

Tête-bêche.
Without accent over the "U."

FEBRUARY, 1862-3.

Type I. Without accent over the "U" of "REPUBLICA."

5 centavos, red-carmine to bright red, twenty different shades. Five printings from Plates II. and III. as follows:—

February, 1862 180,040 stamps.

(Part of the supply was probably printed from the first plate, with accent.)

January, 1863 21,000 stamps.

February " 120,120 "

June " 120,050 "

November " 100,030 "

The last printing of the 5 centavos, in November, 1863, was probably from Plate II. or III. when worn, as various stages of impression can be found; the colour is more or less *rose*.

II JANUARY, 1864 (?).

Without accent.

10 centavos, green, various shades, each stamp surrounded by a double line. Two printings:—

January, 1864 72,030.

February, 1864 72,030.

II JANUARY, 1864.

Type II.

5 centavos, red, brick-red, *no accent*. Two printings (?).

I think Moens is wrong in cataloguing this stamp as existing with accent (No. 19 of his Catalogue).

The reprints are all of the second type, and as the 10 and 15 centavos did not exist as originals in this type, the reprints of these two values can easily be recognised.

It is different, however, with the reprints of the 5 c. It is a question whether they were made from the original plate or not. They exist in sheets of fifty stamps, in ten rows of five. I do not know whether the original sheets of the second type contained fifty or seventy stamps. If they contained seventy stamps, then the reprints must have been made from a transfer. The first reprints were very well executed, but the paper was too thick and too white, the gum too thick, and the shade *bright carmine*, instead of *red* or *brick-red*. The reprints have always a stop after "CENTAVOS." like the originals.

Later reprints come nearer the correct shade, but the impression is too defective. Many of these reprints have received forged cancellations, consisting of the word "FRANCA" in an oval, etc.

(To be continued.)

TASMANIAN STAMPS.

(From *The Australian Philatelist*.)

THE postal authorities for Tasmania have issued a printed slip giving particulars as to the stamps at present on sale at the General Post Office, Hobart. As these include several obsolete varieties, we print the list with a few remarks:—

"TASMANIA.—List of stamps on sale at the General Post Office, Hobart.

Value.	Date of Issue.
Halfpenny	1892.
One Penny	1899.
Twopence	1899.
Twopence halfpenny	1891, 2½d. on 9d.; 1892.
Threepence	1871; Platypus, 1880.
Fourpence	1876.
Fivepence	1892.
Sixpence	1892.
Eightpence	1878.
Ninepence	1871.
Tenpence	1870, 1899.
One Shilling	1880, Platypus; 1892.
Two Shillings and Sixpence	1864, 1892.
Five Shillings	1897.
Ten Shillings	1864, 1892.
One Pound	1897.

Envelopes (2d.), 2½d. each.

„ Registered, 2 sizes, 3d. each.

Post Cards, single, 1d. each; reply, 3d. each.

Letter Cards. 2d. each."

NOTES.

½d. This is the bicoloured stamp, orange and mauve.

1d. and 2d. Pictorial issue.

2½d. These are the second type of the 2½d. surcharged on 9d., and the magenta stamp of the same type as the bicoloured series.

3d. The "1871" stamp is of similar type to the issue of that date, but it is in light Indian red, and printed on the second type of "TAS" paper. The Platypus stamp was originally issued as a fiscal in 1880, and authorised for postal use in 1882.

4d. This is of similar type to the stamp of 1870, which was originally issued in *blue* and changed to *yellow* in 1876. It was again changed to *brown* about 1891, printed on the first type of "TAS" paper, and subsequently printed on the second type of "TAS" paper, in a much lighter shade of *brown*, about 1896. This is the stamp on sale.

5d. Bicoloured series, blue and brown.

6d. „ „ mauve and black.

8d. De la Rue's print of 1878, Queen's Head type.

9d. Similar type to the 8d. Printed in *light blue*, on the second type of "TAS" paper, about 1898.

10d. The original print of 1870, on paper watermarked with the italic "10," colour black; and the bicoloured stamp of 1899.

1s. Platypus type, authorised for postal use in 1882; and bicoloured stamp, rose and green.

2s. 6d. The stamp described as of the 1864 issue is the St. George and Dragon type, but printed on the second type of "TAS" paper, and authorised for postal use in 1882. The 1892 stamp is the bicoloured one, brown and blue.

5s. Bicoloured, lilac and red.

10s. The stamp described as of the 1864 issue is the St. George and Dragon type, but printed in *salmon* on paper watermarked double-lined figure "11"; reissued and authorised for postal use in 1882. The 1892 stamp is the bicoloured one, mauve and brown.

£1. Bicoloured, green and yellow.

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Our Editor. MAJOR EDWARD B. EVANS, R.A., has unexpectedly been called upon to resume his military duties, and rejoins the Royal

Artillery from May 30th, being called up for the duration of the war. Major Evans is at present quite unable to form any idea as to the time that will be at his disposal, but I am most happy to state that he will as long as possible keep up the chronicle of *New Issues*; but possibly the editorials and the special articles on the stamps of the Indian States may have to be omitted for a time. We shall do our best to keep up the prestige of the *M. J.* in the temporary absence of our Editor, and shall be happy to consider any articles on any philatelic subject that our readers may send in.

* * *

WHAT I believe is absolutely the largest A £30,000 Deal transaction that has ever taken place in in Stamps. the stamp world has just been successfully carried through. Mr. M. P. Castle has

sold his collection of European stamps for practically the amount of *thirty thousand pounds sterling*. Some time back Mr. Castle decided to clear out his used stamps of Europe, and Messrs. Hamilton-Smith and Co. found him a purchaser for this portion of his collection at the price of £2,400.

The purchaser was apparently so pleased with his bargain that some weeks ago he offered to purchase the entire collection of unused stamps of Europe; and the transaction has recently been completed through the medium of Messrs. Hamilton-Smith and Co., the total price paid being as before named.

I am very pleased to state that the collection has been sold to an English gentleman, who desires that his name should not be mentioned; but I may say that it is not at all likely that the stamps will come on the market. They are in strong hands, and have been acquired by a thorough stamp lover, a gentleman who had already specialised in several countries, and has some fine collections.

* * *

Mr. Castle tells me that his collection was comprised in sixty-seven of our well-known red Oriol Albums—all of them pretty full.

The disposal of this collection for such a great sum—not by any means above its value when one considers the immense number of "mint stamps"—is a striking commentary as to the market value of really fine stuff.

Looking at the matter from a purely commercial point of view, I am convinced that the judicious construction of really fine specialised collections, combined with a fair amount of philatelic acumen and knowledge, is not only a safe investment, but, much more, a really profitable one.

A collector must not expect to buy stamps to-day and sell them to-morrow at a big profit; but one who has the patience to wait his opportunity can, when he has fine stuff to dispose of, almost always depend on a good and profitable result.

* * *

Fashion in doubt very fashionable, and deservedly so; but during the mad rush for them in 1896 to 1898 prices were undoubtedly

driven too high, and this chiefly by the collectors and speculators—not by the Trade, who as a body do not desire

prices to be absurdly high, but prefer a fair profit and a quick turnover, which after all are the soundest business maxims.

In 1898 to 1900 Colonial Stamps received some hard blows by remainders, such as the Nova Scotias, the De la Rue stamps, etc., etc.; and this has had the result of turning the eyes of collectors—especially the wide-awake ones in the Philatelic Society of London—to countries that a few years ago were looked upon as but small fry as compared with Colonial Stamps.

And what has been the result? Look at the famous collection just sold! Mr. Castle, through the possession of this fine collection, and from his close study of his stamps, has very largely increased our philatelic knowledge of countries of which but little was known a few years ago, e.g. Portugal, a country about which there is yet much to learn as regards the different types of the early stamps, the papers, the reprints, and many other matters.

Other members of the Society have been specialising in what I may call the unappreciated countries with the same happy result—adding to our knowledge, to their profit, and the general good.

And what a big field yet remains to be cultivated! Many countries have not yet been fully studied and brought up to date, especially in the stamps of Asia, South and Central America, and some European countries.

With the appreciation of condition and the exhaustion of supplies that is undoubtedly taking place, collectors will be wise to fill up their wants as early as possible, as considerable rises in value loom on the horizon.

* * *

The War Auction. ON Friday, May 18th, the Committee met for the last time to decide as to the disposal of the amount that had been received and to pass the accounts.

There were present: Mr. M. P. Castle (in the chair), Messrs. Walter Bull and H. R. Oldfield (Hon. Secs.), and Messrs. J. A. Tilleard, M. Giwelb, Oliver, Gwyer, W. Hadlow, H. A. Slade, L. L. R. Hausburg, R. Ehrenbach, Gordon Smith, and C. J. Phillips.

The total amount received was £1,151 10s. 3d., which was divided as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Daily Telegraph Fund	572	16	3
Mansion House Fund	572	16	3
Daily Mail—result of recitation	5	17	9
	£1,151	10	3

The Daily Telegraph Fund is, I believe, almost universally admitted to be the best organised and the most prompt in benefiting the widows and children of those who have died for their country.

The amount sent to the Mansion House was to be used at the discretion of the Lord Mayor, but a wish was expressed that it should be expended *in toto* and not funded.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretaries closed the proceedings.

* * *

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 all cases the books are arranged after our new Catalogue for 1900, 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.
Confederate States and U.S. Possessions of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Philippines	£164
Parma, San Marino, and Sardinia	334
Greece (2 vols.)	566
German Colonies	86
Portugal (3 vols.), <i>very fine</i>	475
Porto Rico	275
Hawaiian Isles	503
Roumania (3 vols.), <i>extra fine</i>	712
Servia	208
Fernando Poo	136
Japan (2 vols.), <i>very fine</i>	513
Fiji	427
Spain (3 vols)	—

* * *

THE following, from the able pen of V.R.I. on the Mr. Ernest Smith, the war correspondent of *The Morning Leader*, may be of interest to my readers:—

“BLOEMFONTEIN, 14th April, 1900.

“We have given war a pause. There is breathing time. And here is the effect of it. Instead of an army of warriors, we have in Bloemfontein an army of collectors. I believe it was the issue of the famous ‘V.R.I.’ surcharge on the Orange Free State postage stamps that made us declare ourselves. We had made a secret sin of the craze of collecting. We confessed to the possession of a pom-pom shell, when we had a 95-pounder tucked away in a waistcoat pocket.

“I think the collecting craze started with the amassing of shoulder-strap badges by Colonial girls. . . . There is scarcely a girl with any pretensions to beauty (or self-confidence) who doesn't boast a belt decorated with all the badges of the British army.

“Next came the collection of shells. This was a costly business. But worse than the cost was the weight of the relics.

“Then came a third craze, also beyond ‘Tommy’s’ means. It was the hoarding of Transvaal coins. Golden sovereigns and half-sovereigns—except the 1892 issue of the former, in which the wagon has shafts instead of the disselboom characteristic of the country, and which fetch £12 10s.—are freely exchanged for British gold of the same value. Pennies sell for 30s. or £2; ‘tickkeys’ or 3d. pieces obtain fabulous prices, as well as 5s. pieces, though most of the silver coinage is at a discount. . . .

“But when stamps became the popular hobby ‘Tommy’ was there with the rest. He can be found making queue with the rest at the post office counter buying ‘V.R.I.’ surcharged stamps of values between ½d. and 5s. After he has secured his curio, possibly a dozen to distribute amongst friends at home, he is invited outside to examine whether he has obtained ‘dotless’ specimens. Of course, he hasn't. These are rare. They have thrown town and garrison into perfect turmoil, which Mr. Mortimer Menpes graphically describes in the *Friend*. On my return from Cape Town, the only intelligible word I could detect in the buzz that emanated from the centre of the group was ‘dot.’ I

passed on to another group, where the same 'dot' arrested my attention; then to a third which was also 'dotty,' until, feeble and bewildered, I helplessly wandered about on the verge of 'dottiness' myself. Finally, I pulled myself together again, and, blind to all danger, plunged into a group of 'dotters,' grasped one of them by the arm, and, in reply to my appeals, heard him hiss as he roughly shook me off: 'Surcharged stamps, you fool, misprinted without dots!' Then I understood.

"This mania has taken possession of the entire army. From Tommy to general the last biscuit, or a drink of whisky, or a pass to be out after eight p.m., can be extracted after a dozen refusals by producing a 'dotless' stamp.

"I think that the rarest of all war trophies for stamp collectors will be Ladysmith siege post office post marks and Mr. Melton Prior's pictorial post cards, of which only about twenty-five were issued."

* * *

Africa, Part II. This new publication by the Philatelic Society, London, is now ready and can be supplied by us at the price of 16s.; post-free, 16s. 4d.; abroad, 16s. 8d. For particulars see advertisement at end.

COLLECTANEA.

By G. B. DUERST.

PORTUGAL.

THE *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* contains a very instructive article by Mr. Wassermann on the 25 reis stamps of the 1856 and 1857 issues of Portugal, and I think a careful perusal of the same will clear the ground for a good many fresh discoveries in the stamps of this hitherto little-studied country.

That varieties of type are to be found in the Portuguese stamps before 1866 is well known, and the fact can be explained by the primitive way in which these stamps were printed. Plates were not manufactured for these issues, but each stamp was singly impressed on the sheet with a steel die. The consequence of this procedure was the rapid wearing of the dies, which had to be replaced by new ones, made in as close imitation of the originals as possible. Differences of course exist, which, although hardly visible to the public or to the Portuguese postal officials, did not escape the keen eyes of Philatelists. For a long time two types of the 25 reis, *blue*, with curled hair, were known, the rarer of which—the one with fine network, issued May 1st, 1856—

received a companion as early as June 1st, 1856, in the shape of the one with coarse network. The original die of the first type cannot have become worn out in this short time, as the reprints of 1855 were made with it, and show no defects. Probably it was used side by side with the die of Type II., but only for a short time, as is proved by the great rarity of the impressions from it. It is rather remarkable that the die of the second type should have remained in use even after the change of colour, on January 1st, 1857, while the die of the first type was only used for such a short period.

This consideration led me to examine a large number of the stamps of the second type in *blue* and in *rose*, and as a result of my labours I can state that the stamps printed from June 1st, 1856, to July, 1862, were not all from one die, but from at least six, which differ very distinctly from one another.

The points of difference are to be found only in one place, in the network underneath the space between "25" and "REIS," and under the "E" of "REIS"; the rest of the design is exactly the same in all, and it is therefore to be supposed that they were all made at the same time, and used as they became necessary through wear and tear.

Of the six types I found—

Only in <i>blue</i>	.	.	Types I. and II.
In <i>blue</i> and in <i>rose</i>	.	.	„ III. and IV.
Only in <i>rose</i>	.	.	„ V. and VI.

We can therefore give a nearly exact date for the issue of each of these types. Types I. and II. cannot have been issued before June 1st, 1856, nor later than December, 1856; Types III. and IV. must have been issued end of 1856* and beginning of 1857; and Types V. and VI. after January, 1857. For Type IV., however, this date can only be taken as correct if the genuineness of the *blue* stamps of this type is beyond doubt. According to the result of my investigations, this is not so far the case.

For the purpose of my study I had 136 used *blue*, and 200 used *rose* stamps. Amongst these I found—

Type I., in <i>blue</i>	.	.	.	15 stamps.
„ II. „	.	.	.	115 „
„ III. „	.	.	.	6 „
„ IV. „	.	.	.	— „
„ III., in <i>rose</i>	.	.	.	20 „
„ IV. „	.	.	.	68 „
„ V. „	.	.	.	59 „
„ VI. „	.	.	.	53 „

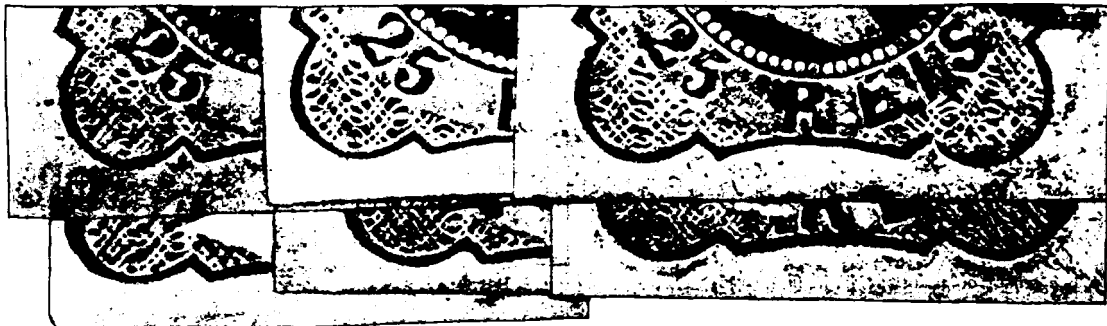
Type IV. I could not find *used*, nor could Mr. Castle do so amongst those he possessed, whereas he had the other

* We do not quite follow this reasoning. Types III. and IV. *must* have come into use before January 1st, 1857, and *may* have done so earlier.—Ed. M. J.

TYPE I.

TYPE II.

TYPE III.



TYPE IV.

TYPE V.

TYPE VI.

five types. Nine-tenths, however, of all *unused* 25 reis, *blue*, are in this Type IV. It seems, therefore, that this type does not exist *used*. Even in that case nothing is proved against the genuineness of the unused stamps. It is quite possible that the last printing of 1856 was made with the new die (Type IV.), in *blue*, and was not put into circulation. They may have been sold to dealers as remainders. Until this is proved we must not forget that they may belong to the reprints which were made in 1864.

I consider it quite possible that more types than those found by me exist in the *rose* stamp. If five or even four dies were used for the manufacture of the *blue* stamps, which were in use only eight months, then it is hardly possible that four dies would be found sufficient for the *rose* stamps, which were in circulation five years and a half.

JAPAN.

Several papers have recently chronicled a new set of Japanese stamps, which were said to be used when forwarding merchandise. This is quite correct, but the description would lead collectors to believe that these stamps were issued by the Government, and were a kind of inland tax.

Mr. Dreyer, of Yokohama, in a letter to the *Mitt. Phil. Zeitung*, dispels this belief, and explains the use of the stamps as follows:—

The Japanese character between those resembling letters "E" at the top is *tsu*, which is an abbreviation of the word *tsu-un*, meaning *forwarding*. This character with the three letters "E" at each side is the sign of the *Naikoku Tsu-un Kwaisha*, or Inland Transportation Co. The characters on the horseshoe, reading from the right, are: *Naikoku Tsu-un Kwaisha Unchin Keusa Bu*, or "Place for the Examination of carriage of the Inland Transportation Co." The label in the centre contains the value, the lowest character being the word *shu*, or "unit."

The inscriptions alone show clearly that these stamps have nothing to do with the Japanese Post Office; they seem to be private stamps used by the Transportation Company, most likely as a kind of control to show that the amount due for the carriage has been paid.

ROUMANIA.

Roumania is hard up and must have money. As her credit is nearly exhausted, and borrowing in consequence rather a difficult matter, recourse was had to the Post Office, the favourite milking cow of so many impoverished states. This time it is, however, not intended to bleed the patient and willing stamp collector, but to increase the burden of the literary Roumanian taxpayer. All local letters and local letter cards will in future be charged 10 bani instead of 5 bani. If not sufficiently prepaid—*i.e.* if only 5 bani be prepaid—double the deficiency, or 10 bani, will have to be paid by the addressee. This new law came into force on April 1st, old style.

Collectors will learn of this change by the appearance of a new letter card, or rather of a surcharged letter card. It seems the Post Office had a large stock of 5 bani, *green or grey*, letter cards on hand, and to make them conform with the new postal rates a second impression of the stamp has been added in the top left-hand corner. Hurry and carelessness at the printing works are most likely responsible for the bad execution. The two stamps are not on the same level, which spoils an effect that otherwise might have passed without adverse comment.

The money order forms will in future only bear the impression of a 5 bani stamp, in *green*, which is to be considered as a fiscal tax; the whole amount of the postage has to be added in ordinary postage stamps.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

BLACKHEATH STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.

(Formed February, 1897; Full Membership, 80, April, 1897.)

COPIES of the Rules can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, F. C. Henderson, 13, Eton Grove, Lewisham, S.E., Member of the Stamp Exchange Protection Society, and many other stamp clubs.

The *Monthly Journal* is the official organ of this club.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE GREAT COLOUR QUESTION."

To the Editor of the "*Monthly Journal*."

SIR,—The undoubted importance and interest of what is called in a contemporary "The Great Colour Question" has induced me to crystallise into language which you may deem not unworthy of perusal a few thoughts on this most captivating aspect of Philately.

It is not my intention to enlarge upon the necessity for some definite scheme of colour-nomenclature: that has been done already by far abler pens than mine. Indeed, the fact must be patent to all who regard Philately as a higher development of stamp collecting. In his review of the whole question, in the current *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, Mr. Percy C. Bishop records the various attempts that have been made towards the settlement of this matter up to the present. Naturally enough, his principal reference is to the best of these attempts—Mr. Warhurst's *Colour Dictionary*.

The literary contents of this book have received from those who have perused it encomiums which are thoroughly deserved. Nevertheless, it strikes one as more in the nature of a gallant attempt to clear the ground, rather than of a final solution of the difficulty. This, indeed, is admitted by Mr. Warhurst himself in the current *Monthly Journal*. It seems to me that we need to view the subject more entirely from a philatelic standpoint. Those connected with the dyeing, "colour," and brewing industries are doubtless well able themselves to work out the problem as it affects their own particular business.

What we really want is to differentiate our stamps into their colour varieties—"shades," as we love to call them—in such a way as to enable us to distinguish them from one another by *fixed names*. Having regard to this fact, I would enter a protest against Mr. Bishop's dismissal as a failure of the tintometer.

In his article he regards this scientific instrument as "placed outside the range of practicality"; whether because of its costliness, or from contemplation of such "fearful and wonderful colours" as a slightly saddened orange-brown and a joyful salmon-pink, or both, the "history relateth not." But is not this like killing the goose because it does not lay golden eggs, overlooking the fact that the ordinary variety may be convertible into gold by a judicious process of incubation?

Since reading in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, of November, 1895, *et seq.*, the articles on the tintometer, I have had a fixed idea that this ingenious instrument (closer acquaintance with which I must, unfortunately, disclaim) could, and ought to, be brought into the service of Philately, so as to be of real use.

I have never yet seen any intimation that it fails to fulfil that which it is intended to perform; viz. : (i.) the separation of a given colour into its component primary colours (together with the "dulling" neutral tint, and (ii.) the measurement of the comparative density and relative proportions of such colours. Why, then, should we discard such a valuable assistant just because we have not as yet found out exactly how to use it to the best advantage?

You will, I trust, bear with me while I outline a scheme, purely as a tentative proposition, for the satisfaction of this need.

Assuming the availability of a committee similar to that proposed by Mr. Warhurst in the article above referred to, but composed preferably of philatelic colour experts, I would suggest that such committee should be entrusted with the task of

1. Selecting from the very wide range of "adhesive" material now available specimens of unused mint stamps, the shades of which are most readily distinguishable from one another.

Of course, as Mr. Warhurst points out, the "capacity for shades" varies much with the different spectrum colours, of which violet and green would account for many more varieties than, say, yellow. But in any case, for practical purposes, the differentiation of about 100 distinct shades found in existing stamps (and distributed somewhat thus: violet, 24; blue, 14; green, 18; yellow, 8; orange, 12; red, 20; neutral tint, 6) would give ample scope for adjusting the colour-position of any given variety of stamp in existence with sufficiently approximate exactitude. The next step would be

2. To analyse these "specimen stamps" by means of the tintometer. From such analysis it should not be a task of insuperable difficulty to

3. Fix for each shade a definite colour-name (simple or compound). In passing, it does not seem to me necessary to employ terms so ridiculous as "saddened" or "joyful": surely "dull" and "bright" would indicate with sufficient accuracy the presence or absence of any considerable proportion of "neutral tint." In the appended table, which I have compiled from the previously mentioned *Ph. J. of G. B.* article, by Miss Lovibond, a rough attempt at nomenclature is made, and, I am inclined to think, better expresses the colours of the stamps referred to than do the names given to those stamps in the Catalogue.

But the great desideratum is—*Uniformity* in the application of a name to each distinct shade. The use of such terms (vague in themselves) as moss-green, sky-blue, etc., should be admissible in default of a sufficient number of genuine colour-names (single, as violet, or double, as red-violet) so long as these names were recognised as fixed indicators of particular shades, as determined by the tintometer. Having caught and labelled our stamp shades, however, there confronts the most important question of

4. Practical application to philatelic requirements. Being unacquainted with the technicalities of colour-printing, I am perhaps less sanguine with regard to this. I take courage, however, from Mr. Warhurst's closing remarks, that "it would be a simple matter" to get an ink-maker "to produce the inks in a special permanent compound," and to print off as many copies as could be managed (say 2000 B. W. W.). And the colour-printer should more easily obtain the correct shades, as he would have a graduated range of colour varieties to reproduce in imitation of the actual "specimen stamps."

I think a plain design, somewhat similar to our current id., and double the size, would be found preferable to Mr. Warhurst's models in his *Colour Dictionary*: space

With apologies to Miss Lovibond.

NOTES COMPILED FROM A TABLE OF COLOUR-ANALYSIS.

Ph. J. of G. B., Vol. VI., No. 62, Page 26.

Name and Value of Stamp.	Colour-name as expressed—		Ratio of Colours.*				Ratio of Colour Density	Percentage of Neutral Tint.
	In Gibbons' Catalogue.	By Tintometer Analysis.	Violet.	Bluc.	Red.	Neutral Tint.		
Argentine, 2 c. (No. 1)	mauve	dull bluish-violet (dull lilac?)	8	6	—	11	8	44
" 2 c. (No. 2)	mauve	dull violet †	13	—	1	11	8	44
" 2 c. (No. 3)	mauve	reddish-violet (violet-mauve?)	14	—	5	6	8	24
" 2 c. (No. 4)	mauve	bright bluish-violet (bright lilac?)	11	5	—	4.5	7	22
Spain, 1 peseta	mauve	pale dull bluish-violet (pale dull lilac?)	3	1	—	3	2	43
Brazil, 20 centavos	violet	deep dull violet-red (deep dull red and purple)	2	—	14	15	10	48
Transvaal, 2½d.	mauve	bright violet	17	—	3	4	8	17
Bulgaria, 15 stot.	violet	violet-red (purple?)	7	—	14	8	9	28
Gt. Britain, 1½d. (No. I.)	(on pale lilac)	deep red-violet (deep mauve?)	13	—	11	10	11	29
" 1½d. (No. II.)	purple	red-violet (mauve?)	8	—	7	6	7	29
Cape of Good Hope, 6d.	violet	reddish-violet (violet-mauve?)	10	—	6	6	7	27
Argentine, 1 c. (No. I.)	purple	violet	14	1	—	6	7	29
" 1 c. (No. II.)	purple	bright reddish-violet (bright violet-mauve?)	15	—	3	4	7	18
U.S.A., Columbus, 6 c.	purple	dull reddish-violet (dull violet-mauve?)	11	—	3	7	7	33

I append similar analysis of id., mauve, N. S. W., adhesive (current in 1895 when the article appeared)—

N.S.W., id., A	violet	deep bright violet-red (bright mauve)	14	—	16	1	10	3
" B	violet	pale red-violet (pale mauve)	5	—	5	0.5	3.5	9

Compare these figures with those of shades similarly named in List I., and marvel once more at the apparently inextricable confusion into which our catalogue compilers have fallen!

How a colour which, on analysis, yields pure violet, with a certain proportion of neutral tint, can be called purple passes my comprehension.

* The above are reduced to the nearest whole numbers.

† With reference to the use of the word "violet," I have confined myself to the pure spectrum colour as a typical "violet," from a scientific point of view. As a botanical student, I demur to Mr. Warhurst's use of the word in attachment to the colour of the flowers called by that name, such flowers varying in shade from the palest of lilacs (bluish-violets) to the deepest of red-violets, in different species. I cordially endorse his opinion that purple is red with a little blue (or rather, violet, tintometrically speaking) added thereto, whilst mauve is midway between violet and purple (or rather, violet and red by the tintometer). This idea I have tried to keep in view in the colour-names used above, which I think form a strong contrast to the chaotic use of terms as expressed in Column II. above given.

would be economised without sacrificing any clearness of effect.

5. Mr. Warhurst's estimates could then, I believe, be put into practice successfully. Thus, for about six shillings, the Philatelist would be enabled to possess a handbook of illustrations as above, together with explanatory letterpress. This would give him a definite and reliable standard on which to base the differentiation into their proper shades of his beloved stamps.

6 and last. It would be necessary, for complete uniformity, to secure the adoption of such a standard by the catalogue compilers in their invaluable works.

This achieved, I think the *Philatelic Colour Handbook* would be universally welcomed alike by auctioneers, dealers, and the great body of stamp collectors as a solution of the problem. It would then be rendered possible to distinguish the colour of any particular stamp approximately by a definite and distinctive colour-name.

The "devout wish" for such a consummation must be my apology for thus trespassing on your patience. Personally, I shall feel satisfied to have indicated the lines upon which the despised "Tintommy" (appropriate name at this martial period of English history) may be used as the first step towards a satisfactory conclusion to this pressing problem.

I may add that I shall be very pleased to contribute a small sum towards any effort that may be made to work out such a scheme as I have suggested.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

BURTON F. J. COOPER.

BRIXTON, S.W., May 17th, 1900.

[WE extract the following letter from *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News*, as we always wish to give both sides of a question. The "old-timer" who bought all kinds of curiosities at the post office in his childhood, or found them on his grandmother's love-letters, is a familiar figure in Philately; and when one of these "old-timers" shows us an imperf. pair of 2½d. British Columbia, used on an original envelope of early date, or the 10 c. or 1 dollar, perf. 14, similarly used, it shall be restored to the list.—EDITOR, M. J.]

"TO THE EDITOR,—In the *Weekly* for March 8:h 'O. G.' in his London letter, referring to S. Gibbons' new Catalogue, states that 'such old-time treasurer rarities as the B. Columbia 2½d., imperf., and the 10 c. and \$1'00, perf. 14,' etc., 'have now no place or price in the new edition.'

"O. G. then goes on to say, 'The position taken up by the publishers is absolutely sound. The retention in a postage stamp catalogue of these 'labels' as postage stamps is now, in the light of modern knowledge and information, quite indefensible, and the exclusion of these philatelic parasites must have a wide and far-reaching effect in stamp collecting for the good of all concerned. To put it plainly, the collector who goes into an office to buy stamps does not want scraps planted on him, and S. Gibbons, Ltd., are not going to play that game on the poor Philatelist any more.'

"This appears to me as a very peculiar action on the part of Messrs. S. Gibbons (if correct), and the remarks of 'O. G.' as to 'labels, parasites, and scraps,' as applied to these B.C. stamps as utterly uncalled for.

"I have seen the 2½d., imperforated, with good margins, showing part of next stamp, in two collections lately, and a 10 c., perf. 14, changed hands here not many weeks ago. The \$1'00, perf. 14, I cannot say I have seen, as the few \$1'00 stamps seen I did not think of disking or testing the perforation. No doubt there are advanced collectors in the

U.S. and Canada who can also testify to there being these stamps and their genuineness. Why, therefore, 'parasites,' etc.? As well omit (and call by the same name) the imperf. 5 c., rose, Van. Island.

"I sold a fine specimen of this stamp, with wide margins and portion of next stamp on one side, on original cover (for more than the one sold in the Hunter Collection), to a leading collector in Toronto about a fortnight ago.

"It will take some very strong and substantial reasons to convince old-timers here, where these stamps were originally distributed and used, and are in possession of those who bought them at the post office or in collections of their children, that these postage stamps are 'scraps, labels, or parasites.'

"With compliments, I remain,

"Yours faithfully,

"THOS. S. FUTCHER,

"Vice-President D. P. A.

"VICTORIA, B.C., March 10th."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. E. H.—The 5d. New South Wales of the 1855 type has never gone out of use. It seems to have been first noted on Crown and NSW paper in 1882. Your Argentine stamp was chronicled in November.

R. G. H.—We are much obliged for your letter, of which we have made use. You are right about Perak and Selangor. What you have noted are mistakes—they will occur sometimes.

G. D. and A. H. S.—Many thanks for your letters. We have seen the stamps, and have a long list of varieties.

H. L. C.—We find the perforation the same as that which we had seen, and being very busy did not reply to your card.

F. E. W.—1, 2. The perforation you mention is probably a minute irregularity of the 11½. 3, 4, 5. The supposed surcharge is an obliteration. 6, 7, 8. The Queensland shades you mention can all be produced, we believe, by exposure to strong light. 9. It is possible that some of the vagaries of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' perforations range as high as 15½ and 16, but they are so irregular as not to be worth noting. 10. Cape of Good Hope No. 74 has the original value obliterated with a bar.

G. M.—1. It is impossible to give a general answer to this question, but we should say that as a rule, if the stamp is in really fine condition otherwise, the loss of the original gum should make but little difference to its value. It is the face of the stamp that is of the greatest importance. 2. Aniline colours are usually more or less soluble in water, but it is, of course, not advisable to apply that test; those so described in the Catalogue are distinctly different shades from the others—brighter in most cases.

F. H. W.—We are sorry we are unable to give you a list of the books you ask about. Try Mr. H. E. Deats, Flemington, N.J., who knows as much about philatelic literature as anyone.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

TO

CATALOGUE, PART I. (13TH EDITION), 1900.

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
GREAT BRITAIN.					
Date over No. 102 <i>should be</i> 1867-80.					
After No. 121 add (1880).					
No. 130, price <i>should be</i>	10 0				
" 164 " " "	0 1				
P. 7, price 15 0 <i>should be</i>	10 0				
5s., wmk. Anchor, pl. 3, price used	45 0				
BARBADOS.					
No. 47, price 15 0 <i>should be</i>	7 6				
" 71, price 4 0 "	3 0				
BERMUDA.					
No. 25, used 1 6 <i>should be</i>	1 0				
BRITISH BECHUANALAND.					
No. 9, price unused <i>should be</i>	20 0				
" 27 " " "	17 6				
<i>Add</i> "Protectorate" with small "p."					
32a| ½d., vermilion	20 0				
<i>As last, but surcharge inverted.</i>					
33a| ½d., vermilion	40 0				
No. 36, price unused <i>should be</i>	25 0				
" 37 " " "	40 0				
" 39 " " "	17 6				
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.					
Delete note after No. 31.					
<i>Add</i> after No. 40.					
41 | £10, orange					
42 | £25, blue-green					
BRITISH HONDURAS.					
No. 54, price unused <i>should be</i>	0 9				
" 58 " " "	0 8				
" 59, 2s. 6d. "	1 4				
" 60, price "	2 6				
" 61, delete price.					
" 62, price <i>should be</i>	0 4				
" 63 " " "	1 4				
" 64 " " "	2 8				
" 66 " " "	5 0				
" 67 " " "	10 0				
" 68 " " "	25 0				
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.					
No. 31a, price unused <i>should be</i>	0 6				
" 32 " " "	0 9				
" 32a " " "	1 6				
" 33 " " "	1 0				
" 34 " " "	1 6				
" 56, prices <i>should be</i>	0 9 0 6				
CEYLON.					
No. 415, 1 r. 12 c., lilac-rose (not red-brown).					
INDIA.					
No. 526, price unused <i>should be</i>	0 6				
" 528 & 528a " "	1 0				
FARIDKOT.					
SERVICE STAMPS.					
Date <i>should be</i> "1886-94."					
<i>Add</i>					
361| 30| 1 r., carmine and green.					
DHAR.					
No. 1, price unused <i>should be</i>	0 2				
JAMMU AND KASHMIR.					
<i>Add</i>					
60a| 1 a., orange.					
67a| 1 a., dull red.					
SORUTH.					
No. 28, price unused <i>should be</i>	0 8				
LABUAN.					
After No. 4 <i>add</i>					
4a| 140 c., amber					
MAURITIUS.					
No. 100, price unused <i>should be</i>	4 6				
" 112 " " "	0 3				
" 113 " " "	0 6				
NATAL.					
After No. 112 <i>add</i>					
<i>Surcharge inverted.</i>					
112a| 14| 2½d. on 4d., brown.					
NEW BRUNSWICK.					
No. 8, delete "4."					
" 12, insert "4."					
NEWFOUNDLAND.					
Nos. 26, 38, and 43 <i>should be</i> Type 6.					
Nos. 27 and 31 <i>should be</i> Type 5.					
<i>Add</i>					
60a| 2 c., dull red					
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
No. 187, price unused <i>should be</i>	1 0				
Nos. 202 and 203 <i>should be</i> "13."					
No. 242, price unused <i>should be</i>	0 6				
" 289 <i>should read</i> "20s., ultramarine."					
" 316b <i>should read</i> "10d., lavender."					
" 323, price unused <i>should be</i>	0 6				
" 324, price used	1 0				
" 338b <i>should be</i> Type 14.					
" 339 " " " 10.					
NEW ZEALAND.					
Nos. 209, 210, 211, 213, and 215 are believed not to exist.					
No. 216, price <i>should be</i>	0 8				
" 217 " " "	0 9				
" 218 " " "	1 0				
" 219 " " "	1 0				
" 221 " " "	2 8				
NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.					
Nos. 11, 17, and 23 do not exist.					
" 12, delete price.					
" 13, price <i>should be</i>	55 0				
" 14 " " "	30 0				
" 15 " " "	50 0				
" 15a " " "	60 0				
" 18 " " "	35 0				
NORTH BORNEO.					
1896. For "No. 82, <i>surcharged</i> ," read "No. 83, <i>surcharged</i> ."					
1899. <i>Should read</i> "Surcharged as Type 33."					
QUEENSLAND.					
Nos. 106 and 107 <i>should be</i> ½d. on 1d.					
ST. VINCENT.					
No. 26, unsevered pair, price <i>used should be</i>	£14				
SARAWAK.					
Date over No. 2 <i>should be</i> "1871-75."					
After No. 10 <i>add</i>					
The 3 c. was issued in 1871, and is perf. 11, like No. 1; the other values were issued in 1875.					
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.					
No. 183, price unused <i>should be</i>	0 6				
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.					
PERAK.					
No. 71 is Type 2, wmk. Crown and CA.					
SELANGOR.					
No. 67 <i>should be</i> 50 c., lilac and green.					
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.					
No. 202a, price <i>should be</i>	0 1				
ZANZIBAR.					
No. 78 <i>should be</i> "3."					
" 83 " 3 a., grey.					
ZULULAND.					
No. 4, price <i>should be</i>	2 0				

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

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AUSTRIA.

1900. Value in new currency.		s.	d.
5 heller, perf. 12½ × 10½	used	0	6
2 kronen	"	"	0 6

1900. Envelopes.

10 heller, pink on white		0	3
30 " violet on pink (Pneumatic Express)		0	6

1900. Wrapper.

3 heller, bistre on buff		0	1
--------------------------	--	---	---

1900. Post Cards.

5 heller, grey (9 inscriptions)	each	0	2
5+5 " " (7 ")	"	0	3

1900. Letter Card.

30 heller, violet on pink		0	6
---------------------------	--	---	---

BELGIUM.

1900. New colour. Type 32.

10 c., carmine		0	2
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BOSNIA.

1900. Post Cards. Figures of value below.

5 h., green	0 2	5+5 h., grey	0 3
5+5 h. "	0 3	10 h., red	0 3

1900. Letter Cards. Figures of value below.

6 h., bistre on blue	0 2	10 h., red on grey	0 3
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1900. Envelope.

10 h., red on white		0	3
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BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

No. 9. 1s., green, wmk. Cabled Anchor	20	0
No. 32a. ½d., vermilion, Protectorate with small P	20	0
No. 33a. ½d., " as last, but surch. inverted	40	0
No. 36. 3d., lilac, Protectorate	25	0
No. 37. 4d., " (value in black)	40	0
No. 39. 4d., " (" red)	17	6

CHILI. 1900. New type.

1 c., green	0 1	2 c., red	0 2
-------------	-----	-----------	-----

GERMAN EMPIRE. 1900. New types.

3 pf., brown	0	1
5 " green	0	1
20 " ultramarine	0	4
25 " black and orange on yellow	0	4
50 " black and lilac on buff	0	8
1 mark, carmine	1	3

GERMAN NEW GUINEA.

1897. Surcharged on obsolete German stamps.

3 pf., brown	0	3
5 " green	0	4
3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pf. Set of 6	7	6

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

1897. Surcharged on obsolete German stamps.

3 pf., brown	0	4
5 " green	0	6
10 " carmine	1	6

1899. Same, but without hyphen.

5 pf., green	0	4
10 " carmine	0	9
50 " red-brown	2	6

INDIA.

1867-73. Service Stamps.

2 a., black on orange	0	6
4 a. " green	1	0
8 a. " rose	1	3

JAPANESE COREA.

1900. Japanese current stamps surcharged in red.

5 rin, grey	0 1	10 sen, deep blue	0 4
1 sen, brown	0 1	15 " mauve	0 6
2 " yellow-green	0 1	20 " orange-red	0 9
3 " lake	0 2	25 " pale green	0 10
4 " carmine-rose	0 2	50 " brown	1 9
5 " orange-yellow	0 2	1 yen, carmine	3 6
8 " olive-green	0 3		

KISHENGARH.

1899. Pin perf. s. d.

¼ a., carmine	0	1
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LABUAN.

1899. Surcharged "4 CENTS" in black.

4 c. on 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, 24, 25, and 50 c., and \$1.		
Set of 9	6	6
Similar set of 9	used postally	6 6

1897-8. Picture stamps.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24 c. Set of 9	used	1 6
25 c., 50 c., and \$1. Set of 3	"	2 0

ORANGE STATE.

LORD ROBERTS' FIRST PROVISIONALS.

Stamps of the Orange Free State surcharged "V.R.I." for use by the British.

½d., black on orange	0 6	4d., black on blue	2 6
1d. " lilac	0 9	6d. " rose	10 0
2d. " lilac	1 0	6d. " blue	4 0
3d. " blue	2 0		

PANAMA.

1900. Registration Stamp.

10 c., black on blue	0	6
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PERSIA.

1898. Type 22. Corrected prices.

2 kr., rose	used	0 9
3 " yellow	"	1 3
5 " green	"	2 0
10 " orange	"	3 0
50 " mauve	"	16 6

1899. New colours. Type 22.

2 kr., deep green	used	1 0
3 " dull lilac	"	1 6
4 " orange-red	"	2 0
5 " dull brown	"	2 6
10 " deep blue	"	4 0
50 " reddish brown	"	18 6

PUERTO RICO.

1900. United States stamps, with name surcharged in new spelling as above.

1 c., green	0 1	2 c., carmine	0 2
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ROUMANIA.

1899. Post Card.

5 bani, green	0	2
---------------	---	---

1899. Letter Card.

5 bani, green on grey	0	2
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SARAWAK.

1900. New colours.

20 c., lilac and bistre	0	8
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TASMANIA.

1900. Pictorial set, large size.

½d., green (Lake Marion)	0	1
1d., carmine (Mount Wellington)	0	2
5d., ultramarine (Mount Gould and Lake St. Clair)	0	7
6d., lake (Dilston Falls)	0	8
½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., and 6d. Set of 8	2	6

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

1887-90. Type 20.

£5, deep green	used	32 6
----------------	------	------

VENEZUELA.

1898. Official Stamps.

5, 10, 25, and 50 c., and 1 b. Set of 5	used	4 6
---	------	-----

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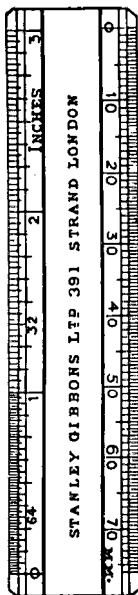
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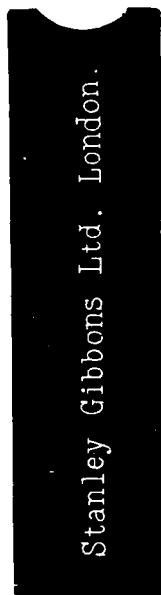
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Un. Used.
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GREAT BRITAIN.

1900. Types 71, 82. Colours changed.
½d., blue-green .. 0 1 0 1
1s., green and lake

MILITARY TELEGRAPHS.

1900. No. M. 38 surcharged in blue.
1s. on 5s., green and mauve

BARBADOS.

1898. Type 7. Paper blued. Wmk. Crown CC. Perf. 14.

½d., grey and carmine ..
½d., dull green
1d., rose 0 6 0 6
2½d., ultramarine
2s. 6d., blue-black and orange

The discolouration of the paper is no doubt due to the action of the climate upon the ink employed for the impression, but it is quite as marked as in the case of some of the early Colonial stamps.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1900. Type 7. Wmk. Crown CC. Perf. 14.

10s., black and olive-green ..

BRITISH GUIANA.

1900. Type 28.

Name and value in carmine.

2 c., lilac and carmine .. 0 2

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

1900. Various stamps employed at Mafeking during the siege.

1. Cape stamps surcharged with fresh values and the words "MAFEEKING BESIEGED," in black.

1d. on ½d., green (Type 3)
3d. on 1d., carmine (" 14)
6d. on 3d., magenta (" 3)

2. British Bechuanaland stamps with the same surcharge.

6d. on 3d., lilac (No. 13) ..
1s. on 4d., green and brown (No. 53)

3. Design with head of Baden-Powell.
3d. ?

CEYLON.

1900. Type 26. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

15 c., blue

OFFICIAL STAMP.

1900. Surcharged with Type 53, in black.
2 c., pale red-brown

FIJI ISLANDS.

1900. Type 18. Perf. 11 x 12.

½d., greenish black .. 0 1 0 1

GOLD COAST.

1900. Type 3. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

5s., green and lilac
10s. " brown

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

INDIA.

1900. Wmk. Star. Perf. 14.
(April, 1900.)

6 a., bistre

STAMPS SURCHARGED FOR USE IN NATIVE STATES.

JHIND.

1900. Surcharged with Type 3, in black.
3 pies, carmine

NABHA.

1900. Surcharged with Type 2, in black.
3 pies, carmine

NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.

BUSSAHIR.

1900. Types of 1896. (a) Perf. as before.
12 a., green (brown-lake) ..
1 r., ultramarine (mauve) ..

(b) Pin-perf.

2 a., yellow (brown-lake) ..
4 a., violet (")
12 a., green (rose)

Varieties. Imperf.

2 a., yellow (lake)
4 a., violet (")
4 a., " (mauve)
8 a., brown (")
12 a., green (lake)
1 r., ultramarine (lake) ..

Types of 1899-1900. Pin-perf.

½ a., violet (rose)
½ a., " (lake)
½ a., ultramarine (rose) .. 0 6
½ a., " (lake)
1 a., grey-buff (rose)
1 a., dull olive (") .. 1 6
1 a., " (lake)

Varieties. Imperf.

½ a., violet (rose) .. 1 6
½ a., ultramarine (") .. 1 6
1 a., grey-buff (")
1 a., dull olive (") .. 1 6
1 a., " (lake)

DHAR.

1900. Type 1. Imperf. With oval seal.
½ a., black on orange .. 0 1

KISHENGARH.

1899. Square type. Imperf.
(June, 1900.)*

1 a., green 0 4

1899-1900.

Rectangular types. Imperf. (Feb.)*

½ a., green 2 0
½ a., carmine 0 2
½ a., green
½ a., carmine
½ a., blue 0 2
½ a., lilac 1 6
½ a., grey-blue 1 0
½ a., lilac 0 6
1 a., mauve 0 3
1 a., pink 1 0
1 r., green 4 0

Tête-bêche, pairs.

½ a., carmine 2 0
1 a., mauve 3 0

The same. Pin-perf.

½ a., green 0 6
½ a., bright rose 0 1
½ a., pink 1 0
½ a., green 0 2
½ a., sage-green 1 0
½ a., blue 0 2
1 a., lilac 0 3
1 r., green 2 6

Tête-bêche, pairs.

½ a., carmine 2 0
½ a., green 2 0

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

Varieties. Imperf. vertically.

½ a., green
½ a., " (pair) 2 0

ORCHA.

1900. Wave paper. Perf. 13.

½ a., red
1 a., mauve
2 a., orange-yellow
4 a., dark green
Set of 4, used, 1/3.

TRAVANCORE.

1899. Type 1. Wmk. Type 2. Perf.

½ ch., bright mauve .. 0 1
2 ch., pale pink 0 4

JAMAICA.

1900. Pictorial label.

Wmk. Crown CC. Perf. 14.
1d., red 0 2

LABUAN.

1900. North Borneo stamps surcharged. Centre in black.

2 c., green (Type 26) .. 0 2
4 c., yellow-brown (Jan.)* 0 2
4 c., carmine (") .. 0 2
5 c., blue (Type 28) .. 0 3

MAURITIUS.

No. 1316 should be "15c.," not "5c."

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Date ? Types 31, 32; wmk. 33, 34.
Perf. 10 x 11.

5s., purple
20s., ultramarine

1900. Type 23, surcharged in blue.
Perf. 12 x 11.

10s., violet and carmine ..

NEW ZEALAND.

1900. Wmk. "N Z" and Star. Perf. 11

½d., yellow-green (Type 23) 0 1
1d., carmine (" 29) 0 2
2d., purple (" 25) 0 3

Type 24. No wmk. Perf. 11.
4d., brown and blue ..

POSTAL FISCALS.

Additions to list under Type 24.

£3 10s., rose
£4 10s., olive-brown ..

There are also higher values up to £100, available for postage, if required.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

Dec., 1899. Additions to list. (March.)*

3d., green and red
5d. "
10d. "
1s. "
2s. "

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

1900. Type 22. Wmk. Crown CA.
1s., black

NORTH BORNEO.

1900. Centre in black.

2 c., green (Type 35)
4 c., " (Jan.) 0 2
4 c., carmine (") .. 0 2
5 c., blue (Type 37)

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

	<i>Un. Used.</i>
	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
NORTHERN NIGERIA.	
1900. <i>Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.</i>	
	(May.)*
½d., lilac and green ..	
1d. " red ..	
2d. " yellow ..	
2½d. " blue ..	
5d. " brown ..	
6d. " violet ..	
10d., green and brown ..	
1s. " black ..	
2s. 6d. " blue ..	

SARAWAK.	
1899. No. 41, with surcharge inverted.	
2 c., in black, on 12 c. ..	
1900. Type 5. <i>No wmk. Perf. 14.</i>	
20 c., bistre and mauve ..	o 8

SEYCHELLES.	
1900. Types 1, 4.	
<i>Wmk. and perf. as before.</i>	
2 c., orange and green ..	
6 c., carmine ..	

	<i>Un. Used.</i>
	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
15 c., blue ..	
75 c., yellow and ultramar. .	
1 r. 50 c., grey and carmine	
2 r. 25 c., lilac and green ..	

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	
OFFICIAL STAMP.	
1900. Type 9 surcharged with Type 52.	
1d., rose ..	

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.	
FEDERATED MALAY STATES.	
1900. <i>Stamps surcharged with new name, in black. Stamps of Negri Sembilan. (March.)*</i>	

1 c., lilac and green ..	
2 c. " brown ..	
3 c. " black ..	
5 c. " olive ..	
10 c. " orange ..	
20 c., green and olive ..	
25 c., lilac and carmine ..	
50 c., green and ? ..	

	<i>Un. Used.</i>
	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
<i>Stamps of Perak. (April.)*</i>	
\$1, green and pale green ..	
\$2 " carmine ..	
\$5 " ultramarine ..	
\$10 " ochre ..	

TASMANIA.	
1900. <i>New types and wmk. Perf. 14.</i>	
	(May.)*

½d., deep green ..	o 1
2½d., deep blue ..	
3d., brown ..	
4d., orange-brown ..	
5d., ultramarine ..	o 7
6d., carmine ..	o 8
Complete set of 8 values, 2/6, unused.	

TRINIDAD.	
1900. Type 11. <i>Colour changed.</i>	
5s., lilac and mauve ..	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.	
POSTAL FISCALS.	
1899. Type 51. <i>Wmk. Type 18.</i>	
2s. 6d., lilac ..	

PART II.

The New Edition of this Volume is so nearly ready that it is not considered necessary to publish any Addenda to the previous edition this quarter.

PART III.

	<i>Un. Used.</i>
	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
CHINA.	
WEI-HAI-WEI.	
Dec., 1898. <i>Imperf. (April, '99.)*</i>	
2 c., black on red ..	25 o
5 c. " " ..	
Jan., 1899. <i>Perf. 11. (July, '99.)*</i>	
2 (c.), red ..	4 o
5 (c.), green ..	3 o

MOROCCO.	
MAZAGAN AND MOROCCO.	
1900. <i>Centre in black, except for 1 peseta, frame as in list. Perf. 1½. (April.)*</i>	
5 c., vermilion ..	
10 c., blue ..	
20 c., lilac ..	
25 c., yellow ..	
50 c., violet ..	
75 c., pale green ..	
1 p., violet and carmine ..	

MOGADOR AND AGADIR.	
1900. <i>Flag in red. Perf. 14. (March.)*</i>	
5 c., yellow-green ..	
10 c., ultramarine ..	
20 c., lake ..	
25 c., lilac ..	
40 c., yellow-brown ..	
50 c., brown ..	
1 p., apple-green ..	

SAFFI AND MOROCCO.	
1899. <i>V'alvé in black. Perf. 1½.</i>	
5 c., yellow-green ..	
10 c., blue-green ..	
20 c., pale blue ..	
25 c., lilac ..	
50 c., rose ..	
75 c., bistre ..	
1 p., claret ..	

TANGIER AND ARZILA.	
1900. .	
5 c., violet ..	
10 c., orange ..	
15 c., yellow ..	
25 c., blue ..	
50 c., brown ..	

	<i>Un. Used.</i>
	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
1 p., yellow-brown ..	
2 p., slate ..	
3 p., emerald-green ..	

NEW ZEALAND.	
GREAT BARRIER ISLAND PIGEON POST.	
1898. <i>Perf. 12½. (March, '99.)*</i>	
1s., deep blue ..	
1899. <i>Azure paper. Perf. 13. (June.)*</i>	
1s., deep blue ..	
<i>Surcharged "Pigeongram," in black.</i>	
1s., deep blue ..	

RUSSIA.	
BOROVICHI.	
Date ? Type 7.	
3 k., red and black on yellow	

BUGULMA.	
1899. <i>Perf. 12½. (Jan., 1900.)*</i>	
2 k., blue and rose ..	o 3

QHERDYN.	
1899. Type 5. <i>Perf. 11½.</i>	
2 k., rose ..	o 3

1900. Perf. 11½. (May, 1900.)*	
2 k., ultramarine ..	o 3

ELIZAVETGRAD.	
1899. Type 7. <i>Perf. 11½.</i>	
2 k., green ..	o 3
5 k., deep blue ..	o 6
10 k., vermilion ..	o 11
20 k., black ..	1 9

GADIACH.	
1899. <i>Current type. Perf. 11½.</i>	
3 k., grass-green & deep rose ..	o 4
3 k., rose and lilac ..	o 4

GRIAZOVETZ.	
Type 18. <i>Error with centre inverted.</i>	
4 k., black and brown ..	

KREMENCHUG.	
1900. Type 3. <i>Perf. 11½.</i>	
3 k., brown ..	

	<i>Un. Used.</i>
	<i>s. d. s. d.</i>
LEBEDIN.	
1900. Type 2. <i>Perf. 13½.</i>	
2 k., carmine and rose ..	o 3
3 k., purple and lilac ..	o 4

LUGA.	
UNPAID LETTER STAMP.	
Date ? Type 9. <i>Bâtonné paper.</i>	
3 k., black ..	

MORSHANSK.	
1899. <i>Perf. 11½. (Jan., 1900.)*</i>	
5 k., blk., red, grn., & bistre	

OSBA.	
1899. <i>Perf. 11½. (Jan., 1900.)*</i>	
2 k., black and green ..	o 3
4 k., black, red, and blue ..	o 5

SOLIKAMSK.	
1900. Type 5 <i>redrawn; Bear smaller, figure at foot thinner. Perf. 11½.</i>	
4 k., slate-violet ..	o 5

TIKHVIN.	
1899. Type 15. <i>Dated "1899.)*</i>	
3 k., brown, gold, blue, & red ..	o 4

URZHUM.	
1899. Type 3. <i>Perf. 12½.</i>	
2 k., brown and blue ..	

UST-SYBLSK.	
1899. Type 12. <i>Perf. 11½.</i>	
2 k., pink, vermilion, & brn. ..	o 3

VERKHOTURIE.	
1900. <i>Perf. 11½. (Jan.)*</i>	
2 k., deep blue ..	o 3
10 k., blk., violet-blue, & red ..	o 11

ZENKOV.	
1899. <i>New type. Perf. 11½. (Nov.)*</i>	
3 k., vermilion and green ..	4

ZOLOTONOBHA.	
1900. <i>Designs of Nos. 9 and 10 redrawn.</i>	
3 k., black, gold, and green ..	o 4
10 k. " " rose ..	

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

PART IV.

ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, ETC.

SECTION I.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TELEGRAPH FORMS.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

1851-53. *With Company's Seal in blue.*
 1s., black on rose (51) ..
 1s. 6d., ,, (53) ..

BRIT. BECHUANALAND.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

1899. *With stamp of special type on flap.*
 (Jan., 1900.)*
 4d., blue (F)

BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.

WRAPPER.

1899. *Stamp type of the current adhesives. Instruction in 4 lines.*
 1d., carmine on buff ..

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With rectangular stamp(?)*
 1d., rose

GIBRALTAR.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

WRAPPER.

1900. *With London type of surcharge.*
 5 c., green

GOLD COAST.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With stamp of Type 1(?)*
 1d., rose

GRENADA.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

List should be as follows:—

1886. "McCORQUODALE & Co." *under flap. Formula in vermilion.*

2d., milky blue (F) .. 0 6
 2d., ,, (G) .. 0 6
 2d., ,, (H) .. 0 6
 2d., ,, (H²) .. 0 6
 2d., ,, (I) .. 0 8
 2d., ,, (K) .. 0 8

1888. "THOS. DE LA RUE & Co." *under flap. Formula in red.*

2d., grey-blue (F) .. 0 4
 2d., ,, (G) .. 0 4
 2d., ,, (H) .. 0 4
 2d., ,, (H²) .. 0 4
 2d., greenish blue (F) .. 0 4
 2d., ,, (G) .. 0 4

HONG KONG.

WRAPPER.

1900. *Type of adhesives. On buff.*
 2 c., green 0 2

INDIA.

CHAMBA.

SERVICE ENVELOPES.

1900. *Second type of surcharge, with "SERVICE" added. Size 120 X 94 mm.*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green on laid .. 0 2
 1 a., brown on wove .. 0 3

Un. Usd.
 s. d. s. d.

Un. Usd.
 s. d. s. d.

Un. Usd.
 s. d. s. d.

DUTTIA.

ENVELOPE.

1900. *Type of adhesives of 1899.*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green on laid

KISHENGARH.

ENVELOPES.

1899. *White laid paper. (Jan., 1900.)**
 1 a., yellow-green
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue 0 3
 1 a., lilac 0 6

TRAVANCORE.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *Type 1. Laid paper.*
 2 ch., pale pink

MALTA.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *Three sizes. (June.)**
 1d., carmine on laid .. 0 2
 1d., ,, wove .. 0 2

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

1899. *Type 1. Tongue-shaped flap.*
 2d., blue (H)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ENVELOPE.

1899. *With two impressions of Type 7. Toned, wove paper.*

1 + 1d., red

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

1900. *For Members of Parliament. Laid paper; 2 sizes.*

1d., rose (Type 7)..
 2d., ultramarine (,, 8)..

NEW ZEALAND.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *With types of the current adhesives.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., purple-black
 1d., pale carmine
 2d., pale lake

OFFICIAL ENVELOPE.

1899 (?). *For Printing and Stationery Department.*
 Black on white laid

QUEENSLAND.

WRAPPERS.

List should be as follows:—

1892. *Types 5 and 1. Instruction above the stamp. Wove paper.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green on buff
 1d., red on white (?)

Laid paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green on buff 0 1

1895-97. *Types 6 and 4. Same instruction. Laid paper.*

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

1898 (?). *Same types and paper. Instruction altered, and at side of stamp.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green on buff 0 1
 1d., dull red on buff
 1d., bright red ,, 0 3

1899. *Type 7. Instruction and paper as last.*

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

Instruction in larger type. Same paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green (Type 7) 0 1
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., ,, (new type)

SIERRA LEONE

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

1900. *Stamp in blue (instead of ultramarine), formula grey-blue.*
 2d., blue (F)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

WRAPPER.

1899. *Type 2. With name added above and below the stamp. Fine buff manilla paper.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., violet on buff

SECTION II.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

ENVELOPES.

1900. *Type 10, redrawn. In the form of letter sheets, with "ANO 1900" on flap and pictures inside. White wove paper, two sizes.*

5 c., vermilion

WRAPPER.

1899. *Type 10, redrawn.*

2 c., black-blue

AUSTRIA.

ENVELOPE.

1900. *Type 5. White wove paper, inside grey.*

10 h., rose 0 3

WRAPPER.

1899. *Type 5. Value in "HELLER."*

3 h., brown on buff .. 0 1

PNEUMATIC POST OF VIENNA.

1900. *Type 5, value altered.*

30 h., rose-lilac on rose .. 0 6

FOR POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

WRAPPER.

1899. *Type 5. Surcharged in black. Buff paper.*

10 par. on 3 kr., green ..

10 ,, 5 h. ,, .. 0 2

HUNGARY.

ENVELOPE (2 sizes).

1899. *New type. Value in "FILLER." White wove paper.*

10 f., rose 0 2

BOSNIA.

ENVELOPE

1900. *Type of the new adhesives.*

10 (h.), red 0 3

BRAZIL.

WRAPPER.

1897 (?). *Type 3, with head inverted (error).*

20 r., emerald

CHILI.

1900. *With embossed stamp, new type.*

LETTER SHEET ENVELOPE.

5 c., violet

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

15 c., violet

20 c., black

WRAPPERS.

2 c., green

20 c., black

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
FRANCE.		
The 5 c. envelopes in the new shape are on <i>laid</i> paper, both those of France and those of the French Colonies.		
PNEUMATIC POST OF PARIS.		
ENVELOPE.		
1899. <i>With figures denoting date on lower flap.</i>		
50 c., rose on azure		
FOR OFFICES IN ALEXANDRIA.		
ENVELOPE.		
1899. <i>Surcharged "ALEXANDRIE," in red.</i>		
5 c., green on laid	0	2
FOR OFFICES IN PORT SAID.		
ENVELOPE.		
1900. <i>Surcharged "PORT-SAID," in red.</i>		
5 c., green on white laid ..		
15 c., blue on pale green ..		
FRENCH COLONIES.		
DAHOMY AND DEPENDENCIES.		
ENVELOPE.		
1899. <i>Name in red.</i>		
5 c., green on laid		
15 c., blue on pale green ..		
GERMAN EMPIRE.		
BERLIN PNEUMATIC POST.		
ENVELOPE.		
1900. <i>New type.</i>		
30 pf., blue on lilac-rose ..		
JAPAN.		
ENVELOPE.		
1900. <i>Type of current adhesives.</i>		
<i>White paper.</i>		
3 sen, mauve (2 sizes) ..		

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
MEXICO.		
ENVELOPES.		
1899. <i>White wove paper.</i> (Jan., 1900.)*		
2 c., carmine	0	2
5 c., blue	0	4
10 c., lilac	0	8
WRAPPERS.		
1899. <i>New type. Heading in colour.</i>		
1 c., green on buff	0	1
2 c., carmine	0	2
Nos. 334 and 335 have the Arms and the arched inscription "SERVICIO POSTAL MEXICANO" only and 4 dotted lines for the address. The inscription measures 55 mm. across.		
1900. <i>Stamp and formula similar to No. 334, but inscription less arched, and measuring 60 mm. across. Formula in black.</i>		
1 c., green		
PERSIA.		
ENVELOPES.		
1899. <i>The envelopes of 1898, with a device surcharged in violet.</i>		
5 sh., yellow, 149x91 mm.		
5 " " 142x109 mm.		
10 " " "		
12 " " "		
1 kr., violet "		
WRAPPERS.		
1899. <i>The wrappers of 1898, surcharged as above.</i>		
2 sh., brown		
3 " " "		
6 " " "		

	<i>Un. s. d.</i>	<i>Used. s. d.</i>
UNITED STATES:		
ENVELOPES.		
1899. <i>The 2 c., Die 6, error of colour.</i>		
2 c., red-brown on white ..		
1900 (?). <i>Error, with wmk. of the Official envelopes.</i>		
1 c., green on manilla ..		
CUBA.		
ENVELOPES.		
1900. <i>Special type.</i> (Nov., '99.)*		
1 c., green on buff		
2 c., carmine "		
1 c., green on blue " ..		
2 c., carmine "		
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.		
ENVELOPES.		
1900. <i>U.S. envelopes of 1899, with name added.</i>		
1 c., green on white ..		
2 c., carmine " ..		
WRAPPER.		
1900. <i>U.S. wrapper with name added.</i>		
1 c., green on manilla ..		
PORTO RICO.		
ENVELOPES.		
1899. <i>U.S. envelopes of 1895, with name added in black.</i>		
2 c., green on white ..		
5 c., blue " ..		
1900. <i>With name spelt "PUERTO RICO."</i>		
1 c., green		
2 c., carmine		

POST CARDS AND LETTER CARDS.

SECTION I.	
GREAT BRITAIN.	
The cards of 1899 should be shown as Types 3 and 11, the former with "ONLY" omitted from the instruction, and the latter with the formula entirely reset.	
1900. <i>Size (f). Without "ONLY."</i>	
½d., brown on white ..	
½+½d. " ..	
BRIT. CENTRAL AFRICA.	
POST CARD.	
1899. <i>White card.</i> (Jan., 1900.)*	
½d., green	
BRITISH HONDURAS.	
POST CARDS.	
1899. <i>Cards of 1891-92 surcharged with new value, in black.</i> (Feb., 1900.)*	
2 c., in black, on No. 5 ..	
2+2 c. " " 0 ..	
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.	
POST CARDS.	
1899. <i>White card.</i> (Jan., 1900.)*	
1d., rose-red	
1+1d. "	
CANADA.	
LETTER CARDS.	
1899. <i>Type of 1898. New colours</i>	
1 c., green on blue ..	
2 c., carmine " ..	

CEYLON.	
POST CARDS.	
1899. <i>White card.</i> (April, 1900.)*	
6 c., carmine	
6+6 c. "	
LETTER CARD.	
1900. <i>New type.</i> (April.)*	
6 c., green on blue ..	
HONG KONG.	
POST CARDS.	
1900. <i>Surcharged with Type 7, in black.</i>	
4 c. on 1st half of No. 13 ..	
4 c. on 2nd " " ..	
4+4 c. on No. 13	
<i>Surcharged in red and in black.</i>	
4 c. on 1st half of No. 13 ..	
INDIA.	
SERVICE POST CARD.	
Date? <i>Similar to Type 61, but headed "On Telegraph Service," and with different form of Arms.</i>	
Yellow-green on white ..	
CHAMBA.	
SERVICE POST CARD.	
1900. <i>Card of India No. 57, surcharged as Type 2, in black.</i>	
½ a., ultramarine	0 1
GWALIOR.	
POST CARD.	
<i>Variety of No. 7, characters 15 mm. on 1st half, 13½ mm. on 2nd.</i>	
½+½ a., red-brown	

PUTTIALLA.	
POST CARD.	
1900. <i>Card of India No. 13, surcharged as in 1892.</i>	
½ a., red-brown	
NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES.	
DUTTIA.	
POST CARD.	
1900. <i>With type of adhesives of 1899.</i>	
½ a., red on buff	
Also issued in pairs, for use as reply-paid cards.	
TRAVANCOORE.	
POST CARD.	
1899. <i>Type 1. Buff card.</i>	
5 cash, rose-red	
MAURITIUS.	
POST CARD.	
1900. <i>No. 17 surcharged in black.</i>	
2 c. on 8 c., rose	
NEW ZEALAND.	
POST CARD.	
1899. <i>Type 4, with view in left corner.</i>	
1d., deep green on buff ..	
SARAWAK.	
POST CARD.	
1899. <i>No. 1 surcharged in blue.</i>	
4 c. on 3 c., carmine ..	

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

VOL. X.

JUNE 30, 1900.

NO. 120.

EDITORIAL.



WITH the present number we complete another volume, our tenth, and we are again afforded an excuse for indulging in a brief review of the past. The past year has been an eventful one indeed; and the great event of the year, the

Retrospective and Prospective. war, which is now, we hope, drawing to a satisfactory conclusion, is likely to produce a very marked effect upon the arrangement of

some portions of our catalogues and albums, and upon the popularity of certain of their contents which have hitherto been perhaps unduly neglected. The two Republics in South Africa, with which this country has been at war during the last nine months, are now practically absorbed into the British Empire, and in the next edition of our publishers' Catalogue we may expect to find the postal issues of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic included in Vol. i., under new headings; while in some later edition still it may be possible to group together the issues of these *quondam* Republics and of all the South African Colonies under the heading of a South African Federation, even as it may shortly be possible to arrange the issues of the Australian Colonies under the heading of an Australian Federation. For the war in South Africa is not the only event of the past year that will affect Philatelists. There has been a peaceful campaign in progress, which will before long result in the political union of several of those great and important Colonies whose stamps were for many years the most interesting objects of philatelic study. The great Philatelists of the early days may almost be said to have been brought up upon Sydney Views and old Victorians; whilst the Swans of Western Australia rivalled even the "triangular Capes" in the eyes of the younger collectors. The most interesting of the problems connected with the early Australian stamps have, it is true, been solved; but when the lists of the issues of the separate colonies are closed, as they will be when Federation becomes an accomplished fact, many of our twentieth-century Philatelists will re-

discover the scope which those stamps present for close study, and we do not doubt that it will be found that there is still much to be learned about and from them.

The more immediate result of recent events will, of course, be a great increase in the popularity of the stamps of the African Republics, which will henceforth be included under the head of British Possessions. They will become, we fear, "fashionable," with the result that all idea of their intrinsic philatelic interest will be lost sight of. The war will have advertised them out of all proportion to their merits; people who never collected stamps before will collect these stamps, partly as souvenirs of the war, partly also because they will imagine them to be a good investment. Some of these people will become Philatelists perhaps; so far some good will be done, but there will be harm as well, as in all cases of "booming." Of the two, we are rather inclined to think that the stamps of the Orange Free State are the most worthy of study. They have always been straightforward and business-like, and we believe it may fairly be said that there are among them no unnecessary, or rather no *unavoidable*, varieties; and there seems to be no really sufficient reason why the neighbouring Republic should have been so *very* much more prolific.

A leading philatelic event of the past year was the successful Exhibition at Manchester, which took place just twelve months ago. Now we are looking forward to a similar show in Paris, which we trust may be equally successful. We doubt its surpassing the one of last year, though there will probably be quite a different lot of exhibits on view. We sincerely hope that our friends on the other side of the Channel may have a cooler August this year than usually occurs in Paris. The Exhibition is being advertised by means of the usual artistic labels which are now so fashionable, and which are quite as interesting objects of collection as the Pictorial Post Cards. The design shows a portrait, in profile, of a charming lady Philatelist, with a string of prize medals round her head, and, as it seemed to us at first sight, regarding herself (as well she might) in a hand-mirror; but closer inspection reveals the fact that she is admiring a gigantic postage stamp, the label of

the coming century, upon which we shall write our letters, and which will unite in one the Adhesive, the Letter Sheet, the Envelope, the Post Card, and the Telegraph Form, to the great simplification of the Catalogues and of the Post Office accounts.

The past year might almost be described as a period of projected Catalogues, so much has been heard upon the subject of Catalogues to be compiled, and priced perhaps, by Collectors for Collectors; but although the question has been discussed at great length, we have not yet heard that anyone has seriously set to work to carry out any of the numerous suggestions that have been made. For ourselves, we shall be very pleased to receive a copy of the Collector's Catalogue for review—when it is ready.

Our own programme for the future remains the same as that which we have endeavoured to carry out in the past. Our present volume contains a larger number of pages than some of the previous ones, and that increase we hope to maintain in the future; and, to celebrate the commencement of our second decade, we are promised some improvements in the general appearance of our pages, which we trust will be appreciated by our readers.

THE NEW PENNY STAMP OF JAMAICA.

(From the *Tri-Weekly Gleaner*, of Jamaica, May 3rd, 1900.)

"THE long-promised new penny stamp was issued from the General Post Office, Kingston, yesterday. This stamp somewhat tardily commemorates the entrance of Jamaica into the era of Imperial Penny Postage, which took place on the birthday of Her Majesty last May.

"In very recent years it has become the fashion to make the postage stamps of the nations highly artistic. Sombre designs and dull colours have given place to picturesque and brightly coloured gems of the engraver's end-of-the-century skill; and, in order that there might be more scope for the engraver, the size of the newer stamps is double, and often more than double, that of the stamps of former times.

"Jamaica's new stamp is in keeping with this end-of-the-century development, but it cannot be said to compare with the many beautiful stamps which have been issued in recent years by other countries. If this is the best that the English engravers can give us, they have allowed themselves to fall behind their competitors abroad, and particularly those of the United States. The colour of the stamp is vermilion, and the centre-piece is a representation of the Llandoverly Falls, in St. Ann, showing both vegetation and water. The name is comparatively unknown. The view may illustrate one of the many aspects of Jamaica—the land of wood and water—but it certainly gives no idea of the 'wood' with which nature has endowed Jamaican scenery. Mr. Gardner, who comments on the stamp in our issue to-day, has some justification for his strictures. The view might very well depict a scene—one of many—in Wales. The photograph is one of a series sold by local photographers, and in the original the charm of the light and shade and almost perfect delineation of tropical wealth of foliage never fail to impress. But these charms have been lost in the representation the engraver has given us.

"Most curious of all, as Mr. Gardner points out, the stamp is watermarked 'C C,' which really means 'Crown Colony.' Is this a mistake, or an ominous prophecy? The watermark, we suppose, should have been 'C A,' meaning 'Crown Agents.'"

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 THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

PART I.

Great Britain.—The *Philatelic Record* describes and chronicles the new 1s. stamp, though we believe it has not yet been issued. The design is stated to be unaltered, but the central portion, including the inscriptions, is printed in green, and the surrounding parts in lake. The sheet consists, as before, of one pane of 120 stamps, with a double-lined frame, the inner line, coloured lake, being continuous and the outer, green, broken at the corners. The *imprimatur* sheet was registered at Somerset House on April 12th.

We have received the new ½d. stamp, surcharged, "ARMY OFFICIAL." Now we want it with an error or two and with a piece of ornamental bordering attached to make us quite happy. The 2½d. of this series is, we believe, no longer issued.

Adhesive. 1s., green and lake.

Army Official. ½d., blue-green; black surcharge.

In reference to the ornamentation introduced between the panes on the sheets of the current ½d. and 1d. stamps, Judge Philbrick writes as follows to *Ewen's Weekly*:—

"The references made to the lined blocks between the panes of the current stamps in last week's *E. W. S. N.* that they 'are to come into general use' may be misleading, unless it is borne in mind these are simply adopted or not by the printers for their convenience in printing the sheets of stamps. Their use is to secure greater evenness under the press, and thus obtain better impressions as well as prevent undue strains and damage to plates and paper. They are, it is well known, additions to the plate, *after approval*, and can be varied or discarded by the printers as they find best adapted to their requirements; thus they denote a batch of the printing, but not any particular edition, if one may use the word of the stamp. The statement in the current number of the *Monthly Journal* that the sheets of the 1d. still have the control letter 'W' shows the addition of the line-blocks was made on some, if not all, of the plates used in the batch so lettered, and is a confirmation of the above statement."

A correspondent tells us that foolscap-size envelopes, with the heading, "On Her Majesty's Service," printed address, "The Collector—Inland Revenue," and an embossed 1d. stamp in the right upper corner, have been distributed to the Inland Revenue Offices, for use by the public in certain correspondence with that Department. The stamp has the letters "S. H." on the edge of the bust.

British Central Africa.—We gather from *The Ph. J. of G. B.* that a new 1d. card has been seen, of similar type to the current ½d., but inscribed "EXTERNAL" in place of "INTERNAL."

Post Card. 1d., carmine on buff.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have not yet chronicled the "Mafeking" stamps, to which we alluded in April. There seems to be no doubt that various stamps were overprinted with the words "MAFEKING—BESIEGED," and with a fresh value in figures; but what the object of thus increasing the values all round can have been we fail to understand. Increased rates of postage were charged, no doubt, for letters conveyed through the enemy's lines by native runners, but these could surely have been paid by means of the ordinary stamps on hand, and provisional stamps could have been issued if the stock ran out; but we hear of ½d. converted into 1d., 1d. into 3d., 3d. into 6d., 4d. into 1s., and we

have also seen a picture of a 3d. stamp with a portrait of B.-P. himself in the centre. The following is a list of the varieties reported so far:—

Cape of Good Hope stamps, surcharged.

- 1d. on 1d., green (Type 3).
 3d. on 1d., carmine (,, 14).
 6d. on 3d., magenta (,, 3).
 1s. on 4d., pale green (No. 85).

British Bechuanaland stamps surcharged.

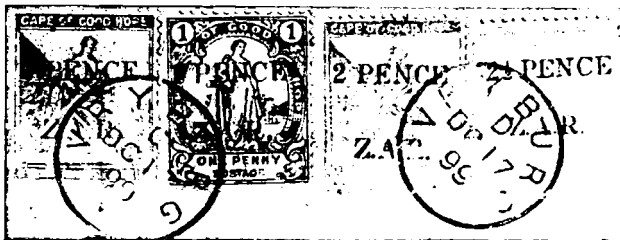
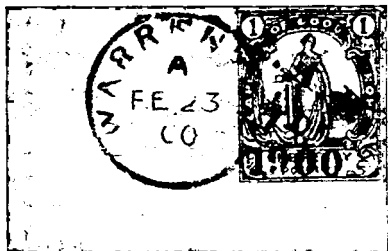
- 3d. on 1d., lilac (No. 61).
 6d. on 2d., green and red (No. 62).
 6d. on 3d., lilac (No. 13).
 1s. on 4d., green and brown (No. 64).

Baden-Powell Type.

- 3d. ? ?

Of the above, Mr. Menpes has shown our publishers the 1s. on 4d. Cape of Good Hope, and the 3d. on 1d. and 6d. on 2d. of British Bechuanaland, and we are indebted to Mr. Peckitt for the two other surcharged stamps of the latter colony.

Of the following illustrations, the first shows one of the stamps we alluded to last month, which appear to have been genuinely surcharged by the Boers, but without any special authority; the issue of these was, we gather, looked upon as quite irregular. The second illustration shows a set of curiosities which, we understand, are altogether fraudulent, and emanate from Lourenzo Marques.



Ceylon.—A correspondent has kindly sent us a 6 c. envelope, with stamp of the same type as that upon the current cards of the same value.

Envelope. 6 c., brown on white laid; 134×109 mm.

Hong Kong.—Up to the present we have only chronicled the halves of the 3+3 c. card, surcharged "4 CENTS" in black, and used as single cards; we have now received the whole reply-paid card thus surcharged.

Post Card. 4+4 c., in black, on 3+3 c., brown.

India. Native States.—**Bundi.**—Our publishers have received a fresh supply of stamps from this State, including some which we fear may turn out to be from fresh stones, but which will at most be only minor varieties for the general collector, and may be described later, if necessary. With the postage stamps the postmaster also sent a few specimens of a "new Receipt stamp," the design of which is of a decidedly comic, and possibly commemorative, character. In the centre of the stamp is depicted a soldier, with a peaked forage-cap very much on one side, fighting with two animals, whose long snouts plainly denote a swinish origin, though their horns and tails would indicate cattle of a different nature. To our mind the group is intended to represent Lord Roberts fighting with the Boers, the simple pastoral habits of the latter being denoted by their horns and hoofs, while the facial development shows that the artist was in some confusion between Boar and Boer. There are no English inscriptions on the stamps, so we have had to guess at their significance; the postmaster says they are *Receipt* stamps, perhaps for contributions to a War Fund!

We may add that the small block sent of these stamps shows no actual varieties of type, proving that it is quite possible for the authorities of Bundi to obtain stamps that do not present the bewildering varieties exhibited in the sheets of their postage stamps.

Bussahir.—We are getting a little weary of the vagaries of this State. We have received the current $\frac{1}{2}$ a., $\frac{1}{4}$ a., and 1 a. with the necessary (?) monogram impressed in *mauve*; imperf.

Charkari.—We have received the 1 a. envelope on the thicker paper, with spray of rose on the flap, which we described for the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on page 163, and the specimen in this case also has been put into the press the wrong way, and consequently has the stamp upside down in the left lower corner.

Cochin.—Our publishers have received information from a correspondent in the neighbouring State of Travancore to the effect that the Postal Issues of Cochin will shortly cease, on its Post Office being taken over by the Imperial Government. Cochin has never done any harm to Philatelists; its postal issues have been thoroughly honest and straightforward. There are some other States whose Post Offices we would much more gladly see abolished.

Another correspondent tells us that the large 1 puttan stamp,

No. 7 in the Catalogue, is not a postage stamp at all, but a Receipt stamp, though he has seen copies that have been postmarked. There has always been a certain amount of mystery about this stamp; our correspondent states that he knows that it was in use up to November of last year, and that it is probably still on sale, but it has never been common in England, as far as our experience goes. Possibly it is not sold at the post offices in Cochin, or perhaps dealers have not known what to ask for. Now, apparently, it may be struck out of the list. The marginal inscription seems to be gradually disappearing from the top of the sheets of 2 puttan stamps; the same correspondent tells us that he has sheets with inscription "Cochin Two" only. He is also able to assure us of the existence of the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan, first issue, on laid paper, having been fortunate enough to find a copy or two amongst large numbers of the ordinary stamps.

Duttia.—The *Monthly Circular* states that $\frac{1}{2}$ a. envelopes and $\frac{1}{4}$ a. cards (issued in pairs) have made their appearance with stamps of the type of last year. The seal is impressed in blue-black on the envelopes (and we suppose on the cards also) below the stamp.

Envelope. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green on white laid; $4\frac{1}{2}$ ×26 in.
Post Card. $\frac{1}{4}$ a., red on buff.

Kishengarh.—We are at last able to give an illustration of the design of the first 1 anna stamp, which was stated to have been originally for fiscal use, but was impressed upon envelopes and apparently used for postal adhesives also.



We seem to have omitted to note the following varieties, which we find amongst our publishers' stock:—

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green; *imperf.*
1 r. " "

Orcha.—For every Native Post Office that is done away with at least one fresh one seems to spring up. This State comes to take the place vacated by Cochin, and we only hope will behave equally well. We do not know how the name is pronounced, whether like "orchard" or "orkard"; fortunately we are not called upon to do more than write it, or perhaps it would be "awk'ard." (We apologise, but it had to be worked in somehow.) The design of the stamps is rather an elaborate one. In the centre is represented a four-armed deity, sitting cross-legged, supported by two lions rampant, carrying triangular banners; below these is an inscription on a scroll, and beneath that the name "ORCHA," in small capitals. All this is enclosed in an upright oval frame, covered at top, bottom, and sides by labels forming a rectangle, inscribed "ORCHA POSTAGE" at top, value in words in English at foot, and with corresponding inscriptions in Devanagari at left and right. The sheets are in horizontal rows of four: the 1 a., 2 a., and 4 a. sheets have six rows, and are inscribed in the margins accordingly; but the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. are in sheets of five rows only, and the correspondent who sends us specimens states that one row of four transfers was spoiled and was washed off the stone in consequence. The stamps are lithographed on thin, white wove paper, and perf. about 13.

Adhesives. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red. | 2 a., orange-yellow.
1 a., mauve. | 4 a., dark green.

It should be noted that the value is given in figures in the left upper and right lower corners, and that in the 1 a. the figures were originally " $\frac{1}{2}$ " and were altered to "1 r."

Malta.—We give an illustration of the design of the stamp impressed upon the envelopes recently issued here.

Mauritius.—There has been, it appears, a dearth of 4 c. stamps here, and the 16 c. was converted to the lower value by means of a surcharge of similar type to that applied to the wrappers in 1898. The usual besieging of the post offices took place (the attacks upon Ladysmith and Mafeking were mild in comparison); the whole 51,282 specimens issued were sold before breakfast, and quotations in the street ruled as high as 25 c. in the course of the day. What the latest tape prices are we do not know.

Adhesive. 4 c., in black, on 16 c., chestnut.

New Zealand.—Divers of our contemporaries report the addition of an 8d. to the list of Unpaid Letter stamps.

We have received envelopes impressed with the designs of the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. adhesives, and we learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that there are 2d. envelopes also, and other sizes of the lower values. Those we have seen are of white laid paper, 225 x 96 mm. (about $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.). We understand that these are a provisional issue, pending the preparation of embossing dies. But why all this haste? New Zealand has got on without stamped envelopes for many years past!

We have since received the 3d., 6d., and 1s. adhesives, printed apparently in the colony, but on unwatermarked paper.

Adhesives. 3d., orange-brown; perf. 11.
6d., carmine-rose "
1s., brown-red "

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 8d., green and red.

Envelopes. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., purple-brown; $5\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1d., rose; $8\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., $9\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.
2d., pale lake; $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The envelopes before us are bag-shaped, and with un-gummed flap, like the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. envelopes at home.

North Borneo cum Labuan.—The 4 c. stamp has appeared with the frame in a new colour, to suit the requirements of the Postal Union; it seems a pity that the P.U. was not thought of a little earlier. We understand that the portrait in the centre is not that of any member of the Board of Directors of the Company, but of one of the influential inhabitants of the territory.

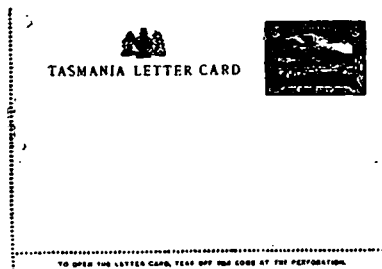
Adhesive. 4 c., black and carmine.
4 c. " " surcharged "LABUAN."

Sarawak.—We have received a specimen of a new value for this protectorate; type, etc., as last year.

Adhesive. 20 c., bistre, value in mauve.

Straits Settlements.—*Perak.*—*The Ph. R.* states that the 4 c., current type, "has only just been issued," although it is included in our publishers' recent Catalogue. It may be well to note that we received a copy of this stamp from Perak in September last.

Tasmania.—We give an illustration, in reduced size, of the Letter Card recently described.



Tonga.—A correspondent informs us that a sheet of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps of 1897 has been found with the centre inverted. Is it marriage or philately that has turned the king's head?

Adhesive. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., black and green; centre inverted.

Trinidad.—The latest number of *Le Timbre-Poste*, which is dated, September, 1900, but reached us on June 24th, contains a translation of a letter written to M. Moens by Mr. William Eversley, the Postmaster-General of Trinidad, on February 8th, 1864. M. Moens came across it when destroying old papers quite recently, and it is of so much importance as confirming the present theories as to the values of some of the early stamps, that we re-translate it here:—

"The value of the *grey, blue, and red* stamps, which you mention in your first three questions, was 1 penny; they were issued under Ordinance No. 6, passed on April 4, 1851, 'For Establishing a Postal Service for the Interior of the Island.'

"By that Ordinance, the Governor was authorised to issue stamps under Clause xii., and to appoint, under Clause xiii., the persons permitted to retail the stamps.

"The commission allowed was 5%. It is now $7\frac{1}{2}$ % for persons authorised to sell stamps, and 10% for private persons who keep a post office or rather a letter box; also 5% to the public on purchases of £10 worth of stamps at a time.

"The value of the *red* stamps has always been and is still 1d. each, but I cannot tell you the exact date when the different stamps were issued. As to the colour of the paper(?)* that is quite accidental. The same is the case with other values; thus the current shilling stamps are *lilac*—they were first received from England in that colour about the middle of last year (1863), and it was at about the same date that stamps of all values were received perforated.

"The 1s., *blue-black*, was issued in 1859; the 6d. and the 4d. in another shade of *lilac* were issued about the middle of the same year (1859)."

* This is thus marked in *Le T.-P.*, but no doubt one of the questions related to the *white and blue* papers.

Victoria.—A 1d. envelope, with stamp in blue, is reported by some of our contemporaries. Does it bear an embossed stamp, or is it impressed with the type of the adhesives, like the wrapper with stamp of the same colour?

PART II.

Afghanistan.—Mr. D. P. Masson sends us a set of the 1876-7 issue (lacking the *Shahi* value only), dated 1294, in green, on ordinary wove paper. These stamps have hitherto, so far as we are aware, only been chronicled on laid. Adhesives. Sunar, green, on white wove.

Abasi	"	"
½ rupee	"	"
1 "	"	"

Argentine Republic.—Our publishers have shown us vertical pairs of the ½ c., 1 c., 5 c., and 10 c. of the issue of 1892-7, which are imperforate between the two stamps. The 5 c. and 10 c. appear to have the earlier watermark and the ½ c. and 1 c. the later, but the stamps are very thickly gummed and the watermarks not very distinct.

We are also shown some varieties of the ½ c. wrappers of 1892. The impression varies in colour from ultramarine to a kind of slate-blue. One of the wrappers bears two impressions of the stamp and formula, one of them inverted with reference to the other, and another has a single impression which seems to be the wrong way up, as it is near the lower edge of the wrapper, and the latter is gummed and tapered at the right instead of at the left.

Austria.—The list of new stationery is growing apace; we have the following additions to make this month:—

Post Cards.	5 h.,	blue-green;	"	Deutsch.-Böhm."
	5 h.	"	"	Deutsch.-Illir.-Ital."
	5 h.	"	"	Deutsch.-Ital."
	5 h.	"	"	Deutsch.-Poln."
	5 h.	"	"	Deutsch.-Slov."
	5+5 h.	"	"	Deutsch.-Poln."
	5+5 h.	"	"	Deutsch.-Poln.-Ruth."
	10 h.,	carmine on buff.	"	"
	10+10 h.	"	"	"

Pneumatic Post of Vienna.
Post Card. 20+20 h., brown on bluish grey.

We have not seen the Postal Union cards, but understand that they exist.

We have received the articles surcharged for use in the Levant, which we chronicled last month. The wrapper is on buff, not on pale green; the cards are also on buff, and the Letter Card has no inscriptions whatever; it is yellowish white inside.

Hungary.—The *Monthly Circular* chronicles the 10 filler Letter Card with inscriptions in Hungarian and Croatian.

Letter Card.
10 f., orange on grey; formula in Hungarian and Croatian.

Bosnia.—It is reported that there is a 2 heller Journal stamp, in light grey, probably of a different design from that of the ordinary stamp, as it would otherwise resemble very closely the 1 heller. *Smith's Monthly Circular* chronicles another card.

Journal Stamp. 2 h., light grey.
Post Card. 10+10 h., red on buff.

Belgium.—*Le T.-P.* states that the 1 fr. and 2 fr. in their new colours made their appearance in April, together with the new Letter Card chronicled last month. *La R. Ph. Belge* announces some changes in the colours of the Unpaid Letter labels.

Adhesives.	1 fr.,	orange.
	2 fr.,	violet.
Unpaid Letter Stamps.	10 c.,	carmine.
	50 c.,	grey.
	1 fr.,	ochre.

Brazil.—The *Monthly Circular* chronicles the following fresh varieties:—

Adhesives.	20 r.,	blue and yellow;	perf.	6.
	100 r.,	black and rose	"	9.
	300 r.	"	green	"

Bulgaria.—We gather from *The A. J. of Ph.* that what has happened is merely that the various values are being printed in slightly altered shades, and on a thin, greyish paper. Our contemporary gives the following list, but does not state the gauge of the perforations:—

Adhesives.	1 st.,	dull lilac.
	5 st.,	yellow-green.
	10 st.,	salmon.
	15 st.,	yellow.
	25 st.,	dull blue.

Chili.—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps.

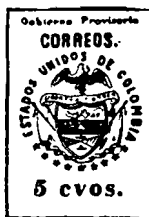
China.—A correspondent of the *Monthly Circular* states that the stamp on the Post Card is now inscribed "CHINESE IMPERIAL POST," instead of "IMPERIAL CHINESE POST"; we suppose the next arrangement will be "POST IMPERIAL CHINESE," which may have a somewhat different meaning.



Post Card. 1 c., carmine on buff; new variety.

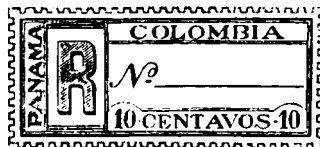
Colombia.—A correspondent sends us a copy of a little Banknote for 10 centavos, which has recently been issued in this State. They are oblong, measuring 77 x 43 mm., and apparently are printed in sheets and perforated like postage stamps. Enthusiastic Philatelists have, of course, tried affixing them to their letters, but the Post Office does not recognise them as stamps.

We give an illustration of the design of the 5 c. provisional stamp, issued at Cucuta, which we chronicled last month. We believe that the outer frame shown does not exist. *The A. J. of Ph.* adds a 10 c. and a 20 c. of the same type, and *La R. Ph. F.* announces the receipt of three other provisional stamps of this province, lithographed in black on colour, but gives no description of their design.



Adhesives.	1 c.,	black on yellow; imperf.
	3 c.	"
	5 c.	"
	10 c.	"
	20 c.	"

Panama.—We give an illustration of the locally made Registration label, which we described last month.



Denmark.—*Danish West Indies.*—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 1 c. and 5 c. stamps, perf. 13 x 12½. The 1 c. is new to us, but we believe the 5 c. is the variety catalogued as perf. 12½ in 1898.

The Weekly Ph. Era describes and illustrates a 1 c. stamp of a new design similar to that of the current 5 öre, etc., of Denmark, but lettered "DANSK VESTINDIEN" above.

Adhesives.	1 c.,	red-lilac and green;	perf.	13 x 12½.
	1 c.,	green;	new type.	

Dominican Republic.—Our illustrations show the designs of the four stamps which we chronicled in April. The title of the picture is given underneath it in each case, and therefore requires no special explanation from us. The execution is, we under-





stand, of the same inferior nature as that of the lower values of the issue. We gather from *Le T.-P.* that the 20 c. is in black on *histre*, and the 2 pesos in *histre*, on *straw*.

Ecuador.—We copy the following from a contemporary:—

“Some more fiscals are reported as having been surcharged in black for postal use.

“5 centavos (on 1 c.), green.
5 „ (on 2 c.), brown.
5 „ (on 4 c.), yellow.
10 „ (on 5 c. on 50 c.), lilac.”

What the type or date of the fiscals may be is not stated; perhaps some of our readers can tell us a little more about them.

France.—*Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the current 10+10 c. card has been surcharged in red for use in Zanzibar.

Post Card. 1+1 a., in red, on No. 40.

French Colonies.—*Dahomey et Dependances.*—We are assured by *Le C. de T.-P.* that the stamps for this colony are not yet ready, and therefore certainly not yet issued.

French Congo.—We have received a set of the wonderful stamps which were to make the fortune of this colony, and they are, to our mind, the ugliest and worst-printed labels we have ever seen. We have to repeat the list, as with the exception of the watermarks, which we may add have evidently been impressed on the paper after manufacture, all the details given are incorrect. The stamps are not on coloured paper, but there is a central background in the second colour given, and the paper seems to be covered with faint lines. The perforation, which gauges 11, is the best point about them.

Adhesives. 1 c., claret and dull lilac.
2 c., brown and deep yellow.
4 c., brick-red and grey-blue.
5 c., green and grey-green.
10 c., red and pale red.
15 c., purple and sage-green.
20 c., green and dull orange.
25 c., blue and pale blue.
30 c., rose-red and yellow.
40 c., brown and bright green.
50 c., purple and lilac.
75 c., claret and dull orange.
1 fr., grey-lilac and olive-green.
2 fr., carmine and brown.
5 fr., dull orange and grey.

Germany.—*Bavaria.*—According to *Le T.-P.* the 3 pf. cards, both single and reply-paid, have been impressed with a 2 pf. stamp, in grey, but whether this lowers the value to 2 pf. or raises it to 5 pf. we are not told. The card is buff, with the watermark vertical.

Post Cards. (3+2) pf., brown and grey, dated “00.”
(3+2)+(3+2) pf. “ ” “ ” “99.”

German Empire.—*Mekel's Weekly* chronicles the Letter Sheet, or Letter Card, and the *I. B. J.* the reply-paid Pneumatic Post Card, both with new type of stamp.

Letter Card. 10 pf., carmine.

Pneumatic Post of Berlin.

Post Card. 25+25 pf., orange-brown on rose.



Our illustration shows one of the surcharged stamps supplied to the Marianne Islands, which we alluded to in April. The full set is stated to exist. We have also received a similar set of adhesives surcharged “Samoa.”

Hawaii.—A correspondent has kindly sent us a cutting (given in full below) from an American newspaper, showing that the stamps, etc., of these islands should be obsolete before this number is in print. The reference in the first paragraph is to the case of an official in Havana who is said to have succeeded in rescuing some \$35,000 worth of the United States stamps, surcharged for use in Cuba, which should have been burnt.

“WASHINGTON, May 20th.—There will be no Neely business in the Hawaiian Islands. The United States postal system will be installed there June 14th, but at the close of business on the 13th every one of the seventy-eight postmasters will be required to give a full account of all Hawaiian stamps, postal cards, etc., on hand, and the whole caboodle will be sent to headquarters here in Washington for destruction in the regular Government furnace, and by men under bonds to let no guilty stamp escape. Mr. Madden, third Assistant Postmaster-General, will have charge of this business since Hawaii is part of us, and he has fully prepared all his plans. Everything relating to stamps, registry system, special delivery, classification of mail, and all finances relating to the postal business comes under him, and he to-day started Inspector Hall from San Francisco to begin the work of instructing the Hawaiian postmasters in Yankee fiscal ways. At the same time he ordered \$50,000 worth of stamps, postal cards, stamped envelopes, and newspaper wrappers to be sent on. This supply is expected to last the islands ninety days.

“On June 1st Inspector Flint, who is being put through a special course of sprouts in regard to Post Office finances, will start for Hawaii to help finish the work of preparation and to clear up any hard spots Hall may have struck. He will also carry a specially prepared letter of instructions from the chief of every division in Mr. Madden's bureau, giving every detail about handling post matter moneys, keeping records, making reports, etc., so that it is expected that the whole machine will be started in the islands on time, with even registry books and messengers ready to carry letters bearing Special Delivery stamps.

“All postmasters on the island will be instructed to report to and deposit with the Postmaster of Honolulu, who will in turn deposit with the sub-treasury at San Francisco. Two of the Hawaiian cities will start with free delivery. A full supply of pouches, registry sacks, brass locks, and other paraphernalia was also shipped yesterday.”

Holland.—*Le T.-P.* describes the alteration that was made in the design used for the current high values as consisting in a lengthening downwards of portions of the letters “NINK” of the word “KONINKRIJK,” so as to make the curve of this word correspond with that of the word “NEDERLANDEN” on the other side. The 1 gulden exists in both varieties, and the second also has the numerals thinner than in the first. The 2½ and 5 gulden are in the second type only.

Japan.—We have received specimens of the Wedding stamps to which we alluded in April, and are quite unable to find anything in the design which resembles either a Letter-box or a Wine Cup. The labels are of large size, of course, but of upright rectangular shape, and the principal device in the centre appeared to us at first sight to be a model of a cemetery, with a cypress tree at each corner; closer inspection, however, leads us to believe that it is meant for a tray of sweetmeats, and by the side of it is one of those wicker baskets for knives and forks with which we are familiar at home—doubtless it has a japanned lining. Two Turtle Doves, at the lower part of the oval band which surrounds the central picture, appear to be necessary to show that this is a Wedding and not a Funeral Feast. There are no English inscriptions at all, and we find copies both with and without a *black* surcharge at foot, which, we believe, is the one for stamps used in China. We find them perf. nearly 12 and perf. 12½, all round in each case.

Wedding Labels. 3 sen, carmine.
3 " " *for offices in China (?)*.

Nicaragua.—*The Virginia Ph.* chronicles a Post Card of the 1900 issue, which Dr. Asenjo does not appear to have supplied to the philatelic press. It is stated to be of plain but neat design.

Post Card. 2 c., vermilion on white; 140×90 mm.

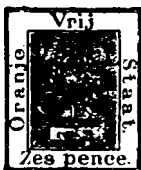
Orange Free State.—Mr. M. Menpes has shown our publishers the following varieties:—

6d., blue; without surcharge.

Figure of value omitted.
(1)d on 1d., violet.

Letter of value omitted.
(1)d on 1d., violet.

"V. R. I." omitted.
1d. on 1d., violet.
6d. on 6d., blue.



We give an illustration of one of the surcharged stamps.

Roumania.—The postal rates have recently been raised in this country, and the 5 bani Letter Cards have, in consequence, had their value doubled by striking a second impression of the stamp in the left upper corner of No. 107 in the Catalogue. This impression seems to be as a rule more or less indistinct, and on the copies we have seen it covers the first two letters of the word "CARTA."

Letter Card. 10 b. (5+5b.), green on grey.

Russian Locals.—*Borovich.*—*Le T.-P.* chronicles a 3 kopeks stamp of Type 7, with centre in red, instead of green.

Adhesive. 3 k., red and black on yellow.

Buzuluk.—The same journal reports that the 3 kopeks stamp of 1878 exists in red and brown, with green frame, on white wove and on white quadrillé. We are not sure whether both of these differ from No. 6 in the Catalogue, or whether that stamp is also in red, brown, and green.

Kremenchug.—The current stamp is stated by *Le T.-P.* to exist in brown.

Adhesive. 3 k., brown, Type 3; perf. 11½.

Luga.—The Unpaid Letter stamp of 1885 is reported by the same authority to exist in black, as well as in blue.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 3 k., black on white bâtonné.

Novgorod.—A correspondent of *Le T.-P.* possesses two varieties of the multi-coloured stamp of September, 1889:—
1. The last letter of the word "KOII" is smaller than usual, and has a dot immediately under it.
2. The fishes in the shield are white, instead of golden.

Okhansk.—The same journal describes a variety of the Envelope stamp of this post, in which the third letter of the word "ЗЕМКОВ" is "Г," instead of "М," and thus reads *zi'gskoi*, instead of *ziemskoi*.

Urzhum.—*L'Ami des Timbres* chronicles a 2 kopeks stamp in bright rose, but of what type is not stated.

Ust-Sysolsk.—*Le T.-P.* chronicles the 3 kopeks envelope of 1871, with stamp in carmine, in two sizes that have not been previously noted, 183×123 mm. and 178×127 mm. Also the 2 kopeks envelope of 1889, with stamp upside down in the left lower corner.

Volsk.—We give an illustration of the design of the stamp of 1898, No. 3 in the Catalogue. This was never formally chronicled in these pages, as the stamps of this District were first heard of while the Catalogue was in preparation. It is printed on white wove paper, and perf. 11½.

Adhesive. 3 k., black and blue.



Salvador.—We made some mistake in our chronicle last month; we stated that it was the "2 c." of 1899 that was surcharged with a Wheel and a fresh value, and then listed the stamp as a "3 c." surcharged. We are unable now to ascertain which value it was that was stated in *The Weekly Ph. Era* to have been thus treated, but *The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 2 c. with these confusing (and confounded!) overprints, in black.

Adhesive. 1 c. on 2 c., grey-green.

Servia.—The *Monthly Circular* reports that the 15 paras value has appeared on plain paper, not granite.

Adhesive. 15 p., lilac, on plain wove; perf. (?)

South African Republic.—At the last moment we have received a specimen of what we believe to be the first stamp of this Republic surcharged as a result of the present war. It is the current ½d., green, overprinted "V.R.—SPECIAL—POST," in three lines, vertically, in black, and some fifty copies were, we are informed, issued thus at Vryburg, on the arrival of the British troops there, and used by British residents at that place who were anxious to send letters to the colonies or home. There being no English or Cape stamps available at once, these Transvaal stamps were surcharged by the Magistrate of the town, and presumably the amount paid for them credited to the British Post Office. The copy before us was received by a well-known collector from his brother, who obtained it at Vryburg, and it has all the appearance of being a genuine provisional.

Adhesive. ½d., green; surcharged "V.R.," etc.

United States.—*Mekel's Weekly* reports the discovery of a 1 c. envelope of the current issue, on manilla paper with the watermark of the official or "Penalty" envelopes, as they are termed. The size is not stated.

Envelope. 1 c., green, on manilla; error of watermark.

Venezuela.—According to *Le T.-P.*, the whole set of *Instruccion* stamps of 1893 exists with the *Resellada* surcharge. We therefore add the following:—

Adhesives. 3 b., vermilion.
10 b., violet.
20 b., red-brown.

THE STAMPS OF SOME OF THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 251.)

FARIDKOT.

I LEARN from *The Philatelic Journal of India* that Faridkot is one of the Cis-Sutlej States and on the borders of the British District of Ferozapore in the Punjab. Its area is 643 square miles, and population 115,040, principally agricultural, its two largest towns containing only 16,000 inhabitants between them. I may add that the town of Faridkot lies in about 30° 40' N. latitude and 74° 60' E. longitude.

The Convention with the Government of India, under which the surcharged Indian stamps are supplied to this State, came into effect on January 1, 1887, and from that date the native-made stamps ceased to be used for postage. This is a most important point, because it reduces our list of genuine native postage stamps to a very small one indeed. I believe that this was not at all understood until recently. I myself was certainly under the impression that the native stamps continued in use, for local postage, for several years after the surcharged stamps came into use for letters going beyond the borders of the State; but there is no doubt whatever now that such was not the case. All the numerous varieties that appeared after the end of 1886 are fancy articles altogether, and some of those that were known earlier are of a very similar nature.

The stamps of Faridkot were first noted in *The Philatelic Record* for November, 1882, when specimens of the small oblong and the upright rectangular stamps had been received; the former was stated, in the next number, to be already obsolete, having been superseded by the latter. The earlier stamp seems to have been issued in 1879 or 1880, and the second probably in 1882. As both are of the same value, though differently expressed, the one should have superseded the other, but it is not unlikely that as a philatelic demand arose the two continued in use together. What I believe to be genuinely used copies of the small stamp are quite common, commoner than similar copies of the upright rectangular stamp, and during some two or three years at all events the stamps of Faridkot were being issued for business purposes only.

A die for a *half anna* stamp had been engraved earlier still, but I have reasons, which I give later, for believing that no native stamp of that value was ever issued at all in this State, and that it was at best only an Essay.

1879 (?).

The stamp of this issue is of small oblong shape, and its design, as shown in the accompanying illustration, consists of inscriptions in Persi-Arabic characters in two rows, or rather in two labels with a kind of reticulated border between them, and a plain frame surrounding the whole. These inscriptions run from



1 folus.

right to left, and were deciphered by M. Rodet of Paris, in July, 1883, as being *Riyāsat-i-Faridkōt* (=Principality or Province of Faridkot) in the upper part, and *Tikat-i-ek folus* (=Ticket or Stamp of one folus) in the lower. M. Rodet also stated his belief that the word *folus* was an Arabic corruption of the Greek *obolos*, and that it was applied to any small coin, but usually in India to the 1 pice or quarter anna, and there is no doubt that this was the value of the stamp in question. There is a kind of background of floriate ornaments to both the labels, and at the

left-hand end of the upper one are also some small characters which represent the figures "1880," the first two being at the lower edge of the label, and the other two nearer the upper edge. Whether these denote a date or not I cannot say, but it seems unlikely that a date in the Christian Era would be given upon these stamps (the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. die bears the Samvat Era date "1934," corresponding with our 1877).

These stamps were printed singly, probably in some kind of hand press, or perhaps by hand without the use of a press, in blue of an *ultramarine* tint, varying sometimes almost to a *black-blue*; but this variety is due I think simply to bad ink. It occurs on the same sheets as the more ordinary colour, in fact several varieties of shade (or even of colour) may sometimes be found on the same sheet.

Both *laid* and *wove* papers were employed, and the *laid* was, no doubt, the earlier of the two, as the next issue is only known on *wove*. I find two very distinct varieties of the *laid* paper; one of these appears to be of native manufacture, and resembles the paper on which some of the Bhor stamps are found. I have a large block of impressions on this paper, the nature of which can be plainly seen in the margins; it is, as usual, of a yellowish tint, the *laid* lines are not quite straight, and there are no crossing lines such as are always found in European *laid*. The stamps are struck in fairly regular horizontal lines, but the vertical rows are very crooked. The block is roughly gummed on the back.

I have this also on ordinary European *laid* and *wove* papers, both with and without lines ruled in pencil, marking out the paper into oblongs for the reception of the stamps, and giving a space between the rows both vertically and horizontally. I think it probable that this ruling of the paper was an improvement that was introduced when the philatelic demand commenced. I do not mean that the stamps on the ruled paper are reprints, but merely that they probably were printed after the discovery of the existence of Faridkot stamps in 1882.

Tête-bêche pairs are not very uncommon. I have only seen them on the *wove* paper, and with the ruled lines; but they may exist on the *laid* also. They are formed in two different ways. In some cases an inverted impression may be found alone in the middle of a block of stamps the other way up (I have a block of nine with an inverted stamp in the centre); but in most cases one part of the sheet was stamped one way up, and it seems then to have been turned round for convenience in printing, and the rest printed the other way up. Where there is only one inverted stamp it is natural to suppose that the impression must have been done by hand without a press. Where one half of the sheet is one way and the other reversed probably a small press was used. But the impressions in the one case are quite as well printed as those in the other. All are imperforate.

- 1 folus, ultramarine (shades), on *native laid paper*.
- 1 " " ("), on *ordinary laid paper*.
- 1 " " ("), on *wove paper*.
- 1 " black-blue, on *wove paper*.

Printed *tête-bêche*.

- 1 " ultramarine (shades), on *wove paper*.

I have no doubt that the varieties given above were the only stamps of this design that were ever issued for use. I have impressions of this type in *black* and in *green*, and I have seen it in *red* or *rose-red*, but these were never heard of until after the native issues had gone out of use. The *black* and the *green* were chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for October, 1888, and the *red* remained unknown until some years later. These are therefore simply reprints in fancy colours, and are only superior to the more abundant impressions of the other types of this design in being printed from a die that really was at one time used for the production of stamps.

1882 (?).

The design of the rectangular stamp, which had been issued probably not very long before the stamps of this State became known to collectors, is of a more elaborate nature than that of the first issue. It again consists principally of inscriptions, which were interpreted by M. Rodet as follows: The characters inside the circle are Persi-Arabic, and read, *Riyāsat-i Farīdkot*, like those in the upper part of the oblong stamp. Those in the circular band he described as Sikh, or Penjabi characters; they appear to be a form of Devanagari, and as reading *Riyāsat Farīkot*, the "d" of the second word being omitted. In the label below is the inscription *Tikat-i khatt ek paisa* (Ticket or Stamp for letters, one paisa).



1 paisa.

I only know this stamp printed (singly, as in the case of the 1 folus) on thinnish white and on thicker toned wove papers, and in blue (ultramarine). It was reported as early as February, 1883, to exist also in green and in brown; but I have never seen any such impressions, and should suppose that they were only essays of colour, if indeed they ever existed at all. The stamps (in blue?) were at the same time described in *The Philatelic Record* as being in sheets of sixty-six, six horizontal rows of eleven. None of my specimens show the paper ruled in rectangles, as seems usually to be the case with the impressions of the second variety of this design.

M. Moens catalogues this stamp on laid paper also; but I have never seen it, and I cannot find that it was ever chronicled in the magazines. It appears first in the Supplement for 1888-9 to Moens' Catalogue of 1884, and I think it must have got in there in mistake for the 1 folus on laid, which Moens had not catalogued at that time. In the 1892 edition of his Catalogue both the stamps are given on laid, but this, I think, is the result of the previous error.

1 paisa, ultramarine on white wove.
 I " " on toned "

The stamps described above include, I believe, the whole of the genuine native-made postal issues of Faridkot. I will now proceed to deal with the much longer list of labels of an altogether fancy nature, which the State Post Office or Treasury also emitted, and which were so long believed to have been used for local postage.

In April, 1883, *The Philatelic Record* chronicled a blue stamp, the design of which is fairly accurately shown in the accompanying illustration. It was supposed to be a new issue, of the same value, a quarter anna, as the previous one folus and one paisa labels. The characters in the centre, however, seemed to indicate half anna, and in July, 1884, information was received which showed that this was the case, and some further particulars were obtained at the same time and a little later. It was also at this time, July, 1884, that impressions in vermilion were sent over. The history that accompanied these was as follows:—



½ anna.

"In 1934 (A.D. 1877)," the date is given at the right-hand side of these stamps, "the Faridkote authorities desired to enhance the revenue, and had stamps made. These stamps were not used, as it was considered that the postage, ½ anna, was too high; and when stamps were used by the State in 1879 or 1880 a few of these stamps were inadver-

tently used; however, as a new die was prepared, the small ½ anna was in use. Again, in 1883, about March or April, I saw some blue half anna stamps." The writer of this letter put forward the red stamps as having also been printed in 1877, and used (in mistake for blue stamps, apparently!) in 1884; but it subsequently turned out that he possessed a little stock of these stamps, the fresh, clean appearance of which proclaimed a more recent origin, and that he was anxious to dispose of them, both obliterated and otherwise.

In July, 1884, I wrote to the Postmaster of the State, enclosing copies of the illustrations of the three types of stamps then known, and asking him some questions, which, with his answers, I give here:—

Q. Were ½ anna stamps like this illustration ever made or issued in Faridkot?

A. Yes, they were made, but they were not issued for use, as they were printed as a model only.

Q. When were they made?

A. In 1884, though the seal had been previously prepared.

Q. When were they issued for use?

A. No use whatever was ever made of them.

Q. In what colours were they printed?

A. In red colour only.

In regard to the 1 folus and 1 paisa stamps, the Postmaster stated that these had been printed in blue only, and that both of them were in use and on sale at that date. He was apparently unable to answer my questions as to the dates at which these stamps were issued, and he was evidently unaware that the ½ a. labels had been printed in blue, so that I have little doubt that the impressions in that colour which then came over were of comparatively early date. They were scarce in those days, and I have an old copy which looks as if it might have been used upon a letter. It is evident that down to September, 1884, the date of the Postmaster's reply to my letter, no ½ a. stamps had been issued for use, and although they might have been issued during the next few years, I do not for one moment believe that such was the case. The fact that this type alone appeared in divers colours (it was chronicled in black and in green in 1886) before the native issues became obsolete is, in itself, in my opinion, strongly against its being an issued stamp. Now that we know that the two stamps which were really in use stuck to their colour during their legitimate lives, it seems the more unlikely that the label which came out in fancy colours so early was ever anything more than an Essay. So long as it was supposed that the other values in various colours were available for local postage, it was possible to believe that the ½ a. had been issued also for the same purpose.

I have devoted so much space to this particular type because I believe it to have been a genuine Essay, and therefore to be more worthy of attention than those that follow. It was struck singly, like the 1 folus and 1 paisa, on white wove paper, in ultramarine, vermilion, black, and green. It must not be supposed that all the ultramarine impressions are of early date; most of them are certainly not; in fact, the great majority of the copies in that colour, and, I believe, all of those in the other colours, are on paper ruled in squares. *Tête-bêche* pairs may be found in all the four colours, and all the stamps of this type are imperforate.

In the course of 1888 it seems to have been discovered that hand-printing, one by one, was too tedious a process to supply the demand for Faridkot stamps that had by that time arisen; the designs were accordingly redrawn, in a more artistic fashion, and were reproduced, I think by lithography, in sheets. These impressions are easily distinguishable from the earlier ones. The outlines of the redrawn ½ a. are straight, and the stamps measure 22 x 22½ mm., instead of

about $22 \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm., varying according to the positions in which the measurements are taken. They were in sheets of eighty, ten horizontal rows of eight; in some sheets the monotony is varied by all the stamps in the third vertical row being upside down, while others contain a still scarcer curiosity, the right-hand stamp of the third horizontal row being set sideways. These variations do not occur on the same sheets, so two different stones must have been used. I do not know whether both exist in all the colours in which these labels are known, but it is natural to suppose that they would do so; and they should be found both imperforate and perforated, but as a matter of fact I have only found them in the latter condition. It is not a point of much consequence, as none of these things have any philatelic value or interest whatever. They exist on white wove paper, both imperf. and perf. 12, in *blue, ultramarine, vermilion, rose-red, black, green, orange-yellow*. Printed *tête-bêche*, perf. 12, in *ultramarine, vermilion, rose-red, and black*; printed sideways, perf. 12, in *vermilion and green*.

About the same time, during 1888, the design of the 1 *folus* was also redrawn and reproduced in the same manner. There are two distinct varieties of this, and I do not know what order they appeared in; but I place first the one which I think is least common and which at all events shows the fewest variations. Both are very much clearer than the original type.

i. This type has a flower composed of six dots in the left upper corner of each of the two parts of the design, except in certain stamps on each sheet, which have a mass of ten dots in the left upper corner of the lower part. I only know this in *pale blue, black, and green*, on white wove paper, perf. 12. These were among the earliest colours in which the posthumous editions of this value were chronicled, and I think this stone must have been superseded before the other colours were employed. I do not know the size of the sheets.

ii. This type resembles the variety on the sheets described above, in having a ten-dot flower in the left upper corner of the lower part, but it is not identical with it, and in many cases only nine of the dots forming this flower are visible.

These may be transfers from the same engraving, but the solid ground of ii. is heavier than that of i., and all the white portions smaller in consequence. I find this in sheets of 160, sixteen horizontal rows of ten; and 156, thirteen horizontal rows of twelve. Curiously enough, there are no inverted stamps in either. These exist in *blue, ultramarine, rose-red, black, green, orange, and yellow*, on white wove paper, and probably all may be found both imperf. and perf. 12; but the *ultramarine* I only know *perforated*.

A re-engraving of the design of the 1 *paisa* value seems to have been made at a rather earlier date than that at which the other two values were redrawn; it was not, however, heard of until November, 1887, when impressions in *blue* and in *black* were chronicled in *The Philatelic Record*, and I do not think it possible that any stamps of this type can have been issued before the local post offices ceased to exist. The fact that this was a single die, or hand-stamp, like its predecessor, shows that it was engraved before the necessity for printing large stocks of labels in sheets was recognised; there is also the fact that the first type of 1 *paisa* is unknown in fancy colours, which seems to prove that the die of that type had been worn out or lost before the fancy printing commenced. But I can find no evidence that the second die was in use, or even in existence, before the end of 1886, and I therefore place all impressions from it among the fancy labels.

As shown in the accompanying illustration, the second type of 1 *paisa* is a close copy of the first, but it is in a distinctly larger size, the impressions measuring rather more than 20×26 mm., instead of about $19\frac{1}{2} \times 24\frac{1}{2}$ mm. They were printed singly, as I stated above, upon white wove paper, ruled in rectangles, and exist in *ultramarine, vermilion, black, and green*. They are only known imperforate.

1 *paisa*.

I do not know the first type of this value on the ruled paper, and I do not know this type without the ruling. It would be interesting to know at what date this system was first adopted in Faridkot.

In the following year a third type was introduced to the notice of collectors, being first chronicled in *The Philatelic Record* for October, 1888. It is in the same style as the improved versions of the $\frac{1}{2}$ *anna* and 1 *folus*, and it is accurately represented in the accompanying illustration. It was printed (lithographed?) in sheets of 72, nine horizontal rows of eight, on white wove paper, in *blue, Prussian blue, slate-blue, ultramarine, rose-red, black, green (shades), orange-yellow*.

1 *paisa*.

All these may probably be found both imperforate and perf. 12, but the *Prussian blue* and *slate-blue* varieties I only know perforated.

It may be seen that the genuine postal issues of Faridkot are very few in number and perfectly simple. The lists had been enormously extended by the inclusion of numbers of labels whose true nature was not understood. It was, of course, recognised that they existed in a very unnecessary number of varieties of colour, etc.; but it was supposed that they were really used for postal purposes, and it was, of course, impossible to prevent the authorities of the State from printing their local stamps in all the colours of the rainbow, if they chose to do so. Now we know what they are, and it is to be hoped that all demand for these articles will cease.

* * *

Since the above was written a short paper, by Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, on the *Faridkot Native-printed Stamps* has been published in *The Philatelic Journal of India*, from which I make the following extract:—

"I have recently had the opportunity of examining a considerable number of these stamps—a few on originals, and many more which had been taken off originals—during the period when these stamps were still current. Those on originals extended over three years, the earliest date I have seen being 17th March, 1883. *Without one exception* these stamps were the ultramarine 1 *folus* and the blue 1 *paisa*, numbered 1, 2, and 5 (1, 2, and 3 in the current edition) in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

"The only varieties were in paper and shade. The shades vary from the very lightest to the very deepest. I found four very distinct kinds of paper; two were laid and two were wove. Of the *laid* one is a very superior, thick, unsurfaced paper, and the other ordinary, stout, surfaced writing-paper. Of the wove, one is a thickish paper of fairly good quality, and the other a thin, cheap paper. Among those seen by me the stout wove was much more common than any of the others, and the thin wove the rarest of all. Some, at least, of these stamps had evidently been gummed before issue.

"The so-called used stamps of this issue, which are ordinarily sold by dealers, are usually obliterated with one of the postmarks which came into use with the current

surcharged Indian stamps. They generally show either the letter 'F' with bars, or else a date-stamp with 'FARIDKOT STATE' in a segment of a circle outside the circle of the date-stamp. The obliterator used by the State while these stamps were in use was a figure composed of three confocal ellipses of diminishing size, and the word 'FARIDKOT' on the major axis. Sometimes, however, the stamps are found obliterated by the British Post Office at Ferozepore or Kharar, and sometimes even by the delivery-stamp of the office of delivery.

"Of the two stamps the 1 folus is much less rare than the 1 paisa, but both stamps appear to have been used concurrently and without distinction."

I have never devoted very much attention to the obliterations upon these stamps, because, having never possessed any specimens on original covers, it was impossible to say whether the obliterations were early or recent. But the specimens which I have always taken to be originals seem to me to bear a more primitive-looking postmark than the one with the name in a triple-lined oval, though it may be fragments of this design very indistinctly impressed. I have, however, a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp, first type, in red, with a very clear obliteration, consisting of the name within a double-lined oval, which I have no doubt is at best only an *obliteration de complaisance*, though I got the specimen (if I remember right) while the native stamps of Faridkot were in use, and I believe it to be one of those that came into the market in 1884.

(To be continued.)

THE STAMPS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

TRANSLATED FROM "LE TIMBRE-POSTE" BY
G. B. DUERST.

(Continued from page 252.)

FROM the original plate, or from the transfer from it that was sold, an indefinite number of transfers were taken.

All the transfers of the 5 cent. (even the last, which is a very bad one) have one fault in common, and that is that the third stamp of the first row has a white line between the letter "B" of "REPUBLICA" and the laurel branch on the left-hand side. Not having seen an entire sheet of the original 5 cent., second type, I cannot say whether this line existed in the originals also. If it did exist, that would be a proof that it was the original plate, and not a transfer, that was sold.

In order to make the plates for printing the 10 and 15 centavos the following procedure was followed: A transfer of one row of five stamps, not of the whole plate of the 5 centavos, was taken, the figure "5" was erased and replaced by figures "10" or "15," and ten transfers of this row were taken to make up the plate. This can be seen clearly by the varying distances of the figures from the word "CENTAVOS." In the 10 centavos the figures are close to the word in the first and second stamps in each horizontal row, and further away in the third stamp; there is a dot between "10" and "CENTAVOS" in the fourth stamp, and in the fifth stamp the distance between "10" and "CENTAVOS" is less than in the third stamp. In all the sheets of the reprints of the 10 centavos there is a white line in the letter "u" on the stamp in the right upper corner of the sheet.

Similar marks can be found in the 15 centavos stamps. The figures of value are close to "CENTAVOS" in the first and fourth stamps, further away in the third and fifth stamps, and very far away in the second stamp. The first stamp in the third row has a defect in the upper left-hand corner. All

these remarks apply to all the reprints of the 10 and 15 centavos, whether they are good impressions or bad, so that the theory of M. Moens, according to which the dot between the figure and the word "CENTAVOS" did not exist in the first reprints, and was only added in later reprints, is erroneous.

This dot exists only in the fourth vertical row of the 10 centavos value and in the 5 centavos.

The reprints from the transfer bought by an English dealer are extremely bad; they cannot be mistaken for the originals. They are printed in sheets of 200 in four panes, each consisting of ten horizontal rows of five stamps. It is a question whether this is the arrangement of all the reprints.

I have seen entire sheets of one of the first reprints of the 5 centavos—the one on thick yellowish paper, coated with thick gum, and in the *vermilion* shade. This sheet consisted of three panes of 50 stamps, in each of which I found the same defects, faults, and varieties, proving conclusively that all these blocks were taken from the same transfer, which has been multiplied indefinitely.

I have never seen any forged stamps of this issue.

In 1893 the following was published in *El Filatelista Sud Americana* :—

"On March 17, 1893, MM. del Pont, President of the Postal Commission, and D. Rod. Calvo, General Treasurer of Posts and Telegraphs, destroyed the matrices, plates, and stones that had been used in the manufacture of the following postage stamps :—

"1862. — Three lithographic stones, each containing 70 stamps with the Argentine coat of arms of 5, 10, and 15 centavos, etc."

The result of this official notice is that the stones used for the 1858 issue, whether of Parana or of Rosario, were not in existence at that time, and that the stamps that were found in 1890 were originals and not reprints.

As regards the 1862 issue, we should be obliged to M. del Pont if he would tell us whether the stone of the 5 centavos was of the first or second type, whether that of the 10 centavos was with or without outer line, and whether he noticed the inverted stamp on the stone of the 15 centavos.

In 1893, therefore, the stones still existed, so that the reprints could have been made from the original plates, as they date from 1871.

ISSUE OF 1864.



M. Moens in his work does not agree in some points with an article published in No. 2 of *La Revista* on the three stamps of the 1864 issue—5, 10, and 15 centavos, with the portrait of Rivadavia engraved in *taille-douce* and printed at Buenos Ayres.

M. Moens found his information in the *Annuaire Postal* of 1865 as follows :—

The plates were engraved in England, and arrived in Buenos Ayres on March 15th, 1864, with all the necessary appliances for printing, including a perforating machine and special paper watermarked "K.A." The printing was done in Buenos Ayres. On page 15, however, it is stated that the first stamps, which were imperforate, were printed in England, and were sent out with the plates. (In a footnote M. Moens agrees that none were printed in London.

The article in *La Revista*, No. 2, does not give the source of its information, but says that the plates were made in London (most likely by Perkins, Bacon, and Co.), and that the consignment of March 15th, 1864, consisted of two plates for each of the three values, of thirty-nine reams and 124 sheets of paper watermarked "R.A.", and of accessories. That any of these stamps were printed in London is not mentioned, but the article gives the following further details:—

The first printing was executed on April 9th, 1864, and consisted of—

300,000 stamps of 5 centavos,		
25,000	"	10 "
16,700	"	15 "

all perforated.

The second printing, under date of August 4th, 1864, consisted of the same quantities of each value, also all perforated. The third printing, in 1865, consisted again of the same quantities and also perforated.

After the three printings (900,000 stamps in all) from the two plates of the 5 centavos value had been executed, it was found that the plates were much worn, and two new plates were ordered from London. After their arrival, a fourth printing took place on October 12th, 1865, consisting of—

300,000 stamps of 5 centavos,		
25,000	"	10 "
16,000	"	15 "

La Revista adds that this fourth printing was not perforated on account of the deterioration of the perforating machine. Several attempts were made to repair it, but with bad results, and it was decided to discontinue the use of it, as a new issue (this time ordered from New York, but not ready from various causes until two years later) was in preparation.

All the four printings mentioned above were executed on the English paper watermarked "R.A."

The first question to be solved is whether any differences exist between the two plates for each value. An examination of the stamps leads to no result, as the impression is always more or less defective. Are there any differences between the first two and the last two plates of the 5 centavos? It appears improbable to me that plates engraved in *taille-douce* in England would become useless after printing 450,000 stamps, which is only 4,500 impressions, as each sheet contained 100 stamps.

It seems to me also that two plates each of the 10 and 15 centavos were hardly necessary, as only 75,000 and 49,400 (? 50,100) stamps respectively were printed.

I take it for granted that, even if there were more plates, no differences would exist, as the method of obtaining exact duplicate plates was at that time well understood in England.

The second question is the place to be given to the imperforate stamps. All catalogues, even those dealing specially with Argentine stamps, put them at the head of the 1864 issue, but that is no proof (M. Moens in a footnote says that he believes they were issued at the same time as the perforated in 1864). One can easily understand that printed and perforated sheets may have accompanied the machinery and the materials sent from England, but hardly that printed and imperforate sheets were included in the consignment.

If there was a London printing and a local printing, it is quite evident that some difference would exist. The difference might be in the shades, or in the general execution, or in the perforation, but no such difference can be found. I come, therefore, to the conclusion that no stamps were printed in London.

After having carefully examined 500 copies of the 5 centavos, watermarked and perforated, I have arrived at the following result:—These stamps can be divided into two

classes, the colours of which are very well defined, viz. *brick-red* and *carmine*, the latter being used after 1866. This is also the opinion of *La Revista*, which says that the "lake" colour is confined to the first printings.

Then I endeavoured to find differences in the shades and in the paper of the three printings of the *brown-red* stamps, which are mentioned in *La Revista*.

This was not easy. After having examined for this purpose 300 specimens, I have come to the conclusion that the numerous differences in the thickness of the paper do not help us in the classification. It is generally thin, sometimes even *pelure*; when it is more or less thick the watermark is very clear. There are also stamps in which the paper is thicker and whiter, and these can be picked out easily from the rest. To be able to see these differences it is, of course, necessary to examine the back of the stamps. Although the paper was hand-made, such differences are quite out of the ordinary on the part of a manufacturer. The paper does not seem to have been delivered in several lots; on the contrary, the thirty-nine reams must have been sufficient for the four first printings. The same differences of paper exist in the 10 and 15 centavos values, with the exception, of course, of the very white and thick paper, which is only found in the 5 centavos. Not being able to separate the printings by the paper, I tried to do so by the shades. One can easily find a *bright red* shade in which the impression is very clear, and this is evidently the printing which has been said to have been executed in London. The same shade exists also with smeared impression.

I do not believe there exist any other stamps the execution of which is so uneven. I have thirty-seven specimens, all different in shade and impression. In some of them the inscription is not legible; in others the portrait has entirely disappeared and leaves a white space, and such specimens were used! It is strange that this could have happened, if the figures given by *La Revista* are correct, in an issue of only 450,000 (? 900,000) stamps.

I am not even certain that the clear impression in the *bright red* shade is the first printing, because I have found a specimen obliterated July 3rd, 1864, in *brick-red*, very badly printed, and this must have come from the first printing. As we have seen there were two plates, is it possible one gave good and the other bad results?

To sum up, all the 5 centavos of 1864 with watermark and perforated must be classed together, if they are in *bright red*, *brick-red*, *red-brown*, or *brown*.

Amongst 400 stamps I have found one with watermark reversed, and one with watermark inverted and reversed. According to the work by Moens, the sheets were enclosed by a line which appeared as a watermark on the margins, so that stamps next to the margin may show this line besides the watermark "R.A." I have seen a 5 centavos without watermark, only the line was visible very near the right-hand side. This is extraordinary, because part of the watermark should be seen, however badly centred it is.*

The printings of the 10 centavos, *green*, and of the 15 centavos, *blue*, with watermark and perforated, being more limited, show less variations—six or seven shades at the most, and several degrees of more or less clear impression. I have seen a 10 c. and a 15 c. the impressions of which are so bad that only half the design is distinct. According to Moens' book, the work of printing was in the hands of an expert workman who received 3 centavos for each sheet.

Of the 10 centavos a specimen exists with inverted watermark.

(To be continued.)

* This may have been printed entirely on the margin at the left-hand side of the sheet.—E.D. M. J.

NOTES AND NEWS.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

I HAVE pleasure in announcing that this long overdue book will be on sale about July 30th. The prepaid orders will first be executed, then supplies will be sent to our agents at home and abroad, and after these requirements are fulfilled the book will be on sale to the trade as usual.

It is intended that this volume of our Priced Catalogue shall be for use during 1900 and 1901, as we do not anticipate having to publish a new edition within the next eighteen months, on account of the issue being so late this season.

The prominent improvements are, firstly, an almost entire set of new illustrations, of a larger size than the last edition, and several thousand in number. The trouble and time entailed in getting the necessary stamps to reproduce, and in finding suitable firms to undertake the manufacture of the *clichés*, is the chief reason for the long delay in the production of this work.

The whole of our stock has been rearranged, and books of each country are now ready, numbered and priced by the new Catalogue.

Many countries have been quite rewritten, based on the latest and most up-to-date information.

The *prices*—that most important feature—have been in all cases put as low as possible, but owing to the *very great* shrinkage in the supplies of so many stamps worth from say 2d. to 10s. each, it has been found necessary to increase prices in far more cases than we have decreased them, and this, it appears to me, will undoubtedly be the tendency of the next few years.

I think it necessary to repeat one thing that I have before stated in these columns, and that is that the Catalogues of my firm are not intended, and do not pretend, to be a guide to values of stamps; they are simply lists of the prices we ask for such stamps as we have in stock at the time of going to press.

We do not believe in any catalogue in which an attempt is made to put a price to everything. We have had one or two examples before us during the past year or two, which are ludicrous, either in intentional mistakes or by want of knowledge. Such, for instance, as the pricing of stamps that do not exist, and in many dozens of cases prices put to rare varieties that are not a tenth of the real market values of the stamps in question.

* * *

WHILE on the catalogue question there is a matter I should like to refer to here, and that is *The Collector's Catalogue*, about which so much has been written in the philatelic Press during the past year.

The idea of a Collector's Catalogue to be written and priced by a committee of experts has been thoroughly discussed in *The London Philatelist*, where Mr. Castle—most astute of men—wisely sat on the fence, and did not take either side; and by *The Philatelic Record*, in which Mr. E. J. Nankivell has argued strongly in favour of his pet scheme, and where Messrs. Beckton and Oldfield have written more or less for and against the proposal.

Mr. Nankivell seems to think that a specialist, or a committee of specialists, should know far more of the *real value* of the stamps of his pet country than the dealer who is always handling stamps, and knows the demand and the market. Very pretty in theory, but when we who are in the

trade see the very few and feeble attempts made by a specialist collector to price his own pets, then *our* turn comes for a little criticism; and after reading the last two numbers of the *Record* I think Mr. Nankivell has fairly laid himself open to a few friendly remarks on my part.

During the last fourteen years Mr. Nankivell has been collecting and studying the stamps of the late South African Republic, commonly called the Transvaal, and is supposed to know some little about them, although he has not yet produced his great work on the subject—the handbook promised some years ago.

However, in recent numbers of the *Record* he has been putting into practice that which he so often preached, and has published a list of prices which he says is "My own personal opinion of the relative value of each stamp, and I have arrived at my values as the result of some twenty years' experience."

Now let us analyse a few of Mr. Nankivell's figures, starting with:—

EXAMPLE NO. 1.

1870. German prints. Imperf.

Mr. Nankivell values the 1d. at £5.

" " " 6d. " £2.

The 1d. Mr. Nankivell tells me he has in a pair, and two or more singles. We have none in stock, but have recently sold one at £8, so £5 is not so far out, but far otherwise of the 6d., which Mr. Nankivell does not price as being half as valuable as the 1d.!! Why? Mr. Nankivell *has not one in his collection*. We have none in our stock, and have not seen one for many a long day. The 6d. is, as a matter of fact, far rarer than the 1d., and Mr. Nankivell *knows* this. Then why price at £2? Is this the price he will *buy* at? If so, I can cap it, as I am a buyer at £5.

EXAMPLE NO. 2

The same issue. Varieties: Tête-bêche.

I will take one sample: 1s., green, imperf. Mr. Nankivell quotes at £10 for the *tête-bêche* pair!!

The normal 1s. he puts at £5 (a price far under its value). An imperf. pair is usually considered as being worth more than two singles; but what is the proportion when we have a variety like a *tête-bêche* pair that only occurs once on a sheet of, I think, forty stamps? I would gladly pay *double* Mr. Nankivell's valuation, and consider myself lucky in getting a bargain at such a figure.

All the *têtes-bêches* are treated in the same ridiculous manner, prices being quoted as the "value" (save the mark!) of things of which in some cases it is doubtful if a copy is known.

EXAMPLE NO. 3.

1d., black, on thin paper. Fine roulette.

Unused, £10; used, £20, are Mr. Nankivell's figures. The used 1d., black, of this issue—who has ever seen one? It is not known to me in a used condition.

The unused, priced at £10 each, are *much* too high. A London dealer had a good supply of them on sale at a much less price. Why, then, is it put at £10 each? Is it because Mr. Nankivell has a page full in his album (a fact), or is it his opinion that the stamp is *five times* as valuable as the 6d., blue, imperf., German print, of which he has not a single copy?

Why this thushness!!!

Space and time will not admit of more examples, which might be multiplied *ad nauseam*. All I am endeavouring to show is that the attempt to issue a priced catalogue by *Collector Specialists*, who know their stamps, but don't know the market, would be a dismal failure.

In my opinion, a priced catalogue to be of the slightest use must be a list of prices which have been obtained in the open market within a recent period, or, better still, a list of prices at which the publisher is prepared to supply the goods quoted at the time of publication.

* * *

OUR Australian agents—Messrs. Smythe and Nicolle, 14, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales—have kindly sent us a copy of their priced and illustrated catalogue of the Australasian stamps.

The booklet is well bound, well illustrated, and the printing is exceptionally clear and well done, and we congratulate our friends on the issue of this—the first illustrated catalogue published in Australia.

In the introduction Messrs. Smythe and Nicolle say that "This is a catalogue of those stamps which are nearly always in stock—the rarer and minor varieties will be specially quoted for."

The feature that struck us at once is that practically no unused old Australians are priced, showing that they are not in stock even in the hands of one of the chief Australian firms of stamp dealers.

The prices seem reasonable, and we think the book will be of considerable use to Australian collectors who do not seek the minor varieties.

We hope that the scope of future editions may be considerably increased.

"Sic fortis Etruria crevit" is a good motto to find on the first illustration in the book, and we hope this motto may be equally applicable to the work under notice.

* * *

What shall we Specialise? FOLLOWING the few notes under "Fashion in Stamps" in the last *M. J.*, I have had several inquiries from readers as to what groups I should advise them to take up, the general wish being apparently to take a country, or group of countries, in which there is a maximum of philatelic research and plenty of unexplored ground, combined with a minimum of expense.

These requests have led me to look over the manuscript of this year's Catalogues and a number of collections and stock books, and perhaps the few hints I give below may be of use to some of my readers.

PORTUGAL AND COLONIES.

This is a large and very unexplored group, not very expensive, if we omit the Portuguese Indies, which have been well studied and classified in the handbook written by the late Gilbert Harrison and Lieutenant Napier.

If we omit Portuguese Indies we have a group that, as far as I know, has been almost entirely neglected by most English collectors, and about which we have very much to learn.

In the older issues of Portugal there are not only different types in the 5 reis straight hair, and the 5 reis of 1853, but, as was shown both by Mr. Wassermann in the last *M. J.*, and by Mr. Castle at a recent meeting of the Philatelic Society, there are several types in the 25 reis, blue, of 1856, and the 25 reis, rose, of 1862, and I strongly suspect the existence of types in other values.

Next we have the different types of the 5, 15, and 20 reis of the 1870-80 issue of Portugal, and there are probably variations in the other issues.

Then going to the later issues of Portugal and Colonies, from 1885 we find a *chalky paper* quite different from that of the older issues, and existing with numerous varieties of type and perforation.

How to tell a Chalky Paper.

I might insert here a very simple test for the chalky as distinguished from the ordinary paper, a question that is very often put to my firm.

Take a sixpence or any piece of thin *silver*, draw it gently across the extreme edge of the stamp under examination, even across the corner perforations will be sufficient, if the paper is chalky a clear black line will show, if non-chalky no line will appear.

The credit for discovering this simple but very useful test is, I think, due to Lieutenant F. H. Napier, undoubtedly one of the first Philatelists of the present day.

THE ITALIAN STATES.

Another very interesting group that until the last few months has been much neglected in this country. What can be more interesting than a fine collection of such an inexpensive country as Sicily, with the many different plates and printings, and especially the "retouches" which are found on several values, owing to the wearing away and subsequent partial restoring of the plates; and about which so little is known, at all events in this country?

Modena is another of these old states that will repay the specialist without any great outlay.

The Roman States are another country with many interesting minor varieties, and affording full scope for the more advanced collector in a careful study of the originals and the reprints.

Parma, Tuscany, and in fact the whole group, have a great attraction for me, and any one or all of these countries I can well recommend to those who want to combine study, pleasure, and profit.

In reference to this group of stamps a special word of warning is very necessary, and that is to beware of *forged postmarks*. Many—very many—stamps of the old Italian States are far more valuable in a genuine used condition than unused. My firm are most particular to submit all doubtful stamps of this class to the celebrated expert on all that appertains to Italian stamps, Dr. Emilio Diena; and with all our care in buying it is no uncommon thing to find that four or five out of a dozen stamps sent will not pass muster.

THE LATE SPANISH COLONIES.

Cuba, Porto Rico, Fernando Poo, and the Philippines form a very nice little group of countries, which, owing to the recent war, have been brought into much prominence during the past two years, and are being much sought for, and should show a good financial result if collected and studied carefully. The group is not at all expensive if one omits the plating of the Philippine stamps, which would now be a much more difficult job than two years ago, owing to the exhaustion of supplies.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Two countries of the greatest interest, and not half studied or classified, even by the most advanced of our collectors. In Norway there are the four varieties of the issues of 1863-8, and more important and less understood is the issue of 1883-4, the stamps being found in various sizes, many printings, papers, and perforations, with the values in very small to very large figures.

Sweden is a difficult and more expensive country to collect unused, but even with used stamps much can be studied and a fine show made.

AUSTRIA, AUSIRIAN ITALY, AND HUNGARY.

For those who want plenty of scope here is a great opening. This group can be specialised with great advantage, and endless labour and research will be necessary before one has completed the sets on the different papers

all the types, perforations, and colours that can be found in one of the most interesting groups of the European continent.

THE BALKAN STATES.

Bosnia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Servia form an interesting group to the specialist, and one that can be taken up and a really fine collection made without a great expenditure of money.

HOLLAND AND COLONIES.

Holland, Curaçao, Dutch Indies, and Surinam form another group of considerable importance and interest, in which many minor points still require to be elucidated. The group has been taken up by several well-known English collectors, who have conjointly added much to our knowledge during the past two years or so; but there still remain many interesting points to be cleared up, and I can well recommend this group as one worthy of study and collection.

In *single countries*, as distinguished from groups, I think the following are well worthy the attention of a collector who desires to combine a good investment with plenty of research and study:—

Brazil.	Siam.
Ecuador.	Uruguay.
Hawaiian Islands.	Venezuela.
China.	

* * *

The Dinner of the London Philatelic Society took place on Wednesday, the 13th June, at the Café Monico, Piccadilly Circus. The chair was occupied by Mr. M. P. Castle, the Vice-President of the Society, the two vice-chairs being filled

by Messrs. C. Neville Biggs and Wickham Jones. The attendance was rather small compared with what has been seen on previous occasions, due to the absence of many of the leading lights of the Society for various reasons, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, the always energetic Secretary, having an important engagement elsewhere, Major E. B. Evans having been called up to perform active military duties, and others who at this season of the year are busy men. Among those at the table we noted the following: Messrs. M. P. Castle (Vice-President), Baron Anthony de Worms, H. R. Oldfield (Hon. Assistant Sec.), R. Ehrenbach, F. Reichenheim, J. W. Jones, Rudolph Meyer, Wickham Jones, T. Maycock, T. W. Hall, Gordon Smith, A. B. Crecke, Frenzel, Davis, Fraser Melbourne, C. Neville Biggs, and others.

The banquet having been satisfactorily disposed of, the Chairman gave the usual loyal toasts, of the Queen, followed by that of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family, special reference of course being made to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Honorary President, and to the Duke of York, the President of the Society, the latter of whom takes a very active interest in the doings of the Society, lately so strongly evinced by his contribution to the sale on behalf of the War Funds, which was such a great success, resulting in the handsome total of over £1,100. The next toast proposed was that of the Philatelic Society, which was responded to by Messrs. Gordon Smith and H. R. Oldfield. The health of the Visitors was briefly proposed by Mr. F. Reichenheim, and Mr. Moore cordially replied. The health of the Chairman was not forgotten, particularly as he had only just recovered from a temporary indisposition and had come out of doors—all the way from Brighton—for the first time to preside over the dinner. Mr. Wickham Jones did full justice to the task, and Mr. Castle replied in very cordial terms, thanking the proposer for the sympathetic reference to his son, Lieutenant Stanley Castle, who is at the front in South

Africa. The health of the Dinner Committee brought the evening to a conclusion. During the evening Miss Edith Cox and Mr. W. G. Churcher contributed charming songs and very amusing recitations. In spite of the limited attendance, the evening was a great success.

* * *

I MUST warn my readers against some very dangerous forgeries of Tuscan stamps. I have seen unsevered unused pairs of the

I crazia and the 9 crazie in which the design is apparently copied by a photographic process, and in which the watermark of parts of crowns and lines has been marvellously imitated. The colours are luckily rather different from those of the originals, and the gum is thick, and not quite like that of the true unused stamps.

From inquiries I have made I am informed that these stamps are the work of a certain Mr. Bergognini, who, I have been informed quite recently, has disposed of his stock to a man who is sending these productions to London to be disposed of at auction. *Verb. sap.*: Buy your Tuscan stamps from reliable sources, and from people who understand and can guarantee their wares.

* * *

MR. COYETTE has sent me a circular which I have had translated and publish below. It seems that the Committee of the French Exhibition have received very few, if any, exhibits from English collectors, at which they naturally express much disappointment. Mr. Coyette asks us to kindly publish his appeal, and says that the French collectors would very much appreciate competition from their English *confrères*.

“APPEAL TO ENGLISH PHILATELISTS.

“We thank very sincerely our two amiable English colleagues, the *Monthly Journal* and *Morley's Philatelic Journal*, for the sympathetic articles which they have just published upon the Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Paris.

“More especially we thank Mr. Preston Pearce, who in his last editorial article warmly invites English collectors to exhibit in Paris. We trust most sincerely that this appeal will be listened to, and we should like to think that English Philatelists will occupy at our fêtes next August the important place which is theirs in every respect.

“Since we began to organise our Exhibition we have shown in many ways our great desire to have the support of our friends beyond the Channel.

“The list of our Committee of Patronage bears the names of twenty-four of the best-known Philatelists in England; the Jury includes Messrs. Bacon and Castle, who enjoy among English collectors an esteem and an authority deserved from every point of view.

“More than any other form of collecting, Philately is of an international nature; for this reason it ought to be kept apart from political questions which arise from time to time in all parts of the world.

“Everyone who has any faith in it, everyone who considers that its claims to be regarded as an active agent of civilisation and of international brotherhood are justified, keeps Philately jealously apart from the disputes of the day; it has always been so, and it would be vexing if this way of looking at our philatelic relations in a healthy manner should be about to disappear with the end of the century.

“The philatelic Press of every country has taken good care to keep itself well in the background from the political movements of recent times; the philatelic Press of France has distinguished itself particularly by its neutrality, and this fact is enough to ensure that the relations between English and French collectors shall remain stamped by the most frank cordiality.

“We have thought that it might be useful to speak of these matters on the eve of our Exhibition, both in our own interest, who wish to see the Exhibition as fine as may be possible, and in the interest of those who would certainly regret later that they had not taken any part in it.

“The opinion which we have just set forth is that of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Preston Pearce, Walter Morley, Hamilton Smith, and of many others; it will be the opinion of all practical and sensible right-thinking people. As these latter people are legion in England, we are convinced that our appeal will be listened to and understood by all our friends.

“For the Committee of Organisation,
 “Signed by the Secretary,
 “A. COYETTE.”

* * *

Transvaal and Orange Free State. WE wish to purchase many varieties in both these countries, especially the rarer ones of Transvaal, and we shall be happy to inspect any priced selections sent to us on approval. Really fine collections of either country purchased at highest rates for prompt cash.

* * *

THIS work, published by the Philatelic Africa, Part I. Society, London, is out of print, and the Society have no copies left. We have, however, a few on hand, which, until the supply is exhausted, can be supplied as noted in advertisement columns.

It is not at all surprising that the much-sought-for works of the premier Society become so rare when one knows the very small edition that they are in the habit of issuing, 600 copies being, we believe, the maximum number printed.

Several of the books are now worth four to six times the published prices, and the others show a considerable tendency to advance in value.

* * *

THE following new stock books have been completed and priced since the **New Stock Books** list published in the last number of our *Journal*. In all cases the books are arranged after our new Catalogue for 1900, 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:—

Orange River Colony	VALUER.	£201
(An extra stock book of this country, especially strong in pairs and blocks of four of the early stamps in wonderful shades.)		
Liberia		251
United States, 1847 to 1870		986
" 1872 to 1896		267
Philippine Isles (2 vols.)		782
Norway		324
Spain (3 vols.)		1557
(<i>Very fine in early issues, especially unused.</i>)		
Mexico (4 vols.)		1185
Sweden (2 vols.)		—
French Colonies to Anjouan		268
Uruguay (2 vols.)		—

COLLECTANEA.

By G. B. DUERST.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF GERMAN COLONIAL STAMPS AT BERLIN.

THE *Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger* contains the news that the German Postal Administration intends to open an office at Berlin for the sale of German Colonial stamps, including those in use in the Levant. The reason for this is said to be the desire to facilitate the beginning of commercial relations of the Empire with the Colonies. When making inquiries or sending offers to commercial houses, it is generally considered good policy to enclose the first few times stamped addressed envelopes for the reply; furthermore, small amounts can be remitted in the easiest possible manner by unused stamps.

The matter seems to me, however, to have quite another aspect. The small amounts to be remitted will be generally due to the Fatherland, and if German stamps are not to be had in the Colonies, and Colonial stamps are remitted in settlement, will the Berlin Office exchange these stamps for cash? If so, well and good, but this is rather doubtful. I think the reason for such an office being opened is rather to do a lucrative trade in Colonial stamps with collectors, and to save the expense of sending out large supplies, which would only be sent back again. Most likely the turnover at the Berlin office for each colony will greatly exceed the postal revenue obtained by the sale of stamps on the spot. The only consequence will be that German dealers will have to cease selling German Colonial stamps, as Government competition will crush individual effort.

HOLLAND. UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

Mr. Boblemeijer publishes in the *Ned. Tijds.* a very handy table of the various perforations of the Dutch and Dutch Indian Unpaid Letter Stamps, giving the various types existing with each perforation. I think it will prove of interest and value to some of my readers, and I give it therefore in full:—

HOLLAND.

VALUE.	PERFORATED			
	11½ × 12. Variety.	12½ × 12. Variety.	12½ × 12½. Variety.	13½ × 13½. Variety.
1, 1½, 2½ c.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	... I. 2. 3.	... I. 2. 3. 4.
5 c.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	...
10 c.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	... I. 2. 3.	...
12½, 15, 20, 25 c.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	... I. 2. 3.	... I. 2. 3. 4.
1 gld.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	... I. 2. 3.	...

DUTCH INDIES.

VALUE.	PERFORATED			
	11½ × 12. Variety.	12½ × 12. Variety.	12½ × 12½. Variety.	13½ × 13½. Variety.
2½, 5 c.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	...	... I. 2. 3. 4.
10 c.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	...	... I. 2. 3. 4.
15 c.	... I. 2. 3.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	...	...
20 c.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	... I. 2. 3.	... I. 2. 3. 4.
30 c.	...	...	... I. 2. 3.	...
40 c.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	...	...
50 c.	...	... I. 2. 3. 4.	...	...
75 c.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	... I. 2. 3. 4.	...	... I. 2. 3. 4.

Sometimes the perforations do not gauge exactly, very often they are ¼ more or ¼ less.

LOCAL STAMPS.

The Russian Postal Administration is gradually establishing post offices in all the larger villages, and, no doubt, as soon as this work is completed, the order for the disestablishment of the local posts will be promulgated.

THE Government of Brazil has entrusted a dealer at Rio de Janeiro with the sale of the remainder of the stock of the Commemoration stamps which appeared recently. The sale will last until September 7th. After that date the remaining stamps will be reduced to ashes by a pitiless and ungrateful Government. Still, we trust that the ancient legend concerning the phoenix will not be applied in this case. It is a fearful thought to picture what might arise from the ashes of the dear departed stamps in question.

* * *

AN overwhelming fate awaits the new German 1, 2, 3, and 5 mark stamps. Orders have been given that these high-value stamps are to be cancelled by means of two obliterating stamps held side by side. Should the obliteration not be complete, then a second attempt must be made. The German postal officials are enjoined to exercise great precaution in passing the stamps of 2 marks and upwards, and the genuineness of such stamps has to be examined carefully. These stamps have to be completely obliterated. As the stamps are by no means objects of beauty, the authorities do well to insist that their features shall be disguised as much as possible.

* * *

THE German "Collectors' Meeting," or "Sammlertag," will take place this year at Hamburg, on July 14th, 15th, and 16th.

* * *

As Herr Alphonse Bruck is compelled by the state of his health to give up his business, the *Revista Philatelica do Brasil* ceases to exist in the fourth year of its age.

* * *

WE learn with great regret of the death of Señor Ramón Sendra, of Barcelona. He was one of the leading Philatelists in Spain, and was known to a wide circle of friends, as was proved by the numerous obituary articles which have appeared in the Spanish Press.

* * *

THE *Cádiz Postal* has appeared. The editor is Señor José Julia y Fernández, and the journal is well printed on excellent paper. If only for these reasons, let us wish it a "long life."

* * *

PHILATELISTS from probably every European country will be "On the Bümme!" at Frankfort-on-Main from July 28th to 31st inclusive. During those four days the Twelfth Philatelisten-Tag will hold high revels there.

* * *

M. COYETTE gives some curious details in the *Revue Philatèlique Française* concerning the opening of the Cretan post. The stamp of 5 drachmas was sold out on the first day, and the police had to be called in in order to prevent disorders, although, to please everybody, this stamp was sold only in single pieces or in pairs. The decree issued by H.R.H. Prince George fixed March 1st, old style, for the day on which the postal system of Crete should be thrown open. Nevertheless, the post office at Neapolis, thinking it could "go one better," set to work on its own account about February 29th. As the postal service was not in working order, the letters, etc., posted on February 29th were sent by road to Candia to be dealt with by the French Post Office. Collectors are now looking out for the envelopes thus used, one of which was sold for fifty francs. It is said that there are only eight or ten in existence. The post office at Canea celebrated the occasion of the inauguration of the postal service by issuing a Commemoration post card. This bears on one side the new Cretan stamp obliterated

with the date of opening, and on the other side the Cretan flag, beneath which appear the names of the postmaster and of his four assistants. The post card is gilt-edged.

* * *

SIX years ago Herr Gustmann, a Berlin dealer, disappeared suddenly after having committed a series of swindles. Somewhat later, Gustmann, in company with a Herr Geldmann, started a wholesale business in Amsterdam. In due course, and after he had swindled his partner out of a large sum of money, Gustmann again vanished, and was again "wanted" by the police. London then became the sphere of the activity of this enterprising rogue. Here the tale of deceit was continued by Gustmann, until the place became too hot for him, and then he honoured Brussels by his undesirable presence. There the law was lucky enough to get at him; for "contumacy" he was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment. From Brussels Gustmann fled to Hamburg, on April 25th, and on April 26th he committed suicide in his lodging by allowing the gas to escape.

* * *

MM. CHAMPION AND Co., of Geneva, have just been declared bankrupts. It is said that Monsieur R—, of Paris, loses 50,000 francs by this failure.

* * *

It is rumoured that the United States postal authorities are considering the question of selling the stamp of 2 cents, which is the stamp in greatest use, in little books of blocks of six stamps in two rows. This step will be taken in the interests of public convenience. The blocks will be perforated three times vertically and once horizontally, in such a way that every stamp will be imperforate on one of its sides. The new plates necessary for making the new books of stamps will contain 360 stamps, instead of 400, as hitherto. The first order for these stamps, based on the needs for one year, amounts to 10,000,000 stamps.

* * *

THE French postal authorities have risen to the occasion in affording facilities to the visitors to the Exposition. Eight post offices with telegraphic communication, one telegraph station being reserved for use by the Press, pneumatic-post offices, and seventy telephone stations have been set up for the public convenience. One telegraph station is to be found on the third platform of the Eiffel Tower. Scattered about the area of the Exposition are seventy-six letter-boxes. The postal staff comprises 384 officials of various ranks. Letters, etc., are despatched straightway from the Exposition to the railway station. In the chief post office at the Exposition there are ten counters for receiving letters, and also a well-equipped system of pneumatic-post and telephonic communication. Letters posted at the head office are taken by a very clever electrical apparatus to the obliterating table, where two obliterating machines of the Bickerdike system stamp the correspondence with the departure stamp. The various rooms are lighted by electricity. A noticeable feature, which does credit to the French Government, is that in view of the increased work entailed on the Paris postal system in consequence of the Exposition, increased wages are being paid to every member of the postal service in Paris, while, in addition, every postal official will receive a special holiday of five days to enable him to visit the Exposition.

* * *

THE German Postmaster-General is an adept at "answering a fool according to his folly." A little while ago a man in Westphalia bought a letter card which lacked the usual gum. The man was annoyed thereat, and sewing up the letter card with a needle and thread, he sent it to Herr von

Podbielski with the ironical question written inside, "Is this the proper way to treat ungummed letter cards?" By return of post came the reply, written by the Postmaster-General himself in the most courteous tones, to the effect that the applicant had not treated the letter card quite rightly, as he ought to have drawn the thread through the holes of the line of perforation!

* * *

DURING the six years ending with 1898 the postal receipts of Cook Island were very small, and amounted altogether to 29,297 francs 35 centimes, or on the average less than £200 a year. The number of post offices is four, and they are on the larger islands of the group, namely on Rarotonga, Atin, Mangaia, and Aitetaki; the other three islands of Mitiaro, Manke, and Manuel have so few inhabitants that post offices are not needed. The Postmaster-General at Rarotonga receives a yearly salary of £15, and each of the other three postmasters receives £1 10s. There must be some especial dignity attaching to the office to compensate for the really nominal salary, seeing that the three postmen receive £4 each a year because they have harder work in delivering letters.

* * *

The *Australian Philatelist* announces that "Mr. J. G. Griffin has succeeded in winning a seat on the Metropolitan Board of Water and Sewerage, as representative of the suburban municipalities. . . . The position is worth £250 per annum, and is for four years." We thought stamps and taxes were this gentleman's speciality, but a department of gas and refuse might almost have been created for his benefit!

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

BLACKHEATH STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.

(Formed February, 1897; Full Membership, 80, April, 1897.)

Notice to members.—Seventy of the members having signified approval of optional use of "duplicate" books in lieu of sheets—there not being even one against—it has not been necessary to appeal to Committee for decision, so members kindly note the use of same is now permitted.

Committee.—The ladies and gentlemen (eight of each) selected are: Lady L. Hall, Miss Barrow, Mrs. R. H. Harris, Mrs. Heseltine, Mrs. Kavanagh, Mrs. Maxwell Campbell, Mrs. Piper, Mrs. Waterhouse; Mr. M. Baker, Mr. Gerald Fowler, Mr. E. F. Lawrence, Mr. W. A. Millington, B.A., Major Peters, Mr. W. N. Roe, M.A., Mr. Ernest Smith, B.A., and Mr. G. H. Whitehead, J.P.

F. C. HENDERSON, *Secretary*.

ETON GROVE, LEWISHAM, S.E.

THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting was held at Auderton's Hotel on May 29th, 1900. Present: Messrs. W. G. Cool (in the chair), W. A. Boyes, L. E. Bradbury, R. Frenzel, J. W. Jones, M. Z. Kutner, E. A. Mardon, F. W. Mellor, R. Meyer, F. Reichenheim, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Simpson, and H. A. Slade.

The minutes of the previous meeting being read and confirmed, J. E. Carbonell and F. W. Mellor were elected ordinary members of the Society.

The election of officers for the 1900-1901 season resulted

as follows:—Hon. President: Harold J. White. Vice Presidents: M. P. Castle, Robert Ehrenbach, H. R. Oldfield, Gordon Smith. Committee: L. E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, G. Gaffe, E. A. Mardon, F. Reichenheim, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Simpson, C. R. Sutherland. Counterfeit Expert: Rev. R. B. Earée. Librarian: G. Haynes. Hon. Auditors: W. A. Boyes, C. Forbes. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: H. A. Slade.

Reports from the Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian were submitted and approved. No alterations in the rules were made, and Auderton's Hotel as a meeting-place for the Society for the next season was continued.

The next meeting will be held on the first Tuesday in October. Members willing to give displays and readings during the next session are requested to send their names in to the Secretary.

H. A. SLADE, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*.

INGLESIDE, ST. ALBANS.

JUNIOR LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE are asked to state that this Society, to whose enterprise in arranging entertainments for its members and others we have alluded in a previous number, proposes to hold a *Conversazione and Dance* in Raleigh College Hall, Saltoun Road, Effra Road, Brixton, on Saturday, July 14th, at 8 p.m. There will be both circular and rectangular dances, and those of the company who do not dance will be accommodated in the spandrels. Tickets, price 1s., can be obtained from Mr. Crosby Blumsum, 7, Carminia Road, Upper Tooting, S.W.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M.—Many thanks for your card in reference to a Mulready cover.

R. G. H.—We are very much obliged for your letter, but we believe that the British Guiana Jubilee stamps were printed in *two* colours only, and that the greater depth of colour in certain parts of the design is due to extra ink. We have not got all our files of the *Monthly Journal* at hand, but we think that the varieties of surcharge you mention were noted at the time, though they are not catalogued.

PERCY VALE.—1. We do not think the 1879 Hospital Fund stamps are likely to increase in value for many years to come. 2. The Spanish stamps of 1875 were numbered on the back from 1 to 100, so that each stamp in a sheet had a different number on the back. 3. The letters in the corners of the English stamps also show the positions of the stamps (240 in this case) on the sheet; the top row was lettered "AA," "AB," etc., in the lower corners, the next row "BA," "BB," and so on throughout the twenty rows. When letters were added in the upper corners the same letters were used there, but, except where the two letters were the same, the order was inverted. Thus the first stamp in the top row had ^{AA}AA, the second ^{BA}AB, the third ^{CA}AC, etc. The object of the letters was to prevent persons from cutting off the clean portions of two or more used stamps and joining them together to use again.

J. M. S. M.—We are much obliged for your letter. When the missing numbers reach you, as we trust they will in course of time, you will see that we had noted the "V.R.I." varieties.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRITISH GUIANA.

1900. <i>New colour.</i>	s. d.
2 c., lilac and carmine	0 2

CHILI.

1900. <i>New type.</i>	s. d.
5 c., blue	0 3

COREA.

1900. <i>New type. Inscribed "IMPERIAL KOREAN POST."</i>	s. d.
2 c., blue	0 2

CRETE.

1900. *The highest four values overprinted "Provisional," in Greek, in vermilion (v.) or in black (b.).*

1 lepton, red-brown	0 1
5 l., green	0 1
10 l., scarlet	0 2
20 l., rose	0 3
25 l., blue (v.)	2 0
25 l., " (b.)	1 6
50 l., lilac (b.)	1 0
1 dr., violet (b.)	2 0
2 dr., brown (b.)	3 6
5 dr., green and black (b.)	7 6

FRENCH CONGO.

1900. *New types.*

1 c., purple and grey-brown	0 1
2 c., brown and orange	0 1
4 c., vermilion and grey	0 1
5 c., green	0 1
10 c., carmine-vermilion	0 2
15 c., violet and green	0 3
20 c., green and orange	0 3
25 c., indigo and blue	0 4
30 c., carmine and orange	0 5
40 c., brown and green	0 6
50 c., violet and lilac	0 8
75 c., mauve and orange	1 0
1 fr., slate and dull green	1 3
2 fr., lake and brown	2 6
5 fr., orange and grey	5 6

JAMAICA.

1900. *Pictorial stamp. Waterfall.*

1d., oblong, carmine	0 2
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JAPAN.

1899. *New types.*

5 rin, grey	usd 0 1
1 sen, brown	0 1
2 " green	0 1
3 " lake	0 1
4 " carmine-rose	0 1
5 " orange-yellow	0 1
8 " bistre	0 1
10 " deep blue	0 1
20 " orange	0 2

1900. *Prince's wedding celebration.*

3 sen, carmine	0 3
----------------	-----

JAPANESE CHINA.

1900. *Above Japanese stamp surcharged.*

3 sen, carmine and black	0 3
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LABUAN.

1900. *Type with Monkey. Colour changed.*

4 c., carmine and black	0 2
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MALTA.

1900. *Envelope.*

1d., carmine (three kinds)	each 0 2
----------------------------	----------

MAURITIUS.

1900. <i>Provisional.</i>	s. d.
4 c. on 16 c., brown	0 4

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE.

We can now quote for the following rare varieties of the Provisionals of 1893-4 which are not priced in our 1900 Catalogue. Owing to the uniform issue for Northern Nigeria, the older and scarce issues are rapidly advancing in value, and only some 2,000 of these Provisionals exist "genuine." Collectors should, however, beware of the "Paris" imitations, and buy only from responsible parties.

S. G. Cat. No.,
1900 Edition.

Surcharged with Type 4.

12. ½d., in violet, on 2d.	45 0
13. ½d., in green, on 2½d.	55 0
14. ½d., in vermilion, on 2½d.	30 0
15. ½d., in carmine, on 2½d.	50 0
15a. ½d., in blue, on 2½d.	60 0

Surcharged with Type 5.

16. ½d., in violet, on 2d.	80 0
18. ½d., in vermilion, on 2½d.	35 0
20. ½d., in green, on 2½d.	70 0

Surcharged with Type 6.

21. ½d., in violet, on 2d.	80 0
24. ½d., in vermilion, on 2½d.	100 0
25. ½d., in blue, on 2½d.	90 0
26. ½d., in green, on 2½d.	90 0

Surcharged with Type 7.

27. ½d., in green, on 2½d.	90 0
----------------------------	------

Surcharged with Type 8.

28. 1s., in violet, on 2d.	65 0
29. 1s., in vermilion, on 2d.	90 0

NORTH BORNEO.

1900. *Type with Monkey. Colour changed.*

4 c., carmine and black	0 2
-------------------------	-----

ORCHA STATE.

1900. *Perforated.*

½, 1, 2, and 4 as. Set of 4	used 1 3
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PERU.

1900. *Change of colour.*

10 c., black	0 6
--------------	-----

SALVADOR.

1900. *Surcharged with wheel, value, and date on 1899 issue.*

1 centavo, green and black	0 6
----------------------------	-----

SAMOA.

1900. *German stamps surcharged "SAMOA."*

3 pf., bistre	0 1
5 " green	0 2
10 " carmine	0 2
20 " ultramarine	0 4
25 " orange	0 6

SEYCHELLES.

1896. *Provisional.*

36 c. on 45 c.	6 0
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SURINAM.

1900. *Provisional.*

50 c. on 1 guld.	3 0
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URUGUAY.

1900. *New colours.*

5 mils., orange	0 1
7 c., carmine	0 6
20 c., blue	1 3



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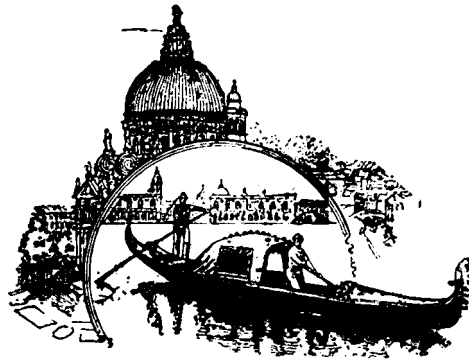
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Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

SUDAN.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Cards of Egypt surcharged with Type 1, in black.*
4 mil., carmine
4+4 " " " "

TASMANIA.

LETTER CARD.

1900. *With views on back. (June.)**
2d., purple on blue. . . . 0 4

VICTORIA.

POST CARDS.

1899. *Type 11, with instruction altered, and a new type. (Feb., 1900.)**
1d., carmine on buff ..
1½d., red-brown on green ..

SECTION II.

AUSTRIA.

POST CARDS.

1899-1900. *With value in "HELLER."*
Pale buff card.

5 h., blue-green 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Böhm.) 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Ilir.-Ital.) 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Ital.) 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Poln.) 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.) 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Rum.) 0 2
5 h. (Deutsch-Slov.) 0 2
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Böhm.) 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Ilir.-Ital.) 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Ital.) 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Poln.) 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Poln.-Ruth.) 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Rum.) 0 3
5+5 h. (Deutsch-Ruth.) 0 3
10 h., carmine
10+10 h. " " " "

LETTER CARDS.

1900. *With value in "HELLER."*
6 h., orange on green ..
10 h., rose on grey ..

PNEUMATIC POST OF VIENNA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Value in "HELLER."*
20 h., brown on grey ..
20+20 h. " " " "

LETTER CARD. 1900.

30 h., rose-lilac on rose .. 0 6

FOR LEVANT OFFICES.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Buff card.*
20 par. on 10 h., carm. 0 3
20+20 par. on 10+10 h. " 0 6

LETTER CARD.

1900. *No inscriptions. Grey card.*
1 pias. on 25 h., blue .. 0 5

HUNGARY.

POST CARDS.

1900. *New type. (Feb.)**
4 f., brown on buff ..
4+4 f. " " " " .. 0 2
5 f., green on rose .. 0 1
10 f., rose on green .. 0 2

With inscriptions in Hungarian and Croatian.
4+4 f., brown on buff ..

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

LETTER CARDS.

1900. *New type. Grey card.*

6 f., slate-green 0 2
10 f., orange 0 2
62 f., blue and brn. on white 0 9

With inscriptions in Hungarian and Croatian.

10 f., orange

BOSNIA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Currency altered. Buff card.*

5 (h.), green 0 2
5+5 (h.) " " " " .. 0 3
5+5 (h.), grey 0 3
10 (h.), red 0 3
10+10 (h.) " " " " ..

LETTER CARDS.

1900. *Formula in black.*

6 (h.), brown on blue .. 0 2
10 (h.), red on grey .. . 0 3

BELGIUM.

LETTER CARD. 1900.

10 c., carmine on grey-blue .

CONGO STATE.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Types 6 and 7, with instruction altered.*

10 c., red on buff ..
10+10 c., brn. & grn. on rose

BULGARIA.

POST CARD.

1899. *Type 8, with 4 lines for the address.*

5 st., green on pale buff ..

LETTER CARD. 1900.

3 st., pale green

CHINA.

POST CARD.

1900. *Stamp inscribed "CHINESE IMPERIAL POST."*

1 c., carmine on buff ..

COLOMBIA (REPUBLIC OF).

POST CARD.

1899. *White card. Views on the back.*
2 c., black on white ..

CRETE.

POST CARD.

1900. *Buff card. (May.)**
10 l., red-brown

DENMARK.

ICELAND.

POST CARD.

1900. *Heading in six lines.*
10 a., carmine on white ..

EGYPT.

POST CARD. 1900.

4+4 mil., carmine

FRANCE.

LETTER CARD. 1900.

15+15 c., blue on buff ..

PNEUMATIC POST OF PARIS.

LETTER CARD.

1899. *Type of 1897, instruction in two paragraphs on back.*
50 c., black on deep blue ..

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

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

1900. *Surcharged "ALEXANDRIA," in red.*

POST CARDS.

10 c., black on green .. 0 3
10+10 c. " " blue ..

LETTER CARD.

25 c., black on rose .. . 0 4

PORT SAID.

1900. *Surcharged "PORT-SAID," in red.*

POST CARDS.

10 c., black on green ..
10+10 c. " " blue ..

LETTER CARDS.

15 c., blue on blue-grey ..
25 c., black on rose

MOROCCO.

LETTER CARD.

1900. *Surcharged in red.*

25 c. on 25 c., No. 116 ..

ZANZIBAR.

POST CARD.

1900. *Surcharged in red(?).*
1+1 a. on No. 40

GERMANY.

BAVARIA.

POST CARDS.

1900. *Type of 1894. Buff card.*
2 pf., pearl-grey 0 1
2+2 pf. " " " " .. 0 1

WURTEMBERG.

POST CARDS. 1900.

2 pf., grey on buff ..
2+2 pf. " " " " ..

OFFICIAL POST CARDS.

2 pf., grey on buff ..
2+2 pf. " " " " ..

MUNICIPAL SERVICE CARDS.

2 pf., grey on buff ..
2+2 pf. " " " " ..

GERMAN EMPIRE.

POST CARDS.

1900. *New type, with date at left.*
5 c., green on cream ..
Type 17. *Pale blue card. (a) 120x80 mm. (b) 140x90 mm.*

2 pf., blue (a)
2 pf. " (b)
2+2 pf. " (b)

With stamps of new type.

5 pf., green on buff ..
10 pf., carmine " " ..

LETTER CARD.

1899. *Type 51, but with plainer initial to "Kartenbrief." Perforations broken at folds. Inside grey.*
10 pf., carmine

BERLIN PNEUMATIC POST.

POST CARD.

1900. *Stamp of new type. Rose card.*
25 pf., orange-brown ..
25+25 pf. " " " " ..

FOR POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO.

POST CARDS.

1899. *Current cards surcharged in black. (Jan., 1900.)**
5 c. on 5 pf., green .. 0 2
5+5 c. on 5+5 pf. " " ..
10 c. on 10 pf., carmine. 0 4
10+10 c. on 10+10 pf. " " ..

* Illustrations in Monthly Journal of this date.

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

GERMAN COLONIES.
1900. *Cards of the types of 1889, &c., surcharged in black.*

CAROLINE ISLANDS.
Surcharged "Karolinen."
5 pf., green
5+ 5 pf. "
10 pf., carmine
10+10 pf. "

MARIANNE ISLANDS.
Surcharged "Marianen."
5 pf., green
5+ 5 pf. "
10 pf., carmine
10+10 pf. "

MARSHALL ISLANDS.
Name spelt "Marshall," instead of "Marschall."
5 pf., green
5+ 5 pf. "
10 pf., carmine
10+10 pf. "

ITALY.
POST CARD.
1900. *Postal Union card, with stamp Type 14.*
10+10 c., brown on green ..

JAPAN.
POST CARDS.
A wrong illustration has unfortunately been inserted in place of the correct Type 6. Illustrations of Nos. 82 to 86 may be found in the *Monthly Journal* for March and October, 1899, and June, 1898.

1899. *Type of the 1½ sen card.*
White card.
1½+1½ sen, blue

MEXICO.
POST CARDS.
1899. *New type. Cream card. (Dec.)**
1 c., green 0 1
1+1 c. " 0 2
2 c., carmine 0 2
2+2 c. " 0 4
3 c., brown 0 3
3+3 c. " 0 5

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

1900. *Similar to No. 169; "TARJETA POSTAL" in sans-serif capitals.*
1 c., green

LETTER CARDS.
1899. *New type. White card. (Jan., 1900.)**
2 c., carmine 0 2
2+2 c. " 0 4
5 c., blue 0 4
5+5 c. " 0 8

ORANGE FREE STATE.
POST CARDS.
1900. *Surcharged "V.R.I." and value, in black.*
1d., rose
½+½d., green
1d., orange
1+1d., brown

PERSIA.
POST CARDS.
1899. *The cards of 1898 surcharged with a device in violet.*
2 sh., brown on cream ..
2+2 sh. " green ..
5 sh., rose on cream ..
5+5 sh. " rose ..

PERU.
LETTER CARD.
1900. *With (embossed?) portrait of President.*
3 c., red on white

PORTUGAL.
POST CARDS.
1900. *Type of No. 39. Buff card.*
25 r., rose
25+25 r. "

FUNCHAL (MADEIRA).
POST CARD.
1900. *Type A4. Buff card.*
25+25 r., rose

PONTA DELGADA (AZORES).
POST CARD.
1900. *Type A4. Buff card.*
25+25 r., rose

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

PORTUGUESE INDIA.
POST CARD.
No. 14 is on "Cream card," not "Cream laid."

ROUMANIA.
POST CARD.
1899. *Error with "POSALTA" for "POSTALA."*
5 b., green

LETTER CARD.
1900. *No. 107, with second stamp at left.*
10 b. (5+5 b.), green on grey 0 4

SIAM.
POST CARDS.
1900. *Similar to Types 1 and 3, with stamps of new types.*
1½ a., red on yellow ..
4 a., carmine on cream ..
4+4 a. " " " "

SWITZERLAND.
POST CARD.
1899. *Type of 1892.*
5 c., green

UNITED STATES.
U.S. Post Cards surcharged.
FOR USE IN CUBA.
1899. *With name, and value in "c. de Peso," added in black.*
1 c. on 1 c., black
2 c. on 2 c. "

FOR USE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
1900. *With name added.*
1 c., black
2 c., blue
2+2 c. "

FOR USE IN PORTO RICO.
1900. *With name spelt "PUERTO RICO."*
1 c., black (No. 18) 0 2

VENEZUELA.
POST CARDS.
1900. *Formula and frame in black. (June.)**
10 c., red on white ..
10+10 c. " " " "

* Illustrations in *Monthly Journal* of this date.

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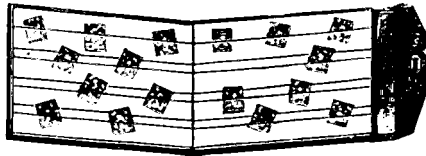
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