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VOL. XV.

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RARE STAMPS.—Collectors who desire to secure choice specimens of rare Stamps are respectfully asked to notice each month the list of Stamps on hand which we publish on the inside page of the front cover.



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Rare Stamps that are not priced in our current Catalogue will be advertised in this column each month, and the following SPECIAL TERMS will be allowed to cash purchasers: under £50, 10 per cent. discount; over £50 and under £100, 12½ per cent. discount; over £100 at one time, 15 per cent. discount.

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.

JULY 30, 1904.

No. 169.

Editorial.

* * *



WE have before us the first few numbers of a new periodical, *The West-End Philatelist*, edited by Mr. B. W. H. Poole, and published by Mr. D. Field, a happy combination of names which seems eminently appropriate to this season of the year, when we are all thinking of flitting to the country and seeking fresh fields and pastures new, as the poet has it. We regret that either editor or publisher should have thought it necessary to hint at any apology for the appearance of their journal, the appearance of which is indeed everything that could be desired, and that they could not succeed in finding a better excuse than the fact that "until now no regular philatelic magazine has been published in the West End"; because the place of publication matters nothing, and we have yet to learn that the fact that most of the daily papers are published in the neighbourhood of Fleet Street, or even so far east as Printing House Square, in any way prevents their circulation in the Marble Halls of Belgravia, or the Wild and Woolly West of Earl's Court and Hammersmith.

In a serial article in the magazine we are alluding to, containing a great deal of useful information, a question is raised as to the date when stamp collecting commenced, and an opinion is expressed "that stamps were collected soon after they first appeared." "Soon after" is, of course, an elastic expression, but it should be remembered that for several years after stamps first appeared, not only was the number of varieties in existence exceedingly small, but in all

countries "foreign" stamps must have been very seldom met with, and thus stamp collecting, in our sense of the term, was extremely unlikely to arise. "Foreign stamps" were the things collected in the days of the infancy of Philately, and we may safely assume that until foreign stamps became comparatively common objects no real stamp collecting took place. Accumulations of stamps were made, but with entirely different ideas. There were misguided persons who desired to paper their rooms with them, and special merit was supposed to be attached to the collection of so many as a million, by means of which all kinds of good works were expected to be accomplished—from softening the hearts of implacable parents and guardians to gaining (possibly for the collectors themselves) admissions into asylums. It is possible that stamp collecting, as we now know it, grew out of this early and primitive form, but it is an entirely different thing. We well remember one of these accumulations, which must have been made in the quite early fifties. Some quantities of the stamps were laboriously pasted on large sheets of paper, with a view to covering the walls of their owner's bedroom; the majority were naturally the ordinary red Pennies, and the comparatively few Twopennies were arranged at suitable intervals so as to give a little variety to what would otherwise have formed a very monotonous species of wall paper. So far as we remember, there were no other stamps whatever in this "collection," which came from many a waste-paper basket, and this would prove our contention that foreign stamps were not sufficiently common, even a dozen

or more years after stamps first appeared, to lead to their being collected.

In one of the numbers Mr. Field gives a full description of a supposed "postage stamp" of Thibet, which should be especially interesting at the present time, even though it only consists of an impression in sealing-wax of a device formed of native characters. But the account given of its use shows plainly that it is not a postage stamp at all, but merely a mark indicating postage paid in cash. Mr. Field says:—

"That this is a genuine postage stamp the following details of its use will show. When a letter requires posting in Thibet the sender takes it to the nearest official post office and pays the amount due for postage. Then this postage stamp seal is impressed on the envelope, and the letter is treated as a fully paid one, and is safely carried to its destination."

The very system employed before the issue of postage stamps, and in cases at the present day where postage is allowed to be paid in cash.

One other correction we would venture to offer relates to the description given of *laid bâtonné* paper, which is stated to be "laid paper with the lines crossed by others placed fairly wide apart." This is quite incorrect; all ordinary *laid* paper shows these lines, which are produced by the cross-wires that hold the others in position. *Bâtonné* means *ruled*, and the lines watermarked in such paper are intended as a guide for writing. In *wove bâtonné* the spaces between these lines are plain; in *laid bâtonné* the spaces are *laid*, all the lines running in the same direction. The cross-lines may also sometimes be seen in *laid bâtonné*, but they are not the distinguishing mark.

Our Young Philatelists and their Prospects is the title of a paper by Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A., which has been read before various Philatelic Societies and published in the form of a small pamphlet. The question propounded in this paper is, "How must the young stamp collector be helped and encouraged to become a thorough philatelist?" An important question, and one by no means easy to answer. Some of those who were young stamp collectors thirty or forty years ago, and recollect the very small amount of help and encouragement that was lavished upon them in those days, may perhaps be

inclined to think that the beginner is not nowadays entirely without assistance, and to doubt whether stamp-collecting-made-easy is more likely to produce philatelists than the more difficult conditions of earlier times. The stamps to be collected and the details to be studied have increased to an enormous extent, it is true, but so have the sources of information. No young collector who subscribes to one of the numerous stamp magazines need be at a loss for answers to his questions, and for a very small fee he can get doubtful stamps examined. The difficulty is rather that stamp collecting has become so huge an undertaking that the beginner is liable to be discouraged by the enormous extent of the task he proposes to undertake and bewildered by the amount of information that is thrust upon him; it is a difficulty that has arisen as the perfectly natural result of over sixty years of stamp issuing and of nearly fifty years of stamp collecting, and that must increase as time goes on.

But let us see what aids and encouragements Mr. Heginbottom suggests. He lists them as follows:—(1) Exhibitions, etc.; (2) Experts competent to judge and advise our juniors; (3) Papers, articles, etc.; (4) The better status of the 'postally used' stamps; (5) School teaching; and (6) Societies." Nos. 1 and 4 may well be considered together, for "postally used" (or, indeed, fiscally used or cancelled to order) specimens are just as collectible as unused, and it is only when they are brought into competition at exhibitions that their status need be taken into consideration. We have argued the question of Used *versus* Unused before, and we have no wish to do so again; we shall probably never persuade Mr. Heginbottom to see that it is not a question of *status*, or, indeed, originally of *used* and *unused*; but of the difference between the finest possible specimens and those that are less fine. The division between stamps "postally used" (that is to say, with a postal obliteration) and those cancelled in some other manner is a far more arbitrary one; for if a stamp is available for postal and for other purposes, the nature of the obliteration applied to it seems to us to be of far less importance than the degree to which it is obliterated and, therefore, damaged. For an obliteration is a damage to a stamp, and is

intended to be so; some portion of the design is covered, and rendered invisible to a greater or less extent; for purposes of full study (and what is Philately if it is not the study of stamps, as distinguished from mere accumulation?) we want to see clearly every part of the design; therefore the obliterated stamp is defective to that extent for philatelic purposes. There is no getting over this fact. Mr. Heginbottom complains that the young collector gets no encouragement at the exhibitions, and so long as the prizes are awarded, as in all other kinds of exhibitions, to the best exhibits, we do not quite see what is to be done for them in this way. How is the Young Collector to be classified and identified? Can we have a kind of "cottage garden" philatelic exhibition? and, if so, how are we to decide what collectors may compete? It is very easy to say that there ought to be special prizes for young collectors, but where is the line to be drawn?

When we get the teaching of Philately in the Schools, suggested in No. 5, it will be possible to award prizes to the young collector not only at exhibitions, but at examinations. Philately would, undoubtedly, be quite as useful as some of the subjects at present included in the School Board curriculum, but we do not expect to see it taught as one of the regular subjects at present. Much good, however, might be done in the way of encouragement of stamp collecting by the masters and mistresses of schools, and school exhibitions would afford opportunities for young collectors to measure their strength against one another. In most places one or two experienced philatelists could be found, who would be willing to give advice, act as judges, and furnish a few instructive exhibits of a not too highly specialised or over-bloated nature. Exhibitions of this kind appear to us to be what are really wanted for Mr. Heginbottom's purpose, and Societies of a suitable nature would arise in the same schools. If we go beyond this, who is to decide at what point the young collector ceases to be admissible as a competitor?

In all Exhibitions the best must be allowed to win, and so long as stamps possess a money value the best collections will be likely to be in the hands of those whose pockets are best lined. We cannot arrange classes quite on the lines of those at Agrif-

cultural Shows "for animals bred by the exhibitors," and a rich man might, no doubt, purchase a highly specialised collection and win prizes with it without knowing much of Philately—the same sort of thing does happen at shows of other kinds—but our wealthy collectors are, as a rule, thorough philatelists; and if they sometimes purchase collections, it is not without a good knowledge of their contents.

Mr. Heginbottom has done good service in ventilating the question that he propounds, and if we are not in every respect at one with him as to the solutions that he proposes, it is in part because we believe some of the difficulties to be insurmountable.

* * *

The Works of Richard Wolle. To those of our readers who also see American stamp journals the name of this man will not be unfamiliar; to others we may simply describe him as perhaps the cleverest forger and faker of stamps that philatelists have ever been troubled with; and all will be glad to hear that he was sentenced a couple of months ago in America to five years' imprisonment. Our reason for making special reference to him now is that we may warn our readers that some quantities of counterfeits, which, Mr. Phillips assures us, are some of the most dangerous that he has ever seen, were disposed of by this man before he was caught and handed over to the police, and many of these counterfeits are still about. His speciality was the conversion of proofs and stamps of small value into rare varieties. The thinning and perforating of cardboard proofs is, of course, a comparatively simple thing. Wolle would take a perforated stamp, remove the perforations, mount it so as to produce sufficient margins, and then provide it with an original envelope and a *good imitation* of a genuine postmark! The early issues of the United States he increased in value by altering the outer lines of the commoner varieties into those of the rarer; the centres of the Pan-American stamps were, of course, inverted—and that extremely skilfully—as also were those of the 15 c. and 24 c. of the 1869 issue; but his greatest triumph was, we believe, the production of the 30 c. of 1869 with inverted flags, which, one had hoped, was a practically impossible

fake. What else he may have done in this way we do not know, but we have said enough to show the nature of his work and to put collectors on their guard.

This is not the first time that Wolle has been imprisoned for similar offences. He was sentenced to five years in 1898 (having been, we think, previously convicted even then), and was released at the end of four years on account of his excellent conduct while in prison. A curious feature was that during the last part of his term he had carried on a fraudulent stamp business from the prison itself, and thus obtained the materials for the

counterfeits in which he commenced dealing immediately after his release. Some of these were doubtless made while he was under the paternal care of the prison authorities, who will, we trust, not afford him similar facilities during his present visit.

* * *

An Omission. WE regret to find that through an error in copying there is an omission in the index of the last volume. Page 251 should be added under "Russia."

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. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

* * * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—A correspondent shows us another variety of the Army Official, Queen's Head, ½d., green. This time it is the letter "Y" that has suffered, part of the stalk being broken off. A little more and it would be an *error* with small capital "y" for "Y."

Australian Commonwealth.—A correspondent sends us an extract from the *Herald*, Melbourne, of June 4th, which shows that the question of Commonwealth postage stamps is still being discussed. The competitive system, however, has never given very satisfactory results, and a uniform design with variations for each of the States will simply leave matters as they are now, so far as collectors are concerned, with the addition of a set of new issues.

"A UNIFORM STAMP.

"The New Postmaster-General is considering the question of calling for competitive designs for a uniform postage stamp for the Commonwealth. It is not likely that action will be taken for a few weeks, as several more pressing matters require attention, but Mr. Mahon, when spoken to on the subject, said he was in favour of a uniform stamp being adopted in the near future. Whilst not particularly concerned about the purely artistic aspect, he remarked, 'Where we can conjoin the picturesque with the utilitarian, I will do so. We don't want to be looking at a blank wall all through life.' One difficulty, it is said, in the way of a uniform design, is that during the book-keeping period of the Federation, there would require to be some distinctive mark to distinguish the stamps used in each State. It is suggested that this might easily be overcome by the name of the State being worked in the design in a way that would not interfere with its general appearance."

Bechuanaland.—Mr. F. C. Henderson shows us a strip of the ½d., black, Cape of Good Hope, over-printed "British Bechuanaland," in black, one stamp of which shows an abnormal letter "B" in the first word. It seems to be a double-bodied letter, the superfluous body partly over the other, and broken so that the upright stroke is detached from the loops, extending above the upper loop and not touching the bottom of the lower. If it were not thus broken, the appearance would be that of a second impression of the "B," partly over the first.

Canada.—*The L. P.* gives a description and illustration of a supposed stamped envelope used in Canada on the 7th April, 1851, about a fortnight before the first issue of adhesive stamps in that Colony. The envelope bears, in the right upper corner, an impression of a type-set device, consisting of the words "Three Pence.", in upright script letters, in two lines, surrounded by a square frame of fancy ornaments. We gather that the whole impression is in black, but from the illustration it would appear that the words are much more deeply printed than the frame, some parts of which are darker than others, which would be likely to be the case if it was impressed with a hand-stamp. This device is not obliterated in any way, but in the left upper corner of the envelope is the date stamp of the office of origin, "New Carlisle, Gaspe—Ap. 7, 1851." The envelope is addressed to Toronto, and the date stamp of that place is, we understand, upon the reverse side. Across the right-hand end of the envelope, at right angles to the address, is written "Letter—R. W. Kelly—Apl. 1851," which is evidently an endorsement, by the receiver of

the letter, of the name of the person from whom it came, and inquiry shows that Mr. R. W. Kelly was Postmaster of New Carlisle at that time.

It seems to us, however, very doubtful whether this curiosity has any claim to be considered a stamped envelope. The fact that an envelope bears an impression of a device denoting postage paid does not necessarily make it a stamped envelope. Such marks are constantly used at the present day to denote postage paid in cash, and they were still more commonly used in the days before stamps were issued, when all prepaid postage had to be thus indicated. An official letter, in reply to some inquiries about this envelope, says, speaking of the time before the issue of stamps, "each Postmaster had a steel stamp which he used to mark the amount prepaid on the letter. These stamps were of different patterns, and it is probably the impression of one of them that appears on Mr. —'s envelope." This is the most probable solution of the question. To prove it a *stamped* envelope, it must be shown that the device was impressed upon the envelope before it was used, and that envelopes so impressed were sold to the public. In this case there is no evidence of anything of the sort. We may add that the same is the case with the great majority of the so-called stamped envelopes of the Confederate States' postmasters.

Ceylon.—*Le T. Belge* chronicles a 75 c. stamp, in Type 45. We do not know whether it has the multiple watermark or the single Crown and CA.

75 c., dull blue, *value in orange*.

A correspondent tells us that he has received the current 25 c. stamp with the "On Service" surcharge.

Official Stamp. 25 c., light brown; *King's Head*.

A correspondent at Kandy sends us two cuttings from *The Times of Ceylon*, June 3rd, which may interest our readers:—

"AN INTERESTING STAMP.

"Mr. E. L. Morey, vice and deputy American Consul in Colombo, informs us that a curious and interesting Ceylon stamp has just come into his possession. It is a four cent rose-coloured stamp surcharged 'Postage FIVE CENTS Revenue,' watermark Crown CA, Stanley Gibbons' number 137. The peculiarity about this stamp is an error in the description of surcharge as follows: 'FIVE CENTS, Revenue Postage,' instead of as above. Mr. Morey will be glad to hear if any other philatelist possesses such a stamp."

This curiosity, of course, merely has the overprint misplaced, so that the top line fell upon the stamp above, and the word "Postage" from the next stamp appears at the bottom of this one. We do not know whether this is a very unusual variety, as misplaced surcharges are not generally catalogued or considered of much importance.

The following seems to show that *unused* Official stamps of Ceylon may quite lawfully be dealt in, at all events after the "collection" referred to has been disposed of:—

"CEYLON STAMPS FOR ST. LOUIS.

"VALUED AT R3,500.

"The interesting exhibit of Ceylon stamps for the St. Louis Exhibition, referred to in our last issue, will be despatched *via* Europe by the German steamer

Bayern on Sunday. The stamps are unused, and bear the late Queen's head. There are thousands of stamps, both Postage and Service, though the collection does not include very many kinds. The lot is valued at R3,500, and will be offered for sale. The Americans are keen philatelists, and it is expected that there will be no difficulty in disposing of the collection."

Cyprus.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 18 piastres with the new watermark, and *Ewen's Weekly* adds two other values on the same paper.

- 1 30 par., purple and green; *new wmk.*
- 6 pias., black and green "
- 18 " black and brown "

A correspondent draws our attention to some minor varieties of the local overprint, Type 8 in the Catalogue. In the majority of copies the bar between the figures "½" seems to rest on the top of the figure "2," as in the illustration, but in some cases there is a distinct space between the bar and the figure on one or both sides of the stamp. He adds that in a pane of sixty of these stamps in the Taping Collection, there are, so far as he could see, only three copies (the second and fifth in row 6, and the fifth in row 7) which show a clear space between the bar and the figure. Whether these varieties are constant or merely accidental, we are not at present able to say; but if the overprint was set up from type, there must have been originally a space both above and below the bar, and when that space is absent it must be due to the type being blocked up with ink and dirt. If the "forme" was made up of stereotypes it is quite likely that many of them were defective in that way.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 5 a. stamp has appeared with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

5 a., grey and orange-brown; *new wmk.*

Our contemporary adds that the first 5 a. King's Head, will be "excessively rare," but this depends upon the quantities that have been imported by dealers; possibly there may be enough to go round.

Gibraltar.—*The L. P.* chronicles the current ½d. stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

½d., dull green; *new wmk.*

India.—We give illustrations of the designs of the 12 annas and 1 rupee stamps with the King's Head.



Gwalior.—Messrs. Bright and Son show us some varieties of the overprint upon the Queen's Head stamps which do not appear to have been chronicled:—

1. With letter "G" broader than usual, and apparently of a different fount from the rest—it may be merely a badly formed letter. This occurs, we are told, on the

- 3 pies, carmine.
- ½ a., green.
- 1 a., plum.
- 2 a., blue.
- 3 a., orange.
- 4 a., olive-green.

2. With the letter "k" slightly taller than usual, and of a different shape. On

3 pies, carmine.	2 a., blue.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., green.	2 a., violet.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green.	3 a., orange.
1 a., plum.	4 a., olive-green.
1 a., carmine.	2 a., violet; <i>King's Head</i> .

3. With the Hindi inscription too far to the left. On
3 pies, carmine.

Mr. Gordon Jones tells us that the following Queen's Head stamps exist:—

<i>Ordinary.</i>	3 pies, grey.
<i>Service.</i>	2 a., violet.

Jhind.—The same authority tells us of the 3 pies, Queen's Head, in its last colour, with the ordinary surcharge.
3 pies, grey.

Puttialla.—Mr. Jones also says that the current 1 rupee has received the ordinary surcharge, and that the bi-coloured 1 rupee, Queen's Head, was overprinted for *Service* use, but has not yet, he believes, been issued.

<i>Ordinary.</i>	1 r., carmine and green; <i>King's Head</i> .
<i>Service.</i>	1 r., " " " <i>Queen's</i> "

Indian Native States.—*Holkar*.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us two more values of the new issue, in the same design as the recently chronicled $\frac{1}{2}$ a.

3 annas, violet; <i>perf.</i>	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14.
4 " bright blue " "	" "

Kishengarh.—Mr. Warhurst points out to us that we omitted to note that in the 8 annas stamp the "v" in the word "REVENUE" is an inverted "A," with a very distinct bar to it. This may compensate for some of the numerous inverted letters "v" that are found in place of "A" in so many quarters.

Las Bela.—We have obtained the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp upon a new variety of paper, a *light blue* of quite different tint from that of No. 2 in the Catalogue, which might almost be called *greyish blue* in comparison. The new stamp is also printed from a new stone, containing eighteen impressions, in six horizontal rows of three, and the stamps are further apart on the sheet than before, 8 to 9 mm. instead of 4 to 5 mm. Perforation as usual.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on *light blue*.

Lagos.—We have been looking into the question of the 6d., Queen's Head, with value in *red*, to which we alluded last month, and we have been shown what we believe to be the variety in question by Mr. Nankivell and by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and we have found similar specimens in our publishers' stock. What we have failed, however, to find is any chronicle of it whatever, either "in various quarters," as stated by a transatlantic contemporary, or in any of the journals in our possession, and this must be our excuse for ignorance of its existence. When the 6d. stamp of this issue was first chronicled, in 1887, it was described as printed in *purple*, with the value in *lilac*. The latter colour seems afterwards to have been translated into *mauve* in the catalogues, and in the copies now shown us it is rather what we should term *mauve* than *lilac*, and rather a *reddish mauve*. A later printing, also from Plate 1, shows

the value in a more distinctly *rosy* shade, but still perhaps to be termed *reddish mauve*, while the last supplies, which reached dealers in 1902, and are printed from Plate 2 (with Jubilee line), have the whole impression in a darker colour than before and the value in what may fairly be called *carmine* or *crimson*.

Mauritius.—We are shown a copy of the 16 CENTS on 17 c., No. 104 in the Catalogue, with a distinct double impression of the overprint. One impression is rather faint and the other overlaps it to a considerable extent.

Queensland.—*The Aust. Ph.* describes some defective impressions of three of the current stamps, which may serve to identify certain plates in a worn condition: 1d., *perf.* 13, with an apparent earring in the Queen's ear; 2d., *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 13, with a zigzag crack extending from below the hair at left of the ear to the end of the neck; and 2s., *perf.* 13, with the horizontal limb of the "L" of "QUEENSLAND" so defective as to make the letter more like an "1." It is added that thin paper is used for the Queensland stamps in the summer, not so much for coolness, as in the case of thin clothing, but because the gum causes the thick paper to crack in the hot weather. Perhaps it would be simpler to employ thin paper all the year round.

St. Lucia.—We have received the 1d., King's Head, with the multiple watermark; it is still printed from Plate 1. 1d., purple and carmine; *new wmk.*

South Australia.—We learn from *Exen's Weekly* that in one of the printings of the long 8d. stamps, No. 18 (or 19?) on the sheet had the word spelt "EIGNT," instead of "EIGHT." We conclude from this that the whole plate of the overprint was set up from type, which would account for all the numerous varieties in the length of the words. It might be well for the sake of uniformity to construct plates of electrotypes or stereotypes.

The Aust. Ph. tells us that a good deal of dissatisfaction has been caused by these long stamps, the chief points of objection being that they cost too much to manufacture, that there is too large an area to lick, and that the extra surface affords a proportionately larger field for the cultivation of microbes. We have heard of this microbe theory before, and one of the reasons given by a poetical friend of ours for always buying his stamps at an office where there is a very nice-looking young lady behind the counter, is that he is sure that no unfavourable microbes could flourish there!

Is there a new watermark in use here? *The L. P.* says "The multiple upright Crown S A watermark is employed," but it is possible that this only means that, the stamps being large, more than one watermark appears in each.

Straits Settlements.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 4 c. stamp. *Le T. Belge* chronicles an 8 c., of similar type, but with the value in the upper corners.

8 c., purple on *blue*.



Virgin Islands.—We have received the 2s. 6d. and 5s. stamps of the new issue, chronicled last month, and we find that the 5s has the value on a solid ground, like the ½d., etc.

We give illustrations of the two varieties of the design.



Western Australia.—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the 1d. with the latest variety of perforation.

1d., carmine-rose; wmk. V & Crown; perf. 11.

Zanzibar.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. show us a used copy of the 1 anna value of the new issue, and *Ewen's Weekly* adds that the 2 rupees has also been seen in this condition, so we list the whole set below. In the centre of the design is a small transverse oval, containing a device apparently formed of Arabic characters; this is supported by two lions rampant, with a background of flags and branches. The name and value are given in English below, and what we presume is the equivalent in Arabic above. The *rupee* values are of large size, and the others of ordinary size. Watermark quatrefoils; perf. 14.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|
| ½ a., green. | 5 a., yellow-brown. |
| 1 a., rose-red. | 7½ a., purple. |
| 2 a., brown. | 8 a., olive-green. |
| 2½ a., blue. | 1 r., ultramarine and red. |
| 3 a., grey. | 2 r., green " |
| 4 a., dark green. | 3 r., violet " |
| 4½ a., black. | 4 r., purple-brown " |
| | 5 r., olive-brown and red. |

Ewen's Weekly states that some of the remainders of the previous issue are being converted into 1 a. stamps by overprinting them with the word "ONE" (in black?). The 4½ a. only had been seen thus treated.

1 a. on 4½ a., orange.

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the existence of a vertical pair of the current 5 c. imperforate between the two stamps.

Chili.—We have received a copy of a Decree under which certain obsolete Telegraph stamps are surcharged for postal use. The following is a free translation:—

"REPUBLIC OF CHILI,
"MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR,
"SANTIAGO, April 22, 1904.

"The President has decreed as follows:—

"No. 1008. In view of the attached note of the Ministry of the Treasury, in which it is pointed out that it would be convenient to surcharge the Telegraph stamps which were withdrawn from circulation by Decree No. 4243 of Oct. 10 last, with the object of using them as postage stamps;

"Considering that the supply of some values is growing scarce, and that the General Post Office has

asked that stamps of the value of 3 centavos may be created for the illustrated post cards that go abroad, and stamps of 12 centavos for registered matter in the towns,

"I decree that:—

"The Director of the Treasury is authorised to have surcharged with the word 'CORREOS', by means of lithography, the following Telegraph stamps:—

"4,750,000 stamps of the value of 20 centavos, with portrait of Pedro Valdivia, for the value of 1 centavo.

"3,250,000 of the value of 2 centavos, with Arms of Chili.

"750,000 of the value of 1 peso, with Arms of Chili, for the value of 3 centavos.

"5,000,000 of the value of 5 centavos, with Arms of Chili.

"2,350,000 of the value of 10 centavos, with Arms of Chili.

"1,150,000 of the value of 5 centavos, with portrait of Pedro Valdivia, for the value of 12 centavos.

"The stamps of 1, 3, and 12 centavos will bear besides the word 'CORREOS' their corresponding value in figures and words. The stamps thus surcharged will be used provisionally in franking correspondence and will be regarded as being of the value that they indicate. The plate used in surcharging will remain in the possession of the Ministry of the Treasury and will be defaced."

We have received the stamps alluded to above; they are overprinted in black, as shown in the accompanying illustrations.

- | |
|-----------------------------|
| 1 c. on 20 c., blue. |
| 2 c., light brown. |
| 3 c. on 1 peso, deep brown. |
| 5 c., red. |
| 10 c., olive-green. |
| 12 c. on 5 c., red. |



Colombia.—We have received the 20 c., mauve, Type 85, pin-perf. vertically and imperf. horizontally.

According to *Ewen's Weekly*, some of the old stock is being overprinted with the word "Habilitada," and sold on the gold basis, under which a 5 c. stamp costs a dollar or two in Colombian paper. It will require a very different course to rehabilitate the Republic in the eyes of philatelists.

We give illustrations of the designs of the new ½ c. and 1 c. stamps which we chronicled in May.



Antioquia.—We have also illustrations of the designs of the new low values, and of the 10 pesos.



Bolívar.—A correspondent of *The A. J. of Ph.* gives the following information regarding the recently chronicled monstrosities:—

"These stamps were made here last year, but they had not been put in use because the Departmental Post Office of this city has not been completely installed until now. As you can see, the stamps have no artistic value, but the issue was very limited (50,000 of each value).

"The following varieties are known:—

5 c., 1 sheet imperf., 1 sheet imperf. horizontally.	
10 c., 6 sheets "	1 "
20 c., 2 "	1 "
20 c., 1 sheet printed on both sides.	"
20 c., 30 sheets printed in dark red.	
20 c., 10 "	in red-brown.

"A German dealer has bought 40,000 of each value, and he is going to send them to Bremen."

The Departmental Post Office appears to have been installed principally for the purpose of selling four-fifths of the stamps to a dealer; when the remaining fifth has been disposed of we presume it will be disestablished, there being no further endowment.

We have seen the 20 c., red, perf. all round, and we have no doubt the other two values exist in the same condition; the sheets are evidently not perforated at the edges.

Boyaca.—Our illustration shows somewhat indistinctly, but not much more so than many of the originals, the design of the 10 c. stamp, which we endeavoured to describe in April last.



Rio Hacha.—We gather that the interesting second edition of the type-set labels, which we described at some length two years ago, are being again put upon the market. *Ewen's Weekly* gives a long list of varieties, which are stated (quite correctly) not to be given in Gibbons' Catalogue. We would refer our readers to some of our numbers for 1902 for the reasons for this omission.

Santander.—We are shown a specimen of the 50 c. fiscal stamp, which was overprinted last year with Type 13, for postal use, divided in half diagonally and apparently postally used. It is *not* surcharged; but professes to be half of a fiscal stamp used for postage; it is cancelled with an obliterating mark of wavy rays, and an oval stamp inscribed "CORREOS—DEL DEPARTAMENTO—BUCARAMANGA."

Costa Rica.—We are shown an official announcement of what is stated to be a final selling off of remainders of the stamps of 1892. The following were the numbers on hand:—

\$10.00 . . .	7,705	\$0.20 . . .	580,000
5.00 . . .	8,150	0.10 . . .	340,000
2.00 . . .	8,000	0.05 . . .	510,000
1.00 . . .	12,450	0.02 . . .	6,000
0.50 . . .	8,000	0.01 . . .	8,000

Sealed tenders were to be sent in before July 20th, and we gather that no reasonable offer was likely to be refused.

At the same time the Postmaster-General of the Republic informed our publishers that a few sets (300) of *obliterated* copies of the only Unpaid Letter stamps ever issued in Costa Rica would also be put on sale, in lots of twenty-five sets and upwards, at 2 francs per set; these are described as being "en état de neuf, et avec gomme naturelle"—as good as new and with the original gum!

Costa Rica has not been very troublesome to collectors hitherto, as far as its general issues are concerned. Let us hope that the trouble is not commencing.

Dominican Republic.—A correspondent tells us that he has seen some good forgeries of the 2 c., 10 c., and 50 c. of the issue of 1900. Their principal characteristics are that the paper is white instead of yellowish; the first letter of "DOMINICANA" slopes slightly instead of being upright; the appearance is rather coarse, and the copies are a little smaller than the originals.

Ecuador.—*Le Moniteur du C.* announces a set of stamps commemorative of Captain Abdon Calderon, "who won the battle of Pichincho, on the 24th May, 1824, and by that victory insured the independence of Ecuador." We suppose it was not possible to wait until the centenary of the victory, which would seem a more appropriate occasion, but so long as an important Republic further north sets the example in the matter of commemorative issues, we must not complain if its smaller and more impecunious neighbours follow in its footsteps. We understand that the stamps bear a portrait of Captain Calderon in the centre, in black, with frame of the colour given in the list, and that their use is not to extend beyond the end of September next.

1 c., red.	10 c., red.
2 c., blue.	20 c., blue.
5 c., yellow.	50 c., yellow.

French Colonies.—*Dahomey.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the whole of the values of the series for this colony, including the 2 and the 5 francs, have been recently issued—in Paris.

Indo-China.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. show us the 2 c. of the new series; *Ewen's Weekly* adds other values.

1 c., greyish olive-green.
2 c., claret on pale yellow.
4 c., purple.
5 c., dark green.
1 fr., pale olive-green.

Martinique.—The same journal states that a 2 francs stamp has been manufactured with the name of this colony.

2 fr., violet on lilac; name in carmine.

Holland.—*Curaçao.*—The following new stamps are chronicled by the *D. B. Z.* (probably from "specimen" copies). The values up to 5 c. are stated to be in the

oblong design, and the others in that of the 12½ c. chronicled last year. Perf. 12½.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 c., olive-green. | 10 c., blue-grey. |
| 2 c., red-brown. | 15 c., dark brown. |
| 2½ c., dark green. | 25 c., violet |
| 3 c., orange. | 30 c., red-brown. |
| 5 c., carmine. | 50 c., brown-carmine. |

Honduras.—The 5 c. of 1898, printed in error in the colour of the 6 c., appears to have been regularly issued and used. We are shown a pair which paid part of the postage upon a business letter from Tegucigalpa to New York at the end of October, 1902, and we are told of others similarly employed.

Nicaragua.—We are shown a block of four of the 5 pesos on 10 c., *mauve*, one stamp of which has a large figure "5" with straight top, instead of curved, and we are told that there are four copies of this variety on each sheet. The overprint consists of "5.00" in small figures in each of the upper corners, and "5.00 Pesos", in heavy type, across the lower part of the stamp, in *black*.

Mexico.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 1 peso, brown, wmk. Eagle and "R M" (No. 315 in the Catalogue), surcharged "OFICIAL." This would follow No. 643.

Paraguay.—*Ewen's Weekly* quotes from a French contemporary the announcement of another new set of stamps, dated "1904." The values up to 60 c. are said to be of somewhat similar design to the issues of last year, while the peso values are of oblong shape with a picture of a building, we gather in *black*, in the centre.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 5 c., blue. | 60 c., brown. |
| 10 c., yellow-brown. | 1 p., black and carmine. |
| 20 c., violet | 2 p., " blue. |
| 30 c., pale blue. | 5 p., " " |

Persia.—We give illustrations of the overprints upon the two provisional stamps recently chronicled *Le T. Belge* states that there is also a 9 chahis formed by surcharging the 1 kran, and that the 2 ch. has been



overprinted with the word "CONTROLE", in *black*, for use upon pictorial post cards—in addition, we gather, to the stamp for payment of postage, in which case this 2 ch. would appear to be a fiscal stamp, rather than a postal.

- | |
|---|
| 2 ch., grey; black surcharge. |
| 9 ch., in <i>black</i> , on 1 kr., <i>mauve</i> . |

Portuguese Colonies.—*Angola.*—The first illustration below shows the design of the Unpaid Letter

stamps for the Colonies where the values are expressed in "reis."



Macao.—The second illustration shows the type of the similar stamps with values in "avos."

Salvador.—There has been a short period of rest here, but we learn from *The L. P.*, which in turn quotes from an American contemporary whose visits to us are like those of angels, that some of the values of the ordinary series of last year have been afflicted with a fresh Official surcharge, in three languages, "D'Office, De officio, Official," within a rectangular frame. Evidently correspondence is invited in French, Spanish, and English. The colour of the overprint is not stated.

Official Stamps.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 c., green. | 3 c., orange. |
| 2 c., carmine. | 5 c., blue. |
| 10 c., dull lilac. | |

The A. J. of Ph. adds two more items to the long list of Official stamps of 1902; they would come under the same heading as Nos. 724a and 725, and are the 2 c., *pale rose*, and the 50 c., *rose-red*, with narrow shield in *violet* and Type 201 in *black*.

Turkey.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. show us an impression of the 20 paras of 1865 (Type 2 with overprint Type 3), printed in *blue*, and perf. 12½. Our correspondents ask us what the thing is, and as we cannot find these impressions mentioned in any of the catalogues (even Moens is silent on the subject), we think it well to state what we know about them, in the hope that others may be able to tell us more. Years ago sets of these stamps, with all the values in the same colour, were not very uncommon. We remember possessing them in *carmine* and in *orange*, and we believe they existed in the colours of each of the values of that issue; they were supposed to be either colour proofs or fancy impressions.

United States.—It is reported that an entire sheet of the 2 c. Louisiana stamp, *imperforate horizontally*, was purchased at the Cleveland post office. We leave it to our American readers to say what influence, if any, this ominous concatenation of circumstances would be likely to have upon Mr. Cleveland's prospects of success if he were a candidate for the Presidency (a) of the A. P. A., or (b) of the U. S. A.

Uruguay.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the new 5 c. chronicled last month. It appears to be lithographed, and is perf. 11½.

The Postal Issues of Finland.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 267, vol. xiv.)

* * * *



HE envelopes of 1845 having ceased to satisfy the authorities, and a reduction in the postal tariff having taken place, the use of stamped envelopes was adopted as a permanent measure and a new issue appeared, which was announced by the following important Ordinance:—

“NICHOLAS I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Grand Prince of Finland, etc., etc., etc.

“Our Grace and High Favour, with the blessing of Almighty God, to the Officer, Councillor of State, Director of Posts, Chevalier of the 2nd Class of the Order of St. Andrew, of the 2nd Class of the Order of St. Stanislas, and of the 3rd Class of the Order of St. Vladimir, and Commander of the Swedish Order of Vasa.

“After having graciously given permission, in accordance with the terms of Our letter addressed to you on the 22nd January of the present year, for the stamped envelopes, which, under the date of the 11th June, 1844, were issued as an experiment for a period of three years, to be employed permanently for the transmission of correspondence, not only within the interior of Finland, but also to Russia, not however to places in foreign countries or in the kingdom of Poland: We have, by a General Notice published on the 21st September last, ordained that the rate of postage for the transmission of correspondence within the interior of Finland shall, in modification of the uniform rate for all distances at present in force, be established, from the commencement of next year, in such a manner that for a letter despatched by post within the Grand Duchy (Grand Principality) of Finland to a distance not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five versts there shall be charged five kopecs, and for every letter addressed to places at greater distances, and for letters to Russia, ten kopecs, silver, per loth; and from the same date, as regards the weight of the letters, it should be noted that for a letter that does not weigh more than one loth and a half, there shall only be charged the postage for one loth, but that for a letter weighing more than a loth and a half, any excess of weight above a complete loth shall be reckoned as one loth.

“And as, in consequence of this alteration in the rates for transmission of correspondence in Finland, it is necessary to make fresh arrangements for putting them in force, We have, this day, graciously thought fit to Decree and Ordain, for this purpose, as follows:—

“1. Under the directions contained in the 1st paragraph of Our letter addressed to you on the 17th July, 1844, the stamped envelopes must only be employed for unregistered letters, and must not contain other articles than those which, in accordance with the laws, may be sent by post. And as, in consequence of the reduction of the charge for letters that are transmitted within a radius of a hundred and

twenty-five versts, there is created a third nature of stamped envelopes, of the value of 5 kopecs, in addition to the two kinds, 10 and 20 kopecs, that have been issued previously, We have given orders that the Treasury Department of Our Senate of Finland should, in consultation with yourself, decide upon the design to be used in future, not only for the said 5 kopecs stamp, but also for those of the other values, and should take steps to prepare stamped envelopes of such size and shape as may now be considered convenient, and further, in case it should be thought useful or necessary, to print the same stamps upon sheets of letter-paper so that they may be despatched through the post without envelopes.

“2. The stamped letters must be deposited in the painted tin boxes that are affixed, in accordance with previous instructions, to the wall of each Post Office. But as the mechanism attached to these boxes, with a view to preventing the posting therein of letters exceeding two loths in weight, has been shown by experience to fail in effecting its object and to cause inconvenience, We have ordered that the said mechanism shall be removed, but in all other respects the boxes are to remain unaltered.

“3. The stamped letters will be despatched and entered in the lists of letters, in the manner and in the order laid down in the 3rd paragraph of Our aforesaid letter, of 17th July, 1844.

“If, when the box is opened, there should be any doubt whether one or more of the letters posted are of a higher weight than is provided for by the stamp they bear, all such letters must be weighed by the Postmaster; but, nevertheless, if they are addressed to places in Finland they will be forwarded to their destination, note being taken that the deficient postage must be marked both upon the letter and upon the postal list, so that it may be recovered from the addressee.

“In the case of the deficient postage not being paid, the letter must be returned to the place of origin and entered in the list of unclaimed letters published in the *Allmänna Tidningarne*, and if it should not be claimed by its owner within the period fixed by the regulations, it will be destroyed.

“If on the contrary the letters are addressed to places in Russia, and are of greater weight than that for which they are stamped, they will be retained at the office at which they are posted, and the fact published in the *Tidningarne*. And afterwards, if the deficient postage is paid by the sender, the letters will be despatched by the post, otherwise they will be destroyed in the manner prescribed.

“The orders that We have been pleased to issue upon this subject are communicated to you by this letter, for your own instruction and for the information of the Postmasters whom they may concern, and, so far as they interest the general public and the writers of letters, to be published in the *Allmänna Tidning* of Finland, and We recommend you to the mercy of Almighty God.

"Helsingfors, the 9th October, 1849. In the August Name of H.I.M., His Senate of Finland, with His authority.

(Signed) "L. G. U. HAARTMAN.
LARS SACKLEEN.
G. M. ARMFELT.
L. CRONSTEDT.
OTTO AF SCHULTEN.
LARS JAGETHORN.
B. U. BJORKHORN.
FREDR. WILHELM PIPPING.
H. WIDENIUS.

"To the Director of Posts, Helsingfors."

The Official Notice of the Post Office Department, inserted in the *Allmänna Tidning* of December 8th, 1849, tells us nothing beyond what we have learned from the Ordinance of October 9th. It is therefore unnecessary to reproduce it here.

A letter from the Secretariat of the Treasury to the Director of Posts, dated December 29th, 1849, calls upon the latter to withdraw from circulation the envelopes that were to be put out of use, and in consequence the following circular was issued:—

"Circular of the Post Office Department, dated December 31st, 1849, relating to the introduction, from the commencement of the year 1850, of envelopes of a new pattern.

"By a memorandum of the 29th instant, which has just reached me, the honourable Secretariat of the Treasury of the Imperial Senate of Finland has directed me to inform the Postmasters of the country, not only that the holders of the old stamped envelopes, available for postage up to the end of this year, are permitted to exchange them at the post offices for envelopes of the new pattern, but also that the old envelopes thus obtained at the post offices, as well as those remaining unsold, are to be duly listed and forwarded with the accounts of the year to the Post Office Department,* which instructions are hereby communicated to the Postmasters for their information and compliance.

"Helsingfors, at the Post Office Department, December 31st, 1849.

(Signed) "MAX WULFFERT.
C. G. MOLLER."

Issue of January 1st, 1850.

(For ordinary letters for the interior of Finland and for Russia.)

Arms (Lion and seven Stars in a Shield) surmounted by the Grand Ducal Crown; two Post-horns, crossed, below; value at each side, in Swedish or Finnish at left, in Russian at right; all within a transverse oval frame. A separate die for each value.

Engraved on steel by Mellgren, and printed in colour, by the lever-press, on the flap of the envelope. White paper, varying in thickness and in nature; flap not gummed.

* The inventory of the unsold envelopes returned to the Department has not been found; it would have been of interest to us.



No dots in the Post-horns or between the Crown and the Shield.

Size 145 × 114 mm.

(a) *Soft, white wove paper, thick or thin; surfaced.*
5 kop., indigo.
10 „ red.
20 „ deep black.

(b) *Similar paper, but unsurfaced, and sometimes of parchment-like texture.*
5 kop., indigo.
10 „ red.

(c) *White laid paper (lines running obliquely), 1855.*
10 kop., red.

The 5 kopecs should not exist upon the last variety of paper. I have only seen one copy of the 10 kopecs; it was watermarked with the date "1855," and used at Lovisa, June 9th, 1857.

Envelopes, 5 and 10 kopecs, of thin *bluish* paper, 115 × 78 mm., were catalogued at one time; but no such envelopes were ever issued, all those of 1850 to 1858 being of the same size and shape, 145 × 114 mm. The envelopes of smaller size were fraudulently produced from the stamped letter-sheets; these had the stamp printed too close to the margin to permit of envelopes of the correct size being cut from them; it was necessary to reduce the size of the flap, and consequently that of the whole envelope. The varieties in question are undoubtedly fraudulent, a fact which did prevent the authorities from producing *reprints* of that shape in 1893, inspired no doubt by Muens' Catalogue, in which those envelopes were listed.

Down to the commencement of 1856 the stamps upon the envelopes were not obliterated. This system was changed by Art. 5 of the Circular of February 26th, 1856 (see page 101, vol. xiv.), at the time when the adhesive stamps were issued. At first the obliteration was done with a pen, in places where dated obliterating stamps had not yet been supplied; afterwards the latter form of obliteration was generally employed. In the meantime it is not unlikely that the public took advantage of the fact that the stamps had not previously been obliterated, and that (after the introduction of adhesive stamps) there was no means of preventing the use of stamps cut from envelopes that had already passed through the post. This was very likely the case with the second stamp upon an envelope in the possession of Mr. Breitfuss, posted at Helsingfors "15. 12. 1859," and addressed to Lovisa; it bears a 10 kop., *red*, on obliquely *laid* paper, in addition to another 10 kopecs stamp.

Mr. Breitfuss is of opinion that the 20 kopecs envelope of the 1850 type was never authorised, far less issued, except in 1852 for an entirely provisional use. The following are his reasons, and my own for differing with him:—

Mr. Breitfuss says: "There is no question in the Official Decree relating to the envelopes of 1850 of any values besides the 5 kop., blue, and 10 kop., red."

To which I reply that the Decree of October 9th, 1849, says (see page 10) "there is created a third nature of stamped envelopes, of the value of 5 kopecs, in addition to the two kinds, 10 and 20 kopecs." And further, Mr. Breitfuss himself states that "towards the end of 1849 there were printed as an

experiment a few hundreds of 10 and 20 kopecs envelopes (it is said that there were 300 of the higher value); they would appear to have been used in 1852 as 10 kop. envelopes, in consequence of the supply of that value being temporarily exhausted, and afterwards withdrawn from circulation when a fresh supply of the 10 kopecs was printed."

According, then, to Mr. Breitfuss, the 20 kopecs envelopes were not ordered by the Decree, but a die for that value was engraved nevertheless, and some 300 copies printed as a trial, merely to be put on one side as a reserve stock. Such a proceeding would seem to be a foolish one. Finally, two years later, in 1852, these envelopes, stamped with a value of 20 kopecs, which had been Decreed in October, 1849, and which were intended for use upon double-weight letters addressed to places at a greater distance than 125 versts from the office at which they were posted, were issued as 10 kopecs envelopes, without any overprint to denote their altered value, and without any official notification of their issue; and they were then withdrawn, again without notification. It seems improbable on the face of it.

Mr. Breitfuss says: "The veteran philatelist, M. J. B. Moens, has a vague recollection that at a certain period, some forty years ago, he received and sold some 20 kopecs envelopes, but he does not know to whom they were sold! M. Moens must have confused these with the reprints or with the imitations of Mr. Elb." "The veteran philatelist" has *always* asserted that he had received these 20 kopecs envelopes, which he sold in 1857-8-9, and which were catalogued by him in *January*, 1862, and by Potiquez in the following March; whilst the reprints date from *October*, 1862, and Elb's imitations came some years later!

"In 1882," adds Mr. Breitfuss, "I made inquiry personally at Helsingfors from old officials, who replied 'that the 20 kop. had never been issued, because it was not required.'" On the 17th November, 1886, M. Moens wrote to the Post Office at Helsingfors, the very place where Mr. Breitfuss made inquiry, and asked the following questions, in no way calculated to influence the judgment of the Department:—

"Was the 20 kop. envelope of 1850 issued?"

"I believe that it was only proposed?"

The answer to the first question was simply "Yes," and consequently no reply was made to the second.

Let us now see whether the 20 kopecs envelope was necessary or not. In 1850, the rate of postage, instead of being uniform throughout the country, as it had been since 1845, was charged at 5 or 10 kopecs, according to the distance. Up to 125 versts the charge was 5 kopecs for letters weighing not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ loth, or about 18 grammes, and for these an envelope of that value was issued; for letters weighing between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 loths, that is to say rather more than 36 grammes, the charge was 10 kopecs, represented by the envelope of that value. Beyond a radius of 125 versts, in Finland, and for letters addressed to Russia, the single rate was 10 kopecs for letters weighing not more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ loth, and there was the 10 kopecs envelope for these; for a higher weight, up to 3 loths, the charge was 20 kopecs.

Now, if there were no 20 kopecs envelopes, as Mr. Breitfuss supposes, and if that value was unnecessary, as the "old officials" assert, how could the last-named class of letters be franked, seeing that there were no adhesive stamps at this period with which to make up the postage?

The Decree of October 9th, 1849, very rightly created three values, 5, 10, and 20 kopecs, all three of them necessary, to correspond with the different rates prescribed. It was the same system as that of 1845, under which there were envelopes for single and for double-rate letters; and the fact that the 20 kopecs envelopes, of both issues, are of great rarity does not prove that they were never in circulation; it only shows that they were but little used.

Whatever our friend Mr. Breitfuss may say, the 20 kopecs envelope of 1850 was certainly issued and put in use. The following list,* which was published in French by the Post Office Department of Finland in 1871 or 1872, contains both the date of issue of the envelope in question and that of its withdrawal:—

"STAMPED ENVELOPES AND POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE GRAND DUCHY OF FINLAND.

"II. Arranged in the chronological order of their Issue.

"A. *Stamped Envelopes.*

	Date of Issue.	Date of Withdrawal.
10 kopecs	Jan. 1, 1845	Jan. 1, 1850
20 "	" " "	" " "
5 "	Jan. 1, 1850	Jan. 1, 1860
10 "	" " "	" " "
20 "	" " "	" " "
5 " (a)	Jan. 1, 1860	—
10 " (a)	" " "	—
20 pennis	June 1, 1871	—
40 "	" " "	—

"B. *Postage Stamps.*

	Date of Issue.	Date of Withdrawal.
5 kopecs	March 1, 1856	Jan. 1, 1860
10 "	" " "	" " "
5 " (= 20 pennis) (b)	Jan. 1, 1860	—
10 " (= 40 ") (b)	" " "	—
5 pennis	Jan. 1, 1866	—
10 "	" " "	—
20 "	" " "	—
4c "	" " "	—
8 "	Jan. 1, 1867	—
1 mark (= 100 pennis)	" " "	—

"(a) The 5 and 10 kopecs stamped envelopes were not issued after June 1, 1871.

"(b) The 5 and 10 kopecs stamps were not issued after January 1, 1866."

But I have reserved to the last the following piece of information, which I extract from a letter of Mr. Bjorn Lindberg, of the Botanical Gardens at Helsingfors, written to M. J. B. Moens on November 29th, 1887. It is amongst the papers relating to Finland, which had been put on one side pending the preparation of an article upon the stamps of this country. From this letter we learn that only one printing of the 20 kopecs

* The original, which we have before us, is a large folded sheet, divided into three pages, upon which are printed spaces to contain specimens of the adhesive stamps, and impressions cut from the envelopes enumerated. In each space is a description of its contents, with date of issue, withdrawal, etc. Pages 1 and 2 give the stamps and envelopes arranged as "Current" and "Obsolete"; on page 3 they are arranged in regular chronological order. We have thought it sufficient for the purpose to copy the list shown on the third page.—E. D. A. J.

of 1850 ever took place, and that was at the date of their issue, and to the number of 3,500 copies. In 1860, when these envelopes were returned by the various post offices, there were 2,005 copies left in the hands of the Department, leaving a total of 1,495 copies sold in the course of ten years.

We need not be surprised then at finding that only one or two of these envelopes now exist in collections,* out of the 3,500 that were printed; especially when we know of only four or five of the 20 kopecs of 1845, of which 12,500 were printed to commence with, and possibly further supplies later.

It must be confessed that the figures given by Mr. Lindberg are of the utmost importance and that they end all dispute as to the 20 kopecs envelopes. I wonder whether the 300 copies that figure in the youthful memories of the old officials were the stock of envelopes supplied to the Post Office at Helsingfors, in 1850, for sale to the public. This would not be unlikely, for the list of places in Finland shows that there were only four principal towns in the Grand Duchy, viz. Abo, Helsingfors, Uleaborg, and Viborg, which may have received 300 copies each, or 1,200 in all.

There are fourteen towns of smaller importance (6,000 to 2,000 inhabitants), Bjoerneborg, Borgo, Brahestad, Christinestad, Fredrikshamn, Jacobstad, Kuopio, Lovisa, Nystad, Raum, Sordavala, Tammersfors, Tavastehus, and Wasa, which would probably have received about half the number of copies,† or 2,300 in all; which would complete the 3,500 copies that were printed.

This is only a supposition, but it appears to me a not improbable one; at any rate I think I have sufficiently demonstrated that the 20 kopecs envelope was certainly in use.

Characteristics of the design, of the 20 KOPECS (for the 5 and 10 kopecs see page 103, vol. xiv.). This value having been frequently forged, with a certain amount of success, I give a description of some of the details of the genuine type, which will serve to distinguish it from the imitations:—

The oval measures $27\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height. •

The Shield shows twenty-six vertical lines in the background at top, and twenty-five at bottom.

The Crown of the Lion is regularly formed and almost touches the top of the Shield.

The Star at upper right touches the last vertical line, and the lower Star, under the tail, touches the outline of the Shield.

There are *nine* regularly formed pearls at each side of the Crown above the Shield; in the division of the Crown [the central arch] there are two lines of shading at each side.

* I know of one copy in a collection in Paris, and I am told of a second in a collection at Hamburg.

† It is customary everywhere not to issue the higher value stamps to the small places, where there would be no demand for them.

The figure "2" at right is $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the Crown.

The Stars have five points, one pointing upwards.

Copies on *obliquely laid* paper are always forgeries.

Entire envelopes watermarked with a *fleur-de-lis* in a shield are also forgeries.

The Decree of October 9th, 1849, at the end of Art. 1, says:—

"and further; if it should be thought useful or necessary, to print the same stamps upon sheets of letter paper so that they may be despatched through the post without envelopes."

If the Post Office authorities did not consider it "useful or necessary" to put such stamped sheets on sale, the public considered that they would be convenient; for certain private persons seem to have called upon the Department to stamp these sheets at an early period of the issue. I have met with copies obliterated on May 18th, 1850, and February 1st, 1851; and I am told that stamping of paper took place in 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1855.

Letter Sheets.

• (Stamped to order.)

Issue of May (?), 1850.

The stamp is the same as that of the envelopes of 1850. The paper was in sheets measuring about 265×420 mm., and the stamp was impressed near the lower edge, in the centre; the sheet was then folded in half, making a double sheet, 210×265 mm., and the letter could be written on three of the four pages thus formed. It was folded after the fashion of the letters of those days that were to be sent without envelopes, and the stamp then appeared upon one of the folds which overlapped where the letter was closed.

(a) *White, or rosy white wove paper, ruled inside with black lines.*

5 kop., blue.

10 ,, carmine.

(b) *Thin, bluish wove paper.*

5 kop., blue.

10 ,, carmine.

(c) *Ordinary, blue wove paper.*

5 kop., blue.

10 ,, carmine.

From the time that the authorities commenced to obliterate the adhesive stamps and also those upon the envelopes, the public must have been authorised to make use of the stamps from the latter when they were not obliterated; I gather this from the fact that I have found two [cut] copies of the 5 kopecs used upon letters in 1857.

Only very small numbers of these letter-sheets were stamped; the totals amount to:—

1,205 of the 5 kopecs, blue.

3,335 ,, 10 ,, carmine.

If copies are proportionately less rare than those of the 20 kopecs envelopes of 1845 and 1850, it is accounted for by the fact that letters are constantly preserved, whilst envelopes go into the waste-paper basket.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *

The Monthly Journal.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are now due, the current number being the first one of the fifteenth volume. The rate of subscription is only nominal, viz. 2s. per annum or 5s. for three years, prepaid.

This rate does not nearly cover the cost of production, postage, etc., the actual loss on the *M. J.* being from £300 to £400 per annum.

The publishers are quite prepared to bear this loss, as they look on the *Journal* as one of the best advertisements of the firm.

The subscribers at the present time number very close to 5,000, but we desire to increase this number very largely, and we offer a prize of *Twenty-five pounds* in stamps, selected from our Catalogue, for the best scheme for doubling our circulation.

All suggestions must be received by December 1st next, and to the writer of the one that we may adopt the above prize will be awarded.

* * *

New Stock Books.

THE following stock books have been rearranged since the list published in the May number of the *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged in accordance with our 1904 Catalogue, and the prices are those adopted in that Catalogue.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Special terms will be made to those desirous of making really important purchases.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUE.
Chamba to Patiala	£362
Mexico (3 vols.)	671
Barbados	757
Antigua, Bahamas, Nevis, and Seychelles	890
Great Britain, used "officials"	186
Bermuda, Dominica, British Honduras, and Turks Islands	722
British East Africa and Zanzibar	831
Canada	350
Cape of Good Hope	865
Ceylon	1,078

* * *

Lord Crawford's Philatelic Library

Is the most extensive in the world, and his lordship is desirous of completing it as far as may be possible. With this end in view we publish on the inside back page of the cover a first list of wants, and hope that readers who may

have any of these works for disposal will communicate with us as soon as possible.

The want list will be continued in future numbers of the *M. J.*

* * *

Germany for the holidays

WILL be the rendezvous for many stamp men this year.

The *Philatelisten-Tag* will be held in Leipzig from August 20th to 23rd, and the *International Stamp Exhibition* in Berlin from August 25th to September 4th.

England will be represented, amongst others, by Mr. H. J. Duveen, showing Mauritius, British Guiana, and Queensland; Baron A. de Worms, Ceylon; Mr. I. H. Hausburg, India and West Australia; Mr. F. Reichenheim, France.

* * *

The Exhibition will be held at the Architect's House, 92 and 93 Wilhelmstrasse, near the Leipzigerstrasse, which is a very central and convenient locale.

* * *

From August 20th to September 5th the address of Mr. Charles J. Phillips will be Bristol Hotel, Unter den Linden, Berlin.

Mr. Phillips will be glad to see there (or elsewhere by appointment) any collectors who may wish to inspect some fine *special collections* of *Rarities* of the first rank in British Colonials, especially strong in fine Australians, North American Colonies, and African stamps.

Mr. Phillips also wishes to purchase rare stamps in *blocks of four* and fine specialised collections and rarities of all countries.

* * *

Sicily Handbook.

THIS handsome work, by our friend Dr. E. Diena, is now on sale, and can be supplied in paper covers at 21s. each, or a fine Library Edition, bound in half red morocco, with vellum sides and gilt edges and cloth pocket inside the cover to hold the plates, at 30s. each.

The edition is limited to 250 copies, of which 75 copies only are in the Library Edition.

The work has been an expensive one owing to the large number of plates of autotypes (20 full sheets) that have been rendered necessary in order to fully illustrate the magnificent work of Dr. Diena.

The thanks of the publishers are respectfully tendered, not only to the author and translator, but also to the Earl of Crawford and Mr. T. Wickham Jones, without whose kind assistance it would not have been possible to illustrate the handbook in such a complete manner.

The past year. CONSIDERING the present bad condition of trade and the unfavourable reports that we see of most business concerns, we think we can congratulate ourselves on the result of business during our past financial year, which ended on June 30th last.

The business done is practically the same in amount as last year—there has been a slight falling off in our receipts from Great Britain and South Africa, but this is more than counterbalanced by an *increase of over 45 per cent.* in our American business.

The result of our recent trip to the United States proves to us that there is a great and growing demand for *really fine stamps* in superb condition; the supplies in the hands of the trade in America being decidedly poorer in quality than on the occasion of our visit some three and a half years ago.

The demand for *albums* keeps well up to the mark, and while on this subject it may be of some little interest to state the number of volumes sold of *current editions of our albums* since our stock was destroyed by the fire at our printers':—

	SALES.
Improved No. o.	21,500
„ Nos. 2, 3, and 4	3,700
Strand Albums	12,500
Century „	1,830
Imperial „	5,760
King's Own Albums	725
Blank Album No. 31	700
Oriel and Philatelic Albums	740

The new editions of some of these albums have been on sale for less than one year, and sales such as the above are a most healthy feature for the future of the stamp trade.

* * *

British Guiana—an interesting sheet. IN a specialised collection of British Guiana recently purchased by our publishers, I note amongst many other interesting things a full uncut sheet of the “1” on the 12 c. lilac “OFFICIAL” stamp (S.G. No. 114).

The sheet consists of 40 stamps in four horizontal rows of ten. The perforation is 10, and there is a margin of about one-third of an inch all round the sheet.

The most interesting point about this sheet is the fact that it is of great use in testing the genuine char-

acter of the rare XII cents “OFFICIAL” stamp (S.G. No. 504). Many sheets of these official stamps were converted into 1 c. postage stamps about 1881. This 1 c. on 12 c. official is worth about 7s. 6d., whereas the 12 c. “OFFICIAL” is a really rare stamp and worth perhaps £15. It is therefore important to establish the genuineness of the rare 12 c., and from a careful examination of the sheet before me I see that there are at least *two* marked differences in the word “OFFICIAL.”

In one variety the “O” of “OFFICIAL” is upright and fairly round; in the other the “O” is thinner, more oval, and *leans decidedly to the left.*

Nos. 1, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 30, 33, 35, 40 have the “O” upright; the others have it slanting. There are thus 18 upright and 22 slanting in each sheet.

There are also other small variations which will be of use in detecting forged surcharges.

* * *

British Guiana Varieties. AN examination of the collection referred to in the above paragraph has caused me to notice some varieties in the issues of 1860-75 which I have not hitherto seen noticed.

In the standard work of the London Philatelic Society, *The British Colonies in the West Indies*, etc., it is stated that the issues that first appeared in May, 1860, were designed and lithographed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, but no further details are given.

I have before me a block of 60 1 c., black, perf. 15. In this I notice minor varieties that are quite distinct, and which are repeated in each horizontal row in the sheet; for instance, stamp No. 3 in each row has a large white spot after the figure 1 in the left upper corner, and this is repeated ten times in the sheet of sixty stamps.

I have another block of 60 1 c. stamps, perf. 12½-13 (var. A). These do not show the same varieties as in the stamps perf. 15—some of these were transferred, I think, in groups of five or six stamps, and I fancy that the number of minor varieties in the lithographic transfers varies in the different denominations of the stamps.

I simply draw attention to this little matter which I think is well deserving of being taken up and studied by some specialist.



Papers on Perforations.

By F. H. NAPIER and E. D. BACON.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE COMB-PERFORATIONS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Continued from page 255, vol. xiv.)

* * * *

SINCE the publication of the second part of our paper on the perforations of New South Wales, we have received, through a correspondent of our publishers, some additional information as to the comb-machines at present in use, which information it may be as well to place before our readers.

We stated in our paper that there were evidently *two* machines of slightly different pattern that produced the perforation we call Comb No. 2, which is the perforation that has been exclusively used for all stamps printed on the chalk-surfaced paper since its introduction, and we illustrated the two patterns of this perforation, designating them by the numbers "2a" and "2b." It appears that there are at present *four* machines producing the perforation Comb No. 2, all differing very slightly in pattern from one another, the differences being entirely in the relative positions of the "teeth" of the comb with regard to the holes in the long line at the point of junction between the two lines. One of these machines produces the perforation we call "2a," but we cannot identify any of the other three as our "2b." Most probably the irregular spacing of the left-hand "tooth" (right side of our illustration) has disappeared, owing to new pins having been fitted to that particular "tooth." It seems to be almost a matter of certainty that three of these machines were originally Combs Nos. "1a," "1b," and "3," which have been fitted with new bed-plates and pins, and now all produce the comb-perforation No. 2. This accounts in a reasonable manner for the disappearance of the aforesaid perforations.

Besides the four above-mentioned comb-machines, there is a *fifth*, said to have originally come from Adelaide, of which the following is a description. It is a *horizontal* comb-machine; that is, the long line of pins perforates the horizontal lines on the sheet of stamps—and in this it differs from all other New South Wales comb-machines, which, without exception, are vertical machines. It differs also in another respect from the vertical comb-machines, inasmuch that it is constructed so as to perforate two panes of stamps at the same time, the panes containing six stamps each in the horizontal rows. The long line is fitted with seven "teeth" for the left pane, and seven "teeth" for the right pane—fourteen in all—with a

space of about 8 mm. between the seventh and eighth teeth to allow for the width of the marginal space between the two panes. The long line of pins terminates at the outside teeth and does not cut into the margins. The length of this line is 2.48 mm., and it contains 150 pins. Allowing for the pins that bridge over the marginal space between the panes, this works out at a gauge of 12 for 2 cms. The vertical "teeth" each consist of thirteen pins and gauge about half-way between $11\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 for 2 cms., so the gauge of the machine may be said to be " $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$." This is so near to the gauge of comb-perforation No. 2 that it is evident that with single specimens it would always be very difficult, and sometimes impossible, to say by which class of machine the perforation had been done. Of course, in sheets, panes, or even in blocks, there would be no difficulty in identifying the work of the horizontal comb-machine as distinguished from that of the vertical ones, and this without regard to what the gauge might be.

We have only to add that, although this machine undoubtedly exists, no stamps perforated by it have ever come under our notice; but, as we have just remarked, single specimens perforated by it may have escaped our scrutiny. It is stated of this machine that it was adapted for the current 1d. stamps only. We cannot understand this statement, as all the stamps (with the exception of those for which guillotine-machines only could be used, and of which we gave a detailed list in our paper) are of the same dimensions, and are *all*—including the 1d.—to be found perforated by the vertical comb-machines.

The use of the horizontal comb-machine is said to have been discontinued for some time, but that we may expect to see it in use shortly; so perhaps before these words appear in print some of our readers may have come across a sheet so perforated, although this might be part of the lot of 1d. said to have been perforated by the Adelaide machine when it was first acquired. We have never seen any such stamps ourselves, and, although we have no reason to doubt the accuracy of our informant, we believe that the use of the machine must in any case have been very restricted.

(To be continued.)

THE

Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 271, vol. xiv.)

* * * *

SIRMOOR.



HAVE decided upon taking the stamps of this State out of their proper alphabetical order, for two reasons: first, because a very valuable series of papers upon them, by Sir D. P. Masson, has recently been completed in *The Philatelic Journal of India*, and it may be of advantage to those inclined to study these stamps that my contributions to their history should follow his papers before the interest aroused by them has died away; and the second is, that the author of those papers induced me to devote a good deal of attention to these same stamps during the last few months, and it is distinctly to my own advantage to put the information I have gathered into order while it is still fresh in my mind.

All credit for the discovery of the existence of numerous varieties of type, in the issues of 1885 and later, must be given to Sir D. P. Masson, who was the first to point out those varieties. If I have succeeded in going rather further, in some cases, than he has done, it is simply because I have had access to more material in the way of unused blocks, sheets, etc., while he has worked to a very large extent upon used copies, which have been of great service in determining the dates of issue of some of the numerous varieties of surcharge upon the Service stamps. Thus our labours supplement one another, but I am entirely indebted to him for having first drawn my attention to the varieties by which the various printings of the lithographed stamps with the head of the Rajah can be distinguished, and these printings form the most interesting part of the whole history.

The study of these varieties has involved the examination of a large amount of stock, and in addition to that of the publishers of this journal, I have searched the stocks of Messrs. W. Bradbury, W. Brown (who obtained me various lots of Sirmoor stamps), H. Griehbert and Co., Whitfield King and Co., Winch Brothers, and last but not least, Mr. W. T. Wilson, who had also made a study of these stamps, and who placed all his notes and specimens at my disposal; and it is through the kindness of the various members of the stamp trade that I have been enabled to get together the materials required for my purpose.

As regards the political and philatelic position of Sirmoor and its stamps, I take the following information from the opening paper in *The Ph. J. of I.*:—

“The State has long been considered the model one, as regards administration, amongst the many Native States of the Punjab. Its philatelic history has, upon the whole, been satisfactory; it is true there was a good-natured reproducing of the earliest issue and of the chocolate 3 pies of the second issue. Stamps

of four denominations over the value of 2 annas, which were hardly required, were added to the list somewhat late in the day, though these were not surcharged as Service stamps; and, worst of all, there is the unexplained simultaneous issue of two separate sets of stamps, known respectively as the ‘Rajah’s Head’ and the ‘Elephant’ issues. But . . . there was a well organised postal system within the State from the first, with post offices at Nahan (the capital), Majra, Naina, Pachhad, Paonta, Rainka, Rajgarh, Shalai, and Sangra; and we have proof that these offices were necessary in the fact that all, or nearly all, have been continued since the State Post Offices have been included in the administration of the Imperial Postal Department.

* * * *

“The State of Sirmoor is situated in the lower ‘Simla Hills,’ between the Umballa and Simla Districts. Its area is about 1,108 square miles, and its population about 135,000. . . . The late Rajah reorganised the administration on the lines of the departments of the Indian Government, and the whole machinery is kept in perfect working order by his son, the present Rajah. The Sirmoor Sappers, consisting of two companies, are considered to be amongst the smartest units of the Imperial Service Troops; they are commanded by the Rajah’s brother, Sirdar Bir Bikram Singh, C.I.E., who occupies the rank of Major of Royal Engineers in the British Army.”

It may be seen from the above that the State of Sirmoor is one in which postage stamps were required for perfectly legitimate purposes, and even if the manifestly unnecessary items alluded to are not eliminated from the list, it remains by no means a long one, and almost all the ordinary stamps catalogued are easily obtained. The numerous varieties of the Service stamps, some of which are genuinely scarce, are due to the fact that almost all of them were surcharged on the spot, and that in the various printings no special effort was made to keep to the same nature of type. There is no doubt that, although the surcharged stamps were freely supplied to collectors or dealers, and in some cases quantities may have been surcharged to fill export orders, the overprinting was done in the first instance for purely business purposes, and most of the varieties are as common used as unused.

Issue of 1879.

The first Sirmoor stamp that was noted in European magazines was a used copy which seems to have reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. in July, 1879, and was shown by them to the editors of *The Philatelic Record* and *Le Timbre-Poste*. It was described in the July number of the former and the August number of the latter (which would have been

published at about the same date). It is impossible to say how long before that date the stamp had been issued, but it was probably not more than a few months.

The design, as shown in the accompanying illustration, consists for the most part of inscriptions. "SIRMOOR—STATE—POSTAGE—STAMP", in fancy capitals, in four lines, followed by two lines of native characters, in the upper one of which the value is expressed as *paou ana* (=quarter anna), accompanied by the mysterious characters resembling figures "31," which occur on the Alwar stamps. The last line appears to read *Raj Sirmoor*. At each side of the inscriptions are foliate ornaments, and there are small sprigs both at top and bottom, the latter of which are omitted in the illustration—an important point to note, in view of what occurred later.



The *Philatelic Record* for September, 1879, says that the stamps "are in sheets of sixty-three, nine rows of seven each. The paper upon which they are printed is watermarked 'A. C. & S. Superfine.'" The impression appears to me to be lithographed; the paper is white wove, sometimes *yellowish* from age or the gum; and the perforation gauges $11\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., yellowish green (pale to deep).

The number of stamps on the sheet is a peculiar one, just a $\frac{1}{4}$ anna short of a rupee's worth. Perhaps some of our readers in India can give us a reason for this, and also for the fact that all the Sirmoor stamps appear to have been printed either in horizontal or vertical rows of *seven*.

Issue of 1880.

Exactly twelve months later, in *The Ph. R.* for July, 1880, the same design was chronicled in a new colour, *blue*, and upon *laid* paper. Presumably the stamps were printed from the same stone and in sheets of the same size. The perforation is the same as before, and I may add that it was done with a guillotine (or single-line) machine. I have always found the *laid* lines horizontal in the stamps, but they may exist *laid* vertically also, and there are probably manufacturers' watermarks in the entire sheets, which I have not seen.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., blue (shades).

I have a horizontal pair of this stamp perforated all round, but imperforate between the two stamps, showing that one vertical row of perforations was omitted. On the other hand, I have a single copy, from the bottom row of a sheet, with three rows of perforation at foot.

Both the *green* and the *blue* stamps appear to be somewhat uncommon *used*, and the *blue*, which was apparently in use the longest, seems to be the scarcer of the two. Possibly the original colour was reverted to later, or there may have been a large supply of the *green* stamps, which were used up after a temporary employment of the *blue*.

Reissue of 1892 (or later).

The stamps described above were superseded in 1885 by those with the Rajah's portrait, but, it being found a few years later that there was a demand for the obsolete varieties, they were reproduced under somewhat curious circumstances. The story was related at some length in this magazine, in April, 1893, and I need only give a summary of it here.

A dealer had asked for copies of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. in *green* and in *blue*, and of the 3 pies of the 1885 issue in *brown*, which had also become obsolete, and he had been informed that if he ordered a sufficient quantity of each they would be printed for him. He accordingly, in September, 1891, is stated to have ordered fifty rupees' worth and at the same time to have requested that the stamps might be supplied obliterated! In reply he was asked for a specimen of the first type, and, either not having a copy of the stamp at hand, or thinking that it was only required to show what the stamps were like, he cut an illustration out of a catalogue, and sent it as a sample. This was forwarded to the printers at Calcutta, where an accurate copy of it was made, including the outer line representing perforations, which naturally did not exist in the originals, and omitting the sprigs under the last line of the inscription which did not exist in the illustration. Thus the would-be *reprints* differ very distinctly from the originals, and can easily be recognised by comparison with the illustration.

They appear to have been first printed in January, 1892, for the Sirmoor Postmaster wrote to the person who had asked for them, on the 28th of that month, saying, "The new supply of old issue stamps is very shortly to be had as detailed under. Please write and tell me how many of each sort you require. Shall I send them with postmarks or without them?"

"1 pice, pale green, without portrait.
1 ,, bright green ,,
1 ,, blue ,,
 $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, brown, with portrait."

During the following year these *green* and *blue* impressions were supplied to anyone who asked for specimens of the first issues of the State, but when they reached collectors in Europe they were at once denounced as forgeries. In reply to a question as to their nature, the Postmaster wrote, on the 12th February, 1893:—

"The stamps alluded to in your letter were purchased from the State Treasury and sent to you. These are not *forgeries*; the State had got them printed at Calcutta, and when it was known that it was irregular, a further printing of the same was at once stopped."

The true nature of these things, as mere imitations of the originals, having thus become widely known, there was very little demand for them on the part of collectors or dealers, and I believe there is no doubt that, at a little later date, the remaining stock was turned over to the Post Office and issued for use. It is evident, from what has already been stated, that an obliteration is no sure sign of *use* in this case, and I have not met with any copies that I could say had certainly been regularly used; but dealers have found them amongst lots of used stamps obtained through

ordinary channels. All the obliterated copies I have seen are cancelled with a device formed of bars, with a letter "S" in the centre. This is a regular obliterating mark, and is found upon the Rajah's Head stamps of various printings; but most of those stamps, as far as my experience goes, are cancelled with a date-mark, while amongst hundreds of obliterated copies of the redrawn type of 1879 I could not find a single one with a date-mark, and I should take them to have been cancelled to order.

Whether any further printing took place after February, 1893, history does not tell us, but an examination of entire sheets shows that at least two stones were made up, and that a considerable amount of printing must have been done from each. Of those I have examined, the *green* were printed from one stone and the *blue* from another, as shown by differences in the dimensions of the pane of stamps and by different irregularities and defects. The pane of *green* is 198 to 199 mm. wide at top and bottom, 275 mm. deep at left and 274 mm. at right; the pane of *blue* is 194 to 195 mm. wide by 266 mm. deep. In both cases I find early impressions, clearly printed, with the lines in imitation of perforations fine and distinct; and what I presume are later impressions, heavier, and with the spaces between the teeth of the outer line filled up with colour. All are on *wove* paper; they are in sheets of sixty-three, nine horizontal rows of seven, like the originals, and they are also perf. 11½.

- ¼ a., dull yellow-green (shades).
- ¼ a., dark blue-green.
- ¼ a., blue (shades).

I have a specimen of the ¼ a., *blue*, which professes to be imperforate, but I think it could be produced from some of the ordinary copies; I have also a vertical pair in that colour, perforated all round, but imperforate between the two stamps.

Forgeries exist, both in *green* and in *blue*, which must not be mistaken for these official imitations or reissue; they show traces of imitation perforations, especially at foot, but they also have the sprigs below the bottom line of inscription. They are perf. 12. I have only seen them on *wove*.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held at the Masonic Hotel. There were eighteen members present. Mr. M. Neuburger in the chair.

The annual report and balance sheet were received. The former showed that although the Society had not been

all that could be desired, their efforts had not been entirely fruitless. There were at present forty-two members of the Society, a decrease of seven as compared with the previous year. Several exhibitions of stamps of various countries have been held during the year. Amongst the donations to the Society are three volumes of Stanley Gibbons' Album, the gift of Mr. E. O. Meyers, to whom the thanks of the Society are due; while Messrs. Sonn, Byron, and Neuburger have contributed to the library.

The financial position of the Society can also be considered satisfactory, the credit balance to date standing at £33 4s. 8d.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, and on Mr. Klagsburn seconding, it was carried unanimously.

The following officials were then elected: Mr. M. Neuburger, chairman; Mr. S. A. Klagsburn, vice-chairman; Messrs. E. Harford, C. R. Schuler, and Dr. L. F. H. Brennan, committee. Mr. W. P. Cohen was appointed superintendent of exchange and hon. treasurer; and Mr. W. G. Byron hon. secretary.

It was intimated that visitors will always be cordially welcomed to the meetings of the Society.

Answers to Correspondents.

H. K. O.—We are sorry you think there was any "inuendo" in our remarks, as we thought it was rather the other way, and that when a correspondent tells us that he has known of a certain variety "for years," it implies a little suggestion of ignorance on our part; the natural reply was, Why not tell us sooner?

J. G. H.—We can only refer you to Part I. of the London Society's work upon Africa, for British South Africa, and to the forthcoming Part III. for Niger Coast. We can find no reference to the half 1d. stamp of B. S. A., but these divided stamps are not generally considered of much interest.

C. H.—The Cape 1d., wmk. Crown and CA, surcharged "British Bechuanaland," is considered doubtful. India, 8 a., *rose*, has changed colour from the *mauve*.

C. B. C.—We are much obliged for your letter, but all the irregularities you mention appear to be due to bad printing or very slightly damaged letters.

C. W. H.—We can only suppose that your ½d. New Zealand, current type and watermark, in *sepia*, must either be a colour proof or a *green* stamp that has been chemically changed. The fiscal 1s., wmkd. with a large "N," is probably from the margin of a sheet.

C. W. L.—The perforation across your ½d. stamp is no doubt quite unofficial, and was probably done by some business firm to mark its stamps; there are usually initials also perforated in the stamps in these cases.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

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BERMUDA.

1904. Type 9. Wmk. Crown CA.	s. d.
4d., orange-red	0 6

CHAMBA.

1902-4. Queen's Head.	
3 pies, grey	0 3
2 a., violet (No. 22)	0 9

1904. Service Stamp. Queen's Head.

3 pies, grey	0 3
--------------	-----

CHILI.

1904. Telegraph Stamps, overprinted "Correos," in black.	
2 c., yellow-brown	0 3
5 c., vermilion (Arms type)	0 4
10 c., green	0 6

Telegraph Stamps, surcharged with "Correos" and new value, in black.

1 c. on 20 c., blue	0 3
3 c. on 1 peso, brown	0 4
12 c. on 5 c., carmine (Head type)	0 6

CYPRUS.

1904. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

9 piastres, brown and carmine	1 6
11 ,, slate and brown	3 0

JHIND.

1903. Queen's Head.

1 a., carmine	0 6
---------------	-----

LAGOS.

1904. King's Head.

½d., dull green and green	0 1
1d., purple and black on red	0 2
2d., ,, blue	0 3
2½d., ,, blue on blue	0 4
3d., ,, brown	0 5
6d., ,, mauve	0 8
1s., green and black	1 4
2s. 6d., green and carmine	3 3

RUSSIA.

1904. Type 5 (with Thunderbolts added). Vertically laid paper.

70 k., bistre-brown and orange	2 3
--------------------------------	-----

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

1898-1902. Queen's Head. Revised prices.

(These are obsolete, and the stock on hand in Uganda has been burnt)

1 a., scarlet	0 3
1 a., carmine-rose	0 3
2 a., red-brown	0 5
3 a., grey	0 6
4 a., deep green	0 9
8 a., pale olive	1 6
1 r., ultramarine	3 6
5 r., brown	15 0

GREAT BRITAIN.

Used Official Stamps. Revised prices.

I.R. Official.

1882. ½d., green	Queen	0 8
,, 6d., grey	,,	1 0
1885. ½d., slate	,,	0 6
1901. 1s., green and scarlet	,,	25 0
1902. 1d., scarlet	King	0 2
,, 2½d., ultramarine	,,	8 6
,, 1s., green and scarlet	,,	15 0

O.W. Official.

1902. ½d., blue-green	Queen	0 15 0
,, 5d., purple and ultramarine	,,	2 5 0
,, 10d., ,, scarlet	,,	6 0 0
,, ½d., green	King	0 2 6
,, 1d., scarlet	,,	0 1 6
,, 2d., green and scarlet	,,	0 3 6
,, 2½d., ultramarine	,,	0 12 0

Army Official.

1902. 6d., purple, King	1 6
-------------------------	-----

Government Parcels.

1891. 2d., green and red	Queen	0 6
1902. 1d., scarlet	King	0 8
,, 2d., green and scarlet	,,	1 3
,, 6d., purple	,,	1 3
,, 1s., green and scarlet	,,	4 0

Board of Education.

1902. ½d., green	King	0 8
,, 1d., scarlet	,,	0 4
,, 2½d., ultramarine	,,	15 0

R.H. Official.

1902. ½d., green	King	10 0
,, 1d., scarlet	,,	6 0

Admiralty Official.

1st type. Wide M.	
½d., green	0 8
1d., scarlet	0 2
1½d., purple and green	3 0
2d., green and scarlet	1 0
2½d., ultramarine	4 0
3d., brown on yellow	2 0

2nd type. Narrow M.

½d., green	0 6
1d., scarlet	0 3
3d., brown on yellow	6 0

Other prices remain as in Catalogue.

N.B.—All British Official overprinted Stamps have been recalled and stocks burnt. The demand is great, and we cannot guarantee to maintain the above prices, but may find it necessary to raise them in the near future.

List of Odd Numbers of Philatelic Journals Wanted by the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

*Offers, with the prices asked, to be made to Stanley Gibbons, Limited,
391, Strand, London, W.C.*

- American Agents' Advertiser. Smyrna, N.Y., 1890. No. 4.
Advertiser. Smyrna, N.Y., 1892. Nos. 20, 42, 43, and all after 59.
Annonce Timbrologique. Bruxelles, 1896. No. 87.
All-Around-Stamp-Advertiser. St. Hyacinthe, Canada, 1897. Any after No. 11.
Avenir des Timbres-Poste. Paris, 1897. Nos. 37, 38.
Anunciador Timbrológico. Ferrol, España, 1895-96. No. 2 and any after No. 5.
Allgemeiner Anzeiger. Dortmund, etc., 1895-97. Vol. i., Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; vol. ii. 12.
American Philatelic Magazine. Omaha, 1900. Nos. 49, 61, and any after 62.
Argus Philatelist. Olean, N.Y., 1896. Any after No. 1.
A r Crescent. 1895-96. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and any after 7.
Annonce Philatélique. Genève, 1897. Nos. 25, 26, 27, and any after 28.
Athènes-Philatélique. Athènes, 1894-96. Any after No. 11.
Araldo Filatelico e numismatico. Milano, 1894-95. Any after No. 8.
Allegheny Philatelist. Allegheny, Pa., 1896. Nos. 8, 9, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 27, and any after 38.
American Youth. Nashville, Tenn., 1890-91. Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8.
American Philatelist. All after vol. xvi.
Anunciador. Santiago, España, 1896-97. No. 1 and any after No. 4.
American Stamp. Maywood, Ill., 1893. Any after No. 1.
Anunciador Filatélico. Bogotá, 1882. Any after No. 5.
Anunciador Filatélico. Cadiz, 1892. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 10, and any after No. 11.
Arte Filatélico. Valencia, Venezuela, 1894. No. 1 and any after No. 2.
Amateur Printers' Journal and Foreign Stamp Gazette. Leeds, 1871-72. Any except No. 4.
Allgemeine deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung. Coburg, 1864. No. 7.
Anunciador Filatélico de Venezuela. 1892-93. Any after No. 11.
Alianza Filatelica. Barcelona, 1891-92. Nos. 1, 3, and any after No. 4.
Amateur. Vienna, 1889. Any after No. 1.
Aalesunds Frimaerkeblad. Aalesund, 1893-94. Any after No. 3.
Amateur de la Timbrologie. Rio de Janeiro, 1891. Any after No. 5.
Ami du Timbrophile. Lisbonne, 1888. Any after No. 5.
All Around Philatelist. Boston, Mass., 1899. Any after No. 1.
American Philatelic News. Newark, N.J., 1898. Any after No. 1.
American Stamp. Laconia, N.H., 1897. Any after No. 5.
American Young People. Johnstown, Pa., 1898. Any after No. 1.
Antiquary. Johnstown, Pa., 1898. Any after No. 1.
Auxiliary Philatelist. Houlton, Me., and Putnam, Conn., 1900. May to Oct., 1900, and any after Nov., 1900.
- American Monthly. Cobleskill, N.Y., 1900. Any except vol. xi. No. 4.
American Philatelist. Minden, Neb., 1901. Any after No. 1.
American Stamp Circular. New York, 1877. No. for September, 1877.
Argosy Monthly Sale and Exchange List and Stamp Advertiser. Belfast, 1886. No. 3.
Anglo-American Advertiser and Foreign Stamp Record. Leicester, 1887. Nos. 1, 2.
Allgemeiner Briefmarken-Anzeiger. Leipzig, 1881. No. 2.
Annonce Universelle. Lausanne, 1903. Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11.
Briefmarken-Sammler. Bremen, July, 1900; Jan., Feb., Mar., June, July, 1901; Mar., 1902; Mar., 1903.
Briefmarken-Börse. Rüttscheidt, 1896. Any after vol. ii. No. 1.
Balkan. Sophia, Bulgarie, 1895. Any after No. 3.
Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung. Berlin. Jan. Feb., 1897, and any after Mar., 1897.
Bric-à-Brac. London. Any Nos. of vols. i. and ii.; all Nos. of vol. iii. except No. 12; all vol. iv. except Nos. 5, 6, 7, 9; all vol. v. except Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, and Nos. 61, 75, 80, 95, and 241.
Briefmarkenhändler. Charlottenburg, Berlin, 1897. Any after vol. ii. No. 2.
Bristol County Philatelist. Taunton, 1897. Any after No. 15.
Boston Philatelist. Boston, 1896. Any after No. 3.
Bicker's Bulletin. Bellevue, Pa. Nos. 1, 2, and any after No. 6.
Budget. Philadelphia, Pa., 1896. Any after No. 5.
Buckeye State Philatelist. Cincinnati, 1896. Any after No. 2.
Bee Hive Philatelist. New Britain, Conn., 1895-96. Any after No. 10.
"B. B." Brown's Bulletin. Boston, 1896-1900. Nos. 3, 4, and any after No. 5.
Briefmarken-Anzeiger. Stettin, 1894-96. Any after No. 1, 1896.
Briefmarke. Esslingen, 1896. Vol. iii. No. 11.
Bulletin Mensuel de la Société les Échangistes Réunis. Liège, 1896-97. Any after No. 3.
Berliner Sammler-Börse. Berlin, 1897. Any after No. 1.
Boodle Philatelist. New York, 1889-90. No. 7 (May, 1890).
British and Foreign Novelty Gazette. Battersea, London, 1880. No. 5.
Brazil Philatelico. Campos, 1843. Vol. ii. Nos. 10, 11.
Boletin de la Sociedad Filatelica Nacional. Guanajuato, 1889-91. All Nos. vol. i. except No. 1, and any after vol. ii. No. 11.
Bath Stamp and Coin Gazette and Advertiser. Bath, 1865. No. 2.
Briefmarken-Zeitung für die Jugend. Leipzig. Any after No. 1.
Bayerischer Philatelisten Verein, Munich. Vereins Mittheilungen, 1883-85. Vol. i. Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; vol. ii. Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17; vol. iii. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

(To be continued.)

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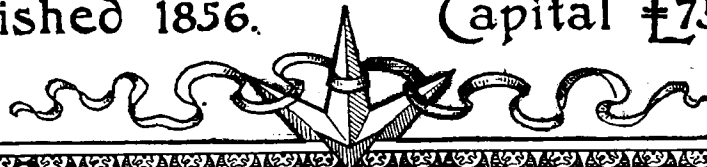
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AUGUST, 1904

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Vol. XV.

No. 170

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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1.	½ real, black on rose; a reconstructed plate of the twelve varieties; ten unused, two used	80 0 0
2.	1 real, green; a reconstructed plate, having eleven out of the twelve varieties (No. 5 is missing); nine are unused and two are used; very fine	100 0 0
3.	½ real, black on pale green; a reconstructed plate of nine out of the ten types of Plate II., with the two stamps of Plate I. that do not occur in Plate II.; all unused	50 0 0
4.	1 real, black on yellow; a reconstructed plate of the ten types; six unused and four used; very fine	100 0 0
7.	1866. "Un" real, pale green; unused	7 0 0
8.	1866. "Un" real, pale green; Lozenge wmk.; unused	8 0 0
19.	1868. ½ rl., on lavender, pelure; unused	9 0 0
24.	1869. 1 rl., on magenta; unused	10 0 0
14.	1867. "Unreal," blue, in one word; unused	4 10 0
15.	1867. (1 rl.), on blue; no inscription at top or bottom; used	7 0 0
32.	1873. (½ rl.), on yellow, no inscription at top or bottom; unused	30 0 0
33.	1873. (1 rl.), on lilac; no inscription at top or bottom; used	22 10 0

1881.

In this issue, both with the surcharge on white background and on the network background, we have in stock nearly all the really rare varieties with—

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Double surcharge.

Surcharge on the back of the Stamps.

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STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Vol. XV.

AUGUST 31, 1904.

No. 170.

Editorial.

* * *



GOOD deal of interest seems to have been aroused of late in the question of compiling a General Index of Philatelic Literature. It is not a new subject; indeed, like the old "Permanent Album" and the more modern "Ideal Catalogue," it has been discussed at some length more than once, with the invariable result that the eminent desirability and the extreme difficulty of its accomplishment were equally fully acknowledged. We have also been given to understand, on more than one occasion, that some progress was being made with this great work in various quarters, but of what extent that progress is, and whether it keeps pace with the vast increase to the material to be indexed that is turned out year after year, we have no means of knowing.

A Philatelic Index.

The great utility of such a work to students of Philately, and most especially to those who are engaged in adding to the material alluded to above, will be universally admitted; but at the same time it must not be forgotten that such an Index may be regarded from two entirely different points of view, which we may perhaps venture to term the Practical and the Bibliographical. A complete Philatelic Index, like a complete Philatelic Library, will contain innumerable items that are of no practical use to anyone in the world. The great rarities of the Library will be the little early catalogues, some of which are certainly of considerable interest, and the little magazines that never got beyond one or two numbers, the great majority of which are of no interest whatever. To make his Index complete, the compiler of it must have access

to a complete Library, a thing which we believe does not exist, or he must get other people to Index for him the books, etc., which he is not able to examine personally, and it appears to us that under existing circumstances the work is never likely to be complete and up to date. Again, the person who wants to make use of this Complete Index (complete down to a certain date), and to study all that has been published about the stamps of some special country, must also have access to an equally complete Library, and he will be likely to find that at least fifty per cent. of the references to his subject are absolutely useless to him. The complete Index must include everything, useful or useless, and if all are so classified and arranged so as to show what is the nature of the information to be found in each place, the work will be a huge one, too expensive and unwieldy for ready sale or common use.

We cannot lay claim to any special knowledge of the very difficult science of Indexing; we strive year after year to improve the index of our own annual volume, but we are fully aware that it is far from perfect. In the using of the Index of other philatelic journals and books of reference, we have had a good deal of experience, and we are led thereby to believe that for all practical purposes something very much less elaborate and cumbersome than a *complete* index would be amply sufficient. What the student wants to find are, first, the principal (and especially the most recent) articles and handbooks dealing with the subjects that he is studying, and, secondly, contemporary chronicles showing the dates at which new issues and varieties were first noted. For the first, and we may

almost say for the first alone, he wants a general index, showing him where the articles he requires are to be found and what special works on the subject have been published; for the second, he must in any case hunt through the magazines, and a search through a couple of volumes of one of the leading magazines of the period will probably be sufficient. A general Index to the "New Issues" columns of the various magazines may be of some service if separated from the index to Articles, but it would be necessary to show the date, as well as the number, of the volume referred to; and the rest of the complete Index, relating to little scraps of information, such as we give in our "Answers to Correspondents," or to descriptions of the rarities contained in certain collections or exhibited at certain exhibitions, or to the thousand and one little personal and other items that help to fill the columns of periodical literature, will for the most part be quite useless.

We have no desire whatever to damp the enthusiasm of those who are engaged upon what we acknowledge to be a most laborious and difficult task, but we would venture to remind them that the years are rolling by, and that a work planned upon the most perfect and elaborate scale, but which never sees daylight, is of no use to us.

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Curious Information. WHEN we are in want of peculiar and (must we add?) unreliable information upon philatelic matters, we usually have recourse to the non-philatelic Press, in which paragraphs may occasionally be found that are a cause of much innocent amusement to stamp-collectors. One or two of our contemporaries, both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic, have recently resuscitated a labour-saving method of obtaining information of this nature, which used to be in fashion years ago. The plan is simplicity itself; questions are invited from constant and other readers, and selected queries are published from time to time; but instead of the Editor being rash enough to attempt solving these problems himself, he invites replies from the same or other readers, and in turn publishes the selected responses, with results which, if the Editor in question happens to be of a humorous turn of mind, resemble those of the old game of cross questions and crooked answers.

We well remember seeing, some years ago, if we remember right in the subsequently absorbed *Stamp News*, a question from a student who had evidently been puzzled by the old, defective illustration of the Scinde Dawk stamp, and who asked the meaning of the mystic letters "I. C." that appeared upon it. We waited patiently for a month or two, in hopes that so ingenuous a question would receive an appropriately ingenious reply, and we did not wait in vain, for the selected answer was to the effect that the letters were the initials of Mr. John Coffey, who was Postmaster of the District at the time when the stamp was issued.

Quite recently we have seen a perfectly legitimate question produce even more excellent results, from a purely humorous point of view. A searcher after knowledge inquired the meaning of a weird obliteration in the form of a Skull and Crossbones, found upon some stamps of the United States. Now we do not know the answer to this question; we fancy, however, that this gruesome design has no special significance, but merely owes its origin to the ingenuity of some postmaster who manufactured his own cancelling stamp and thought the design an appropriate one for what, we believe, is sometimes termed a "killer" in those parts. Another reader of the periodical in which the question appeared has supplied a most blood-curdling tale, to the effect that "the skull and crossbones were put on the stamps of notices posted to members of one of the chief secret societies, reminding them that they had been drawn to kill some person, and if they did not do it within a given time the penalty was death." Splendid! But we do not quite understand whether the United States Post Office Department was so obliging as to postmark the letters of these murderous Societies in an appropriate way, or whether the Secretaries of the Societies were permitted to pre-cancel their stamps in a manner calculated to set some disciple of Sherlock Holmes on their track. Anyhow, there seems to be here a foundation for a Philatelic Detective Romance, with Secret Societies (Philatelic, of course), Philatelic Murders, Stamp-Forgery, and other Crimes too numerous to mention, with which Stamp-Collectors are only too familiar. An enlarged illustration of the postmark in question would suit the cover of a Penny Dreadful.

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Berlin Exhibition. THE present number has been delayed a few days, so as to enable us to include Mr. Phillips' interesting account of the Philatelic Exhibition at Berlin, which we are glad to hear is a great success.

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. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

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PART I.

Great Britain.—*The Ph. R.* now tells us that the 5d., King's Head, with the Office of Works overprint, was not issued.

British Somaliland.—*The Ph. J. of I.* describes two varieties of Queen's Head stamps, both of which are believed to be forgeries. One is the 4 a., "surcharge at bottom, with the surcharge reversed. It is postmarked Berbera, 3rd June, 1903. This is, of course, a transparent forgery." We presume that the surcharge is inverted, and nevertheless at the bottom of the stamp, which is sufficient to condemn it. The other is a copy of the same stamp, with the surcharge at the top, in which the first "1" of "BRITISH" is a figure "1." This is one of a pair, the other stamp of which bears the normal overprint; but if one of the pair has a forged overprint the other must be equally bad.

Cyprus.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ piastre with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pias., green and carmine; new wmk.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., green; new wmk.

Fiji.—We have received the 1d. stamp with the multiple watermark.

1d., purple and black on red; new wmk.

India.—*Chamba.*—A correspondent of *The Ph. J. of I.* reports that the 3 annas Queen's Head stamp exists with the ordinary surcharge inverted.

Gwalior.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a variety of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. envelope, with Queen's Head, that has never been catalogued; the overprint in Hindi reads "Gwailor" instead of "Gwalior." Another correspondent reports the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green, with the small "G" in the name.

Puttiala.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that the 1 rupee, carmine and green, Queen's Head stamp, with the "SERVICE" overprint, which was noted in Mr. Stewart-Wilson's Handbook as a species of *Essay*, must now be included in the Catalogue, as twenty sheets were duly issued in May, 1903.

Indian Native States.—*Alwar.*—Mr. Gordon Jones has kindly sent us again the block of four $\frac{1}{4}$ a., emerald-green, with the stamps wide apart, which we described in May. On comparing it with a sheet of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., slate-blue, we find that they are not from the same stone, though similarly spaced. There is a cross in the lower margin of the slate-blue sheet below the central vertical space; in the block of

emerald-green the cross is below one of the stamps, apparently the stamp to right of the central space. Probably there was a fresh stone made up for the first printing of the green stamps, with the wide spacing of the previous printing.

Bussahir.—We find in *The Ph. J. of I.* for June a warning on the subject of the so-called "new varieties" of Bussahir stamps. The varieties are new, certainly, but they are hardly entitled to the appellation of stamps, being in most cases reprints of an entirely fancy nature. Mr. Stewart-Wilson has kindly sent us a set, among which are three which we believe to be originals— $\frac{1}{4}$ a. No. 69a, 1 a., of the same series, but with the monogram in blue or greenish blue, and 12 a. No. 25. The first and last of the three we feel sure are all right, and we think the 1 a. is equally so, as it bears an early impression of the monogram. The others bear the "P. S." monogram, and include the reprint of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue, on laid paper, the 2 a., orange, Type 15, 4 a., claret, Type 16, and 1 rupee, Type 8, imperforate, remainders with new overprint; and an 8 a., which is quite new, being printed in lake-brown, direct from the new die, with "POSTAGE" in place of "STAMP," which never came into use while the stamps were in circulation.

The Ph. J. of I. quotes the statement, from an official source, that "the stock does not represent every denomination. The dies are still on hand. If a large order is received for complete sets, the wanting denominations are printed off."

Since writing the above we have received from Mr. Ewen a set of impressions in fancy colours, fully illustrating the statement just quoted. They are as follows: $\frac{1}{4}$ a., Type 11, in red-brown and in orange-brown; $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Type 12, in dark green; 1 a., Type 13, in light green; 2 a., Type 15, in sage-green; 4 a., Type 16, in brown; 8 a., in the design referred to above, but lithographed in sheets, in grey and in blue-grey; and a 12 a., also in a design inscribed "POSTAGE," in reddish purple. All are on laid paper, and have the "P. S." monogram in mauve. *Ewen's Weekly* reports, in addition, a 1 rupee, pink, of new type, on laid paper, with monogram in mauve, and $\frac{1}{4}$ a., violet on wove, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a., violet and lilac, on laid, with monogram in green. There is no doubt that all these things are utter rubbish, and it is quite time that all dealers ceased to import them or do business in them.

Holkar.—We failed to note that the new 3 and 4 annas stamps bear the name of the State to which they belong, instead of that of the family of its ruler. The inscription at right is "INDORE" (instead of

"HOLKAR") "STATE POSTAGE," on those values; the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna bears the old name.

Jaipur.—Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. kindly send us a new set of stamps, recently issued by this State, which has hitherto (as Mr. Stewart-Wilson informs us) managed to get on without stamps, merely impressing marks in *mauve* ink upon letters, to indicate *paid, unpaid, registered*, etc. In the centre of the stamps is a device representing, we are told, the Chariot of the Sun, who is depicted sitting cross-legged on a cart, and furnished with four arms holding flags; this is enclosed in a plain rectangular frame, with the name "JAIPUR STATE" at top, the same, we presume, in Devanagari at foot, and the value in words at sides, English at right, Devanagari at left. These stamps appear to be lithographed, and we gather that there are varieties of type, probably as many as there are stamps on the sheet, number at present unknown. They are on greyish wove paper, and badly perforated about 14.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., light blue.
1 a., dull red.
2 a., light green.

Jaipur is a large and important State, more or less justified in issuing stamps of its own, but it would be better advised if it allowed its postal system to be merged in that of the Indian Empire.

New Zealand.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the $\frac{1}{4}$ d., *rose*, Type 3, wmk. Type 12*, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, with a conspicuous coloured dot, one might almost call it a stop, after the word "NEW" in the upper label.

Ewen's Weekly quotes a letter in which it is stated that "Unused Government Life Insurance stamps are being sold over the counter at the Government Insurance Buildings, but not more than one set is sold to each applicant, who must be a *bonâ-fide* stamp collector. This question is put to each person and his name and address entered in a book kept for the purpose." The New Zealand authorities seem always to be going out of their way to exhibit their interest in, and ignorance of, philately, but if they succeed in solving the problem of what constitutes a *bonâ-fide* stamp collector, they may yet do us some service. Must the purchaser be a General Collector, or at least a collector of New Zealand stamps? or would a *bonâ-fide* collector of the Stamps of the Native States of India (for instance) be allowed to purchase a set of New Zealand Life Insurance stamps for his "little boy's" collection? The *bonâ-fide* traveller question would be a comparatively simple one.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have the 1s., in its latest *orange-brown* shade, overprinted for the benefit of the inhabitants of Aitutaki, Niue, and Penrhyn, and of stamp collectors in other regions.

We have received the 3d. and 8d. in new shades, with watermark (Type 41) sideways as in 1902.

3d., light brown.
8d., greenish blue.

North Borneo.—We are shown the 18 c. of the Unpaid Letter series, No. 306, with the overprint inverted.

St. Helena.—The Crown Agents for the Colonies are once more endeavouring to dispose of the remainders of various issues of stamps, which are declared to be "obsolete," but which nevertheless are only to be sold at face value and in £50 lots. The total runs to no less than £8,638 7s. 10d., and all left unsold on the 31st December next are to be destroyed. Why do not the Colonial authorities act like sensible people, and use the stamps up, instead of destroying both public property and the reputation of the Colony?

Sierra Leone.—The Postmaster-General of this Colony informs our publishers, in a letter dated 6th August, that he has received a supply of 1d. stamps with the multiple Crown and CA watermark. 1d., purple and rosiné; *new watermark*.

South Australia.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 2d., Type 7, wmk. Type 8, perf. 13. The specimen is in a *dull orange* shade and is used, but the date mark is illegible.

Another correspondent states that he has received a copy of the 3d., No. 293 in the Catalogue, but perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. We are also told of the 6d., with value 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Aust. Ph. gives illustrations showing the two varieties of the current 8d., with the value measuring 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. respectively. It was one of the latter, the second stamp from the right in, we believe, the second horizontal row, which had the error "EIGHT" for "EIGHT," and we understand that when this was discovered the sheets were all called in and the defective stamp removed.

From an article by Mr. Blockey, in the same number, we learn that there are two machines now in use here producing a perforation gauging 12; one is a comb machine, used for the ordinary sized stamps, and the other a guillotine, used for the long stamps. We have recently seen the 1d. and the latest variety of the 1s. with this perforation.

Ewen's Weekly states that the 5s. stamp has appeared with the new type of the word "POSTAGE," and perf. 12.

Southern Nigeria.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that two values of the current series have appeared with the multiple watermark.

$\frac{1}{4}$ d., black and green; *new wmk.*
1d. ,, carmine ,,

Straits Settlements.—*Johore*.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received official information to the effect that the stamps of higher values than 5 dollars are used exclusively for fiscal purposes, and they are therefore quite rightly omitted from Catalogues of Postage Stamps.

Sudan.—We have received the 1 mil. official stamp with the multiple Crescent and Star watermark.

Official Stamp. 1 mil., brown and carmine; *wmk.* Type 4.

Transvaal.—We have received the 1d. stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

1d., black and carmine; *new wmk.*

Victoria.—We have been shown a horizontal pair of the current $\frac{1}{4}$ d. perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ at top and bottom, 12 at the outer sides, and 11 between the two stamps.

A correspondent of *The Ph. R.* describes the following uncatalogued varieties: 1. The 2d., *mauve*, Type 23, on paper of a *pale mauve* tint, which we may suppose to be due to the colour of the impression having-run. 2. The 2d., Type 24a, apparently imperforate, with ample margins. 3. The 2d., Type 41, imperforate, used at Mortlake, Victoria, the post-mistress of which place remembers having had a sheet in that condition, in 1890 or thereabouts, which she had the trouble of cutting up with scissors. If there had but been a collector on the spot, she would have been saved all this trouble.

Zanzibar.—A correspondent in India tells us that he has had an opportunity of examining a sheet of 120 of the 2 a. of India, overprinted "Zanzibar," and also "2½"; and he found that the fifth and tenth stamps in the first row have the Arabic figure for "2" (r) instead of the letter "1" in the overprint. He adds that he has seen single copies of other values with the same error.

Mr. A. E. Stewart gives in *The Ph. J. of India* the following diagram, showing the arrangement of a pane of 60 of the "2½" on 4 a., *myrtle-green*, of January, 1897, Nos. 175, 176, 177 in the Catalogue:—

175	175	175	175	175	175
175	175	175	175	175	175
175	176	176	176	176	176
175	176	176	176	176	175
175	175	175	175	175	175
175	177	175	175	177	177
177	177	177	177	177	177
177	177	177	177	177	177
177	177	177	177	177	177
177	177	177	176	175	175

Thus giving—

26	copies of No. 175.
10	" " " 176.
24	" " " 177.

Ewen's Weekly states that the surcharged stamps referred to last month were overprinted with the words "One," "Two," and "Two-& Half," respectively, in heavy type, and that the complete list is as follows:—

"One,"	in <i>black</i> , on 4½ a., orange.
"One,"	in <i>lake</i> , on 4½ a., blue-black.
"Two"	" on 4 a., myrtle-green.
"Two & Half,"	in <i>black</i> , on 7½ a., mauve.
"Two & Half"	" on 8 a., grey-green.

Not a very long or expensive set, but, according to a letter quoted by our contemporary, the greater part of the stock was bought up by one individual, and prices on the spot are being run up to the usual fabulous heights from which they will doubtless descend when the bloated monopolist has to unload. Meanwhile, "everyone is raging about it!" And no

wonder! "Even the Government people got only a very few, and some none at all." The officials certainly seem to have been somewhat wanting in smartness! But "the most unkindest cut of all" is that the lucky purchaser was a Frenchman! Terrible! "Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?" What the dickens was he doing in that Post Office? If British speculators, "Government people" and all, are to be cut out by a Frenchman, our reputation as a nation of shopkeepers will be gone.

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—We are shown an apparently imperforate copy of the 5c., Type 63; it has a good piece of the adjoining stamp at the top, but is cut rather close at the sides and below. As it is on the original envelope, we are unable to say what the watermark may be, but the date of use being June, 1901, the stamp is probably No. 143.

Austria.—A correspondent at Vienna sends us some particulars as to alterations about to be made in the designs of the current stamps. We gather that the values from 1 to 6 heller are to have the numerals in the corners in the colours of the stamps upon a white ground; those from 10 to 30 heller are to have the figures in *black*, but also upon a plain white ground; and those from 35 to 60 heller are to have white figures upon a coloured ground. Changes are also to be made in the colours of some of the stamps, and it is probable that a 72 heller value will be added, in *light rose*.

Bolivia.—We are shown a block of six of the 20 c. of 1897 (Type 13) *imperforate*. It is from the left lower corner of a sheet, and has the inscription "*Taller Tipo-Litografico de J. M. Gamarra—La Paz.*" in the margin.

Chili.—We are shown a used copy of the "5" on 30 c., No. 53, with the surcharge double, both inverted. This seems to complete the possibilities in the way of upright surcharges, but we may yet find them sideways.

A correspondent at Santiago tells us that the agent of the American Bank Note Co., of New York, has protested against the issue of the surcharged telegraph stamps described last month, on the grounds that his company holds a contract for the supply of Chilean postage stamps for the next five years, and that the Government is bound not to obtain such stamps from any other source. He added that these stamps were contrary to the laws of the country, according to which the stamps of Chili must bear the portrait of Columbus. It seems that this latter statement is correct, for our correspondent says that the Decree ordering the new stamps, with portraits of various celebrities, has already been withdrawn, and a new Decree published, under which the new stamps are to be adorned with various representations of the discoverer of the New World.

China.—A correspondent tells us that the ½ c. stamp was overprinted "POSTAGE DUE" by mistake, as there is no ½ c. rate to be collected. It is said that only 2,000 or 3,000 were surcharged, and that no more will be issued.

Colombia.—We are shown a *tête-bêche* pair of the 5 pesos, *lilac-rose*, Type 90; the stamps are in such very different shades, one of them being rather *lake* than *lilac-rose*, that there can be no doubt they are from two separate impressions of the sheet, printed close together on the same piece of paper.

According to *La R. Ph. J.*, forgeries have been made of some of the recent issues, which we should have hardly supposed to be worth the trouble. The items mentioned are the 5 c. and 20 c., Types 78 and 80, and the 5 and 10 pesos, Types 90 and 91; the principal points of difference appear to be such as might be due to defective transfers touched up to a greater or less extent. The colours are not mentioned.

We have received the ½ c., Type 94, perf. about 13, and we are informed that the 1 c. and 2 c. of the same series also exist perforated, but that no great quantity has been thus treated as yet.

The *A. J. of Ph.* reports Nos. 266 and 267 *imperf. forale*.

Bolívar.—We have received another little set of hideous labels, poorly designed and badly executed. The designs of the stamps for ordinary postage consist of large numerals surrounded by inscriptions variously arranged; "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA—CORREOS DE BOLIVAR—CENTAVO" (or "CENTAVOS") appears to be the complete legend, but the word "DE" is sometimes omitted from one portion or the other,



and the letter "N" is always made the wrong way, the central stroke slanting down from right to left. There are also Registration and Returned Acknowledgment stamps, the former of which is of the usual oblong shape, with large "R" and space for a number, and the latter has "A R" in the centre, with value at foot; both of these have the wrongly made letters "N." All are lithographed on white wove paper, imperf. forate; the ½ c. is in blocks of four, with the right lower stamp upside down.

½ c., black.	1 c., blue.
½ c., <i>tête-bêche</i> .	2 c., mauve.
Registration Stamp.	5 c., black
Returned Acknowledgment Stamp.	2 c., vermilion.

Cundinamarca.—We have received the following additions to the set chronicled in May:—

3 c., rose.	15 c., pink.
5 c., grey-green.	20 c., blue on <i>green</i> .
10 c., pale brown.	20 c., " <i>white</i> .
40 c., blue.	
Registration Stamp.	10 c. brown.

There are varieties of shade of most of the above. We have all the values perf. 12, and the 3 c., 15 c., 20 c. on *white*, and 40 c., and 10 c. Registration stamp, imperf. forate; also horizontal pairs of the 2 c. and 10 c. imperf. between the two stamps, and the 40 c. and 10 c. Registration doubly perforated at foot.

Medellin.—A new set of local labels has been produced here. It has a view, presumably of the city of Medellín, in the centre, with the name "MEDELLIN" on the distant horizon; "CORREOS URBANOS" above, with the letters "S M P" between the two words; but whether this is a contraction for "Stamp" or "Slump" we do not know. The value is at foot, the word "centavos" or "peso" in the centre, with numerals at each side; the lower values show two varieties of type of this inscription—in one the value is all in one straight line and the word occupies the whole space between the numerals, in



the other "centavos" is in smaller type and set crooked (see illustrations). Of the 1 peso only one variety has been seen, with the word in small letters. Typographed on white wove paper; perf. 11½.

20 c., orange; 2 types.
20 c., red
50 c., purple (<i>shades</i>); 2 types.
1 p., emerald-green.

Tolima.—The stamp in the right lower corner of the sheet of the new 5 pesos is inverted, thus giving a *tête-bêche* pair to purchasers of large quantities. It exists, of course, both imperf. and perf. and in the two varieties of colour.

Denmark.—**Iceland.**—We have received two high values in the current design, Type 8, perf. 12½ x 13.

2 kr., blue and olive-brown.
5 ,, slate and red-brown.

France.—*Le C. de T.-P.* states that the 15 c., Type 15, has appeared with the "F. M." surcharge.

Military Frank Stamp. 15 c., slate-green.

Zanzibar.—Just twelve months ago we noted the fact that one stamp on each sheet of the 3 annas on 30 c., of the 1902 series, was overprinted "5 ANNAS" in error. We are now informed that this variety is the second stamp in the fourth horizontal row of the right upper pane of the sheet.

Even's Weekly states that the French Post Office at Zanzibar was to be closed on July 30th, and that the sale of the Zanzibar stamps in Paris was to cease

on the same date. A kind of farewell provisional issue appears to have been made, by surcharging the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 5 c., Types 5, 8, with a large figure "2" before the " $\frac{1}{2}$ " and large figures "25" below, in red.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a. 25, in red, on 5 c., green.

French Colonies.—*Dahomey.*—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the 2 and 5 francs stamps are printed in the same colour, and differ only in the name, which is in *carmine* on the lower value and in *blue* on the higher.

Indo-China.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that the new series is now complete, and we have to add the following to the values already chronicled :—

- 10 c., rose.
- 20 c., red, on green.
- 25 c., blue.
- 50 c., brown.
- 75 c., red on yellow.
- 5 fr., violet.

New Caledonia.—The same informants state that the 50 c., brown on blue, has appeared with the name in *blue*, instead of in *carmine*. Is this an error or an intentional change?

Holland.—*Surinam.*—We learn from *Mekcel's Weekly* that the new $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. for this Colony has been issued.

$12\frac{1}{2}$ c., blue; as Type 11 of Dutch Indies.

Luxemburg.—We are shown an impression in dull violet of the 25 c., Type 8, imperforate, but post-marked, on a portion of an envelope, with the date "3.9.97." We should suppose this to be a colour proof that has passed through the post or been post-marked to oblige.

Nicaragua.—*Mekcel's Weekly* chronicles a fresh value, 15 c., of the commemorative series of last year, Type 27; whilst *The A. J. of Ph.* says that there is a complete new set of that type, with values ranging from 1 c. to 1 peso, but gives no details. We therefore list the one new value only, for the present.

15 c., lake, centre in black.

We also learn from the same journals that there are some more provisional Official stamps with the overprints in red this time, and printed vertically upon stamps of Type 57. The lettering is said to be the same as that of the previous surcharges (Type 29, etc., we suppose), but the figure is omitted from the right upper corner; there are four ornaments distributed over each block of twenty-five stamps; "Centavos" is in the plural on the 1 c. as well as on the 2 c., but there are no errors of spelling.

Official Stamps. Red surcharge.

- 1 Centavos on 10 c., mauve.
- 1 " " 10 c. " double surcharge.
- 2 " " 1 p., ultramarine.
- 2 " " 1 p. " double surcharge.

The higher value is said also to exist with a surcharge on the back, as well as on the face.

Ewen's Weekly states that in the 2 c. on 3 c. Official stamps which we chronicled some months ago, there is a variety (No. 19 in each block of 25) with the error "OFICILA" for "OFICIAL" and "Centavos" with an italic "s."

Our publishers have received from a trustworthy source some surcharged varieties which should belong to the issue of 1901, the 1 peso and 2 pesos of Type 15, overprinted with various values. The word "Centavos" is given in full, and all the stamps have the ornament shown in Type 20; there are two varieties of the figures "10"—(a) Figures close together, the "o" almost the same thickness throughout; (b) figures wider apart, "1" very thick, "o" thick at sides, thin at top and bottom. At the same time we have a new edition of No. 172, with "Correos" 20 mm. long, instead of 15 mm., and an error "Corres," not previously known. It would be interesting to know why these new varieties, with overprints dated "1901," turn up in 1904.

- 1901. Type 15 surcharged.
- 2 Centavos, in black, on 1 p., orange.
- 5 " " 1 p. "
- 5 " " in red, on 1 p. "
- 10 " " in black, on 2 p., red (a).
- 10 " " " 2 p., (b).
- 2 Centavos " 1 p., orange.
- 5 " " 1 p. "
- 5 " " in red, on 1 p. "
- 10 " " in black, on 2 p., red (a).
- 01 Centavos " 2 p., (b).
- Type 32 surcharged, in black.
- 10 c., mauve; "Correos" 20 mm. long.
- 10 c. " error "Corres."

Paraguay.—We are shown a copy of No. 246 with the "Oficial" surcharge inverted.

Persia.—We have received an entire sheet (fifty stamps in five horizontal rows) of the 9 chahis on 1 kran, which we chronicled last month. The surcharge is evidently struck upon one stamp at a time, its position, across the lower part of the stamp, varying slightly all over the sheet; it consists of the word "CHAHIS" (with the final "s" inverted) over the long straggling character that comes at the foot of Types 43 and 44, with an Arabic character above it, an ordinary figure "9" at left, and the corresponding Arabic numeral at right. In the margin of the sheet, at the left lower corner, is a small square frame containing the letters "T. P.," inverted, in black.



Portuguese Colonies.—*Lourenzo Marquez.*—We are shown a copy of the provisional 50 r. on half of 30 r. fiscal, of 1899, with the overprint, Type 6, inverted on the upper half of the stamp and no surcharge upon the lower half.

Mozambique Company.—We are shown a used vertical pair of the 5 reis of the first issue, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, the upper stamp of which has the overprint, while the lower one has not.

Portuguese India.—A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that an uncatalogued variety was sold at auction, a few months ago, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson; it was one of the provisionals of 1881-83, the 1 tanga on the 10 reis, green, Type 12, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$. The surcharged stamp is only catalogued perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Timor.—The same correspondent shows us two copies of the "5 avos on 30 on 300 reis," surcharged like No. 62 in the Catalogue, but perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, in fact, No. 50 (instead of No. 49) with the additional overprint.

Roumania.—Mr. J. W. Jones has shown our publishers a copy of the 50 bani, *green*, Unpaid Letter stamp, white paper, no watermark, perf. 13½.

Russia.—*Le T. Belge* reports the 1 rouble on *vertically* laid paper; we think this completes the set.

1 r., brown and orange; laid *vertically*.

We hear a rumour, which we trust has no foundation, to the effect that a special issue of stamps is to be made for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of Soldiers' Widows. The stamps to be of the postal value of 3, 5, 7, and 10 kopeks respectively, and to be sold at 6, 8, 10, and 13 kopeks, thus producing a surplus of 3 kopeks each. A certain person professes to have acquired the right of exclusive sale of these stamps, which seems unlikely, on the face of it, so we hope the whole story is a fiction.

Post Offices in the Turkish Empire.—We have received the "20 PARA" on 4 kopeks which we chronicled from hearsay in March, and we find that the overprint is in *blue*, and the paper laid *vertically*.

Samoa.—*The Aust. Ph.* states that "a large parcel of the 'Palm Tree' series of Samoan stamps has recently come on the Sydney market." This supply is said to have been found among the effects of the late Mr. Davis, who was proprietor of the Post Office at Samoa. We are promised further details as to this "find."

Servia.—We have received the 3 para of the current series, perf. 11½ instead of 13½, and the Unpaid Letter stamp of the same value on plain white paper, with the same perforation. The second stamp appears to be more widely spaced on the sheet than before.

5 p., black and pale green; blue *surcharge*; perf. 11½.
Unpaid Letter Stamp. 5 p., magenta on *white*; perf. 11½.

Siam.—We have received the new stamps which we chronicled in March, and the following are our ideas of the colours:—

- 2 atts, scarlet and light blue.
- 3 ,, deep green.
- 4 ,, chocolate and pink.
- 6 ,, dull carmine.
- 14 ,, violet-blue.
- 28 ,, deep chocolate and light blue.

Spanish Colonies.—*Fernando Poo.*—We are shown two companions to No. 28 in the Catalogue, viz. the two other varieties of the 10 c., Type 4, surcharged with Type 3, in *blue*.

50 c. on 10 c., purple-brown.
50 c. on 10 c., chestnut.

We have also some varieties of Nos. 95*a*, 96, the 10 c. fiscal, Type 7 (which should be described in this case as dated "1900"), surcharged for postal use. First, No. 95, 5 c. on 10 c., with the word "CORREOS" twice, once at the top, and again below, partly covering the "5—Cen.", which is evidently printed separately. Second, No. 96, with "CORREOS" twice, diagonally, once in *red* and once in *black*; and, third, the same stamp with double surcharge in *red*.

United States.—*Panama Canal Zone.*—We gather from various sources that the territory acquired by the United States for the purposes of the Canal is to be termed the "Canal Zone," and that stamps overprinted with those words are supplied for use there.

We have received the 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. of the Panama provisionals, with the bar across the top and the name at each side, in *carmine*, further overprinted with the words "CANAL ZONE" horizontally, in *grey-blue*, evidently done by hand with rubber type. We are shown the following:—

City of Panama overprint, variety (c).
2 c., carmine.

Also with "CANAL ZONE" inverted, or double.

Same, but "PANAMA" Type 13.
2 c., carmine.

New York overprint. ~
2 c., carmine.
5 c., blue.
10 c., orange.

All exist with "CANAL ZONE" inverted, or double; pairs and strips of the 2 c. and 5 c. exist with the surcharge omitted on one stamp, and of the 5 c. with the surcharge diagonal on one stamp. The new surcharge is also to be found, of course, on the varieties with "PANAMA" reading the same way at both sides, and on stamps with the Panama surcharge more or less misplaced. We understand that these were supplied by the Panama Post Office to the Isthmian Canal Commission, in the following quantities:—

2 c., carmine	.	.	.	2,500
5 c., blue	.	.	.	3,000
10 c., orange	.	.	.	4,000

The usual Isthmian Games appear to have ensued, with races round the Post Office, no competitor being allowed to purchase more than two dollars' worth at a time of these precious labels. Naturally they are all obsolete, and presumably there are about 14,500 in all on the market.

They have been succeeded by a set of the current United States stamps, overprinted with the words "CANAL ZONE—PANAMA," in two vertical lines, in *black*. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the following:—

1 c., green.
2 c., carmine.
5 c., blue.
8 c., grey-violet.
10 c., brown.

Uruguay.—We are shown a horizontal pair of the 5 c., *blue*, Type 77, perf. as usual all round, but imperfect between the two stamps.

Venezuela.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles a new series, the design of which shows a portrait of Bolivar, in a frame composed of two ornamental pillars supporting an arch. The two higher values are in the same colour.

5 c., yellow-green.
10 c., carmine.
25 c., blue.
50 c., purple.
1 b. "

The Berlin Exhibition.

FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE EXHIBITS AND LIST OF AWARDS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *

STAMP Exhibitions have been very rare in Germany during my time, but after seeing the great success of the one held in Mülhausen in April, 1903, some of the stamp fraternity in Berlin decided that one should be held there as soon after the 1904 Philatelisten-Tag as possible.

In September, 1903, a Committee was formed, and the genial and popular Dr. H. Lux was appointed Secretary, and on his shoulders has fallen the greater part of the heavy work entailed in arranging a large and important Exhibition.

The correspondence was enormous even from the commencement. Dr. Lux tells me that he sent out 3,000 letters to well-known philatelists, asking them to take some part in this Exhibition. Then great attention was paid to the Press, both general and philatelic, and very important notices were published in influential quarters, such as cannot fail to do good and further the increase of stamp-collecting in Germany.

Unfortunately some of those interested in stamps in Berlin were at first indifferent to the Exhibition. For one thing, the Berlin Philatelic Club did not encourage it, and certain old-fashioned dealers here were against it, as they were afraid that if their favourite collectors exhibited, their names would become public and competition might ensue from the dreaded foreigner. However, I am glad to hear that in the end better counsels prevailed, and that now most parties are working harmoniously together.

* * *

In Berlin there are but few rooms or galleries available for hire for the purpose of special exhibitions, and I think the Committee are to be congratulated on having secured a suite of five rooms on the second floor of "The Architect's House," the front of which faces the Wilhelmstrasse, with entrance at No. 92, and the back windows look upon the grounds of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies.

* * *

The Committee had great trouble over the insurance of the very valuable collections entrusted to them. They, naturally, first approached the German companies, who refused to put a greater value than 500,000 marks (£25,000) on the entire Exhibition. Eventually the whole matter was referred to London, and "Lloyd's" took the amount required, 2,500,000 marks (about £125,000), at less than half the rate asked by the German companies. The English exhibits which I brought over personally represented just about £30,000, or practically one-quarter of the value of the whole Exhibition.

May I venture to hope that when we again have an International Exhibition in London, our *confrères* in Germany will reciprocate and send us *one-quarter* of the value of our Exhibition in German collections!!!

* * *

The acting Jury consisted of the following:—

Johannes Elster . . .	} representing Germany.	
Dr. P. Kloss . . .		
J. Schlesinger . . .		
E. Stock . . .		
Max Thier . . .		
Jules Bernichon . . .		France.
F. Breitfuss . . .		Russia.
Dr. E. Diena . . .		Italy.
Anton van Hoek . . .		Holland.
Dr. E. Ljungström . . .		Sweden.
William Moser . . .		United States.
Baron A. de Reuterskiöld . . .		Switzerland.
E. M. Ruben . . .		Denmark.
Robert Ehrenbach . . .	} . . .	Great Britain.
Charles J. Phillips . . .		

Messrs. M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, and Pierre Mahé had also been asked to serve on the Jury, but were unfortunately unable to be present, and Captain Ohrt and Judge Lindenbergh were unfortunately ill and unavoidably absent.

* * *

The Exhibition was opened at 11 a.m. on Thursday, August 25th, with a short introductory speech by Dr. Lux, who, in the course of his remarks, said he was very pleased to have been of any assistance in arranging the Exhibition. That he was sure it would be successful, and that the thanks of the Committee were due to the philatelists of the world who had enabled them to get such a good Exhibition together. More especially were their thanks due to the eminent English and Dutch philatelists, but he was happy to be able to say that in no way did Germany remain in the background.

In conclusion, Dr. Lux said that "brevity was the soul of wit," and that without further preamble he declared the Exhibition open.

SECTION I.—GENERAL COLLECTIONS.

Class 1. Unused.

MRS. HERXHEIMER. GOLD MEDAL.

A collection in thirteen albums from 1890 only; the stamps all in mint condition, well centred, and very complete.

A really beautiful collection, well worthy of this award, and a credit to the lady who has made it.

Class 2. Used, or used and unused mixed.**MARTIN SCHRÖDER. GRAND GOLD MEDAL.**

A general collection of the largest dimensions, contained in no less than eighty-five volumes for the stamps and twenty volumes for the essays. This collection, with the exception of a few of the greatest rarities, is almost complete in general issues. Many countries are really highly specialised, and well worthy of high awards in their classes if they were exhibited separately.

In such a collection it is really difficult to refer to one-tenth even of the stamps that are worthy of mention, but I might note in Great Britain: 10s. and £1 anchor, and £5 on blue, unused. British Guiana: circular, 4 c., yellow, 4 c., buff, 8 c., green, square, and several 12 c., blue. Brunswick: a *mint set* of the 1, 2, and 3 sgr., first issue, in most superb condition. Saxony: 3 pf., unused three, used twelve, including some pairs; and $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr., pale blue, error. Wurtemberg: first issue, 3 kr., orange, and 9 kr., rose; and no thread 6 kr. very fine. Bavaria: a *lête-bêche* pair of 1 kr., black, first issue. Hawaiian Isles: first issue, 5 c., and both types of 13 c. Natal: embossed 9d., and 1s. very large and well embossed. Reunion: 15 c. and 30 c., used. Canada: 12d. on part of letter. Roumania: first issue, 81 p., unused, very large and fine, and 27, 54, and 108 p., all extra fine and immense margins, and in the later issues all known varieties, errors, etc. Bergedorf is the finest known collection, with all essays, proofs, etc., in original sheets. (This part of the collection was in the last Paris Exhibition, and I then fully described it in the *M. J.*)

As far as I know the German collections, this one ranks undoubtedly first as the best in the German Empire.

HEINRICH FRICK. GOLD MEDAL.

A collection of all the world in one large album, but with special attention to Europe, in which there is in Roumania a complete set of the first issue, the rare 81 p. being a very fine piece. Switzerland is complete, in fine condition. Spain, Tuscany, etc., very fine, with most of the rarities.

MRS. H. L. HAYMAN. SILVER MEDAL.

This lady shows a general collection of about 16,000 varieties in two volumes of the Imperial Album. The collection is in exceptionally nice condition, with quite a number of uncommon and out-of-the-way stamps; but in a large collection like this, it is like repeating the Catalogue to give a list of the stamps. In fact, general collections of this nature are much more difficult to describe than specialised collections shown in frames and exhibited to the public.

ERNST PAULUS. SILVER MEDAL.

A general collection of about 12,000 stamps. Many really good stamps, such as Transvaal, 6d., blue, error surcharge omitted; Hawaiian, Interisland, 1 c., pale blue, unused; Shanghai, 1 on 16 c., green, 3 on 16 c., green; Portuguese Indies, "v" barred, 200, 300, 600, and 900 reis, a really rare set; Dominican Republic, first issue, complete. The collection would probably have been worthy of a gold medal if it had not contained many forgeries, such as India, long Service, 2 and 8 annas; Sungei Ujong, 4 c.; Borneo, 1883, 1 c., perf. forged, etc.

LEO FROHLICH. BRONZE MEDAL.

Very large general collection, but nothing I could see to draw special attention to, although there are twenty-five cases full of stamps on exhibition.

C. W. PALMIÉ. BRONZE MEDAL.

General collection in two volumes.

G. RICHTER. BRONZE MEDAL.

General collection in six volumes. This was shown in cases and difficult to examine, but it seemed strong in English Colonies and in good condition.

JHR. L. F. T. DE MATTOS. BRONZE MEDAL.

A general collection, about 12,000 stamps, but condition not very fine.

Entires.**E. BING. BRONZE MEDAL.**

A collection of 14,000 entires, with many interesting and rare pieces. * * *

An exhibit in this class was marked "N. N." (Anonymous). From one of the private collections in Berlin.

This contained some of the first rarities in European envelopes, but the Jury decided not to take into consideration an anonymous exhibit.

SECTION II. SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.**Class 5. German Empire.****DR. DEMCKER. SILVER MEDAL.**

This exhibitor was the first to study the different printings of the German Colonial overprinted stamps, and he shows a complete collection of these stamps in unused condition.

G. KOCH.

[This exhibit has been judged together with Mr. Koch's general collection, described later on.]

This exhibit is included in the awards with that of the German States, but I can shortly describe it here as follows.

A wonderful collection of Germany and her States and Colonies. A special feature of this exhibit is the section containing the entire sheets, amongst which I have only room to mention:—

Lubeck. Sheet of 100 of the 2 sch., brown, with the two errors ("ZWEI EIN HALB") with *full original gum*.

Two sheets of the 4 sch., green, showing two printings, the one having on the side of the sheet the imprint, "Drucherei von H. G. Rahtgens in Lübeck," and the other sheet without any imprint.

Sheets of the first reprints, which are in sheets of twenty-five, the originals being in hundreds.

Bremen. 1855, 3 gr., black on blue, imperf., full sheet of 120 stamps, showing the three types repeated forty times in the sheet.

1861, 5 sgr., *deep green, on thin paper*; and a sheet of the common 5 sgr., bright green, on thick paper, both in four rows of 9=36 stamps.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., orange-red, in ten rows of 10=100 stamps.

The stamps surcharged for the German Colonies are shown nearly all in full sheets, especially noticeable being the rare settings of China 3 pf. and 25 pf., and full sheets of the 5 pf. on 10 pf., carmine, issued

at Tsingsau, May, 1900, and of the rare 5 pf. on 10 pf., carmine, issued at Foochow on June 7th, 1900.

In the stamps overprinted for use in the Turkish Empire, I noticed a sheet of the 1 piast. on 20 pf., ultramarine, with the *blue* surcharge. This is on the pale blue stamp, whereas the 20 pf. of 1884 were in darker blue, and many are wondering if a reprint of this rare stamp has been made.

M. PRÖSTLER. SILVER MEDAL.

Good collection of German Colonials nearly complete.

Class 6. German Colonies only.

FREIHERR S. VON SEHERR-THOSS.

GOLD MEDAL.

A fine lot of stamps of the colonies consisting of singles, used and unused, blocks of four, and entire sheets. Quite a speciality is made of the postmarks, which are very interesting.

MAX WILLISCH. BRONZE MEDAL.

A collection of German Colonies.

SECTION II. GROUP B.

The old German States.

GEORG KOCH. GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

A wonderful collection, well worthy of highest praise for both the rarity and the beautiful condition of most of the stamps shown.

Mr. Koch makes a great speciality of entire sheets of Germany, and as the sheets were all shown together, I have mentioned some of the most interesting in my notes on the same exhibitor's stamps in the previous group.

In the German stamps I noticed a unique set of unused blocks of six stamps of **Oldenburg**, 1861, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., yellow, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., bluish green, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., brown, 2 gr., red, 3 gr., yellow, and a strip of six unused 1 gr., blue; in the 1859 issue a strip of three $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., green, used on a letter.

Thurn and Taxis. 1852, 1 sgr., two light and two dark blue, mint; 3 sgr., block of four; 3 kr., a pair and a single, each on light and on dark blue. There is here a rare set of essays, showing (1) central figures only of each value without the frames; (2) the approved designs, all values in black; (3) sheets of green, dark blue, rose and orange, of the paper of the issue, with the eight stamps printed on one sheet.

Wurtemberg. First issue, 3 kr., deep orange; 70 kr., two complete sheets, one of each shade.

Baden. Rural Post stamps, one letter franked with four copies of the rare 12 kr., and two covers franked with *half* of 12 kr. stamps used as 6 kr.

Bavaria. An envelope franked with Unpaid 3 pf., greenish grey, surcharged with figure "2" in each corner and postmarked "Aichach 4 Sep. 95". It is claimed that only six copies of this provisional are known.

Bergedorf. 3 and 4 sch., used together on one letter.

Hamburg. A superb block of four 9 sch., yellow, *imperf.*, used on part of letter.

Hanover. With net, halves of $\frac{1}{10}$ th. and $\frac{1}{8}$ th. used on letters.

Lubeck. A most beautiful block of four $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., dull lilac, used on letter and postmarked with one town obliteration for the four stamps.

Bavaria. Half of 18 kr., yellow (1854), postmarked with No. 217, in cartwheel, dated 12th April, 1856, on letter.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz. $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr., orange-red, a strip of four, used on a letter; $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., green, strip of three on letter, and two 1 sgr., mauve, used.

ERNST VICENZ. GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

For a marvellous lot of **Hamburg**.

This is the first real attempt I have seen at reconstructing the plates of the $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch. of 1864, and Mr. Vicenz has succeeded in a marvellous manner, and got together a collection that must have entailed great labour.

As this plating of Hamburg stamps will be new to almost all of my readers, I have taken the trouble to carefully examine a reconstructed sheet of $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch., which consists of ninety-six stamps, arranged in eight blocks of twelve types (2×4).

The chief points by which to plate the stamps are as follows:—

- No. 1. Flaw under "c" in "Schilling."
- " 2. Point of colour in upper part of fraction stroke.
- " 3. " " " figure "1"
- " 4. Point of colour between "S" and "c" of "Schilling."
- " 5. Point over "U" and "R" in "HAMBURG."
- " 6. Short stroke to left of "H" in "HAMBURG."
- " 7. Point in outer frame between "M" and "B" of "HAMBURG."
- " 8. Point under last limb of "M" in "POSTMARKE."
- " 9. Point under first "e" in "Viertel."
- " 10. Point under first limb of "A" in "POSTMARKE."
- " 11. Top of "n" broken in "Schilling."
- " 12. Point under right of "T" in "POSTMARKE."

The $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch., imperf., and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch., both perf. and imperf., are also in groups of twelve, but the points of difference in each type of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch. are quite different from those of the $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch.

In this collection there is a fine lot of uncut sheets, and a rarity is a *pair* of 4 sch., green, used on letter.

The collection contains a grand lot of Hamburg stamps postmarked Bremen Lubeck, Bergedorf, etc. Many of these are extremely rare.

I congratulate Herr Vicenz on his high reward, well earned by a real philatelic study of these stamps.

DR. R. LAIBLIN. GOLD MEDAL.

A *superb* special collection of **Wurtemberg**, unused, in single stamps, pairs and blocks, many rare shades, condition perfect. The used stamps are fine and have been specially arranged in regard to numbers, dates, etc.

A. MANHEIMER. SILVER MEDAL.

A very nice collection in ten volumes, strong in unused and all in nice condition. The Oldenburg, Saxony, Thurn and Taxis, and Wurtemberg are unusually good.

DR. DEMCKER. SILVER MEDAL.

A special study of the Prussian obliterations in one album.

A. E. GLASEWALD. SILVER MEDAL.

A very fine and complete collection of the postmarks of Thurn and Taxis. This collection is of great value for students, and by its means Mr. Glasewald was enabled to discover the celebrated and well-made forgeries of Krippner, some six to eight years ago.

KARL GÜNTHER. SILVER MEDAL.

A special collection of **Saxony**, including the rare $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr., blue, error, in the colour of the 2 ngr., and a very fine lot of unused stamps in pairs and blocks, and a good and exhaustive study of the postmarks.

DR. E. PFEIFFER. SILVER MEDAL.

A specialised collection of **Prussia**, used and unused, with a grand lot of postmarks, Prussian stamps used in Hamburg, Bremen, and Hanover, etc. Envelopes cut out and used as adhesives, reprints, proofs, etc.

OTTO POLLAK. SILVER MEDAL.

A collection of unused **Bavaria** in two albums. A few years ago this would have been a wonderful and "not to be got" collection, but since the huge remainders have been put on the market the stamps are found everywhere in sheets and blocks.

GROUP C. GERMAN ENTIRES.

DR. EMIL PFEIFFER. SILVER MEDAL.

A very fine collection of Prussian envelopes and stamps on letters. The old envelopes are a really grand lot and would be most difficult to duplicate. I noticed the 4 sgr., no inscription, large and small, each shown used and unused; 5, 6, and 7 sgr., no inscription, large and small, each shown used and unused, with the exception of the 7, which was missing in the large size.

In the similar envelopes *with* inscription Dr. Pfeiffer showed six copies, but four of them were marked by the Jury as forged.

In the Prussian stamps cut out of envelopes and used on letters there was shown the finest lot I have ever seen—amongst them being a 6 sgr., green, used alone on one letter and 7 sgr., red, *five* stamps used on one letter and *four* on another cover.

One envelope was franked with 4, 6, and 7 sgr., cut square, exceedingly rare in this condition.

SECTION D. GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES.

Class 11. General Collections.

D. M. DE HEER. BRONZE MEDAL.

A small collection, but with good-class stamps, such as India, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 1s.; Victoria, 5s. on yellow, etc.

Class 12. Special Collections of one of the great Colonies.

H. J. DUVEEN. GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

Mauritius. A really superb lot containing two gems of the Exhibition, the 1d. "POST OFFICE," on original letter, lightly cancelled, with the word "paid" in a rectangle, and the 2d. "POST OFFICE," unused, the celebrated copy from the Legrand Collection. The early prints of the "POST PAID" are most noticeable for a superb block of four, mint condition, of the 1d.,

red, first printing, on thick yellowish paper. Also an exceptionally early impression, unused, on the bluish paper. The later impressions of the 1d. in an unused condition are represented by fourteen examples showing different conditions of the plate.

Of the 2d., there is a most superb copy, intense deep blue, of the first printing, unused, and with gum. Of later impressions with the vertical lines nearly invisible, there is a block of four in an unused condition, and eight single unused, showing various stages of wear.

In the used "POST PAID," I notice 1d., early condition, complete plate of twelve, made up of three strips of three, a pair, and a single. Five single copies of the 1d. on thick yellowish paper.

Of the 2d. "POST PAID," used, one plate is shown, but consisting of very mixed impressions, one or two copies being in very early condition, and, on the contrary, one or two others from almost the last state of the plate. In this plate there is a horizontal strip of three, a rather scarce thing, as the 2d. is seldom found in pairs or strips. Of the issue of March, 1859, there is a complete used plate, and seven unused specimens showing different states of the plate.

Of the issue of October, 1859, so-called large fillet, there is a made-up plate of twelve, including two vertical pairs.

The "Greek borders" of December, 1859, are represented by two pairs and five single shades, unused, of the 1d., and one pair and two singles of the 2d., scarce stamps in an unused condition.

Of the later issues I draw attention only to the 1s., green, perforated, of August, 1862. This stamp is with full gum, and is a rarity in that condition.

In the provisionals of 1891, Mr. Duveen seems to be complete in the double and inverted surcharges, a very difficult set to get.

British Guiana. Here we have certainly one of the great gems of the Exhibition. A pair of 1850 2 c., rose, used on letter sheet, dated August 5th, 1851. This 2 c., rose, is almost, if not quite, the rarest regularly issued stamp, but ten or twelve copies being known.

Of the other circular stamps, the collection contains the 4 c. on pelure paper, a very nice specimen on the original cover, dated July, 1850, and initialled in pencil. This paper was so thin that it was not found possible to initial the stamp in ink as was usually done in the case of other values of this issue.

Another nice piece is an envelope franked with cut square specimens of the 4 c., buff, and 8 c., green, the latter a scarce stamp in this condition. Single copies are also shown of the 4 c. on primrose, cut square, but with one corner mended, two specimens of the 8 c., green, and four of the 12 c., including a magnificent one on the dark blue sugar paper, cut square.

Of the 1856 issue, the large oblong stamps, there are four copies showing marked shades in the 4 c., carmine and magenta, two of the 4 c., on blue surfaced paper, both cut to shape, but good impressions, and two of the 4 c. on sugar paper, one cut to shape, the other a wonderfully fine impression, square and with large margins, on original letter

dated 15th September, 1856. This copy has been slightly repaired at the bottom, but is undoubtedly one of the finest known of a very rare stamp.

Of the type-set stamps of 1862 plated by Mr. Duveen, the 2 c. and 4 c. are complete in twenty-four varieties. Of the 1 c., twenty-one varieties out of twenty-four are shown. In these stamps Mr. Duveen has taken only signed copies, either used or unused.

The rest of the collection is very strong. For instance, in the 1875 issue, perf. 15, I notice a block of six of the 4 c., a block of four of the 8 c., and a pair each of the 6 c. and 24 c., as well as a number of singles.

Queensland. A magnificent lot, almost complete in every known variety in an unused condition.

In the first issue, imperf., there are three 1d., a horizontal strip of three of the 2d., and a 6d., all unused.

In the 1860-1 issue, large Star, with clean-cut perf., there are three specimens of the 1d., four of the 2d., and seven of the 6d., and this is only a sample of the strength of the collection throughout.

Of the issue of 1868, small truncated Star, perf. 13, there are five distinct shades of the 1s., brown, unused. With the same watermark, but perf. 12., are the 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., *all unused*. This set a specialist will know is of great rarity. The compound perf. 13 x 12 is also shown.

The Q and Crown series, perf. 13, includes a fine specimen of the 1s., violet, one of the rarities of Queensland.

Of the same issue, perf. 13 x 12, Mr. Duveen has unused examples of 2d., blue, and 4d., bright yellow. This latter stamp is, I believe, unique; it has not yet been catalogued.

Of the second type stamps, the issue of 1879, one of the scarcest things shown is the "HALF PENNY" on 1d., with "Q O" error, unused.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG. GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

India. A really marvellous collection, carefully written up and displaying a great amount of philatelic research on the part of the owner. Mr. Hausburg has made a great study of the stamps of India, and I think it is no secret to announce that he is engaged in writing an exhaustive handbook on this subject.

In this collection I notice, amongst the most interesting things, a double pane of the ½ anna, blue, of the first transfer, dated May, 1854, and a single pane of the third transfer, dated August, 1854. Beyond doubt, however, the finest thing in this exhibit is an absolutely unique sheet of the 4 annas, the first setting, second transfer, of March, 1855. This sheet is arranged in three horizontal rows of four stamps with wavy lines between the stamps and rosettes in the corners.

Of this first issue this exhibitor shows a number of reprints and imitations, some of which are of considerable interest. For instance, there is one sheet of twenty-four of the 4 annas, red and blue, the last stamp in the corner having the head inverted, and the wavy lines between the stamps being in red instead of in blue. Another sheet of the 4 annas is not a bad imitation of the original, being printed with twelve stamps in the sheet, but having an inverted head in the last stamp, which does not occur in the original.

An interesting sheet of the same stamp is printed on watermarked paper, but specimens cut out can easily be recognised by there being no shading on the neck, which is always found in the genuine stamps. The collection is extremely strong in essays and proofs of the early issues.

The original 4 annas stamp, of 1854, is represented by twelve unused copies, including a vertical pair of the second setting with medium spacing between the stamps. Also a single specimen on original wrapper with the head inverted. In this issue I also notice the 1 anna, red, and 4 annas, blue and red, with the fine serrated perforation, about 22, said to be unofficial.

The later issues are shown in all conceivable shades; in most cases in blocks of four. An interesting page is that of the 6 annas of 1866, green surcharge on purple fiscal stamp. Here we see *twelve* types of the word "POSTAGE"; also a used specimen, with the word "POSTAGE" inverted and printed at the bottom of the stamp.

In the issue of January, 1891, the 2½ annas on 4 annas 6 pies, green, the exhibitor shows a considerable number of varieties, such as stop after "S" high up; letters "A S" in the surcharge raised to the level of the "I" in the fraction; the "S" dropped considerably below the level of the "A"; and another specimen with the "S" considerably raised. A sheet is shown in two panes of 120; the upper pane has the surcharge all normal, the lower pane contains minor varieties on Nos. 59, 60, and 75.

Of the Service stamps there is a used and unused set of the tall upright 2, 4, and 8 annas. A used 2 annas is shown with the word "Foreign" at the top of the stamp, not cut off. There is an interesting lot of reprints of this issue, some of which are new to me. For instance, small "Service" on 8 pies, with wmk., an extremely dangerous imitation.

In the 1866 ½ anna, red-lilac, the reprint shows a full stop after the word "POSTAGE." This stop is missing in the originals.

In the "On H.M.S." there is an unused specimen of the 1 anna with surcharge *inverted*.

Western Australia. Here we find one of the gems of the Exhibition, and one of the great rarities of the world—the 4d., 1854, with the inverted Swan, a fine, lightly cancelled specimen. Mr. Hausburg has taken a great deal of trouble, and has been many years collecting transfer varieties of this issue, and he shows a plan of a sheet divided into four panes, showing the position of all these stamps. The total number of minor varieties that he has discovered is twenty, and as these are very little known, I think perhaps a list of them may be of interest:—

COL.	ROW.	VARIETY.
4	6	Line of colour under "PENCE" bent up, making the "N" shorter.
6	8	Line of colour above "AGE."
8	5	White line across the lower right-hand corner.
10	3	White line between "R" and "P" of "FOUR PENCE"
11	8	Line of colour under "FOU."
15	8	No colour above "FOUR" and "GE" of "POSTAGE."

Col.	Row.	VARIETY.
15	9	"P" narrow. "PE" of "PENCE" 2½ instead of 3 mm. high.
15	10	"P" narrower. "PE" of "PENCE" 2¼ instead of 3 mm.
15	11	"T" of "POSTAGE" squeezed up.
16	2	First "A" in "AUSTRALIA" shorter.
16	6	Slanting "N" in "PENCE."
16	9	Letters of "RALIA" 1¾ instead of 2 mm. high.
16	10	"AU" of "AUSTRALIA" shorter. Narrow "N" in "PENCE."
17	2	Letters of "WEST" 1¾ instead of 2 mm. high. Defective "F" in "FOUR."
17	3	Letters of "STERN" 1¾ instead of 2 mm. high. "U" in "FOUR" squeezed up.
17	4	Thin "S" in "POSTAGE."
17	7	Slanting "F" in "FOUR."
17	8	Letters of "WESTERN" 1½ instead of 2 mm. high.
19	8	First "A" in "AUSTRALIA" has no right leg.
20	6	Lower right-hand corner of stamp defective.

In the issues of 1857 there are shown five unused 2d. and three unused 6d., and in the used copies attention is drawn to the fact that there are twelve types of the 2d. varying in lettering.

The other issues are strongly represented by sheets and blocks of all varieties.

BARON A. DE WORMS. GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

A celebrated collection of **Ceylon**. This collection has been shown on several occasions in England, and has, I think, been described previously in the columns of the *Monthly Journal*. I can only say that, generally speaking, this is certainly one of the finest specialised collections in the world. Almost every known variety is shown, used and unused, in every kind of shade and perforation. Since the collection was exhibited in London, Baron A. de Worms has made a study of the perforations of the Star watermark issue and has divided his stamps into the rough and intermediate perforations. Space will only allow me to draw attention to a few of the better things, amongst which I may mention:—

1855, 6d., on blue paper, imperf., eight single specimens, unused.

Of the rare issue of 1857, there are shown unused in mint condition, two of the 4d., two of the 8d., two of the 9d., four of the 1s., thirteen of the 1s. 9d., and four of the 2s. These stamps, used, include amongst other things a very handsome pair of the 4d. on portion of the original letter, a pair of 2s., as well as a number of single specimens.

Of the 4d., Star, lilac-rose, colour of the imperf., there is one specimen shown with clean-cut perf. and seven unused intermediate perforation.

Of the 8d., brown, there are four intermediate perfs., five rough perfs., all unused. Of the very rare lilac-brown 9d., Star, intermediate perf., there are three copies unused.

Of the 1864 issue, wmk. Crown and C C, there are three unused copies of the 2d., yellow-green, the colour of the Star wmk. issue.

The later issues are extremely fine and include almost everything. There are also shown some large recently discovered blocks of the old pence issue.

ALBERTO PHILIPP. GOLD MEDAL.

This collection was a great surprise to the German philatelists, who had no idea that such a magnificent and well-specialised collection of the old Transvaal stamps existed in the German Empire. Owing to the bad light in which this collection was placed, I was not able to examine it very thoroughly, but amongst other things I noticed—

May, 1870. Thick hard paper and streaky gum, 1s., fine roul., unused.

May, 1870. Thick hard paper, 6d., fine roul., block of four, containing a *tête-bêche* pair, mint.

1875. Pelure paper. Block of four, with margin of about 1½ inches on left side, and with a *tête-bêche* pair, unused. This is extremely interesting, as it proves that the plates of 6d. must have been separated, and used either with the right-hand plate alone, or with the two plates in the reverse order.

The *red surcharges* are very strong and include great rarities, such as a 3d., surcharge on the back of the stamp, and almost all these stamps with the fine and the wide roulette.

In the black surcharge, "all caps," I notice the 1d., 6d., and 1s. "wide spaced vertically"; 1d., 6d., and 1s., inverted surcharge; 1s., a unique block of four stamps, all having inverted surcharge.

In the "V.R. and initial capital" the best stamps are the 1d., red on blue, error "vral," imperf., and 1d., red on blue, inverted; 6d., blue, no surcharge, etc.

The later issues seem to be complete in all varieties, and include a very fine lot of Pietersburg, with all errors and varieties, but only the 1d., imperf., plated.

M. Z. BOOLEMAN. BRONZE MEDAL.

For a collection of **Transvaal** and **Pietersburg**.

The Transvaal includes some rare things, but the general condition is not really fine, and few real rarities are shown.

E. HEGINBOTTOM.

For **Ceylon** and **Victoria**, BRONZE MEDAL.

For **South Australia**, **Queensland**, and **Tasmania**, BRONZE MEDAL.

These are used collections, many stamps not fine, and the greater rarities missing. No doubt a collector who strictly confines his collection to used copies cannot show his stamps to the same advantage as one who has a fine range of shades and blocks in unused condition, not disfigured by the postmark.

W. N. TERRY. BRONZE MEDAL.

A collection of **Victoria**, which is rather marred by the inclusion of some forged roulettes and perforations. Amongst such I notice the 1d. and 3d. of August, 1857; the 2s., green, of 1854; the 1d., Star, roulette, of 1861—all with forged roulettes. Also two copies of the 2d., no watermark, emblems, perf. 12, with forged perforations.

In the 1879 issue a 2d. is shown with large margins, imperf., marked as watermark V and Crown. This is simply a *no watermark stamp* cut out from a wrapper or envelope.

The exhibit contains a very nice range of used stamps, and is especially strong in some very nice pairs and blocks in the "emblems" issue.

J. L. VAN DIETEN. BRONZE MEDAL.

A collection of **Tasmania**. In the old pence issue one whole set of perforations is omitted, and a good few stamps are certainly cleaned.

Class 14.

Collections of two of certain British Colonies.

J. L. VAN DIETEN. BRONZE MEDAL.

Gambia and **Tonga**, fine condition, but containing nothing of special note.

Class 16. Collections of other British Colonies.

W. DORNING BECKTON. SILVER MEDAL.

St. Helena. This collection is very noticeable for the number of fine blocks contained in it. Amongst others I can draw attention to a mint block of six of the Star 6d., imperf. Of the 1d., imperf., there are blocks of six, eight, and nine showing different lengths of the bar.

Of the 4d., bright carmine, there is a very handsome block of six, a scarce thing in this condition.

In the Crown and CC, perf. 12½, the 3d. is shown imperf. unused, and perforated used, with clear double surcharge. In the same issue there is a vertical pair of 1s., green, the upper stamp being normal and the lower one with double surcharge.

With the compound perf., 14 × 12½, there are blocks of four of each of the 4d. and 1s.

In the Crown and CA, perf. 14, I notice an unchronicled variety in a pair of the "2½d." on 6d., dull blue, one bar being 14 mm. long, the other 13 mm.

British Bechuanaland. This collection is not a very strong one. In the first issue no specimen is shown with the "B" in "British" omitted. In the Protectorate, the green stamps, the 5s. and 10s., are missing. One of the best things in this collection is an entire pane of sixty stamps of the ½d., black, overprinted "British Bechuanaland" in green. The upper five rows show a second surcharge, printed vertically; the lower five rows are normal.

J. C. NORTH. SILVER MEDAL.

For specialised collections of **Malta**, **Gibraltar**, **Morocco Agencies**, and **Cyprus**.

In this group each country is practically complete, and many interesting and uncatalogued varieties are shown. In Malta there is a nice lot of dated specimens of the ½d., yellow; also used and unused pairs of the 4d., brown, imperf.

E. HEGINBOTTOM. SILVER MEDAL.

Two albums containing collections of nineteen minor **British Colonies**, all used and including a number of scarce stamps.

Class 17. Entires of British Colonies.

CARL GRÄF. LARGE GOLD MEDAL.

For a really very fine collection of envelopes and post cards of **Ceylon**. The envelopes appear to be complete with the different embossed designs on the flaps, and the cards include the very rare 8 c. and 12 c. in several varieties. This is a really good exhibit, and must have taken considerable time to get together.

FRANCE AND COLONIES.

Class 18.

F. REICHENHEIM. GOLD MEDAL.

France. A very handsome lot of stamps, strong in shades and blocks of four, and all the minor varieties well represented. I can draw attention to the following:—

First issue, 1 franc, strip of four, on original letter, containing an inverted stamp.

Block of four, 1862 reprint, of 40 c. stamps, containing the variety with wide "4."

1850. 25 c., dull blue, *tête-bêche* pair, on original letter.

1862 reprints. Block of nine of 1 franc, carmine, containing a *tête-bêche*.

In the 1855 issue this exhibitor shows the 20 c., blue on green paper, two specimens unused, and the 20 c., blue on violet-rose paper, unused.

Of the issue of 1862 there is a strip of the 80 c., rose, on original letter, containing a *tête-bêche*.

In the 1864 a pair *tête-bêche* of the scarce 4 c., grey, used.

An interesting piece is an envelope dated April 15th, 1871, franked with a quarter of an 80 c. stamp used as a 20 c. This was specially authorised by order of the Postmaster-General of December, 1870, as during the Franco-German War many post offices could not be regularly supplied with stamps.

The large oblong 5 francs stamps are shown unused, five specimens of Type 1, two of Type 2, and two of Type 3.

The Bordeaux printing of November, 1870, 20 c., blue, Type 1, is represented by two mint copies, one a very dull blue, and the other the ordinary colour.

The issue of 1876 includes a great rarity, the 25 c., ultramarine, a vertical strip of four, used, the top stamp being Type 1 and the other three Type 2.

HOLLAND AND COLONIES.

Classes 21 and 22.

BARON R. LEHMANN. GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

For **Holland** and the **Dutch Colonies**.

This is an enormous collection and contains an immense number of stamps, probably more than are shown in cases by any other exhibitor.

An immense amount of work has been entailed in arranging the stamps, and I am told that more than 300,000 specimens were examined for dated copies and special perforations. The collection commences with letters from 1600 up to 1843 and then cancellations, etc., up to the issue of the stamps in 1852.

In the first issue (1852) a reconstructed plate of used stamps is shown. It is in four groups or panes of twenty-five stamps each, the twenty-five stamps in each group being of different minute varieties, both in the face of the stamp and also in regard to the shape and position of the watermark. This arrangement has been proved by means of a proof pane of twenty-five stamps, in black, which was found in the archives, and is now in the Baron's collection. This plating of the first issue is, to me, a new discovery, and alone entitles the collection to high rank.

In the same issue there are two large sheets of dated stamps with postmark for each month during

the issue of the stamps, this being done to get at the approximate date of each shade.

Of the 10 c. there is a diagonal half used as 5 c. on envelope dated "25.8.56."

In the 1867 issue the 5 c., blue, has been arranged by monthly dates from May, 1869, to Sept., 1872, to show order of perms. and types.

In the perf. $10 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ both types of the 15 c. are shown used.

In the 1870-6 the Dutch claim from their studies of the stamps that the true perforations and their order are:—

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1st. | Perf. 14×14 , clean-cut. |
| 2nd. | " " " rough. |
| 3rd. | " $13\frac{1}{4} \times 14$ " |
| 4th. | " $13\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$, clean-cut. |
| 5th. | " $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, with variety, the first vertical row on left of each sheet measuring $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. |

Of the 1891 issue (Girl Queen) there is shown in this exhibit and elsewhere a 5 c., orange-yellow, in the colour of the 3 c. These stamps are all from a proof sheet obtained by an official and partly used without the knowledge of the authorities. This should not be included in any catalogue of postage stamps.

In the unused stamps which are classed separately from the used, I notice, in 1852, the real 5 c., milky blue, and steel-blue.

In the 1870 Unpaid stamps we mention in our Catalogue that the frames of the 5 c. and 10 c. are different types, but here I note that the 5 c., brown on buff, comes in Types I. and II., and the brown on yellow in Type II. only.

In Dutch Indies Baron Lehmann shows letters from 1794 with postmarks of the Dutch East India Company, in red and in black, values 5 c., 6 c., and 10 c., and a series of Sea Post Letter (Zee Brief).

In Curacao there are sea letters from 1827, post-marked, in black circle, in uncoloured letters, "Post Kantoor Curaçao," and then ordinary prepaid letters to 1869.

In this country I notice that a study is made of the stamps used and postmarked in each of the six islands, viz. Curaçao, St. Martin, Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustatius, and Suba. The stamps are made up in sets with each of these obliterations.

At the end of the collection there is a very interesting lot of proofs and essays, including the proof sheet of twenty-five stamps, in black, of the 5 c., 1852, from which the stamps have been re-plated.

In conclusion, I may say that I have found this one of the most interesting of all the exhibits, and one full of new information to me, and I consider that it reflects great credit on Herin Naret Koning, who has been engaged over two years in arranging this collection for Baron Lehmann.

C. GEORGE. BRONZE MEDAL.

Collection of **Holland**. A fairly complete collection in ordinary varieties, but not specialised at all. Some perforations require examination by a good expert before I should care to accept them as genuine; e.g., perf. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c., each value shown in *two* types.

Class 22. Entires of Holland and Colonies.

A. C. VOSS. SILVER MEDAL.

Many think this a very high award for a small and not important exhibit, but the Germans value entires much more highly than we do. The best things I could see are a post card of Holland, 5 c., blue, with brown border, printed on the first and fourth sides; and Curaçao cards, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, in *blue*, on 15 c., brown, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., in black, struck vertically, on $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., orange.

COLLECTIONS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.

Class 23.

E. R. ACKERMANN. SILVER MEDAL.

A wonderfully fine collection of **Norway**. This collection is probably the finest in existence of this country, containing as it does an amalgamation of the collections of Mr. Henry Buckley, of Christiania, with that of Mr. Ackerman. Almost every variety of type, die, and plate is shown in strips of six, in blocks of four, and in many cases in full sheets.

W. DORNING BECKTON. SILVER MEDAL.

Norway. A nice specialised collection, extremely strong in shades, and a large proportion of the stamps are in blocks of four showing the types. The later issues are remarkably strong in all minor varieties, showing stop after "POSTFRIM" omitted. This is a highly specialised and a very interesting exhibit.

Denmark. A fine collection of stamps with the early issues strongly represented, and a number of private perforations shown, used and unused. Mr. Beckton has paid great attention to shades, and has a remarkably fine lot. One of the best pages is that of skilling stamps, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. There is a block of four of the 2 skilling, blue, a pair of the 4 skilling, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ vertically and imperf. horizontally, and a block of thirty-six of the rare 4 skilling, rose and grey, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, in mint condition.

Iceland. Only the early issues are shown, none of the modern stamps overprinted "1 GILDI" being represented. This is a nice little lot and contains some good blocks, but nothing exceptional that I can draw special attention to. Perhaps the best stamp is the 1898, 5 aur, green, overprinted "3," in red, and "prir," in black; the overprints being both inverted.

J. M. BARTELS CO. BRONZE MEDAL.

For a collection of **Danish West Indies** with the different papers, printings, and minor varieties carefully worked out.

Class 25.

F. KRAUSE. SILVER MEDAL.

For a special collection of **Luxemburg**, strong in shades, etc.

P. KLEEBERG. BRONZE MEDAL.

For **Luxemburg**.

Class 26.

MRS. F. M. BRIDSON. BRONZE MEDAL.

A special collection of **Portugal**, rather weak in the varieties of the early issues, but with a fine lot in good condition of all the later.

C. GEORGE. BRONZE MEDAL.

For a special collection of **Portugal** and **Colonies**. So many stamps were in poor condition that this collection did not receive its full-merited reward, considering the great number of really rare stamps contained in it.

Class 28.

ISAAC BLANCO. SILVER MEDAL.

For special collection of **Spain**. Strong in pairs and blocks of four, used, but nothing unused in early issues. In the 1851 there is a vertical pair of 2 rls., used; 1852, 2 rls., unused, and a pair used; 1853, 2 rls., pair and three singles, used; 1854, 1 real, *pale blue*, a beautiful horizontal pair. Madrid, 1 cuarto an unused block of four.

DR. H. LUX. SILVER MEDAL.

A special collection of the **Spanish** stamps issued during the Revolution in 1868-9, well studied and arranged, and including almost all the known types of forgeries.

There are so many forgeries of these stamps, and some of the surcharges used at Llanes, Murcia, Valladolid, and Viscaya are so rare, that I am glad to see that an earnest collector has really studied this subject, which is certainly a difficult one.

R. BRÜMMER. BRONZE MEDAL.

A collection of **Spanish**, all unused, consisting only of single copies; the early issues fairly complete, but much missing in the stamps of 1868-9. The exhibitor claims that this collection was commenced in 1859, and has been made entirely by means of exchange.

D. M. DE HEER. BRONZE MEDAL.

Nice collection of **Spain**, with all the rare 2 reales and the 1 real, *pale blue*, of 1854.

Class 30.

DR. H. LUX. BRONZE MEDAL.

For a small collection of the old **Swiss**, the commoner stamps plated.

Class 31.

E. HORAK. GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

Special collection of **Austria**, **Austrian Italy**, **Hungary**, and **Bosnia**.

This collection is so fine that I took a good deal of time in going over it and taking notes on some of the interesting things I find in it.

Mr. Horak has been nearly thirty years in forming the collection, and it contains nearly all known varieties, both used and unused, and in addition, a collection of 12,000 varieties of the cancellations of the 1850 issue.

Amongst the better things, I notice that in the first issue—1850—the thick and the thin papers are both subdivided into rough and smooth paper; in unused, all are shown singly in shades; and there are several blocks and pairs, such as block of sixteen of the 2 kr., black, strip of four 9 kr., blue, and three 2 kr., yellow, printed on both sides. In the used, the 9 kr. is shown in four types, of which we only show three in our Catalogue. In the ribbed papers I have to add the 1, 2, and 9 kr. varieties I have not met with before.

Mr. Horak has a superb specimen of a 9 kr., blue on strongly *laid* paper, lines vertical and fairly wide apart. In these stamps, *rouletted*, he shows the 3, 6, and 9 kr., all on original letters, used at "Tpkay," and several specimens with similar postmarks not on letters. In this issue there is also a half of a 6 kr., brown, cut diagonally and used as 3 kr., on original envelope.

In the used stamps there are some interesting pages of blocks showing that the plates were made up differently in the earlier and later prints; the first printing of the stamps of all values had a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the horizontal rows, the later printings are $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. apart.

In the 1865 issue, Mr. Horak has two used copies of the 2 kr., yellow, clearly *laid vertically*.

In this collection there are also all varieties of forgeries, reprints, essays, proofs, etc.

A special and interesting part is that showing the cancellations of 1850. It seems that when stamps were first issued in Austria, each postmaster was allowed to use any obliterator that he liked, and the result is that all kinds of curious cancellations come from small country towns. The next period is when the postmasters were told to cancel with the name of the town—but the design and shape were left to their discretion, and so we have some names in big bold type four to five inches long, others in script type, etc. Later on we have the third period, when postmarks were made by the Government, and sent to the postmasters, and then the interest in this form of collecting ceases.

RUDOLF FRIEDL. GOLD MEDAL.

For **Austria** and **Hungary**. An extremely fine lot, very well represented in all types and perforations, but less strong than that of Mr. Horak in rarities and in the study of the early postmarks.

ADOLF PASSER. GOLD MEDAL.

For **Austria**, **Hungary**, **Lombardy**, and **Bosnia**. A very strong collection of unused stamps, with almost all varieties, but not as good as that of Mr. Friedl in the used stamps.

Class 32.

ROB. MERTENS. Russian Levant.

GOLD MEDAL, *with the congratulations of the Jury*.

Mr. Mertens' collection is a small one, but is one of the gems of the Exhibition. He has made an exhaustive study of the stamps of 1865 (2 k.), brown and blue, and (20 k.), blue and red; and by means of crossing pairs and blocks proves that the stamps were printed in sheets of twenty-eight varieties, arranged 7×4 , in place of in sheets of sixty-three, as was formerly believed.

Class 33.

DR. EMIL E. HORRAK. SILVER MEDAL.

Special collection of the stamps of **Roumania**, containing about 4,000 copies. In it I do not find any of the first issue, but there are many interesting things in the later issues, amongst them being:—

1863. 6 para, deep rose, laid paper, half-stamp used for 3 para, on journal.

1869. 10 bani, half-stamp used on piece.

1876. Pair 15 bani, red-brown, perf. $1\frac{1}{2}$ all round and imperf. between.

1879. A page of the error of colour, the 5 bani, rose-red, in the colour of the 10 bani. This is shown unused, used single, and a vertical used pair, the upper stamp a 5 bani, the lower a 10 bani; also two unused reprints are shown.

I am not yet satisfied that these stamps are authentic. The matter has been investigated on several occasions, but opinions are divided and in the meantime I do not feel justified in including this stamp in our Catalogue.

Class 35.

H. GRIEBERT. GOLD MEDAL.

There was only one entry, and therefore no competition in this class. Mr. Griebert showed a very nice collection of stamps of **Turkey**, carefully studied and arranged, and containing a large number of errors and uncatalogued varieties.

Class 36.

E. H. MERTZANOFF. GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

For a wonderful collection of stamps of **Greece**. The owner has made a special study of these stamps for many years, and as he formerly lived in Athens has had unusual opportunities of acquiring stamps that are seldom in the market. He has, in this collection, a wonderful lot of even rare stamps in entire sheets.

The collection starts with the essays of the adopted type, in many colours and with varieties printed on both sides. Then we have essays of the adopted colours. Lastly, essays of types and designs not adopted.

The early types are shown with each value grouped together in grand richness of shades, blocks, and cancellations. For instance, to show the arrangement, I quote the 1 lepton of the first type:—

- 1st. 1861, Oct., first Paris prints.
- 2nd. 1862, Athens prints on cream paper.
- 3rd. 1863 " in the thick ink of 1861.
- 4th. 1869 " on thick cream paper.
- 5th. 1870 " plates cleaned and re-touched.
- 6th. " " plates cleaned and re-touched, on brown paper.

Of the 10 lepta, orange on blue, large figures on back, there is a block of thirty-two unused. Of the issue of Nov., 1861, first Athens print, there are 20 lepta, blue, and another in deep blue, two fine unused copies of these rarities.

In **Ionian Isles** M. Mertzanoff shows seventeen stamps on original covers.

F. T. GÜNTHER. SILVER MEDAL.

A good collection of **Greece**, arranged by the special catalogue of Glasewald, and including a number of proofs, essays, errors, etc.

SECTION H.—GENERAL COLLECTIONS OF EUROPEAN STAMPS.

OSKAR WASSERMANN. GOLD MEDAL.

A good collection of *unused* stamps of **Europe** in seven volumes, and including a specialised collection of Roumania, well worthy of being shown in a separate class by itself. In this country Mr. Wassermann has arranged the types of the different values of the issues of 1869 and 1871. The collection is strong in German stamps, Swiss, Italian, and Spain, and is certainly well worthy of the high honour of being placed first in its class.

J. H. GRELL. SILVER MEDAL.

Collection of **European** in three volumes, containing 6,026 unused and 6,210 used in excellent condition.

DR. H. LUX. SILVER MEDAL.

A large collection of **Europe** in seven volumes, special attention being paid to perforations and minor types.

W. BEETZ. SILVER MEDAL.

General collection of **Europe** in one volume.

G. VON HESSLING. BRONZE MEDAL.

LIEUT. MAASS. BRONZE MEDAL.

T. VOGELANG. BRONZE MEDAL.

SECTION I. COUNTRIES OUT OF EUROPE.

Class 40.

G. GELBER. SILVER MEDAL.

For **United States of America**. An ordinary collection, the best stamps I saw being the 1869 inverted 15 c. and 24 c., used. No attempt appears to have been made to collect any of the rare special printings, and I could see nothing beyond the ordinary things.

Class 42.

ANDRÉ MARKL. SILVER MEDAL.

A nice specialised collection of **Argentina**. The only stamp new to me was a $\frac{1}{2}$ c., brown, of 1892, in the colour of the 1 c., apparently quite genuine. The collection contains some forgeries of the "1" and "2" on the 1877 issue, both printed sideways and inverted!

D. M. DE HEER. BRONZE MEDAL.

For **Uruguay** and **Argentina**. In the latter I noticed a fine 10 c., green, *imperf.*, dated "Ago. 67," but in general the collections are very poor.

Class 44. HAWAII.

H. J. CROCKER. GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

This collection is well known both in Europe and America. It took the grand medal at Mulhausen and has been shown at the Philatelic Society in London.

In the rare first issue Mr. Crocker has ten of the 5 c. and 13 c., but the 2 c. is *still* missing.

In the large-figure issues all the stamps are plated and most of the sheets are complete; the collection is also exceedingly strong in fine postmarked copies on original covers.

Class 45.

P. KLEEBERG. BRONZE MEDAL.

For a fine collection of **China** stamps, including the Locals, in four volumes.

Class 51.

DOUGLAS ELLIS. SILVER MEDAL.

A really beautiful collection of the rare entires of **Japan**; the plate numbers of the cards and envelopes being, I think, complete. This, I believe, is the set that was made up by the late Gilbert Harrison, who was a keen student of Japanese.

SECTION K. STAMPS ON LETTERS.

FERDINAND EBELIN. SILVER MEDAL.

A very fine lot of rare stamps, about 12,000 in all, and including many fine things, amongst which I noticed a remarkable lot of old German States stamps cut from envelopes and used as adhesives.

In the adhesives I noted on letters: Hamburg, two copies, 9 sch., imperf., and a pair of the 9 sch., perf.; Bremen, 7 gr., perf.; Schleswig-Holstein, first issue, 1 sch., blue, and 2 sch., red; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1 sgr., mauve; Spain, 2 rls., 1851; Romagna, 8 and 20 baj.; Switzerland, Zurich, 4 rap., with horizontal and with vertical lines; Basle, 2½ rap.; Vaud, 4 c.; Argentine, 1864, 15 c., blue, imperf., good margin, used on letter, postmarked "Rosario 22 SET. 66"; Uruguay, 1857, 120, blue, *rare on letter*, and very many others.

A. W. POLMAN. SILVER MEDAL.

A very large collection, with a considerable number of rare stamps in fine condition.

W. T. WILSON. BRONZE MEDAL.

This exhibit contained some great rarities on letters, such as British Guiana, circular, 4 c., 8 c., and 12 c.; rare Afghans, Sydneys, etc.; but was, I think, spoiled by the inclusion of many of the common modern stamps.

Class 53. German Stamps on Letters.

R. HESEMANN. GOLD MEDAL.

A remarkably fine collection of Hanover stamps on letters, with all varieties of postmarks, and many interesting and uncatalogued varieties.

R. LILIENFELD. SILVER MEDAL.

A few rare things in nice condition. The chief stamps shown were **Cape of Good Hope**, 1d., red, "woodblocks," three copies on one letter and two pairs on another letter; and in **Natal**, a rather nice specimen of the 1s., buff, first issue, on original letter. In the next class Mr. Lilienfeld showed only one item, but that was a gem, and the judges put the two exhibits together. The *gem* was Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, strip of three of the red stamps, the outer ones being the 1d. stamps, and the middle one the error 4d., *in red*.

SECTION L.—RARE STAMPS.

Class 55. For Collectors only.

(1) Stamps worth over £25 each.

C. J. DAUN. SILVER MEDAL.

Mr. Daun only collects stamps issued from 1880, but even with the drawback of having all the standard rarities of the old issues missing from his exhibit, of fifty rarities, he has been able to show a lot that it would be difficult to beat in any collection. Amongst the fifty stamps I may mention:—

Great Britain. 10s. and £1, Anchor watermark (of course unused); £5, on blue paper.

British Central Africa. The no wmk. £25, and Crown and C C £10 and £25.

Cape of Good Hope. "Half-penny" on 3d., wmk. Crown and C C.

Niger Coast. A unique set containing stamps not known in any other collection, such as "One Shilling," in *black*, on 2d., with diagonal surcharge, "20/-" on 1/-, in *red*, and another in *black*, and "20/-" on 1/-, in *violet*, with surcharge inverted.

Orange River Colony. A few of the greatest rarities in the "V.R.I." surcharges, such as a pair of 6d., carmine, with raised stops, one stamp having the thick "V." A pair of 5s., one stamp having raised stops, the other stops on the line. A unique block of six of the second printing of the "2½" on 3d., two stamps in the block having thick "V."

Dominica. "One Penny" on 6d., green, *unused*, and unique thus.

Nevis. 1s., on *laid* paper, used.

St. Vincent. 6d., yellow-green, clean-cut perf., unused.

Turks Islands. Some of the rarest surcharges, including three of the "2½" on 1s., blue, and the rare "2½" on 6d., black, with small fraction.

GEORG HEFTER. BRONZE MEDAL.

(2) More than fifty stamps under £25 each.

C. J. DAUN. SILVER MEDAL.

Great Britain. £1 oblong, watermarks Orbs and Crowns, unused.

Gibraltar. Carmine stamp, error value omitted.

Ceylon. 2 c., brown, perf. 12½, and 2 c., perf. 14 × 12½, both unused.

Straits Settlements. 8 c. on 12 c., with *blue surcharge* and with large red "8" in addition.

Bangkok. "B" inverted on 8 c., yellow.

Labuan. Double 6 on 16 c., blue, unused, and "One Dollar" written in red on 16 c., blue.

British Bechuanaland. Strip of five ½d., fourth stamp having "B" in "British" omitted. Pair of 1d., one with "B" omitted.

Protectorate. 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., all with genuine surcharges.

Mauritius. A fine page of errors with double and inverted surcharges.

Grenada. A pair of "2½d." on 8d., double surcharge, one normal and one inverted.

St. Vincent. 1d., first issue, horizontal pair, imperf. between, and some nice specimens of 1s., all unused. Also the "4d." on 1s., and a pair of the "1d." on half of 6d., unused.

St. Christopher. I notice some of the errors such as 1d. on ½d., and 1d. on 6d., with inverted surcharges, and 1d. on ½d., with double surcharge.

A very pretty little lot of stamps in matchless condition.

MRS. M. BERENBAK. BRONZE MEDAL.

A small collection, but with a few good things, such as Brunswick, 1 sgr., black on yellow, rouletted; Saxony, 3 pfg.; Ceylon, 2s, imperf.; Newfoundland, 6½d., carmine, unused; Nova Scotia, 1s., violet.

Class 56. For Dealers.

P. KOSACK. SILVER MEDAL.

A lot of good stamps, such as British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., carmine; Canada, 12d; Hawaiian, 13 c.; Reunion, 15 and 30 c.; Tuscany, 3 lire, in two shades; and a pair of Barbados, 1d. on half of 5/-, with *surcharge forged* and expertised and initialled by J. Schlesinger!

Space and lack of time will only permit me to very shortly mention the chief exhibits and awards in the Curiosities, Publications, and Sundries.

Dr. Demcher, bronze medal for postmarks of Holland.

R. Hesemann, silver medal for postmarks of Hanover.

S. von Scherr-Thoss, gold medal for sea-post letters, etc.

Kallenberg, bronze medal for jubilee, etc., stamps.

D. Schneider, bronze medal for Roman States on letters.

M. Schröder, silver medal for superb essay collection.

Dr. F. Kalckhoff, bronze medal for Prussian telegraphs, etc.

Gilbert and Kohler, silver medal for Fiscals.

C. Walch, bronze medal for Alsace-Lorraine.

C. Sternheim, bronze medal for German private stamps.

V. Suppantitsch, silver medal for Catalogue of his library.

H. Kröttsch, bronze medal for the *D. B. Z.*

P. Kohl, silver medal for his Catalogue.

P. Kohl, silver medal for his new and much improved blank album.

H. Kröttsch, bronze medal for his blank album.

C. F. Lücke, silver medal for his albums.

A number of diplomas were given, and there was a lot of smaller exhibits that had no award; but as I have been for five days engaged on the Jury I have not been able to describe all, and do not wish to further delay the printing of the *M. J.*, which has already been kept back some eight days in order to get in this hasty report.

Countries Represented in the Exhibition.

I have been carefully over the Catalogue (in regard to stamps only) and find that there are 125 different exhibitors, divided as follows:—

Germany . . . 76	France . . . 3
Great Britain . . 15	Russia . . . 1
Holland . . . 12	Belgium . . . 1
Austria . . . 7	Portugal . . . 1
Switzerland . . . 4	Turkey . . . 1
United States . . 4	

In this list I consider that France takes a very poor position, not at all worthy of the philatelic reputation of that Republic.

Stamps not entered for Competition.

A number of fine things in the Exhibition were shown by gentlemen who were on the Jury, or who exhibited *hors concours* for various reasons, but I must certainly give a note of some of these exhibits.

Chief by far amongst these is that of *Mr. Johannes Elster*, whose exhibit was so large and important that it had an entire room to itself. Mr. Elster was appointed to the honourable position of Chairman of the Jury, and luckily for many other exhibitors, did not enter into competition with them.

I noticed that his **French Colonies** were very fine, amongst them being the **Reunion**, 15 c. and 30 c., used, on part of original covers. **Nossi-Be**, a good lot, first issues complete. **Senegal**, nearly complete, even in rare types. The most important set in this group consisted of the **Zanzibar Provisionals** of 1897, of which no less than ninety stamps were shown. Amongst these are some very rare errors, such, for instance, as the "2½" on "50," with inscription "POST FRANC" for "POSTE FRANC," and a rarity—the "2½" on "50," instead of on 25 c.

Denmark. A superb lot, with the finest series of proofs and essays I have ever seen. These include an official set got together in the Royal Printing Office in Copenhagen, and which cannot be matched.

Danish West Indies. Remarkably fine in blocks and all shades, and including no less than thirty different full sheets.

Iceland. Also a remarkable lot. The old issues included a sheet of 1898, overprinted small "prir," and another with red "3" in addition. The "1 GILDI" in all known varieties and errors.

Tolima. Six plates of the first issue nearly complete.

Germany. A superb lot of sheets and blocks, including an *original* sheet of the Levant 1 pi., in blue, on 20 pf., dark blue.

E. STOCK.

A case of rarities, including—

- Wurtemberg, thick paper, perf. 13½, block of four.
- Roumania, two 27 p., one on letter; 54 and 108 p., used; and fine 81 and 108 p., unused.
- Victoria, 6d., orange-yellow, very fine, used.
- U.S.A., 1869, 24 c., inverted, etc.

C. WILLADT & CO.

Three cases of rarities, including—

- Geneva, 5 c., blue-green, block of eight, unused.
- Zurich, unused 6 rp., strip of eight (a strip of over five is a really rare thing).
- " 4 rp. and half of 4 rp., cut vertically, post-marked together and used on cover for 6 rp.
- Cape of Good Hope, 1d., blue, error.
- St. Vincent, strip of three, 1s., vermilion, unused.
- Great Britain, "O.W." official, block of four, used, Queen's heads.
- " Board of Education, strip of three, 1s., used.

RICHARD SENF.

A fine case of rarities from his private collection, including *many* rare stamps in excellent condition.

The most interesting stamp I saw here was the United States 3 c. Carrier stamp (Franklin), printed in brown and used; cancellation seems absolutely genuine, and this is the first used copy I have ever met with.

Saxony, ½ ngr., error in colour of 2 ngr.

Tuscany, 3 lire, used.

Turks Islands, 1s., prune, unused.

Barbados, pair, 1d. on half 5s. (surcharge doubtful).

Moldavia, 108 p., unused, and many others.

WILLIAM MOSER

being on the Jury could not compete, but was good enough to show a few of his grand things. First amongst these was his superb collection of **Buenos Ayres**. This won the gold medal in the last Paris Exhibition, and I then fully described it in the *M. J.* I think Mr. Moser has only been able to add two gems to this collection, these being a 5 p., olive-yellow, in a rare shade, and a complete sheet of "1N PS.", blue, reprints with a *lête-bêche* pair—a piece I should much like for my reprint collection. In another section Mr. Moser shows two cases of his rarities in U.S. Postmaster and Local stamps, amongst these being—

Annapolis, in blue on cover, the only known copy.

Millbury, cut square on letter.

St. Louis, 5 c., unused, and a 10 c. on *pelure* paper, used.

In the **New York**, 5 c., large head, there is one signed "R.H.M.", the rarest signature on these stamps.

In the **Carriers** I note a New York 2 c., used on letter, and a unique set of the Californian "Berford & Co.", 6 c., green, on letter; 10 c., violet, a used *lête-bêche* pair on letter; and in the early Bloods several unique specimens of the first issues.

Entertainments and Excursions

arranged during the Exhibition were in many respects quite interesting. Amongst others I might mention:—

Wednesday, August 24th. Social meeting at 7 p.m. at the Prince Albrecht Hotel.

Saturday, August 27th. Excursion to Treptow.

Wednesday, August 31st. Inspection of the Imperial Postal Museum, which was closed to the general public on that day, and only open to the stamp collectors who had attended the Exhibition. (I shall give full details of this in a separate article.)

Wednesday, August 31st. A grand banquet was given in the Great Saloon of the Restaurant in the Zoological Gardens. About ninety ladies and gentlemen sat down at 6 p.m., Dr. H. Lux presiding. Speeches were made, as usual in the German fashion, after each course, and then hands were joined and a trip made round the tables in order to gain a good appetite for the next course. A pleasant feature was the presentation to Dr. H. Lux of a safe as a birthday present as some little recognition from the Jury, Committee, and some exhibitors of the great amount of work he had accomplished in carrying the Exhibition to such satisfactory results.

The dinner finished up with an impromptu dance in the early hours of the morning, and I hear that many did not reach their hotels until 4 and 5 a.m.

On *Monday, August 29th*, the Berlin Philatelic Club gave a reception at the Club Rooms in the Pfeiffer Restaurant, situated No. 1, Teltowerstrasse, by the Belle Alliancestrasse. About one hundred visitors were present, and a very enjoyable evening was passed.

What the Stamps of Hong Kong revealed after a Week's Study.

By LOUIS G. BARRETT.

From "Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News."

* * *

The following article received the Bronze Medal in the Prize Essay Competition at the December Meeting of the Boston Philatelic Society.



Looking over a collection of the stamps of Hong Kong one cannot fail to notice the monotony of design prevailing, from the first issue of 1862 to the current set bearing the effigy of King Edward, issued early this year. For thirty years, then, this simple and really artistic design, so well adapted in its horizontal and vertical border panels to the requirements of the two so totally different languages, has to the average collector remained unchanged.

In Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, however, two illustrations are given, one of the 2 c. value and the other of the 4 c., which is noted also as serving for the 6 c. In place of any description of the differences between the two cuts the collector is allowed to make his own observations, and feels perfectly satisfied that he has settled it all in discovering that the inscriptions, both in English and Chinese, are larger in the second type than in the first. And the majority, too, will hold that one plate, or series of plates, was used to print the frames and vignettes for all the values, and that the inscriptions and values were then printed in as required by the exigencies of the postal service or the convenience of the contractors, as has been done in so many instances in the colonial issues engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

But, thanks to the clue given me by the announcement of the discovery, in September of this year, of two types in the first issue of Seychelles, I was led to look into other of the colonial issues, and here in Hong Kong found a few things that I believe have not been mentioned before. I trust they will be of interest, if for no other purpose than to show that in all probability separate plates were engraved for each value. The varieties are all distinctly seen in the six values just preceding the "King's Head" issue, so that a collector having these last stamps of the "Queen's Head" series (and they are all six different, too) will be as able to follow me as the more advanced collector with his watermarked 48's and 96's.

Let us take up the 2 c., brown, stamp of the unwatermarked set, compare it with its companion values in the set, and see what information it can give us. Looking carefully at the 2 c. stamp, we will notice:—

(a) That the first and second lines from the top in the shading of the background (not counting the frame line) run together about half-way across, or nearly under the "G" of "HONG" in the upper label.

Of the others, the 8 c. and 12 c. are the only ones to show this, for on the 18, 24, 48, and 96 cents values the upper lines are clearly parallel.

(b) The sixth line from the top divides into two lines directly over the Maltese cross at the front of the diadem.

This is found to be true also of all the values of this set, with the exception of the 12 c. and 18 c., where it is the seventh line that divides.

(c) The lowest line of background is heavier at the

right end, as though blurred, and this is found on the 8, 24, and 48 cents as well; but not on the 12, 18, or 96 cents.

(d) The forehead and lower point of bust are white or unshaded in all values of this set.

(e) There is no line of colour defining the front of neck, lips, and chin, as we shall find on other values later.

(f) The outline of top of head stops at the right of the fleur-de-lis in the diadem, the lines between the fleur-de-lis and Maltese cross being simply parallel background lines.

(g) The lettering in the top and bottom labels (not considering the numerals) is $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high. I will leave the varieties in the Chinese inscriptions for our worthy secretary to discover.

(h) The front of bust ends in a sharp point.

(i) The shading of lower lip consists of six short diagonal lines.

(j) On the 2 c. there are three lines of shading in the background between the point of bust and lower frame. We find these three lines on the 8, 24, and 48 cents as well, there being four on the 96 c., and but two on the 18 c., which is the only value in the entire "Queen's Head" series where the bust comes so close to the lower frame. The 12 c. is different from all the others in this respect, having two and a half lines, the lowest line from the right stopping over the "N" in "CENTS" in the lower label.

This clears up the unwatermarked set, with the exception of calling attention to the shape of the fleur-de-lis in the diadem. In this issue it is engraved, as we all know it, in its conventional form, the outer petals curving downward gracefully toward the stem.

Coming now to the issues of 1863-77, watermarked "Crown and C C," we find that the same values appearing in the unwatermarked set were printed from the same plates, and so show the same variations as already noted. But there were issued from time to time new stamps of the values of 4, 6, 16, and 30 cents.

The engravers seem to have detected the faults in the former series, and have attempted to correct them, with the following results: these four stamps have all the lines of the background parallel, and all the divided and half-lines have been eliminated. The rounded outline of the top of the head has been continued by the fleur-de-lis and shows distinctly between it and the Maltese cross; while the fleur-de-lis itself is of an entirely different form, each of the lower petals having an additional curl or lobe of considerable prominence near the stem.

On the 4 c. and 6 c. the fourth line from the top forms the top of the Maltese cross, while it is the fifth line on the 16 c. and the seventh on the 30 c. that performs the same office. The lettering in the top and bottom panels is $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. high on the 4 c. and 6 c., as illustrated in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue under Type 2; but the 16 c. and 30 c. show variations from this in having in the former the small type of lettering in both top and bottom panels, and in the latter small lettering in the top and large lettering in the bottom panel.

A peculiarity of the 4 c. is that it is the opposite of

the 18 c. of the previous issue in having the largest number of lines in the entire series between the bust and lower frame. Where the 12 c. shows only two lines the 4 c. boasts of five; the 6 c. and 16 c. are content with four lines in the same space, and the 30 c. has but three. Like all the preceding values, the forehead and point of bust are unshaded.

Of the stamps so far mentioned, the 16, 18, 24, 48, and 96 cents have the value expressed in Arabic numerals instead of words. Here again we find varieties, for the numerals on the 24 c. measure but 1 mm. high; those on the 16, 18, and 96 cents measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, and those on the 48 c. are the largest, measuring $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

In 1880 two new values, a 5 c. and a 10 c. stamp, were issued on the same "Crown and CC" paper, together with an exchange of colours between the 2 c. and the 48 c. Of the two latter there is nothing further to say, as they were simply new printings from the earlier plates; but with the 5 c. and 10 c. values the engravers gave us more new types.

In the 5 c. the following variations will be noticed; the lines of the background are all parallel and undivided, the fifth line from the top, as on the 16 c., forming the top of the Maltese cross.

- (d) The forehead is shaded for the first time, and also the lower part of bust.
- (e) A hard line defines the front of neck, lips, and chin, as in the St. Lucia and Cyprus dies.
- (f) The outline of top of head shows between the fleur-de-lis and Maltese cross, the same as on the four stamps last described.
- (g) The lettering is of the same large type.
- (h) The front of bust is rounded instead of pointed.
- (i) The shading of lower lip consists of four short diagonal lines instead of six as previously.
- (j) There are three lines between the point of bust and lower frame.

With the 10 c. stamp they seem to have returned in some respects to the earlier types; for while the engraving in general is the same as on the 5 c., having the forehead and point of bust shaded and having the upper and lower lines of the background parallel, yet it differs from it in having the fourth line from the top divided over the Maltese cross and in having the point of bust sharp instead of rounded. With this value we have taken up all the different values of the "Queen's Head" series (excepting the surcharges), and we find that they can be grouped into easily recognised types as follows, with minor varieties in each type, as has been noted:—

Type I. Unshaded forehead and background showing broken or divided lines. Represented by the 2, 8, 12, 18, 24, 48, and 96 cents.

Type II. Unshaded forehead and no broken or divided lines in background. Represented by the 4, 6, 16, and 30 cents.

Type III. Shaded forehead and no broken or divided lines in background. Represented by the 5 c.

Type IV. Shaded forehead and background showing broken or divided lines. Represented by the 10 c.

Thus it will be seen, as I mentioned earlier, that a collector having the six values issued in 1900-2, namely, the 2 c., grey-green, 4 c., carmine, 5 c., yellow, 10 c., ultramarine, 12 c., dull blue, and 30 c., brown, will have specimens representative of each type of my classification; for the 2 c. is Type I, the 4 c. Type II., the 5 c. Type III., the 10 c. Type IV., the 12 c. a marked variation of Type I.; and the 30 c. shows minor differences from Type II.

If from the above any new facts have been added to our knowledge of these stamps, then I am sure my week's research has not been in vain.

Clergyman Charged with Attempted Fraud.

FOREIGN STAMP TRANSACTIONS.



ON the 19th inst., at the Westminster Police Court, before Mr. Sheil, Edward Wilson, 52, described as a tutor, of 5, Wellington Square, Chelsea, was charged, on a warrant, with attempting to obtain a number of foreign stamps from John Arthur Bentham by false pretences.

Mr. Philip Conway appeared for the defence.

Detective-sergeant Morgan asked that evidence only of arrest be taken that day, as probably other charges would be preferred against prisoner.

Detective Chatt said that at about 7.30 on Thursday evening he saw prisoner at his address at 5, Wellington Square. Witness was with Sergeant Morgan, and told prisoner they were police officers and held a warrant for his arrest. This was read over to prisoner, and he replied, "I wrote to Mr. Bentham, but I never obtained any stamps from him. My son collects stamps, and I gave him a reference and am responsible." His room on the first floor was searched, and in a locked tin box was found £107 in gold. A small drawer contained a number of packets of foreign stamps, apparently from collectors, and a quantity of memoranda. There were also a number of visiting-cards bearing "Thomas William Hunter, stamp-collector, 136, King's Road." Some of the memoranda contained the addresses, 222, King's Road, and 26, Margaretta Terrace. Prisoner was conveyed to Gerald Road Police Station and charged. He asked to be allowed to look at the warrant, but made no further observation. When searched £1 6s. was found in his possession.

Mr. Conway: Do you know that the prisoner is a clergyman of the Church of England, ordained in 1882?

Witness: I don't know that.

Mr. Sheil: Is Wilson his proper name?

Mr. Conway: Wilson is—Carus Wilson. (To the police officer): Do you know that he has lived at 26, Margaretta Terrace?

Witness: Yes, for a little time.

Have you ascertained that he has only been in England since May?—I only know what he has said. Has he a son, a cripple?—Yes.

Did you find an album containing what was obviously a boy's collection of stamps?—We have taken possession of an album, in fact two, but have not yet had time to examine them.

Is it correct that Mr. Bentham did not supply the prisoner with any stamps?

Mr. Sheil: It is not stated that he did; he is charged with attempting to obtain.

Mr. Conway (to the officer): Is it also a fact that the parcels of stamps you found are absolutely intact, untouched?

Witness: As far as I know. There are a number of them.

You can take it from me that when you thoroughly investigate them you will find none have been removed. Do you know as a fact that stamp dealers supply possible customers with stamps on approval?—I know nothing about that.

Mr. Conway: But it is common knowledge.

Mr. Sheil: It is not in his department, at any rate.

Mr. Conway further asked whether the money found on prisoner did not more than cover the value of the stamps found.

Detective-sergeant Morgan said the money found might possibly be the subject of another charge. The police had had many complaints.

At the request of Mr. Conway, the sworn information, on which a warrant for the arrest of the prisoner was granted, was read. Mr. Bentham, who resides at 51, Claverton Street, and is a collector of foreign stamps, stated that he advertised stamps for sale in the *Exchange and Mart*, and received an application from Claude Wilson, of 5, Wellington Square, asking for stamps on approval. The name of the prisoner was given as a reference. He also received an application from a Mr. T. W. Hunter, and he gave as a reference the Rev. E. Wilson, of 26, Margaretta Terrace. A letter to the rev. gentleman drew a reply, speaking highly of Hunter, and that he could meet such a liability as was suggested. Subsequently, receiving other communications from the same addresses and evidently on the same paper and from the same type-writer, Mr. Bentham made inquiries, and finally put the matter in the hands of the police.

The information of Detective Chatt as a result of his inquiries was to the effect that Hunter, Carus Wilson, and Claude Wilson were the same person. Two of the addresses he gave were shops where letters were taken in.

When opening a banking account prisoner gave addresses at Bayswater and Richmond as well as Chelsea.

Mr. Conway, in asking for bail, said prisoner was a clergyman who had recently come to England for the purpose of seeing his mother at Richmond.

Mr. Sheil remanded prisoner, agreeing to accept bail—two sureties in £100 each, and prisoner himself in £200.

Prisoner again appeared before the magistrate on Friday the 26th, when a further charge of obtaining stamps of the value of £2 from Messrs. Ley and Co., of 38, Gracechurch Street, E.C., was preferred.

Mr. T. D. Dutton defended.

Mr. Ley stated that he sent prisoner stamps in reply to applications for some on approval. The application came from a person giving the name of Molyneux, and a reference at 222, King's Road, Chelsea. In his opinion, the whole of the letters were in the same handwriting.

Henry Myers, a hairdresser, of 222, King's Road, said that he arranged a month ago to receive letters and packages for the prisoner in the names of "Alfred Hamilton, M.A.," and "Carus Wilson." Prisoner was the only person who called for them.

Miss Edith Busby, an assistant at 35, The Quadrant, Richmond, gave similar evidence. She had received letters for prisoner in the names of Molyneux and Wilson.

Answering Mr. Dutton, Detective-sergeant Morgan said that so far as the police inquiries had gone, prisoner had given every assistance. When charged he said, "The reason I used the various addresses was because I wanted to get as many stamps as I could, as I intended to open a business, and I know stamp dealers don't like sending a lot of stamps to the same address." The sergeant added that it was alleged that prisoner had defrauded solicitors in connection with negotiations for the sale of a school in Australia.

Mr. Dutton, in applying for bail, said that prisoner had not defrauded anyone. He had the stamps on approval, and the period allowed had not expired.

Mr. Sheil: But the prosecutor Ley parted with his stamps on a false reference; prisoner represented that the applicant for the stamps was a pupil.

Mr. Dutton: That was very foolish.

Mr. Sheil: And a clear fraud. I shall refuse bail.

New Stock Books.

THE following stock books have been rearranged since the list published in the July number of the *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged in accordance with our 1904 Catalogue, and the prices are those adopted in that Catalogue.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Special terms will be made to those desirous of making really important purchases.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUE.
Fiji and Cook Islands	£222
Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, and Sierra Leone	637
Griqualand	636
Transvaal (vol. ii.)	1,400
Gibraltar, Malta, and Heligoland	388
Hong Kong	368
Grenada and St. Christopher	728
India	427
Falkland Islands, Niger Coast, and St. Helena	310
Jamaica, Montserrat, and Virgin Islands	298
Labuan	167
New Republic of South Africa	847
Mauritius	273

Answers to Correspondents.

J. T. C.—The letters "D. P." surcharged upon the Hong Kong stamps stand for *Daily Press*, a local newspaper which is allowed to mark its stamps thus to prevent theft.

A. C. R.—The question is, What meaning is to be attached to the word variety? Everything that differs, to however small an extent, is a variety. Many collectors would add both of those that you mention to their collections, but very few would advocate their being added to the catalogues.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.—1. Except where there is a difference in the shade (which is usually the case) aniline colours can only be recognised by their being very soluble in water. Only experience and comparison will tell you which tints are always aniline and which are the ordinary colours. 2. France, 1900, Type 12—there are slight differences in the shapes of the figures in the two printings, but we have not got a description of them at hand (being away from home); those inserted by a second printing are frequently out of centre and sometimes touch the sides of the frame surrounding them. 3. Unused copies of the French Colonial stamps, 1871-80, cannot be distinguished from clipped specimens of the corresponding French stamps, except when they have sufficient margins to prove them to be imperforate; used copies can be distinguished in most cases by the postmarks.

H. C. S.—Many thanks for your letter; we believe the so-called 12½ perforation of Victoria to be more or less irregular.

H. W. B.—1. The Gwalior 3 p., *carmine*, with Service surcharge, has been recently issued and chronicled. 2. ½ a., *sea-green* with small "G." we note. 3. Various Australian colonies now perforate initials in the stamps supplied to their Government Offices, but we are not listing them. 4. The Indian "Postal Service" stamps are not used for postage, but for collecting duty on parcels, and are therefore fiscals. 5. Indian stamps used to be overprinted "High Court," "Bengal Secretariat," "L. F.," etc., but possibly this has not been done of late years.

J. A.—Our publishers tell us that they know Transvaal No. 251 with only one bar and without any bar.

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ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ANTIOQUIA.

1904. For use in Medellin. <i>New type.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
20 c., carmine	0 1 50 c., violet	0 2
20 c., orange	0 1 1 peso, green	0 3

BOLIVAR.

1904. <i>New types. Gold currency.</i>		
½ c., indigo	} Set of 5	1 0
1 c., blue		
2 c., violet		
2 c., vermilion (A.R.)		
10 c., slate (Registered)		
½ c., indigo; pair <i>tête-bêche</i> , in a block of 4		1 6

CANADA.

1903. <i>King's Head.</i>		
5 c., deep blue	<i>used</i>	0 1
7 c., olive-yellow	"	0 2
10 c., brown-lilac	"	0 3

CUNDINAMARCA.

1904. <i>New types. Gold currency. Perf. 12.</i>		
3 c., carmine	0 3 20 c., blue	1 2
5 c., sage-green	0 4 20 c., blue on green	1 2
10 c., brown	0 8 40 c., pale blue	2 3
15 c., rose	0 10 10c., brown (Registered)	0 8

DUTCH INDIES.

A small stock has been sold by the Government, and we quote the following great reductions in selling price:-

1874. <i>Perf. 13 x 14, small holes.</i>		
50 c., carmine; <i>mint</i>		1 6
1875. <i>Perf. 12½ x 12.</i>		
2 guld. 50 c., green and purple; <i>mint</i>		2 3
1887. <i>Perf. 12½.</i>		
12½ c., drab; <i>mint</i>		0 2

Pairs or blocks of four at same rates.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

1904. <i>King's Head. Multiple Watermark.</i>		
½d., green		0 1
1d., orange-red		0 2
2½d., ultramarine		0 4

FJI.

1904. <i>King's Head. Multiple Watermark.</i>		
1d., purple and black on red		0 2

GWALIOR.

1885-99. <i>Types I and 2.</i>		
½ a., green (No. 1)	<i>used</i>	5 0
3 pies, carmine (No. 38a)	"	0 1
1902. <i>Service.</i>		
½ a., pea-green	<i>used</i>	0 1

ICELAND.

1904. <i>Type 8.</i>		
2 krona, blue and olive-brown		2 9
5 ,, slate and brown-red		7 0

JOHOR.

1903. <i>Provisional.</i>		
50 c. on \$3, purple and blue; <i>corrected price</i>		2 6

LABUAN.

1902. <i>Type 42.</i>		
2 c., black and green	<i>used</i>	0 2
4 c., ,, carmine	"	0 2
8 c., ,, orange-vermilion	"	0 4
10 c., brown and slate	"	0 6
12 c., black and yellow	"	0 6
16 c., green and brown	"	0 8
18 c., black and pale brown	"	0 9
1903. <i>Same type.</i>		
1 c., black and violet	<i>used</i>	0 2
3 c., ,, brown	"	0 3

NICARAGUA.

1901. <i>Stamps of 1900 surcharged with new value and date. Fresh types.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
2 c. on 1 peso, orange		0 2
3 c. on 1 ,, ,,		0 4
5 c. on 1 peso, orange		0 4
10 c. on 2 pesos, vermilion (var. I.)		0 9
10 c. on 2 ,, ,, (var. II.)		1 3

NORTH BORNEO.

1900. <i>Type 44.</i>		
4 c., carmine and black; <i>postally used</i>		0 2
1901-2. <i>Same type, surcharged "BRITISH PROTECTORATE."</i>		
4 c., carmine and black; <i>postally used</i>		0 2

PANAMA.

CANAL ZONE.

1904. <i>Stamps of Republic of Panama, overprinted at City of Panama (3rd issue), surcharged "CANAL ZONE."</i>		
2 c., carmine		5 0
2 c., ,, (inverted surcharge)		8 0
1904. <i>Stamps of Republic of Panama, overprinted in New York, surcharged "CANAL ZONE."</i>		
2 c., carmine		4 0
5 c., blue		4 0
10 c., orange		4 0
2 c., carmine (inverted surcharge)		8 0

PERSIA.

1904. <i>Provisional. Type 38 surcharged.</i>		
9 ch. on 1 kr., mauve		0 5

RUSSIAN LEVANT.

1904. <i>Vertically laid.</i>		
20 p. on 4 k., rose		0 3

SARAWAK.

1899-1901. <i>Type 16.</i>		
2 c., green (No. 44)	<i>used</i>	0 1
16 c., brown and green (No. 48)	"	0 8
20 c., bistre and mauve (No. 48a)	"	0 8
25 c., brown and blue (No. 49)	"	0 10
50 c., green and rose (No. 50)	"	1 0
\$1, carmine and green (No. 51)	"	3 0

SERVIA.

1903-4. <i>Surcharged Arms. Perf. 11½.</i>		
5 paras, pale green		0 2
1895. <i>Unpaid Letter Stamp. White paper. Perf. 11½.</i>		
5 p., magenta		0 2

SIAM.

1900. <i>Type 45.</i>		
12 a., brown-purple and carmine	<i>used</i>	0 3
24 a., ,, ,, blue	"	0 4

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1902. <i>King's Head.</i>		
25 c., lilac and green	<i>used</i>	0 6
50 c., dull green and carmine	"	0 5
1904. <i>King's Head in oval.</i>		
8 c., purple on blue		0 3

SUDAN.

1904. <i>Official Stamp. Surcharged "O.S.G.S." Wmk. Type 4.</i>		
1 mil., brown and carmine		0 1

TRANSVAAL.

1904. <i>King's Head. Multiple Watermark.</i>		
1d., carmine and black		0 2

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(To be continued.)

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Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

XV.

No. 171

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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RARE STAMPS.—Collectors who desire to secure choice specimens of rare Stamps are respectfully asked to notice each month the list of Stamps on hand which we publish on the inside page of the front cover.

Special Terms.

Rare Stamps that are not priced in our current Catalogue will be advertised in this column each month, and the following SPECIAL TERMS will be allowed to cash purchasers: under £50, 10 per cent. discount; over £50 and under £100, 12½ per cent. discount; over £100 at one time, 15 per cent. discount.

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Editorial.

* * *



WE have great pleasure in congratulating our German comrades upon having organised one of the finest and most successful Philatelic Exhibitions that have yet taken place. The

detailed account of the principal exhibits, with the well-earned prizes awarded to them,

Philately at Berlin.

which we published last month, renders it unnecessary for us to do more than make a few general observations, founded upon a study of the Official Catalogue and the list of awards, which have been kindly sent us by the Secretary.

One thing that strikes us is the great number of Classes into which it is necessary to divide an Exhibition of this nature, and, consequently, the small amount of competition that there is in too many of these Classes. We quite believe that it is necessary in arranging such an Exhibition to draw up a long list of Divisions for the programme, but when the list of exhibits is completed and the time comes for allotting prizes to the various classes, we think some provision might be made for amalgamating those in which there is little or no competition. In the present instance, we find rather more than two hundred exhibits, shown by one hundred and thirty exhibitors, divided into sixty-two classes—an average of rather more than three exhibits and two exhibitors to each class; in six of these classes there were no entries at all, and fourteen others contained only one entry each. Again (we think this has occurred on previous occasions of a similar kind) there seems to have been an almost superabundant supply of Medals. There were one hundred

and six, in all; eleven Grand Gold Medals, twelve ordinary Gold, forty-three Silver, and forty Bronze. Medals form a great attraction to intending exhibitors, no doubt, but we should suppose that they would afford more gratification to their recipients if they were of a little greater rarity and the objects of more competition; we acknowledge that it is perfectly just to award a prize to a really fine exhibit, even though it may be the only one in its class, but now and then it may happen that an equally fine exhibit goes unrewarded, because it has the luck to belong to a more popular class. The arrangement of a programme, and the allotting of the prizes to the different sections, must always, however, be a very difficult task, and we have no reason to doubt that it was as satisfactorily performed upon this occasion as upon any of the previous ones.

The Exhibition on the whole was an extremely fine one; as might have been expected, the show of the stamps of the British Colonies was not so complete as in some of the Exhibitions held in this country, but the great rarities were there, and some of the most interesting series were very strongly represented. On the other hand, the stamps of Europe and especially those of Germany were in great force, and the results of minute research and scientific specialism were shown in their latest developments. In fact, it may certainly be said that the latest of the Exhibitions was fully illustrative of the advance that has been made in philatelic study, and so long as this continues to be the case, such shows cannot fail to be of great benefit to Philately as a Science.

Philatelists in Germany have the advantage

of possessing a Post Office Department which has recognised the importance of Stamp-Collecting in a very practical way, by amassing and keeping up a valuable collection of stamps. As most of our readers are aware, there is a Postal Museum at Berlin which is unequalled in any other country in the world. It is, of course, not primarily a Philatelic Museum, but amongst the assortment of all possible objects connected with the postal service, stamps naturally find a place; and as everything has been carried out with characteristic thoroughness, the Stamp Collection is a remarkably fine one, as may be seen from details given in an article, by Mr. Phillips, in this number.

It is useless, we fear, to recommend the example set by the Post Office of Berlin to the favourable consideration of the Postal Authorities of this country. The utility of such a Museum, to a great Public Department, in which "Progress" should always be the watchword, must, one would suppose, be self-evident. We are not merely advocating a collection of stamps, to be made at the public expense; that would be, as at Berlin, only a portion of the contents of the Museum; given a Postal Museum, formed upon practical and scientific lines, the Stamp Collection would be made as a matter of course, simply because the Museum would be imperfect without it.

* * *

Commemorative Issues. WE have, from time to time (we hope and believe, every time that occasion has arisen), expressed our opinion on the subject of unnecessary issues in general, and of Commemorative Issues in particular, in very plain language, so much so perhaps as to give offence to some of our friends and fellow-workers, who do not fully understand our views upon this subject. We have endeavoured to explain those views before now, but our explanations were possibly not so explicit as we intended them to be, and no doubt they have long been forgotten. There have been cases in which more or less impecunious States, of various kinds, have made needless issues of stamps, with the avowed intention of getting rid of surplus stock and raising revenue for some definite or indefinite purpose; our denunciations of these have seldom called forth any serious protest, and yet we are not sure that such

issues are not really more excusable than those of States which cannot plead poverty. Unfortunately, in too many of these cases, the issue was either directly engineered or fully taken advantage of by speculators, who cornered the stamps and retailed them to collectors at considerably enhanced prices, thus adding greatly to the tax levied upon us; and such instances have naturally been more universally condemned than those in which some important country has issued similarly unnecessary labels, in practically unlimited numbers, and therefore obtainable at ordinary rates.

The principle, however, is exactly the same. It matters nothing to the collector whether the object is the raising of revenue or the advertising of an exhibition, the result is an issue of stamps, absolutely unnecessary for postal purposes, which he is expected to buy. Indeed, if he has any feelings of philanthropy, he may think it better to contribute towards the support of the poor than to add his unappreciated mite to the revenues of the rich. Our contention is that it is most unjust to levy a tax in this way upon a certain class of the community, for that is what it comes to; stamps are a good form of advertisement, solely because there are people who collect them; they are an inexpensive form also, to the advertisers, because collectors will generally absorb a sufficient number of unused copies to cover the cost of production. Why should Stamp-Collectors be taxed in this unjust manner?

From a philatelic point of view, this issuing of postage stamps for other than purely Departmental reasons is essentially objectionable, as lowering the position of Philately altogether. The collecting of stamps, issued solely for public use and convenience, is on quite a different footing from the collecting of stamps issued solely because there are people who collect them; in the one case the collection is illustrative of postal and general history, in the other case the only history that is illustrated is that of human folly.

* * *

MOST of us value our little accumulations very highly, even though the actual cash they would fetch if thrown upon an unappreciative market may not amount to a very large sum, and no doubt most of us believe

How to Value a Collection.

that at some future date our collections will be worth far more than they are now. This is a wholesome and encouraging belief, so long as we do not reckon too surely upon it, after the fashion of those who are said to "count their chickens before they are hatched," but a problem which troubles too many of us nowadays is, how to calculate the present worth of a collection that is bound to fetch a fabulous price in the far distant future.

We have no wish to treat this question in a frivolous manner; occasion arises from time to time for a collector to dispose of his collection, and it is then important for him to ascertain what price it is likely to fetch, and how much he may ask for it with a reasonable prospect of obtaining his price. We would, however, deprecate the present-day tendency to be always valuing one's collection and reckoning whether one is likely to make a good profit on the money that is being spent upon it. We believe that there is no rule that can be laid down by which the inexperienced collector can value his collection. After all, what is the value of a collection? The value of a thing is said to be the price that it will bring; and if that is the case, the only way to ascertain the value is to put it up for sale, but if there is no one present who wants it, the price is likely to be a very small one. Calculate the value upon any principle that you please, and until you can find someone who will buy the article at that

price your valuation is a fictitious one. We do not for one moment deny that, if a collector must sell his collection, it is a most desirable thing that he should make up his mind what to ask for it; but we maintain that no general rule will enable him to do this. Either he knows enough to value it fairly for himself, or he does not; and in the latter case he will have to get someone else to do it for him. Rough and ready rules as to certain proportions of Catalogue Prices, etc., will be apt to produce rough and ready results of a very unreliable nature. All sorts of points require to be taken into consideration, and considerable experience in selling stamps, as well as in buying them, will alone enable the valuer to arrive at a result upon which he can act.

The fact that, although no stamp is priced in most catalogues at less than a penny, a packet of a hundred varieties can be purchased for sixpence, or less, proves that those who tell us that stamps of very small catalogue price should be ignored altogether in our calculations are quite right. On the other hand, when we note that current, unused stamps of the face value of a shilling and upwards are catalogued at 25 per cent. over that value, or even less, it becomes evident that the rule which tells us to reckon all our stamps, the catalogue price of which is more than sixpence, at one fourth of that catalogue price, is not of universal application.

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. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—*The L. P.* states that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp is to be printed in future in *pale yellow-green*, in place of its present colour.

Bechuanaland.—*Protectorate.*—We learn from *The L. P.* that the current 1d. stamp of Great Britain has been overprinted with the words "BECHUANALAND—PROTECTORATE," vertically, in *black*, the first reading upwards and the second downwards. We are not sure whether this stamp is actually in circulation at present or not.

id., *carmine*; *King's Head*.

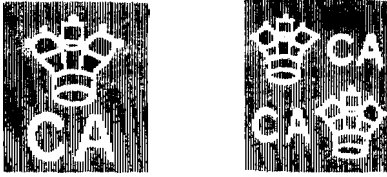
British Somaliland.—We have received the 1 a. stamp of the King's Head series, which we believe has only recently been put in circulation.

Cyprus.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that the 45 piastres stamp has appeared with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

45 *pias.*, purple and ultramarine; *new wmk.*

Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co. state that the following numbers of certain of the King's Head stamps were printed on the old paper: 2,400 of 9 piastres, and of 45 piastres, and 3,600 of 18 piastres.

We give illustrations of the single and multiple Crown and CA watermarks. In making these, the difference in size between the two varieties of Crown



and letters has been somewhat exaggerated, but a prominent point of distinction is the space between the Crown and the letters below it, and this is clearly shown.

Falkland Islands.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps with the King's Head, and find them to be upon the paper with multiple Crown and CA watermark. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is in a very yellow shade of green, and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. is in ultramarine. Do any of these exist with the single watermark?

Fiji.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

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

Gambia.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the current 1d. stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

1d., carmine; new wmk.

Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—We have received the 20 c. of the new issue. It has the old Crown and CA watermark and, we presume, exists with the same varieties of the overprint as the other values.

20 c., dull green and carmine.

India.—Mr. Seymour Summers shows us two very distinct shades of the current 3 pies stamp. The one which he says is the earlier is almost a bluish slate, whilst that in present use is a dull grey. Probably different printings will not always be uniform in tint.

Mr. B. Gordon Jones sends us a photograph of a 1 a., carmine, Queen's Head, with double "On H.M.S." surcharge, having a curiously complicated appearance. He adds that the 1 a., plum, No. 541, exists with this surcharge inverted.

Gwalior.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that the surcharge upon the envelope which we described last month (we suppose it is the same copy) is even more peculiar than our correspondent stated. Not only are the letters in wrong order, but the character for "t" has been substituted for that which represents "l," the word reading "Gwaitor," instead of "Gwalior."

Indian Native States.—*Bamra.*—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 2 a., No. 33 in the Catalogue, with ornament Variety A of our paper on the stamps of this State, lettered "Postag," without the final "e." With a magnifying glass and a little goodwill, he sometimes thinks he can see traces of the "e" having pressed the paper, but he does not feel certain of this. On examining our own collection we find a 2 a. of our "3rd Setting," but upon bright rose paper, and therefore No. 32 in the Catalogue, which otherwise corresponds with the description sent us; there is no doubt, however, about the "e" having been

present, almost the whole outline of it can be seen with a glass, and the lower part of it was inked. Probably the letter was a little too low when this value was printed, as it prints quite clearly in the other values of the same setting; the stamp is No. 16 on the sheet.

Bussahir.—Mr. Ewen shows us some further varieties of the 12 a. label, inscribed "POSTAGE," to which we referred last month. They are printed in violet, and on wove as well as on laid paper, and are surcharged in green with what seems to be a fancy letter "R." Presumably the authorities understood that there were objections to the "P. S." monogram, but the new device is equally distinctive, and most appropriately is the initial of the word "Rubbish."

Jaipur.—We fear that this State is likely to give some little trouble to collectors of varieties of type and shade. Too late for notice last month, we received from Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. two sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., in light blue and in ultramarine, and showing twelve varieties of type, in three horizontal rows of four. We have since received from Mr. Stewart-Wilson a sheet of each value, the 1 a. and 2 a. in twelve varieties (like the first $\frac{1}{2}$ a.), and the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., light blue, in twenty-four varieties, six rows of four. We have, therefore, already thirty-six types of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and twelve of each of the other values. The block of stamps in all is surrounded by a frame of single lines, crossing at the corners, and in the centre of the margin at top are figures "12" or "24" denoting the number of stamps on the sheet. The perforation is peculiar; it does not cross the margins in any direction, and we are inclined to think that it is done with bits of dotted rule, of suitable length, set up in a form to perforate a whole sheet at once.

We find no prominent varieties or errors in the English inscriptions, except a few letters "A" without cross bars, but the majority of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps in the sheet of twelve show "HALFANNA" as one word, without any space in the centre; all the stamps in the sheet of twenty-four have a space between the words.

Las Bela.—Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. send us a block of four of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on greenish grey, including the defective transfer reading "BFLA," for "BELA," which we had only seen previously on the pale grey.

Nepal.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us some sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a. stamps that they have recently received. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. are in sheets of sixty-four (8 x 8) as before, but there is one inverted stamp in the former, No. 7 in the top row; all of this value are pin-perf. The plate of the 1 a. seems to have been remade; there is no marginal inscription at the top. We can see at least two inverted stamps, and we believe there are more, but the plate is so bad that in many places it is impossible to see whether the stamps are inverted or not. We find this both imperf. and pin-perf. The 2 a. are also from a remade plate, with no inscription at top. The sheets contain fifty-six stamps (8 x 7), and there are four inverted, Nos. 8, 9, 19, and 49; these also are found both imperf. and pin-perf.

Sirmoor.—Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. show us a specimen of the 1 a. stamp with double "On S.S.S."

overprint (Type 12), in *red*. The second impression is not very distinct, and we think that it may be a set-off from the back of a sheet which had been previously laid upon one that had not sufficiently dried.

Mauritius.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a curious variety of the 18 c. Express Letter label, on which the word "FOREIGN" has an exclamation mark in place of the "I," thus reading "FORE!GN." It is said to be the fifth stamp on the sheet.

The same authority reports that the current 6 c. stamp exists with the multiple watermark.

6 c., lilac and carmine on *red*; *new wmk.*

New Zealand.—A correspondent points out to us that the date given in the Catalogue over Nos. 232, etc., is incorrect, so far as the 1d. perf. 11 is concerned. We find that we chronicled this stamp in March, 1901, with a note that we were informed that the London edition had been exhausted in the course of January; probably the first Colonial printing was issued before the end of that month.

Niue.—A curious block of twelve stamps, three vertical rows of four, of the first issue, with hand-stamped surcharge, is described in *Ewen's Weekly*. The first and second vertical rows have the overprint in *violet*, and the right-hand row has it in the usual *green*, or *greenish blue*. Our contemporary suggests that the *violet* ink may have been tried first, and, not being found satisfactory, abandoned after it had been applied to a portion of one sheet. Perhaps the block comes from a proof-sheet.

St. Lucia.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the ½d. stamp with the multiple Crown and C A watermark.

½d., lilac and green; *new wmk.*

Sarawak.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a vertical pair of the 4 c., red-brown on *yellow*, of 1875, imperforate between the two stamps.

South Australia.—We give illustrations of the two varieties of type of the word "POSTAGE" at the top of



(a)



(b)

the long rectangular stamps now in use; (a) is the one shown in Type 25 in the Catalogue, issued in 1902, when both this word and the value were added to the stamp by a second printing; (b) is the more recent variety, inserted in the plate, the value alone being printed separately.

Ewen's Weekly reports that the 4d., variety (a), has been issued perf. 12, and that the 9d. and 2s. 6d. have appeared in variety (b). *The Aust. Ph.* says that the 5s. in the second variety is printed in *carmine* instead of *pale rose*.

4d., vermilion (a); perf. 12.
9d., brown-lake (b) ,,
2s. 6d., violet (b) ,,
5s., carmine (b) ,,

Southern Nigeria.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that the 1s. stamp has arrived with the multiple watermark; and *Ewen's Weekly* reports the 2d.

2d., black and orange-brown; *new wmk.*
1s., green and black; *new wmk.*

Straits Settlements.—We have received the current 3 c. stamp with the multiple watermark.

3 c., lilac; *new wmk.*

Sudan.—We are shown a block of thirty (five horizontal rows of six) of the 1 millième, watermark Type 3, with what we believe to be the locally printed surcharge "O.S.G.S." The first four rows have square stops after the letters and the bottom row round stops; the left-hand stamp of the fourth row has a smaller letter "O" than on any of the others, it is oval instead of being round. The total width of the overprints with the square stops is slightly less than that of those with the round; we might call them 18½ and 19 mm. respectively, as described in February last. The variety with smaller "O" measures just 18 mm. The letters "G" are comparatively open, and the upper end of the letter is cut off diagonally.

We do not know whether this is a complete block or not. We were told in May that this overprint was set up to cover a sheet of sixty.

We have also before us a block of sixty, five rows of twelve (we believe a half-sheet), of the same value, with watermark Type 4, and the overprint, which we suppose was added in London. The stops are rectangular, the letters "G" almost closed and with the upper end cut off horizontally; the total width is about 18 mm.

The earlier of the two blocks has the frame of the stamps in *pink*; the later has the frame in *carmine*.

Trinidad.—Our publishers have received the current 1d. stamp with the multiple watermark.

1d., black on *red*; *new wmk.*

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—*Le Coll. de T.-P.* reports that the new 4 c. stamp has had its value raised to 5 c., by means of an overprint consisting of a large figure "5" and a large letter "C," in the left and right lower corners respectively.

5 c., in *black*, on 4 c., *yellow*.

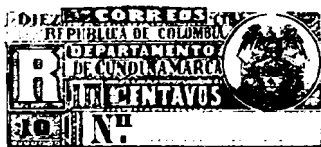
Austria.—*Hungary.*—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 3 kr. of the 1881 issue perf. 11½ × 12½, which would come under heading (c) in the Catalogue.

Chili.—It appears that there are two distinct varieties of the animal that forms the supporter on the dexter side of the Arms of Chili, as displayed upon the recently surcharged Telegraph stamps. The



one shown in our first illustration has neither mane nor tail, the other has the mane of a horse and the tail of a cow. Whether both exist in nature, or only in art, we do not know, but the tailless one is the more common upon the stamps, we believe.

Colombia.—Cundinamarca.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps chronicled last month.



Santander.—We have received copies of a fresh printing of the provisional 50 c. (on a fiscal stamp) which we chronicled twelve months ago. The stamps are lithographed in blocks of ten, two vertical rows of five; and we are shown a sheet of twenty in which the two blocks are printed *tête-bêche*, side by side, thus giving five horizontal *tête-bêche* pairs. The overprint is the right way up on all, but there is a new error, the name being spelt "Santender" on the second stamp in the left-hand vertical row of each block of ten. Our publishers tell us that they also received a strip of five stamps, all with "Corrcos," for "Correos," in the surcharge; the copy shown us is in *rose*.

Fiscal Postal. 50 c., red; error "Santender."
50 c., rose ,, "Corrcos."

Dominican Republic.—Referring to the forgeries of certain values of the 1900 issue, which we mentioned in July, *Le Timbrophile de France* says that it is well to remember that the lower values of the originals, up to 5 c., are perf. 14, and the higher are perf. 11½ (or 12, according to our measurement), while the forgeries are perf. 12½.

Le C. de T.-P. chronicles a series of provisionals, formed from the 50 c. and 1 peso of the issue of 1901, Type 32. The overprints are stated to be in *black*, and the numbers overprinted are given as follows:—

- 2 c. on 50 c., lilac and black; 5,000.
- 2 c. on 1 p. ,, brown; 5,000.
- 5 c. on 1 p. ,, ,, 30,000.
- 10 c. on 50 c. ,, black; 5,000.
- 10 c. on 1 p. ,, brown; 5,000.

We gather from *Mekeel's Weekly* (which gives a rather different list, making the 5 c. upon 50 c., and omitting the 10 c. on that value) that the surcharges consist of the new values in large figures, and in words, "dos cts.," etc., and that there are some varieties in the shapes of the numerals "2" and "5," and in one case "doscts." is printed in one word, without any space in the centre.

Ecuador.—We have received a copy of the Decree authorising the commemorative labels that we chronicled in July, and giving the quantities issued:—

1 c.	300,000	10 c.	60,000
2 c.	150,000	20 c.	30,000
5 c.	160,000	50 c.	8,000

The set should be obsolete by the time this number reaches our readers, and there ought to be some remnants for sale cheap.

France.—By a Decree dated June 22nd last, the following articles are to be withdrawn from circulation, when the existing supplies of them are exhausted, viz. the 2 francs adhesive, which is of no use in the mother country, but serves to increase the revenues of the smaller colonies, the 15 + 15 c. letter card, and the 25 c. letter card.

Offices in China.—We learn from the *M. C.* that the following stamps of Indo-China have been overprinted with the name "CHINE" and value in Chinese characters:—

- 15 c., brown on *azure*; new type.
- 50 c. ,, ,, Type 4.

Le C. de T.-P. notes, with a considerable amount of reserve, a report that the office at Tchungking had been supplied with a set of Unpaid Letter stamps, overprinted with the name of that place.

French Colonies.—Indo-China.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us of the following additions to the new set:—

- 30 c., brown on *cream*.
- 40 c., black on *azure*.
- 2 fr., brown on *orange*.
- 10 fr., red on *green*.

Le C. de T.-P. chronicles a provisional Unpaid Letter stamp.

"5," in *black*, on 60 c., brown on *buff*; imperf.

Germany.—Wurtemberg.—Mr. Giwelb has shown our publishers a copy of the 1 kr., *green*, Type 2, with a clear impression on the back, reading the right way. Probably a sheet that was defective in some part of the impression was passed through the press again, for the sake of economy, but it is not the silk thread paper. The specimen is postmarked "STUTTGART 1 JUN 1867."

German Empire.—We are shown the 25 pf., of 1889, in a more *orange* shade than the normal, also the current 1 mark stamp in a new tint.

- 25 pf., orange; Type 10.
- 1 m., lake; type of 1902.

Holland.—Dutch Indies.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that the 25 c. of Type 11 has at last been issued.

Nicaragua.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that, in addition to the four values of Type 27 given in the Catalogue and the 15 c. chronicled last month, there are 20 c. and 50 c. stamps, and the *I. B. J.* adds a 1 peso.

- 20 c., black and violet.
- 50 c. ,, olive.
- 1 p. ,, red-brown.

In reference to the stamps overprinted "1901," etc., which we noted last month, our publishers have

received the following letter from Mr. G. B. Calman, the well-known wholesale stamp-dealer of New York:—

"Replying to your inquiry in regard to the Nicaragua surcharges, which I recently sent you, I can only report to you what has been told to me in regard to them. They came directly from the Post Office in Nicaragua, and were sent by the Postmaster in response to a requisition. The fact that the surcharges are all low values surcharged on higher values makes it highly improbable that they can be anything but regular official issues."

We confess that the argument does not seem to us to be conclusive; a high-value stamp costs no more to the Government than a low-value one. Nicaragua has issued a good many surcharged stamps during the last few years, some with dates and some without, and it is highly improbable that one entire supply of stamps overprinted in 1901 has been left unissued till now. On the other hand, it is not altogether improbable that "in response to a requisition" for a sufficiently large quantity of the varieties of 1901, the authorities might have a fresh supply specially printed, and that that supply might differ somewhat from the originals.

Panama.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the Too Late and Returned Acknowledgment stamps of a new, and we hope permanent, series for this Republic, which we now formally transfer to a fresh place in the alphabet. These labels are finely engraved in *taille-douce*, the designs consisting for the most part of engine-turning and scroll-work; they are inscribed "CORREOS—REPUBLICA DE PANAMA—3 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1903" and bear their values both in figures and in words; one has "RETARDO" across the centre, and the other large letters "A.R." Both are perf. 12.

Mekeel's Weekly adds a Registration stamp, of the usual oblong shape, with a large "R" at left and the same inscriptions as the others.

La Cote Réelle states that 1 c. and 2 c. stamps for ordinary postage have also appeared; the design is that of the issue of 1892, but inscribed "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA" in place of "COLOMBIA."

1 c., green.
2 c., carmine.

Too Late Stamp. 2½ c., carmine.

Returned Acknowledgment Stamp. 5 c., blue.

Registration Stamp. 10 c., bright green.

Mekeel's Stamp Collector publishes a warning on the subject of forgeries of the recent surcharged issues. Our contemporary says: "Parties in Panama are buying up ordinary unsurcharged Panama stamps wherever they are to be had, offering the best cash prices and seeking them in all parts of the world. It is easily understood what use they make of the stamps after they are accumulated, when the hungry demand for the rubber stamp surcharged stuff is considered."

Persia.—*La Cote Réelle* announces that two new values have been added to the current series.

We have received a new variety of the 2 tomans on 50 krans; the word "TOMANS" is now in *sans-serif*

capitals all of the same height, and the new value is also given in Persian characters.

2 t., in blue, on 50 kr., green; new surcharge.
20 krans, orange.
30 ,, green.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Madeira.*—According to a note in *The L. P.*, Mr. Yardley has found a specimen of the 15 reis of Portugal, Type 15, variety (2), perf. 13½, surcharged with Type 5 of Madeira, and he is satisfied that this stamp, which is not included in our publishers' Catalogue, is perfectly genuine and original. The date at which this variety of the 15 reis stamp first made its appearance seems to be unknown. Mr. Marsden, in his papers on the Adhesive Stamps of Portugal (in *The L. P.*), says nothing upon this point; but it is evident that our second variety (Marsden's No. 3) came out after variety (1), and if we knew when this took place it would be possible to say with certainty whether it should or should not exist with the Madeira overprint. At any rate, we have the opinion of a very good judge in favour of the copy found.

Mozambique Company.—We learn from *La Cote Réelle* that the series of stamps of Type 2 has been increased by the following:—

115 reis, rose on rose.
130 ,, green ,,
400 ,, black on blue.
700 ,, violet on buff.

Salvador.—*Der Ph.* chronicles the following:—

26 c., rose, of 1899 (Type 74), surcharged with wheel (Type 75), "1900—1 centavo" (as Type 78), and with a figure "5" over the figure "1," all in black.

Official Stamp. 3 c., orange, of 1903; surcharged with Type 202, in black.

Samoa.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they possess a photograph of the document appointing Mr. Davis to be postmaster of Samoa; and as some question has been raised as to the precise position of that gentleman, it may be well to quote the exact terms of his appointment:—

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, APIA, SAMOA,
"December 20th, 1886.

"Malietoa, King of Samoa, do hereby appoint Mr. John Davis of Apia to be Postmaster for the Kingdom of Samoa, and give him full power to enter into any arrangements with other countries he may consider necessary for the forwarding and delivery of letters and other mail matter to and from this country.

"Also hereby acknowledge the Postage Stamps hereto affixed as the Samoan Postage Stamps.

"(Signed) MALIETOA,
"King of Samoa."

Attached to this document were specimens of the 1d. and 4d. Palm Tree stamps, also King Malietoa's official seal, with coat-of-arms and crown in the centre, surrounded by the inscription, "MALIETOA I e TUFU O SAMOA."

Spain.—In giving a history of the current 5 c., *imperforate*, ten sheets of which (2,000 stamps) were, we are told, sent to Cadiz and duly sold to the public, *Madrid Filatelico* adds that imperforate sheets of the 15 c. of the current type, both in blue and in lilac, were also regularly issued—the blue at Talavera de la Reina, and the lilac at Madrid. At what dates these issues

took place, and whether more than one unfinished sheet of either variety got into circulation, is not stated.

United States.—A correspondent of *The Ph. R.* describes a minor variety of the 1 c. stamp of 1861, which he has found in an unsevered pair with a normal copy. The difference is in the little curl of the ornament in the left lower corner, over the letter "U"; in the ordinary type the curl ends in an upright oval knob, over the thick left limb of the letter; in the variety the knob appears to be enlarged, or the curl opened out, so as to extend almost to the white outline of the oval, in the direction of the letter "O" of "ONE". We can only suppose that there was

some defect in this impression upon the plate, though it is difficult to understand how such a variety can have been produced in a plate of that nature.

Uruguay.—A correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly* states that the new 5 c. stamp exists in at least three distinct shades, *pale blue, dark blue, and ultramarine.*

Venezuela.—The *D. B. Z.* chronicles a new series of Official stamps, which, according to the description given, appear to resemble those of 1898, except for the fact that the frame of the 50 c. is in some shade of *lilac or purple*, like that of the 1 peso. According to *Le C. de T.-P.* there is no change in the design, and the only novelty is the 50 c. in a new colour.

The Postal Issues of Finland.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 13.)

* * * *

ACCORDING to the Confidential Circular of February 28th, 1856 (see page 102, vol. xiv.), it was decided that secret marks should be introduced into the designs, both for the adhesives and for the envelopes. It is thus that we get the following envelopes, which from this date had the stamps obliterated (Art. 5, Circular of February 26th, 1856):—



Issue of 1856.

Types of the adhesive stamps of the same issue, that is to say with small dots in the bells of the Post-horns and between the Crown and the top of the Shield (the 5 kopecs has a larger diamond-shaped mark between the Crown and the Shield). There is no other difference between these envelopes and the preceding; there is still no gum on the flaps.

Size 145 x 114 mm.

(a) *White wove, surfaced paper, thick or thin.*

5 kop., deep blue.
10 ,, red, carmine.

(b) *Similar paper, but unsurfaced.*

5 kop., deep blue.
10 ,, red, carmine.

(c) *Yellowish white wove paper.*

5 kop., deep blue.
10 ,, red, carmine.

(d) *White obliquely laid paper.*

5 kop., deep blue.
10 ,, red, deep red.

In 1858 the white dots in the Post-horns were enlarged, to render them more secret, as described under the adhesives.

Issue of 1858.

Large white dots in the Post-horns.

Paper (d), white, obliquely laid.

5 kop., blue, pale blue.

The laid papers show much the same peculiarities as those used for the envelopes of 1845, being water-marked with *flour-de-lis*, with the name "TERVA-KOSKI," etc.

The 20 kopecs does not exist with the secret marks, the very small demand for that value having rendered further printings after 1850 unnecessary, as stated above.

Reprints.

The first reprinting took place in 1862, under the circumstances already narrated in connection with the reprinting of the 1845 types, at the same date. No attempt was made to reproduce envelopes rather than stamps, M. de Gripenberg always assuring us that it was the same thing!

These were printed on strips of paper, in two horizontal rows, the second inverted with reference to the first. Ungummed.

(a) *Yellowish white surfaced paper (thick or thin).*

5 kop., pale blue; Type of 1858.
10 ,, rose ,, 1856.
20 ,, grey-black ,, 1850.
20 ,, deep black ,, "

(b) *Thick white paper, laid horizontally or vertically.*

5 kop., blue; Type of 1858.
10 ,, rose ,, 1856.
20 ,, grey-black ,, 1850.

All these exist in *tête-bêche* pairs.



Cut copies of the originals of course are to be found, but the 5 kop. of this type never existed on paper laid horizontally or vertically; nor the 20 kop. on *laid* paper of any kind.

In 1871, a further printing of the same types was made in the same manner; the paper is different from that of the originals; the impressions were not gummed.

White wove paper.

5 kop., bright blue; Type of 1858.
10 ,, bright carmine ,, 1856.
20 ,, deep black ,, 1850.

These also were printed in *tête-bêche* pairs.

In 1877 reprints were struck upon strips of *azure* paper, but as the types are those with the secret marks these cannot be mistaken for copies cut from the original letter sheets. These are also without gum, and were probably printed in the embossing press.

Azure wove paper.

5 kop., blue; Type of 1858 (instead of 1850).
10 ,, red ,, 1856 (,, ,,).

In 1888 another supply was struck off, similar to the preceding.

White wove, surfaced paper.

5 kop., blue; Type of 1858.
10 ,, rose ,, 1856.
20 ,, black ,, 1850.

The 5 kop. never existed on this quality of paper.

Finally, in 1893, commenced the reprinting upon entire envelopes, as follows:—

i. *Envelopes.*

(a) *White wove paper*; 143 × 114 mm.
5 kop., bright blue; Type of 1858.
10 ,, bright red ,, 1856.

(b) *White, obliquely laid paper*; 143 × 114 mm.
5 kop., bright blue; Type of 1858.
10 ,, bright red ,, 1856.

(c) *Bluish wove paper*; 115 × 75 mm.
5 kop., bright blue; Type of 1858.
10 ,, bright red ,, 1856.

ii. *Letter Sheets, 210 × 270 mm.*

(a) *White wove paper.*

5 kop., blue; Type of 1858.
10 ,, bright red ,, 1856.

(c) *Bluish wove paper.*

5 kop., blue; Type of 1858.
10 ,, bright red ,, 1856.

The envelopes of *bluish* wove paper and the letter sheets are entirely fancy articles. The colours of the reprints of all three values are also sufficiently different from those of the originals to obviate any great difficulty in distinguishing them.

Up to 1893, owing to the modifications that had been introduced into the dies of the 5 and 10 kopecs, in 1856, it was presumably impossible to reprint those values in the types of 1850; but it appears that after the last-mentioned printing had taken place some means was found of accomplishing the impossible (!), and impressions were obtained in which the "secret marks" were conspicuous by their absence. We have therefore to list:—

i. *Envelopes.*

(a) *White wove paper*; 143 × 114 mm.
5 kop., bright blue; Type of 1850.
10 ,, vermilion ,, ,,
20 ,, greenish black ,, ,,

(b) *Rosy white wove paper*; same size.
5 kop., bright blue; Type of 1850.
10 ,, vermilion ,, ,,

(c) *Bluish wove paper (size?)*.

5 kop., blue; Type of 1850.
10 ,, red ,, ,,

ii. *Letter Sheets. Bluish wove paper (size?)*.

5 kop., blue; Type of 1850.
10 ,, red ,, ,,

There were only twenty-five copies, each, of the 5 and 10 kopecs printed upon papers (a) and (b), and fifteen only of the 20 kopecs; also fifteen copies of the 5 and 10 kopecs on the *bluish* paper, both envelopes and letter sheets. Like the preceding impressions of the 10 kopecs, this value has in this edition a round dot after "KOII.", instead of a square one; the colours will distinguish all three values from the originals of 1850.

I have not seen these reprints in the type of 1850, in any of their divers varieties.

Essays.

Mr. Breitfuss states that he has in his collection an envelope impressed with the 10 kopecs stamp of 1850, which would appear to have been printed about the end of 1849, therefore at the date when the envelopes were stamped that were put in use. This envelope is similar to the latter, but the paper is a thick white, of parchment-like texture, and highly surfaced. It bears an oblong date-mark, "Helsingfors, 11 Apr. 1850." 10 kop., red.

The paper of the envelopes of 1850 varies greatly. If it is on account of the paper that Mr. Breitfuss considers his envelope to be an *Essay*, I think that he is mistaken, since these envelopes exist upon parchment-like paper; if it is on account of the date-mark that it bears, the reason still seems to me to be insufficient.

Before producing the design which was adopted for the issue of 1850, the engraver submitted the one shown in the accompanying illustration. It was engraved on steel, and bears the Arms of the Grand Duchy in relief, but the shield is surmounted by an Earl's Coronet, which was quite sufficient reason for the design not being adopted. I have only seen a proof impression printed on white, wove paper.

5 kop., blue.

* * *

The Circular of the 19th September, 1859, which I quoted when dealing with the adhesive stamps of 1860 (see p. 142, vol. xiv.), ordered the creation of new envelopes, which were to cost $\frac{1}{2}$ kopec each, in addition to the facial value of the stamp impressed upon them, a system which has been in force ever since.



These envelopes were ready, when it was decided that the old envelopes which had been altered should not be issued, and the following notice was published:—

"No. 187.

"Memorandum.

"For special reasons, the Secretariat of the Treasury has to request by this letter that the Director of Posts, etc., will put a stop as soon as possible to the sale of the five kopecs envelopes bearing the new stamp pasted over that of the old envelopes. It will be the duty of the Director of Posts, etc., in reference to this matter, to instruct the proper officials to return all the envelopes of the nature referred to that have been put on sale.

"Helsingfors, from the Secretariat of the Treasury of the Imperial Senate of Finland, the 30th December, 1859.

(Signed) "OLAF LANGENSKIÖLD.
CARL BJORKMAN.

"B. D. 24th, 1859. Sec. 1.

"To the Director of Posts, Helsingfors."

Issues of January 1st, 1860.

There were to commence with:—

1. The envelopes referred to in the Circular of December 30th, 1859, which had been distributed to the various post offices, and which could not all be withdrawn in time. They had the old impressed stamp, of 1856 or 1858, partly covered over by means of a 5 kopecs adhesive stamp of 1860, which produced a deplorable effect, for which reason they were withdrawn from circulation.* Nevertheless there exist:—

5	kop.	adhesive of 1860	on	5	kop.	of 1856.
5	"	"	"	10	"	"
5	"	"	"	5	"	1858.

2. At the same time that the above envelopes appeared (or disappeared) there were issued the envelopes impressed with the design of the adhesive stamps of 1860 (Arms with seven Stars in the Shield), in accordance with the Circular of September 19th, 1859. The stamp is in the left upper corner; impression in colour, on white, obliquely laid paper, with the same manufacturer's marks as in the earlier envelopes. The upper flap was not gummed.



They were produced, like the adhesives, at the printing office of the Senate (Senatens Boktryckeri).

Size 145 × 114 mm.

5 kop., blue (pale to deep).
10 ,, rose-red, rose.

* It appears to us that there was a far stronger reason for the withdrawal of these envelopes than the inartistic appearance produced by the old oval stamp imperfectly concealed by the new. The authorities probably remembered, at the last moment, that the old envelopes could be exchanged for new ones after the end of 1859, in accordance with the Circular of September 19th of that year, and that a person who purchased one of the doubly stamped envelopes for 5 kopecs, could soak off the adhesive stamp and use it, and would have left a 5 kop. or 10 kop. envelope, which he could exchange for a new one of equal value.—Ed. M. J.

Reprints.

The first of these appeared in 1888; they were struck upon strips of white, wove, surfaced paper and are in the altered type of the reprints of the 5 kopecs adhesives (see page 143, vol. xiv.).

5 kop., blue.

There were also reprints upon two sizes of entire envelopes, made in 1893. White wove paper.

1. Size 144 × 115 mm.

5 kop., blue
10 ,, bright red.

A thousand copies of each of these were struck off.

2. Size 142 × 77 mm.

5 kop., blue.
10 ,, bright red.

Of this 5 kopecs only twenty-five copies were produced, and of the 10 kopecs, 500 copies.

The 5 kopecs were again of the altered type, already described. The 10 kopecs are of the original type, which had not been made use of for any other purpose, but the colour is too bright (or too deep). Finally, as none of the original envelopes of the 1860 types were on wove paper, but all on laid, the reprints are of an entirely fancy nature, and can be quite easily recognised.

Issue of January, 1864 (?)*

In 1864 the stock on hand of the obsolete 5 and 10 kopecs envelopes, of 1850 to 1858, was made use of for an issue of envelopes with the new type of stamp. The design of the stamps of 1860 (seven Stars in the Shield) was impressed in the left upper corner, and the original stamp, on the flap, was cancelled by a cross in black ink.

The envelopes to which had been affixed an adhesive stamp of the 1860 issue can be recognised by the remains of the gum partly covering the old stamp, and upon many specimens fragments of the adhesive are to be found. White, obliquely laid paper.

Size 145 × 114 mm.

Type of 1860, with close wavy lines and seven Stars in the Shield.

5	kop., blue	on	5	kop. of 1856.
5	" deep blue	"	5	" "
5	" lilac-blue	"	5	" "
5	" blue	"	10	" "
5	" deep blue	"	10	" "
5	" lilac-blue	"	10	" "
5	" violet-blue	"	10	" "
5	" blue	"	5	of 1858.
5	" deep blue	"	5	" "
5	" lilac-blue	"	5	" "

The lilac-blue and violet-blue shades date from the end of 1866.

I do not know whether the die of the 5 kopecs stamp of 1860 became worn, or whether some alteration was thought desirable; in any case it was replaced by another, of the same design, but differing in the details, as we shall see later.

Reprints.

These were made in 1893, from the altered type of the 5 kopecs used for the reprints of the envelopes

* Mr. Breitfuss possesses a copy bearing the date-mark "29. I. 1864," which should be very near the date of issue. It is not given in any official document.

of 1860, struck upon envelopes bearing reprints of the types of 1850 to 1858.

Size 145 × 114 mm.

(a) *White, obliquely laid paper.*

5 kop.,	bright blue,	and	5 kop.	Type of	1850.
10 "	orange-red	"	5 "	"	"
5 "	bright blue	"	10 "	"	"
10 "	orange-red	"	10 "	"	"
5 "	bright blue	"	10 "	"	1856.
10 "	orange-red	"	10 "	"	"
5 "	bright blue	"	5 "	"	1858.
10 "	orange-red	"	5 "	"	"

(b) *White, wove paper.*

5 kop.,	bright blue,	and	10 kop.	Type of	1850.
10 "	orange-red	"	20 "	"	"
5 "	bright blue	"	10 "	"	1856.
10 "	orange-red	"	10 "	"	"
5 "	bright blue	"	5 "	"	1858.
10 "	orange-red	"	5 "	"	"

Only 15 sets of these envelopes were printed. The 5 kopecs being in the altered type and the 10 kopecs having never been printed upon the remainders of the older envelopes, these are plainly fancy articles throughout.

The cut of these envelopes closely resembles that of the originals, except that the ends of the side flaps are too wide. The impressions of the stamps (of the 1860 design) are blotchy, especially in the case of the 10 kopecs, and the colours of both values differ from those of the originals.

Issue of July, 1865 (?).*

Design of the stamp of 1860, but redrawn, engraved by Mellgren. The wavy lines in the background are wide apart, and there are *eight* stars in the shield, instead of *seven*. These are the characteristics of this type, impressions of which are sometimes so defective that the figure denoting the value might be taken for "3," instead of "5." The stamp is in the left upper corner, and on the flap of the envelope is a stamp of the 1850 to 1858 issues, cancelled with a cross in black ink. The flap is not gummed.

Size 145 × 114 mm.

(a) *White, wove paper.*

5 kop.,	blue,	on	5 kop. of	1850.
5 "	"	"	10 "	"
5 "	"	"	5 "	1856.
5 "	"	"	10 "	"

(b) *White, obliquely laid paper.*

5 kop.,	blue,	on	5 kop. of	1856.
5 "	"	"	10 "	"
5 "	deep blue	"	10 "	"
5 "	"	"	5 "	1858.

The 5 kopecs of the type of 1865 was never printed upon any other envelopes than those of 1850-8; it was in use as late as 1869, as is shown by a copy obliterated "11-5. 1869."

* Mr. Breitfuss tells me that he has in his collection an envelope with the obliteration "Wilmanstaand 21-7. 1865."

Although the adhesives with values in *penni* were in use from January 1st, 1866, there was issued later still, in 1867, a 10 *kopecs* envelope, as we shall see presently. This was printed at the same time as the 5 kopecs of 1865.

Secret Marks.—Are we to recognise as secret marks the various defects that may be found in the outline of the oval of the 1865 type? As a matter of fact they were rectified when this die was made use of for the second type of the adhesives of 1866. At the lower end of the first wavy line at right above the oval, there is a break in the outline leaving a blank space; a little higher up there is a defect in the form of a hook, followed by a gap opposite the fourth wavy line; and finally, there is a more evident gap at left, opposite the third and fourth wavy lines.

There are no *reprints*.

Issue of January, 1867.

Arms (Lion and *eight* Stars in a Shield) surmounted by the Grand Ducal Crown; background of close wavy lines. Engraved by Mellgren, and printed like the adhesives of 1860.

It is, perhaps, as a Secret Mark that the stops after "10." and "KOII." or "KOP." are all of comparatively large size, and that the second stop in the lower label impinges upon the white frame line at foot.



The envelopes are of various sizes and papers; the laid paper is watermarked with *fleur-de-lis*, or the name "TERVAKOSKI." The stamp is in the left upper corner. The upper flap is not gummed.

(a) *White, obliquely laid paper.*

10 kop.,	red;	145 × 114 mm.
10 "	"	145 × 80 "

(b) *White wove paper.*

10 kop.,	rose;	145 × 114 mm.
10 "	"	145 × 80 "

(c) *White wove, surfaced paper.*

10 kop.,	rose;	145 × 114 mm.
10 "	"	145 × 80 "

There are no *reprints*. It was stated in error that this 10 kopecs was reprinted upon strips of surfaced, wove paper in 1888; for later, in 1893, it was found impossible to do this, the die being no longer in existence. It had been employed in 1866 for the production of the 8 penni, and it does not appear to have been thought advisable to reconstruct it, as was done in the case of the 5 kopecs die of 1860, which had been similarly altered.

By a decision of His Imperial Majesty, dated 19th October, 1867, the use of envelopes was extended, being permitted for foreign correspondence as well as inland.

(To be continued.)

The Imperial Postal Museum, Berlin.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

IN 1894 I gave, in *The Monthly Journal*, a few notes descriptive of this Museum, but during my three weeks in Berlin during the recent Exhibition I was able to visit it on several occasions, and owing to the courtesy of Geheimer Ober-Postrat Hennicke (Privy Councillor and Curator of the Postal Museum) I was able to see the collections privately and in detail; and as I consider this Museum the finest of its kind in the world, and an example to all countries, I think that some further details may not be without interest to my readers.

The history of the Museum is briefly as follows.

In 1871 the chief postal authorities thought of starting a collection of articles for use in teaching the under-officials their business, as well as to form material for study by any persons interested.

Owing to the lack of room in the then General Post Office at the corner of Königstrasse and Spandauerstrasse, this plan was only commenced in 1874 after the completion of the new Central Post Office in the Leipzigerstrasse. In this new building the Museum was started by a plan and model room, in which was first shown the collection sent by the German postal authorities to the Vienna International Exhibition in 1873. This consisted of models of postal carriages for goods and persons, railway post-office waggons, letter boxes, field post-office implements, and other technical accessories.

Shortly afterwards the collection was extended by the inclusion of official plans, maps, etc., and then by the collection of postage stamps which came from the General Post Office.

By means of numerous acquisitions in the shape of presents, etc., and particularly by the addition of a valuable collection of telegraphic apparatus, the plan and model room extended as time went on into a Postal and Telegraph Museum, which serves the purpose of showing the development of the means of communication from ancient times up to our own epoch, and also serves as a help in the teaching of the officials of the postal and telegraph departments.

In order to attain this end, specimens of apparatus and of all objects used in the postal and telegraphic services of the world were collected; and also models, plaster casts, engravings, etc., of everything in any way connected with the appliances used for the sending of news among all peoples and at all periods.

Taking the opportunity of the extension in 1897 of the Post Office buildings a worthy resting-place for the collections was provided in the Great Hall and three galleries, with numerous side-rooms in the corner

building, which I show in an illustration facing this page.

Thanks to an annual grant of £1,500 from the State, and also to frequent donations by officials and private persons, and particularly through the kindness of foreign post and telegraph authorities, the Museum has made great progress in a few years.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany has shown his appreciation of the collection by the donation of his portrait.

It was founded by the Secretary of State, Von Stephan, first Postmaster-General of the German Empire, and to his unceasing toil during his brilliant leadership the present condition of the Museum is chiefly due.

The philatelic section of the Museum owes its excellence, above all, to Mr. C. Lindenberg, who was for many years curator of this section, and who got together the very complete collection of stamps, envelopes, etc.

Mr. Lindenberg, who has held various high legal appointments, and who is now President of one of the High Courts in Silesia, had to relinquish his post in the Museum, and the position of curator of the philatelic section has been merged in that of curator-in-chief of the whole Museum, the post now held by Privy Councillor Hennicke, under whose charge the collections have made great advances, resulting during the past few years in the acquisition of practically all the great standard rarities; amongst such I noted:—

Mauritius, "Post Office" 1d., used; 2d., unused.

British Guiana, 1850, 2c., circular, rose.

Hawaiian, 2c., 5c., and both 13c.

Moldavia, first issue, horizontal pairs of 27 p. and 108 p., and one envelope with 27 p., 81 p., and two 108 p., all cut to shape and used together.

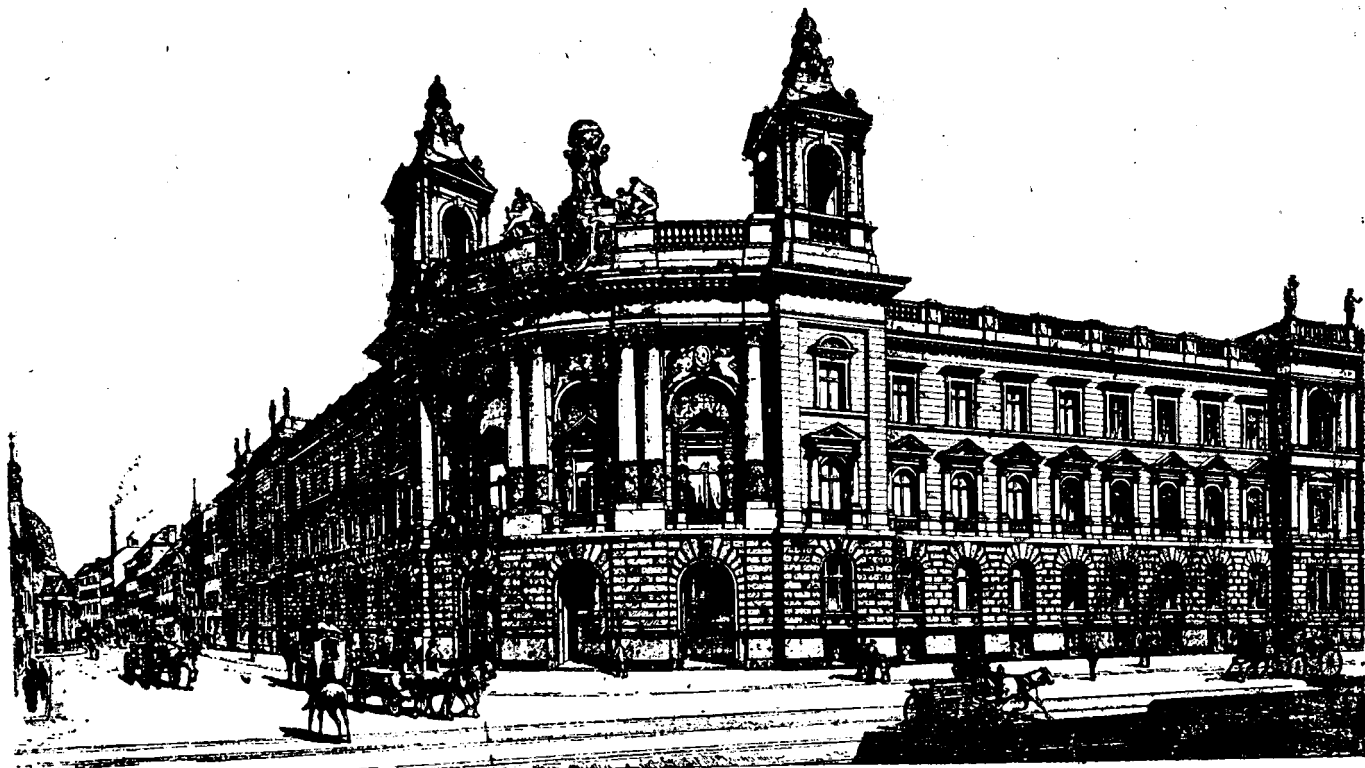
Baden, 1851, 9 kr., black on green; error in colour of the 6 kr., used on envelope dated "20 Jul. 51."
(N.B.—I believe only two other copies of this error are known.)

Cape of Good Hope, both the "Woodblock errors."

Reunion, 15c. and 30c., etc., etc.

I am glad to say that a considerable number of the rarities have been supplied by our firm.

The collections of envelopes and post cards are almost complete in all the standard varieties.



THE BERLIN POSTAL MUSEUM.
THE CORNER BUILDING OF THE G.P.O. IN BERLIN.

The collections of proofs and essays are uneven, those of many countries, such as the old German States, being matchless, but others are poorly represented.

In the essays I naturally rather carefully examined those of Great Britain, and I was agreeably surprised to find quite a number new to me, many of them of considerable interest.

I made some inquiries as to the source from which these interesting specimens were obtained, and found that most of them came from the museum formed in Vienna many years ago by Mr. Sigmund Friedl, who received them from M. Philip la Rénotière, who in his turn, I have no doubt, obtained many of them from

right hand for hats, sticks, etc., and then one passes up a few steps to the Grand Central Hall, with a fine domed roof, at the top of the building. This hall is surrounded by three tiers of broad galleries, each one having several rooms opening out of it for the better grouping of the different sections of the Museum.

In the centre of the Grand Hall there is a fine statue, some twelve feet high, of the founder, Herr von Stephan.

This hall is used to show the general collection of postage stamps, arranged in frames swung on a strong central pivot, and also in a series of flat show-cases.

The sections round the Great Hall and the first gallery are occupied chiefly by the superb collection



INTERIOR OF A FRENCH POST OFFICE UNDER LOUIS XV. (1715-74).

(FROM A PRINT IN THE BERLIN POSTAL MUSEUM.)

the collection of Judge Philbrick, which he purchased some twenty years ago or more.

Mr. Hennicke has been good enough to allow me to have photographs taken of some of these Essays, and I may again refer to this subject in a later number of the *M. J.*

I might mention that the collections of stamps, cards, envelopes, proofs, and essays have been made entirely without cost to the State, this being managed by using the duplicate stamps received from the Post Office and elsewhere for purposes of exchange. The annual grant of £1,500 from the State is used only for the models, apparatus, salaries, etc.

The entrance to the Museum is by the middle door in the centre of the illustration given in this number.

Immediately on entering there is an office on the

of models received from the heirs of Herr von Stephan. These models are of all kinds, and some are nine to ten feet long; amongst others I noticed models of the finest post-office buildings in Germany, such as those at Bremen, Weimar, Hildesheim, Dresden, Mannheim, Cassel, and Coblentz.

There are models of stage-coaches and steamships of all countries; some beautiful models of mail trains: one, I noticed, was of the travelling post office and sorting-vans of the L. and N.W. Railway; the nets for catching the mails when going at full speed were shown and could be worked.

The second gallery, amongst other things, contains urns with illustrations of news-carriers; letter staffs, such as are referred to in Plutarch's *Lysander*; photographs of very ancient writings. Here I noticed also

a very interesting lot of models of large size, showing methods of transmitting the mails in all parts of the world. For instance, there are:—

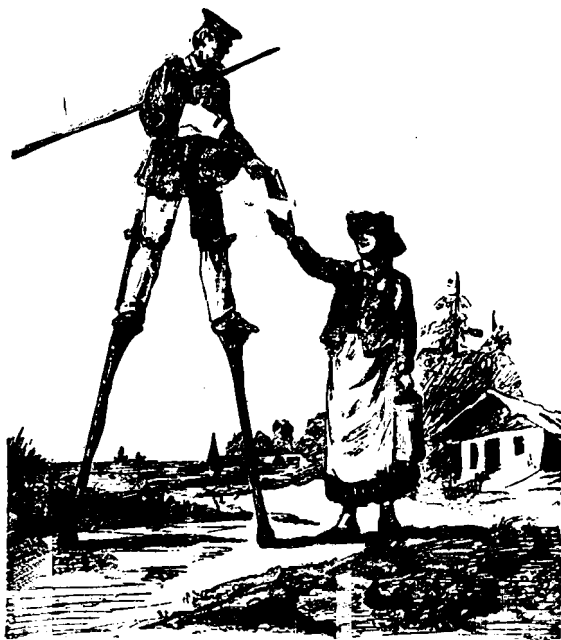
Reindeer post in Archangel.

Dog post, with sleighs, used on the island of Saghalien.

Camel post, as used in parts of Russia.

models, etc., relating to telegraphs, telephones, Marconigrams, electric letter lifts for houses, model of time ball, field telegraph apparatus, a model of the "telautograph," invented by Professor Elisha Gray, for sending handwriting or drawing by telegraph, etc.

In the short space at my command it is only possible to give the briefest glimpse of the contents of this wonderful Museum. The catalogue of objects con-



LETTER-CARRIER ON STILTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LANDES.

(FROM A PRINT IN THE BERLIN POSTAL MUSEUM.)

Postal messengers on the high snow in the Caucasus.

Postal boat rowed by four men standing, as used in Siam.

Buffalo post, used in German South-West Africa.

Pigeon post, with electric attachment to the alighting-place to tell when the birds arrive.

Etc., etc., etc.

The upper gallery contains all kinds of materials,

tained in it in 1897 contains no less than 575 pages, excluding the stamp catalogue, which is a volume by itself.

I only wish that the British authorities could see their way to form such a museum in connection with our G.P.O. at St. Martin's-le-Grand. It would be of enormous educational advantage to the postal officials, and could be formed and kept up by a small annual grant, as a great mass of material already exists in various quarters.

THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 17.)

* * * *

SIRMOOR—continued.

Issue of April (?), 1885.

THIS series was described in *The Philatelic Record* for May of that year, and as collectors and dealers were already in communication with Sirmoor, the new stamps had probably not long been issued at that date. Sir D. P. Masson had not apparently found copies with very early dates, and I gather that his earliest specimens all bear one of the barred obliterations, which perhaps were more strictly employed at Nahan than elsewhere. I possess copies both of the 6 pies and of the 1 anna postmarked with the date-stamp of Majra, in June and July, 1885, but I have seen nothing earlier. This date-stamp is enclosed in a plain octagonal frame, and is inscribed "SIRMOOR STATE" in a semicircle, "MAJRA" in the centre, and date in a straight line below the name of the office.

The design, as shown in the accompanying illustration, consists of a portrait of the Rajah, in an oval frame flattened at the sides; the sides and top of the frame contain the inscription "SIRMOOR STATE POSTAGE STAMP," and the lower portion the value, in words, the two parts of the inscription being separated by dots. The oval is enclosed in a plain, upright rectangular frame, with an ornament shaped something like the upper half of a *fleur-de-lis* in each corner.

To render the descriptions of the minor varieties, to be given later, more intelligible, it is well to give here a description of these ornaments. Each may be said to consist of a stalk with four branches; the two central branches are mere curved blades, ending in points, which almost touch; the two outer are strongly curved, each forming a hook that in one direction terminates in a round knob, with a short blade (like a thumb) attached to it, and in another direction is extended into a long wavy streamer.

These stamps were manufactured by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and are lithographed upon white, wove paper; perf. 14 to 15. The perforation is not quite regular: it may be found in single specimens to gauge 14, 14½, and 15, with combinations of these, but in measuring long strips of the first and of one of the most recent printings, I found the gauge to average 14½ to 14¾, with gauges of 14 and 15 in certain places. Mr. Bacon, in his book upon *Reprints*, states that the reissue of the 3 pies, *chocolate*, may be distinguished by its being perf. 14 in place of 15, but this unfor-

tunately is not correct, as both exist with the same variations in that respect. I hope, however, to show that the various printings (or some of them) of all the values can be distinguished in other ways.

3 pies, chocolate-brown (shades), light brown.
6 ,, blue-green, deep green, yellow-green.
1 anna, bright blue, dull blue, grey-blue.
2 annas, carmine-rose, rose, rose-red.

There are numerous varieties of shade and of general appearance, due to the various printings, especially in the 6 pies value; but the above is a skeleton list, which may serve for the general collector.

Issue of 1888.

This issue consists solely of the 3 pies stamp in a new colour. It was first chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for November, 1888, and we must suppose that the issue took place in September or October of that year. Type, paper, and perforation are the same as in 1885.

3 pies, orange (shades).

I now come to the most interesting portion of the history of these stamps, a portion which I hope may prove of interest, not only to the few collectors who are likely to specialise in the stamps of Sirmoor, but also to others, because I believe that the methods adopted in the examination of these stamps would afford equally good results if applied to the study of other stamps produced in a similar manner, such, for instance, as the Waterlow issues of British Guiana, etc.

In the case of these Sirmoor stamps it is possible to identify with certainty all the various printings, showing that the variations, though in many instances very slight and in all quite accidental, are by no means fanciful or inconstant. Except in the case of a single printing of the 6 pies and 1 anna stamps (of which I have found only a very few impressions), I have been able to prove the arrangement of every edition, and to show that when two or more values were printed at the same time, the stones for them were made up in the same fashion. All this may seem of but little importance, but if we compare the varieties of the stamps themselves with those of the overprint, "On S. S. S.", which was applied to so many of them, we shall find great mutual assistance in arranging both in an intelligible, chronological order, and in deciding whether a particular variety of the overprint (which is extremely easy to imitate) can possibly exist upon a certain edition of the stamp. And, in any case, careful study is so excellent a thing in itself that I do not think I need apologise to my readers for directing their attention to a fresh object.

Through the kindness of one of the members of the



firm of Waterlow, I have been able to ascertain the manner in which these stamps were produced, and some of the dates at which printings took place. The original plate (or "die," as stamp collectors would perhaps term it) is of copper, and contains the design complete, with the omission of all the inscriptions, the oval band being left blank; the words "SIRMOOR STATE POSTAGE STAMP" are on a separate piece of copper,* and the values separate again. For making up the stones from which the stamps are printed, impressions are taken from these various portions, and are fitted together, slight irregularities in this fitting together producing the varieties of type that are found to exist. In addition, however, to these variations, some of which produce very perceptible varieties of type, which may almost be catalogued, the process of transfer seems always to result in slight flaws and defects, coloured specks in the white portions of the design and white breaks or specks in the coloured, and it is by means of these (sometimes very minute) defects that the various transfers, and through them the various printings, can be most readily identified. We have, therefore, two natures of variation to look for and to guide us—first, actual varieties of type, which may be of some consequence to the general collector; and, second, varieties of flaws and defects, which are chiefly (if not solely) of interest to the specialist.

The sheets in, I believe, all the printings contained seventy stamps, in seven horizontal rows of ten. Fortunately for us the lithographer did not in any instance take seventy separate transfers of each portion of the design and inscriptions and fit them together, or the task of reconstructing the sheets would be a hopeless one. He seems to have taken a certain number (varying in the different printings from two to seven), and to have arranged these upon what may be termed an intermediate stone, and to have then taken a sufficient number of transfers from this pair, block, or strip, to make up the entire stone of seventy. Thus we find the same varieties of type, if such exist on the intermediate stone, repeated in a certain order throughout the sheet; and where the only perceptible variations are those due to flaws or defects, we find the same flaws or defects repeated: in dealing with the latter case, however, we have to remember that besides the characteristics of the impressions upon the intermediate stone, there may be others that exist only in certain transfers from that stone, that is to say, defects (sometimes prominent ones) which distinguish particular stamps on the sheet, in addition to those defects which distinguish the various members of each of the groups of stamps of which the sheet is composed. I shall refer to some of these in describing the printings in which they occur.

First Printing, 1885.

This, of course, included all the four values, and the stones were made up in a peculiar manner, which renders it exceptionally difficult to arrange the varieties

* There appear to have been at least two engravings of this portion, one for the "THREE PIES" and another for the other values, the former having the words rather closer together than the latter, so as to allow more space for the value.

in their correct order. They are in vertical strips of seven, ten transfers, therefore, making up the plate. Vertical pairs and strips are, naturally, difficult to obtain now; but I have been fortunate enough to get complete strips of the 3 and 6 pies and to obtain materials for the reconstruction of the strip of the 1 anna; and I have the seven varieties of the 2 annas though I do not know the positions of quite all.

There are *varieties of type* in this printing (due, as noted above, to slight irregularity in the insertion of the inscription), but they do not in most cases differ conspicuously.

In the 3 pies, the top stamp of the strip has the stalk of the ornament in the right upper corner partly over the top of the "A" in "POSTAGE"; the others have it to left of the top of the "A"; and No. 4 has it close to the right end of the top of the "T." The varieties can be more easily identified by flaws, but the latter are very minute, and the stamps require to be studied with a strong magnifying glass.

No. 1 has a white speck under the "S" of "PIES," and a small break in the thin coloured line under "EE" of "THREE."

No. 2 has a white line, like a *serif* to the lower horizontal stroke of the first "E" of "THREE," and a white speck under the end of that stroke.

No. 3 has various irregularities in the edges of the solid ground of the oval band, especially above and below the "E" of "POSTAGE."

No. 4 has the stalk of the ornament in right upper corner just over the right-hand end of the top of the "T" of "POSTAGE," and a tiny break in the outline of the inner oval over the second "E" of "THREE."

No. 5 has a minute coloured dot in the upper part of the "1" of "PIES."

No. 6 has a white line, like a *serif* to lower end of "G" of "POSTAGE," sometimes almost joining it to the "E."

No. 7 has a thick, rough outline to the inner oval over the second "K" of "THREE," followed by a weak spot (sometimes a break) in the line.

The colour is *chocolate*, usually of a deep shade, but varying; and I do not find that this printing of the 3 pies can be recognised by the colour, or by any means, except these very minor varieties of type.

In the 6 pies there are again slight differences in the relative positions of the corner ornaments and the letters of the inscription, but there is no prominent variation in this respect. On the other hand, the flaws and defects are more conspicuous, and I find it much easier to distinguish the varieties of this value than those of the 3 pies. The colour, in most cases, is a *blue-green*, which easily changes into a kind of *grey-blue*, specimens of which are commonly met with and always show signs of having been soaked. There are also impressions in what appears to be a different shade of *green*, and which have the paper turned to a light *buff* by the gum; this, no doubt, has something to do with the appearance of the impression, but I do not think it fully accounts for the difference in the colour, and I fancy that there must have been two editions of this printing of the 6 pies, 1 anna, and 2 annas—one with *pale brown* gum, which discolours the paper, and the other with smooth, white gum. The former would have been the earlier of the two, as

the impressions on the discoloured paper are clearer than those on the white, especially in the 2 annas. I have not seen the 3 pies with *brown* gum. The 6 pies stamps can quite easily be recognised by the colour, especially those on the white paper; those with the *brown* gum and discoloured paper are further distinguished by those points.

In all the 6 pies of this printing the tops of the letters "ST" of "STAMP" are joined together (or very nearly so) by a fine white dash.

No. 1 has a minute coloured dot in the white outer line of the oval under the space between "IE" of "PIES."

No. 2 has breaks in the thin line of the frame at left of "RM" of "SIRMOOR."

No. 3 has a minute coloured dot in the left upper curve of the "S" of "SIX"; also a distinct coloured dot in the left upper part of the "M" of "STAMP" (except in the right-hand stamp of the horizontal row).

No. 4 has a white notch in the edge of the coloured band under the second "O" of "SIRMOOR."

No. 5 has the "S" of "POSTAGE" cut flat below.

No. 6 has a white notch in the outer edge of the coloured band between "OR" of "SIRMOOR."

No. 7 has a tiny white notch in the edge of the band, under the "E" of "PIES," and a coloured flaw in the lower circular knob of the right lower ornament.

Of the 1 anna I have been able to determine the order of the whole seven varieties by means of strips and specimens with top and bottom margins. There is one fairly marked variety, the top stamp of the strip, in which the stalk of the ornament in the left upper corner is almost directly in line with the vertical stroke of the first "T" of "STATE." In all the others the line of the stalk runs more or less to the left of the line of the "T." The defects and flaws are far more conspicuous in this value than in any of the others:—

No. 2 has the left-hand branch of the ornament in the right lower corner joined to the outer line of the oval band by a white blotch, under the second "A" of "ANNA"; the right-hand stamp in this horizontal row has a large white blotch in the right upper spandrel, over the "G" of "POSTAGE."

No. 3 has two small white dots in the left lower corner, one of them touching the white frame line at left, the other at bottom, nearer the corner and touching the lower end of the ornament.

No. 4 has a little break in the inner frame line at right over the "S" of "STAMP."

No. 5 has a tiny white notch in the outer frame line below the right limb of the first "A" of "ANNA"; it is more easily recognised in practice by the position of a little coloured spike in the left-hand branch of the ornament in the right lower corner; but this is not easy to describe, and there are similar marks (not in quite the same position) in Nos. 4 and 6.

No. 6 has a small white flaw under the foot of the right limb of "M" in "STAMP," almost joining the letter to the inner line of the oval; the sixth stamp in this horizontal row has a large white blotch over the "G" of "POSTAGE," like that upon a stamp in the second row; the same stamp has a white blotch in the central oval under the first "T" of "STATE."

No. 7 has a very evident white dot upon the right-hand branch of the ornament in the left lower corner, almost connecting it with the outer white line of the oval, under the "N" of "ONE"; it was this, plainly visible to the naked eye, repeated upon a horizontal strip of four stamps, which first gave me a clue to the peculiar arrangement of this printing. I may add that I believe almost every stamp on the sheet of the 1 anna might be identified.

The colour is a *bright blue*, with, I think, a tendency in the direction of *ultramarine*, especially upon the copies with *brown* gum.

In the 2 annas I have been able to arrange five out of the seven varieties; I have the other two, but I do not know which is the top stamp and which the second. The varieties of type, if such exist, are exceedingly minute, and I am inclined to believe that one complete impression of this value was made up, and the intermediate stone constructed by seven transfers from this; the seven varieties differing in defects, which are repeated in the horizontal rows, certainly exist, but the defects are very small, and require a good deal of looking for, and when found are hardly worthy of being made note of.

Nos. 1 and 2 I have not yet been able to place; I want to see a specimen with a top margin. One of the two has several coloured dots in the centre of the ornament in the right upper corner, arranged in the form of a crescent, where all can be seen; and a little coloured dash crossing the white frame line at bottom about 2 mm. from the left corner. The other has a minute coloured projection at the point of the left upper corner.

No. 3 has two minute coloured specks in the white dot between "SIRMOOR" and "TWO."

No. 4 has a tiny break in the outline of the inner oval, opposite the right-hand vertical stroke of the "M" of "STAMP"; also, in clear copies, a white, slanting dash under that stroke.

No. 5 is difficult to distinguish, the more so because some of the characteristics of my copies are not constant. It has a minute coloured dot in the vertical stroke of the "T" of "TWO," just below the cross-bar.

No. 6 has a break in the thin coloured line over the "E" of "STATE"; and a coloured dot in the centre of the ornament in the left lower corner.

No. 7 has a white notch on the inner side of the top frame line, about 1 mm. from the left corner; also a coloured dot in the white frame line of the inner oval, under the "P" of "STAMP" (this is not always very distinct).

I should add that in most of the varieties of all the values other little marks may be found which are more easily recognised than those described above, but less easily described.

The colour varies distinctly; there are comparatively clear impressions in what I should term *carmine-rose*, with the *brown* gum, and others in a much softer *rose* tint, with *white* gum, and not such sharp impressions when examined with a magnifying glass.

I think that of the three values I mentioned before, the 6 pies, 1 anna, and 2 annas, there must have been two printings, with a slight interval between them, from the same stones, and that probably a great part of the second printing came back to Europe

immediately, to dealers and collectors, thus perhaps accounting for the gum remaining *white*. For the copies of the 1 a. and 2 a. which we find later on surcharged "On S. S. S." seem always to have the *brown* gum, and the 2 a. are in the *carmine* shade.

As far as my experience goes, the 3 pies is the scarcest stamp of this printing; the supply of the 6 pies, also, must have been exhausted before the surcharging commenced; I have never seen it with any variety of the overprint, but it is not at all uncommon in the ordinary condition. The 1 a. and 2 a. lasted till several years later; the former is quite a common stamp, and the latter is not by any means scarce. The one difficulty of this printing is the obtaining of blocks and vertical strips for the reconstruction of the arrangement of the types.

Second Printing, 1888.

In 1888, as we have already seen, a change was made in the colour of the 3 pies, and this gives a definite date for the second printing. The new stamp was printed from a new stone, made up by means of transfers from a horizontal strip of four. I have found one other value, and one only, the 6 pies, printed from a stone made up in the same manner; and as this is the 6 pies stamp which was surcharged "On S. S. S." in 1890, I have no hesitation in coupling it with the first 3 pies, *orange*, as forming the complete edition of 1888.

There are four varieties of type of each value, differing in the placing of the inscriptions, and also, of course, in flaws and defects, but in neither case are the differences very conspicuous. I have complete sheets of both, and can therefore show the whole arrangement; in numbering the varieties I have thought it best to count them from *right to left*, and I think that this printing will show it to be evidently the correct method of numbering them; if we remember that the transfers were laid upon the stone the contrary way, we shall have no difficulty in understanding how it is that the odd pairs of varieties come at the right-hand side of the sheet.

Numbering them in this way, the sheet of 3 pies runs as follows:—

2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
4	3	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
4	3	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1

Each row of ten naturally consists of two complete strips of four and a pair. It is difficult to say why five copies of the first pair were used and only two of the second, but it is possible that two plates were constructed (or a plate that printed two sheets at a time), and thus the complete transfers all used, but I have found no evidence of this.

Taking the four varieties of this value:—No. 1 has the stalk of the ornament in the right upper corner about midway between the tops of the letters "TA" of "POSTAGE"; there is a gap in the thin coloured line over the "P" of the same word, and a similar break in the inner line over the second "E" of "THREE."

No. 2 is difficult to describe, as there are no marked defects; the stalk of the ornament is nearer the letter "A"; there is generally a small break in the thin line at top, between the "E" of "STATE" and the "P" of "POSTAGE"; there is also, generally, a small coloured dot in the uppermost round knob of the ornament in the left lower corner; but one or both of these defects are sometimes absent.

No. 3 has the ornament in the right upper corner as in No. 2; it has a gap in the thin line at top similar to that in No. 1, and it usually has a very small break in the thin line at foot *below* the second "E" of "THREE"; but perhaps the best characteristic (though not the easiest to describe) is a little semi-circular, white swelling on the upper branch of the ornament in the right lower corner immediately below the round knob; this is a sure mark of No. 3.

No. 4 has the right upper ornament in approximately the same position as No. 1, but there are none of the gaps in the thin lines that distinguish that variety: there is, however, a little defect in the coloured outline of the central oval just above the shoulder of the portrait, at right, so that there is a break in this outline between the second and third horizontal lines of shading (counting upwards from the shoulder), and the third and fourth lines do not touch the outline. I have done my best to make these points clear; there is no real difficulty in practice in distinguishing any except No. 2, copies of which might sometimes require comparison with other printings. The colour is a fairly *bright orange*, but there are signs of fading in some used copies and in those surcharged "On S. S. S."

The 6 pies stamps, like those of the first printing, possess a little characteristic which distinguishes them from all the other stamps of this design, the tops of the letters "ST" of "STAMP" being connected by a fine dash. The tints of the two printings are sufficiently different to distinguish them; that of the second is not a *yellow-green*, but it is not nearly so *blue* as that of the first printing, and I have never found the second printing with *brown* gum. The arrangement of the sheet is as follows:—

2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
4	3	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
4	3	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
2	1	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1

No. 1 has the whole of the base of the stalk of the right upper ornament over the end of the top of the letter "T"; there is a tiny projection on the coloured outline at right, 2 mm. from the top; there is also a little irregularity in the coloured outline of the inner oval over the "X" of "SIX."

No. 2 has the base of the stalk of the ornament only partly over the top of the "T"; there are various little coloured specks in different parts of the design, which are constant in this variety, but they are really microscopic and very difficult to describe; there are also some that are not constant, notably a number of coloured dots in the ornament in the left lower corner, which are peculiar to the sixth stamp from the right in the bottom row of the sheet.

No. 3 has the stalk of the ornament about midway between "TA" of "POSTAGE"; there is a very plain gap in the outline of the central oval over the "P" of "PIES."

No. 4 has the stalk of the ornament only just clear to the right of the top of the "1"; as in No. 2 there are minute specks in various parts of the design, very difficult to describe—perhaps the most noticeable is a coloured notch in the edge of the long white streamer hanging down from the ornament in the left upper corner.

It is well to remember that in unsevered pairs the

6 pies of the first and second printings can easily be recognised. Both have the "ST" of "STAMP" joined at top; in horizontal pairs, if both are alike they belong to the first printing; if they are different varieties, they belong to the second. Vertical pairs of the second printing are alike, as a rule, but there are exceptions, as shown in the diagram.

(To be continued.)

Note on a Newly Discovered Die of the English Penny Inland Revenue Stamp of 1871.

By E. W. WETHERELL.

* * * *

FOR many years collectors have been familiar with three varieties of the lilac receipt stamp of 1871, differing in the length of the corner ornaments; but Type "A," with small ornaments, exists in two such distinct varieties that it is clear that two dies were used to produce them.

The following are the chief points of difference:—



A 1.



A 2.

DIE A 1.

1. The shading of the background is lighter than the shading of the head. The stamp therefore appears with a dark head on a light ground.

DIE A 2.

1. The shading of the background is considerably darker than the shading of the head. The appearance is therefore that of a very light head on a dark background.

The stamps are distinguishable at a glance, without a magnifying glass, by the above point alone.

DIE A 1.

2. There are two lines of shading on the streamer at back of neck.

3. There are two lines of shading on the band across the hair.

4. The triangular patch of colour at lower end of left streamer is far less pointed than in Die A 2.

5. White innermost oval not well defined.

6. Lowest curve of nose white.

7. Well-marked line at side of mouth.

8. Mouth almost closed.

9. In the corners the two diamond-shaped ornaments are joined by a very faint line.

DIE A 2.

2. There are four lines of shading on the streamer.

3. There are five lines of shading on the band.

4. Very long pointed triangular patch of colour.

5. White innermost oval very clearly defined.

6. Lower curve of nose finely shaded.

7. No line at side of mouth.

8. Mouth open.

9. The diamond ornaments are joined by a well-marked, distinct line.

There are other minute differences.

The differences between these dies are very similar to those met with in the dies of the 25 rupees Indian telegraph stamp, and in a lesser degree they are similar to those in the 4 annas postage stamp of 1866.

All the specimens which I have seen of Die A 2 are on white paper. This die seems to be considerably rarer than Die A 1.

[These notes have been in our hands for some time, owing to the difficulty of getting illustrations made of Mr. Wetherell's two varieties. Those difficulties have even now not been completely overcome, and our illustrations show very few of the differences described. These differences exist, however, more or less clearly in the originals, with the exception of No. 9, the specimens before us showing the lines that should join the two little diamonds defective, as in the illustrations. Some of the other points of difference are also, in our opinion, of doubtful constancy, and might be the results of impressions from plates in different stages of wear.—ED. M. J.]

China.

NOTES ON THE FIRST ISSUE.

By BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

* * * *



HE postage stamps of the Chinese Empire have often formed the subject of articles in the various philatelic magazines—especially in those issued in the United States, where the collection of Chinese stamps is fairly popular—but though I have read most of these, I find there is an interesting point in connection with the first issue that seems to have escaped the attention of all the writers; at any rate, none of them seem to have mentioned it.

It will be remembered that, when the Tai-ping rebellion was at its height, the Government placed the collection of the revenue accruing from the customs duties in the hands of foreigners, with such satisfactory results that the arrangement was made a permanent one. Sir Robert Hart was engaged by the Imperial Government and made Inspector-General of Customs in 1863, and he still controls the Imperial Maritime Customs in a thoroughly efficient manner. As more and more ports were opened as the result of many concessions and treaties wrung from John Chinaman, the service, by means of which instructions were issued, reports forwarded, etc., in connection with the department, grew into quite a respectably sized private post. In 1878 it was decided to extend this so that it might be available for the use of members of the general public. This being so, it was found that stamps would be required, and in the latter part of the year 1878 a set of three values—1, 3, and 5 candarins—made its appearance. It is with regard to this issue that these notes are written.

From the illustrations shown in the catalogues and that accompanied the articles on these stamps, one might easily imagine that the design is exactly the same in all three values. Indeed, a cursory glance at the set would, perhaps, lead most collectors to suppose that the designs are identical. As a matter of fact, a careful examination will prove that in the details of the central design each stamp differs in many particulars from other two.

First of all let us examine the designs generally. In each case the figure in the centre is an awe-inspiring representative of the dragon family—a mythological beast treated with the greatest veneration by the Chinese on account of its supposed divine origin. It is thus naturally associated in every way with the Son of Heaven, as the Emperor is termed in the flowery language of Far Cathay, and it is not to be wondered at that it forms the subject of the design of China's first stamps.



In an excellent article in a contemporary, entitled "Postage Stamp Designs," Mr. C. A. Howes says the Chinese recognise three kinds of dragons—the *lung* in the sky, the *li* in the sea, and the *chiao* in the marshes; but of these they say the *lung* is the only authentic one, and thus this gentleman is the one represented on the stamps. The accessories used to show that the dragon is in the sky are curious, the curly lines at the top being meant to indicate clouds, and the wavy lines at the base to illustrate the sea.

It will be noticed that in all three stamps the frame is the same with the exception of the denomination of the value at the bottom and the first of the native characters on the left side. And now let me mention some of the chief differences in the centre-piece.

In the 1 c. there are five small circles in the lower part of the picture; in the 3 c. there are also five of these little rings, but instead of there being two under the left hind claw, there is only one, the other being placed near the back claw of the right foot; and in the 5 c. there are only four small circles.

The tops of the animal's horns do not touch the line above in the 1 c., but do so in the other values.

The top claw on the left forefoot on the 3 c. is joined to the "cloud" above; but in the 1 c. and 5 c. stamps there is an appreciable space between the claw and the curly line.

There are many differences in the shapes of the wavy lines, representing the sea and clouds, in the three values.

In the 1 c. the line under the right shoulder runs right across the body nearly to the chin; in the 2 c. it reaches only as far as the line running down the centre of the body; while in the 5 c. it hardly shows at all.

There are several small lines above the head and between the bases of the horns. In the 3 c. these are more numerous than in the 1 c., and in the 5 c. they are blurred.

Below the head, in the space made by the curve of the body, will be noticed a small circular object, with horns branching from each side. This is meant to represent the pearl or gem which the dragon is said to carry on his forehead, and to which marvellous powers of healing are attributed. It is known as the *yeh-kuang chu* or "right shining pearl," and the little horns on either side are meant to symbolise the emanations of light which it is credited with always throwing off. This jewel on the 3 c. and 5 c. stamps has forked horns on each side and a small one as well on the left. The shape varies though, and in the 5 c. the horn on the left touches the body of the dragon. The pearl in the 1 c. is minus the smaller projection on the left side.

The above are a few of the chief and most noticeable differences; but if the designs are compared line by line throughout, it will be found that there is hardly a single detail in which all three stamps are exactly identical.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

SESSION 1904-5.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

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Committee—G. B. DUERST, W. W. MUNN, REV. L. F. WARD.

The meetings are held at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

SYLLABUS.

- 1904.
- Sept. 23. Opening Meeting.
Display of Stamps catalogued (S. G. and Co.) at £1 or under £2. Limited to 12 by each member.
30. Discussion, "Great Britain."
Opened by R. F. CHANCE and J. S. GEE.
- Oct. 7. Display with Notes, "Pictorial Issues of New Zealand."
W. W. MUNN.
14. Discussion, "Great Britain" (continued)
Opened by R. F. CHANCE and J. S. GEE.
21. Paper, "Local and General Post Marks (1660-1854)."
N. HEYWOOD
28. Discussion, "Great Britain" (continued).
Opened by R. F. CHANCE and J. S. GEE.
- Nov. 4. Display with Notes, "Victoria." W. H. TERRY.
11. Discussion, "Great Britain" (continued).
Opened by R. F. CHANCE and J. S. GEE.
18. Paper, "The Collection of Entires." G. F. H. GIBSON.
25. Discussion, "Great Britain" (continued).
Opened by R. F. CHANCE and J. S. GEE.
- Dec. 2. Display with Notes, "Norway." W. D. BECKTON.
9. Discussion, "Great Britain" (continued).
Opened by R. F. CHANCE and J. S. GEE.
16. Display with Notes, "Costa Rica." R. ALBRECHT.
- 1905.
- Jan. 6. Display of Stamps of any one Country (limited to 12 by each member).
13. Discussion, "France." Opened by W. GRUNEWALD.
20. Paper, "What we see on Stamps." G. B. DUERST.
27. Discussion, "New Brunswick." Opened by J. H. ABBOTT.
- Feb. 1. (Wednesday) Annual Dinner, 6.30.
10. Discussion, "Roman States." Opened by C. H. COOTE.
17. Paper, "Peru (1874-95)." G. L. CAMPBELL, JUN.
24. Discussion, "Niger Coast." Opened by W. W. MUNN.
- Mar. 3. Display with Notes, "Gambia." F. J. BRAZLEY.
10. Discussion, "Seychelles." Opened by R. F. MARTIN.
17. Paper, "British Bechuanaland." J. H. ABBOTT.
24. Discussion, "Denmark." Opened by J. H. STAGG.
31. Display with Notes, "Malta." J. C. NORTH.
- April 7. Discussion, "Bulgaria." Opened by G. L. CAMPBELL, JUN.
14. Paper, "Italy." W. D. BECKTON.

Members are particularly requested to bring their stamps of the country in question on the evenings of the discussions.

THE LIBRARY.

The books belonging to the Society are kept in a bookcase at the Grand Hotel, and may be borrowed on application to the Librarian.

All books must be in the Library during the ordinary meetings of the Society. Members may borrow one book at a time, with the privilege of renewal at the end of a fortnight, unless it is required by another member.

Hon. Librarian, G. L. CAMPBELL, JUN., 88, Windsor Road, Southport.

THE EXCHANGE CLUB

Is in active operation from October to June inclusive, and is open to members and corresponding members for the session, the packets of sheets circulating monthly. Details and rules may be had on application to the Comptroller, W. GRUNEWALD, Kirklees, Elm Grove, Didsbury, near Manchester.

Enterprise Philatelic Society.

1904. PROGRAMME. SEASON 1904-5.

- Oct. 19. 6.15 p.m., General Sale and Exchange.—6.45 p.m., Display with Notes, "Victoria." E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
- Nov. 16. 6.15 p.m., Paper, "Specialism for the Medium Collector." W. B. EDWARDS, B.Sc.
- 8.0 p.m., Display, "Lagos." F. W. LAKE.
- Dec. 21. 6.15 p.m., Display with Notes, "Tasmania." E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
- 7.45 p.m., Display with Notes, "France, 1900-4." A. H. HARRIS.
- 1905.
- Jan. 18. 6.15 p.m., Paper and Display, "Argentina." A. C. CONSTANTINIDES.
- 8.15 p.m., General Display, Uncatalogued Varieties.
- Feb. 15. 6.15 p.m., Display and Paper, "Gibraltar." H. W. WESCOTT.
- 8.0 p.m., Display with Notes, "West Australia." E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
- Mar. 15. 6.15 p.m., Ten-minute Papers, Any Subject.—8.0 p.m. Display, "Cape of Good Hope." F. W. LAKE
- April 19. 6.15 p.m., Paper and Display, "Fiscal Philately, the Reasons for its Growing Popularity." W. SCHWABACHER.
- 8.0 p.m., Display with Notes, "South Australia." E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
- May 17. 6.15 p.m., General Sale and Exchange.—6.45 p.m., Annual General Meeting. A. H. HARRIS, *Hon. Sec. and Treas.*
- "The Library," Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

Herts Philatelic Society.

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1903. REPORT FOR THE PAST YEAR.

- Oct. 20. Display with Notes: Colombia (Issues of 1861-3).
T. W. HALL.
27. General Display by the Members: Great Britain. (Special Meeting.) W. B. AVERY.
- Nov. 17. Display: Ceylon and Straits Settlements. W. B. AVERY.
- Dec. 15. Display with Notes: Japan. F. WICKHAM JONES.
- 1904.
- Jan. 19. Display: New South Wales. HARVEY CLARKE.
- Feb. 16. Display with Notes: Griqualand and Trinidad.
R. B. YARDLEY.
- Paper: "Our Young Philatelists and Philatelic Prospects." J. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
- Mar. 15. Display with Notes: Zanzibar. W. V. MORTEN.
- April 19. Display with Notes: Tonga. H. L. HAYMAN.
- Display: Oil Rivers and Niger Coast Protectorates. C. J. DAUN.
- May 10. Annual Dinner.
17. Annual Meeting.

1904. PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS, 1904-5.

- Oct. 18. Display with Notes: United States. Selected Issues, showing Proofs and Essays.
THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARNES, K.T.
- Nov. 15. Display with Notes: The Stamps of France, 1849-1900.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
- Dec. 20. Display with Notes: New Zealand. M. P. CASTLE, J.P.
Display: New Zealand. H. L. HAYMAN.
- 1905.
- Jan. 17. Display with Notes: Sicily. F. WICKHAM JONES.
- Feb. 21. General Display by the Members.
- Mar. 21. Display with Notes: Uruguay (Early Issues).
THOMAS W. HALL.
ROBERT EHRENBACH.
- April 18. Display with Notes: Bahamas.
- May 9. Annual Dinner.
16. Annual Meeting.

Promises for papers and displays are regarded as conditional. Other meetings may be called at the discretion of the Committee.

Correspondence.

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

"11, TRIGON ROAD,
"CLAPHAM ROAD, S.W.

"It is purposed by the Exhibition and Publication Committee to do an important work in the forthcoming season which will maintain the position of the Junior Philatelic Society in the forefront of the active stamp collectors' organisations in this country.

"It is intended about October—

"(a) to repeat in a more central hall the highly successful exhibition of the stamps of Great Britain (held at Clapham on November 16th, 1901), and

"(b) to publish a valuable elementary and well-illustrated handbook, by the President, on the adhesive stamps of this country.

"For this purpose the Exhibition and Publication Committee desire to invite donations to the funds on which this Committee has to work.

"Every undertaking of the Society is carried out with the view of helping and encouraging the young collector and beginner.

"Donations will be acknowledged in the official organ.

"H. F. JOHNSON,

"P. CLARE,

"Secretaries to the Committee."

Answers to Correspondents.

F. W. H.—Stamps with inverted watermarks are not very uncommon, as it was not of great consequence which way the sheet was put into the press. They are not generally chronicled or catalogued.

F. C. R.—Great Britain, 1d., red on *blued* paper. See note at top of page 2 of the current catalogue; the bluing of the paper appears to have ceased early in 1857. Messrs. Wright and Creeke's book says "the last *imprimatur* sheet, showing even the slightest trace of *bluing*, is the one from Plate 59, printed on the 11th February, 1857." The heading over No. 36 means that the 1d., *rose-red*, is not found on *blued* paper.

L. B. A.—1. The second letter of "BRITISH" on your B. E. Africa stamp must be a badly formed "R". If you compare it with the "F" of "AFRICA," perhaps you will find it is not so like an "E" as you supposed. 2. Your Puttialla stamp is No. 409, which should be described as surcharged with Type 23. 3. Varieties with double perforation are not generally catalogued, but they are of course collectible. 4. We think that varieties caused by the stamps being printed on the wrong side of the paper, so

that the watermark is reversed, are hardly worthy of note; one side of the paper is as good as the other to the printer. 5. Your U.S. 6 c., *blue*, of 1893, must have been chemically changed.

J. W. H. H.—The variety of Orange River Colony that you mention was chronicled in May, and is in the supplement to the Catalogue, published in June.

D. T.—*Sudan*. We only know the 1 piastre, *blue and brown*, wmk. Type 4, with the "O.S.G.S." surcharge (No. 104 in the Catalogue). It probably exists unsurcharged, but we have not yet seen it.

J. S. S.—We believe your variety of Great Britain, 1d., *lilac*, to be due to slight wearing of the plate, or difference in the amount of ink used. We have examined a number of copies with different control letters, and find variations in the breaks in the line down the front of the neck in many instances. It seems only to be complete in heavily printed specimens.

T. O.—1. We note your pair of Sarawak; no doubt the perforation was done with a single-line machine, and one horizontal row of perforations was omitted. 2. The proceeds of Colonial stamps sold in London are, no doubt, credited to the revenues of the Colony. 3. Except in the case of remainders, advertised to be sold by tender, Colonial stamps are not, so far as we know, obtainable from the Crown Agents. Some of 1898 issue of New Zealand, printed in London, were thus sold, for a time, but that was an exceptional case.

New Stock Books.

THE following stock books have been rearranged since the list published in the August number of the *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged in accordance with our 1904 Catalogue, and the prices are those adopted in that Catalogue.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Special terms will be made to those desirous of making really important purchases.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUE.
Natal	£580
New South Wales, vol. 1	1,429
" " vol. 2	429
South Australia	—
New Zealand	—
Collection <input type="checkbox"/> Envelopes, unused and priced very low to clear	233

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BOLIVAR.

1904. Gold currency.	s. d.
½ c., indigo	0 1
1 c., blue	0 1
2 c., violet	0 2

CEYLON.

1903. King's Head.	0 2
6 c., carmine	

CHAMBA.

1904. Queen's Head.	
3 pies, grey; reduced to	0 2
1904. Service. Queen's Head.	
3 pies, grey; reduced to	0 2

CHINA.

1904. Unpaid Letter Stamps.	used	o	d.
1 c., ochre-buff		0	4
2 c., scarlet		0	4
4 c., yellow-brown		0	4
5 c., salmon		0	3
10 c., deep green		0	3
Set of five		1	3

COLOMBIA.

1904. Figure of value in centre on engine-turned background. Gold currency.	
1 c., green	0 1
2 c., red	0 2
5 c., blue	0 5

CURACAO.

1904. Similar to Types 10 and 11 of Dutch Indies.	
1 c., sage-green	0 1
2 c., brown	0 1
2½ c., green	0 1
3 c., orange	0 2
5 c., carmine	0 2
10 c., slate	0 3
12½ c., indigo	0 4
15 c., brown	0 5
25 c., violet	0 8
30 c., orange-brown	0 9

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

1904. King's Head. Wmk. Crn. and C A multiple.	
5 a., grey and orange-brown	0 8

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

1904. King's Head. Wmk. Crn. and C A multiple.	
3s., dull green	4 0

GERMAN EMPIRE.

1880. "PFENNIG" without final "E." New prices.	
3 pf., green (No. 63)	0 1
5 ,, violet (No. 66)	0 1
10 ,, carmine (No. 68)	0 9
20 ,, dark ultramarine (No. 70)	0 4
50 ,, myrtle-green (No. 76)	1 0
1900. Types 11, 12, and 16.	
25 pf., black and orange on yellow (No. 94)	0 6
1 m., lake (No. 99a)	4 0
5 m., black and lake (No. 103)	8 6

HOLKAR.

1904. New type.	
3 a., lilac	0 5
4 a., ultramarine	0 6

JHIND.

1904. Queen's Head.	
3 pies, grey	0 6

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1904. King's Head. Wmk. Crn. and C A single.	s. d.
20 c., green and carmine	0 3

NATAL.

1902-3. King's Head.	
1½d., green and grey	used 0 3
2d., red and olive-green	0 2
3d., purple and grey	0 2
5d., dark grey and orange	0 6
6d., dull green and chocolate	0 3
1s., carmine and pale blue	0 5
2s., dull green and mauve	1 0
2s. 6d., purple	1 3
10s., carmine and chocolate	7 6

PATIALA.

1904. King's Head.	
1 a., carmine	0 2

PERSIA.

1904. Provisional. With <i>valus</i> added in Persian.	
2 tomans on 50 kr., green	11 0

SANTANDER.

1903. Long fiscal stamp surcharged "Provisional, Correos de Santander."	
50 c., red; reduced to	0 3
50 c., red; pair <i>tête-bêche</i>	1 0
50 c., red; error "Correos"	5 0
50 c., red; error "Santander"	5 0

SERVIA.

1903-4. Surcharged Arms. Perf. 11½.	
50 para, grey	0 8
1 dinar, blue-green	1 3

SOMALILAND.

1904. King's Head. Wmk. Crn. and C A single.	
1 a., black and carmine	0 2

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1904. Wmk. Crn. and S A. Perf. 12.	
1d., scarlet	0 2

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1904. King's Head. Wmk. Crn. and C A multiple.	
3 c., lilac	0 2

SUDAN.

1903. Official Stamps. Surcharged "O.S.G.S."	
3 m., mauve and green	used 0 2
5 m., carmine and black	0 2
1 p., blue and brown	0 2
2 p., black and blue	0 6
5 p., brown and green	1 3
1903-4. Official. Variety with round stops.	
1 m., brown and carmine	0 6

ZANZIBAR.

1904. New Pictorial type. Wmk. quatrefoils.	
½ a., green	0 1
1 a., rose-red	0 2
2 a., brown	0 3
2½ a., blue	0 4
3 a., grey	0 5
4 a., dark green	0 6
4½ a., black	0 7
5 a., yellow-brown	0 8
7½ a., purple	0 10
8 a., olive-green	0 11
1 rupee, ultramarine and red	1 9

List of Odd Numbers of Philatelic Journals Wanted by the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

(CONTINUED FROM THE AUGUST NUMBER.)

*Offers, with the prices asked, to be made to Stanley Gibbons, Limited,
391, Strand, London, W.C.*

- Deutsche Briefmarken-Post.** Plauen i. V., 1894-95. Nos. 1 to 8, and any *after* No. 20.
- Dakota Philatelic Beaver.** South Dakota. Nos. 1 to 5, and any *after* No. 8, *except* No. 12.
- Dominion Philatelist.** Peterborough, Canada. Nos. 75, 76.
- Doughty and Page's Philatelic Literaturist.** Saginaw and Muscatine, 1896-97. Any *after* No. 5.
- Dealers' Advertiser and Collectors' Exchange.** Charlbury, 1885-86. Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8.
- Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung.** Dresden, 1872-73. Nos. 27, 28, 32, 33.
- Deutsche Briefmarken-Post.** Barmen, 1893-94. Any *after* No. 8, vol. ii.
- Dresdner Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal and Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung.** Dresden, 1881-89. Nos. 223, 255, and Nos. 1, 8, 10, 11 for 1886; Nos. 1, 11 for 1888; and No. 1 for 1889.
- Deutsch-Amerikanische Briefmarken-Zeitung.** Yonkers, N.Y., 1897. No. 1, and any *after* No. 2.
- Deutsche Briefmarken-Sammler.** Aussig, 1869. All Nos.
- Evora Postal.** Evora, Portugal, 1895-96. No. 5, and any *after* No. 10.
- Echo de la Timbrologie.** Amiens, 1897, etc. Nos. 97, 99, 150, 154, 164, 165, 166, 169 to 186, 188 to 248.
- Eastern Stamp.** Duck Pond, Me., 1896. Any *after* No. 3.
- Étoile Philatélique.** Padoue, Italie, 1897. Any *after* No. 7, vol. ii.
- Ecuador Filatelico.** Guayaquil, 1886-87. Any *after* No. 14.
- Ecol Marclor.** Focșani, Rumänien, 1894-95. No. 3, and any *after* No. 5.
- Eclairer de la Timbrologie.** Marseille, 1888. Any *after* No. 1.
- Eco Filatelico.** La Guaira and Caracas, 1892. Any *after* No. 9.
- Echo Timbrophile.** Philippople, 1893-94. Any *after* No. 6.
- Epmhe-Hermès.** Athènes, 1891-92. 1st year, any *after* No. 4; 2nd year, any *after* No. 1.
- Exchange.** Detroit, Mich., 1890. Nos. 1, 5.
- Exchange.** Putnam, Conn., 1898. Any *after* No. 1.
- Exchange.** Peekskill, N.Y., 1901. February, 1901, and any *after* May, 1901.
- Exchange Circular.** Handsworth, Sheffield [1878]. No. 1.
- Essor Philatélique.** Gendbrugge, Belgique, 1900. Nos. 3 to 9, 13, 14, 15, 18, 27, 32, 37, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50.
- Echo du Collectionneur.** Ixelles, 1897. Any *after* No. 1.
- Eco de Madrid.** Madrid, 1900. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 15, and any *after* No. 19.
- Francobollo.** Milano. No. 50, and any *after* No. 62.
- Flandre Philatélique.** Gendbrugge-lez-Gand, 1895-96. Any *after* No. 5.
- Filatelista Peninsular.** San Sebastián, 1896. Any *after* No. 2.
- Filatélico Comercial.** Costa Rica, 1896. Any *after* No. 5.
- Filatelia Española.** Villanueva y Geltrú, 1896. Any *after* No. 3.
- Filatelista.** Bogota, 1886-87. Any *after* No. 7.
- Filatelico Argentino.** Buenos Aires, 1894. No. 1.
- Filatelista.** Bogotá, 1883. Any *after* No. 1.
- Filatelico.** Santo Domingo, 1885-87. Any *after* February, 1886, *except* April, 1887.
- Foreign Stamp Advertiser and Review.** Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1880. Nos. 6, 7.
- Facts.** Riverside, Cal., 1895. Vol. i. No. 2.
- Filatelia Antillana.** Mayaguez, Pto. Rico, 1893. Any *after* No. 6.
- Filatelia Boliviana.** La Paz, Bolivia, 1893. Any *after* No. 2.
- Filatelico del Peru.** Arequipa, Peru, 1893-94. Any *after* No. 9.
- Fortuna.** Coepenick, 1888-93. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 1889; Nos. 3, 5, 11, 1891; and Nos. 30, 32, 35.
- Filatelisten.** Aulesund, 1894. Any *after* No. 2.
- Fliegende Blätter.** Charlottenburg, Berlin, 1901. No. 1, and any *after* No. 3.
- Filatelic Facts and Fallacies.** San Francisco, Cal., 1892. Title-page to vol. i.
- Funny Foolatelist.** [1897.] Any *after* No. 0.
- Fortnightly Philatelist.** Detroit, Mich. Any *after* No. 5.
- Fargo's New Ideas.** Ellwood City, Pa., 1901. Any *after* No. 1.
- Foreign Stamp Advertiser.** Edinburgh [1880]. No. 1, and any *after* No. 2.
- Finska Filatelisten.** Helsingfors, 1894-96. No. 8, and any *after* January, 1896.
- Filatelista Mexicano.** Mexico, 1900. Any *after* No. 1.
- Filatélico Español.** Barcelona, 1900. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14 to 38, and any *after* No. 39.
- Filatelista.** Bogota, 1899. Nos. 1, 2, 4, and any *after* No. 8.
- Filatélico Porteno.** Valparaiso, 1902. No. 4, and any *after* No. 6.
- Fliegende Blätter für deutsche Philatelisten.** Wien, 1884. No. 2.
- Fälschungs-Nachrichten.** Gossnitz, S.-A., 1898. No. 8.
- General Welt Briefmarken Blatt.** Bruxelles, 1896. Any *after* No. 1.
- Gem Philatelist.** St. Joseph, Mo., 1896. Any *after* No. 3.
- Guida Illustrata del Timbrofilo.** Bologna, 1880, v. year, No. 12.
- Germania-Berichte.** 1900. Nos. 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
- Gem Stamp News.** Camden, N.J., 1898. Any *except* No. 2.
- Grant's Philatelic Monthly.** Kansas City, Kas., 1900. Any *after* No. 3.
- Guide Philatélique.** Genève, 1902. Any *after* No. 1, *except* Nos. 15 and 17.
- Globus.** Wien, 1902. Nos. 1, 3, and any *after* No. 4.
- Halsey Stamp Co.'s Bulletin.** Brooklyn, N.Y., 1896. Any *after* No. 1.
- Heraldo Timbrologico.** Sevilla, Spain, 1896. No. 11, and any *after* No. 15.
- Halifax Philatelic Magazine.** Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1897. Any *after* No. 2.
- Home Worker and Philatelist.** Knoxville, 1895-97. All vols. i.-ii. *except* i. Nos. 1, 2, and all *after* vol. v. No. 3.

(To be continued.)

1904 CATALOGUE.

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These Supplements will be issued two or three times during 1904, and will be of a similar arrangement to the Catalogue, and may be conveniently kept in it.

They will be sent gratis and post-free to any purchaser of the Catalogue who will fill up a form, which will be found in front of the "Great Britain" price list, and post same to us any time prior to the issue of our next Catalogue.

NOW READY.

Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks, No. 8.

A HISTORY of the POSTAGE STAMPS of SICILY.

By DR. EMILIO DIENA. Translated by MAJOR EVANS.

THIS is the most complete work that has yet been published upon any philatelic subject, containing as it does not only a detailed description of an exceptionally interesting series of stamps, but also a brief history of the country to which they belong, a biography of the celebrated artist by whom the fine portrait of King "Bombas" was engraved, a full account of the circumstances under which the stamps were issued, of the difficulties in the production of the plates, of the various essays and proposals for subsequent issues, and a description of the post-marks and obliterations.

The book is illustrated with twenty full-page autotype plates, showing seven complete or reconstructed sheets, varieties of retouches, etc., and various illustrations in the text.

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OCTOBER, 1904.

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Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

XV.

No. 172

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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RARE STAMPS.

BULGARIA.

1882. 5 st., carmine on pale rose; error of colour, unused and o.g. £ s. d. 18 0 0

EASTERN ROUMELIA.

1884. 5 piastres, brown on pale brown; unused N.B.—It is believed that this stamp was never issued. 6 0 0

FRANCE.

1849. 1 fr., orange-vermilion; unused, no gum 15 0 0
 1870. 20 c., blue; Type I., unused, no gum . 8 0 0
 1872. 15 c., bistre on rose; error in colour of 10 c., unused, o.g. . 12 0 0

FRENCH COLONIES.

1876. 5 c., green; block of four, with the two lower stamps distinctly double printed, unused . 2 10 0

BENIN.

1892. 15 c., blue; block of four, having one stamp without surcharge, unused 8 10 0
 " 15 c., blue; block of four, having one stamp with surcharge inverted, unused . 8 10 0

HOI-HAO.

1902. 15 c., blue; with red surcharge, mint . 8 10 0

FRENCH GUIANA.

Dec. 1887. 5 c. on 30 c., cinnamon; mint . 8 0 0
 1892. 35 c., black on orange; perf. surcharged three times, unused . 2 10 0

GUADELOUPE.

1877. Unpaid 30 c., black on white; entire sheet of 20 varieties, mint . 5 0 0

OBOCK.

1892. Straight surcharge, double.
 25 c., black on rose . 1 0 0
 40 c., red on buff . 1 5 0
 75 c., carmine on rose . 1 10 0
 1 fr., olive-green . 1 10 0
 5 F on 1 fr., "F" inverted . 5 0 0
 75 c. on 1 fr., "75" " . 3 0 0

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1852. 15 c., black; fine, unused, with large margins . 60 0 0
 1885. 5 c. on 40 c., orange; surcharge inverted, mint . 1 10 0
 " 25 c. on 40 c., orange; surcharge inverted, used . 3 0 0
 1891. 80 c., carmine; imperf.; error "REUNION," used 2 10 0
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RARE STAMPS.—Collectors who desire to secure choice specimens of rare Stamps are respectfully asked to notice each month the list of Stamps on hand which we publish on the inside page of the front cover.

Special Terms.

Rare Stamps that are not priced in our current Catalogue will be advertised in this column each month, and the following SPECIAL TERMS will be allowed to cash purchasers: under £50, 10 per cent. discount; over £50 and under £100, 12½ per cent. discount; over £100 at one time, 15 per cent. discount.

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.

OCTOBER 31, 1904.

No. 172.

Editorial.

* * *



HERE has been of late some little controversy (we might almost say that there has been "no little controversy") upon the subject of the philatelic *status* and interest of stamps overprinted for special uses. After a certain catastrophe had taken place in connection with the stamps overprinted for Official use in this country, there was, naturally, some doubt expressed as to the desirability of collecting stamps, the possession of which might be contrary to law, and it was pointed out, by various writers, that stamps of the nature in question were not of such overwhelming interest or importance, as to render it necessary for the most enthusiastic philatelist to break the law in order to obtain them. With this position we are in full agreement, but we feel bound to add that, if they are considered to be of minor interest because they are surcharged, we must acknowledge that all surcharged stamps are of comparatively minor interest; whilst if their inferior position is due to the fact that they are reserved for special uses and are not issued to the general public, then all stamps of similarly limited use must go with them. We are quite unable to agree with those who would separate, philatelically, one class of surcharged stamps from another, or who argue (as one well-known philatelist has done) that an "Official" overprint is "a kind of postmark" (or obliteration) because it to a certain extent destroys the franking power of the stamp by limiting its use to certain persons.

There is no getting over the fact that a surcharge, of whatever nature, applied under

proper authority and not by some private individual in order to identify stamps purchased for his own use, does alter the nature of the stamp; whether it changes its value or limits its use, the result is the same, the stamp is no longer the same as it was before. We cannot say this of a postmark, which merely changes an unused specimen into a used one, of the *same stamp*. If the "kind of postmark" theory is to be adopted, surely it will apply far more fully to the case of such a stamp as the Ten pence Mauritius, surcharged "HALF PENNY," where the overprint cancelled nineteen-twentieths of the original franking power of the stamp!

If collectors were to disregard surcharged stamps altogether, we believe that Philately would lose very little of its interest, and we are sure that the floods of surcharged rubbish which so frequently afflict us would entirely cease. In fact in a very few years there would be hardly any fresh varieties of that nature to collect. It should be remembered that in small places, such as those from which these things usually emanate, provisional stamps are absolutely unnecessary; if the worst comes to the worst, the authorities can fall back upon the old system of receiving payment in cash, that was in use before stamps were invented; and if the local postmaster were compelled to do this in every case where it became necessary, we should hear very little of the most useful values running short, and there would be no inducement to speculators to try to create a dearth. Any legitimate object that provisionals may have had is, as a rule, entirely defeated by their being at once bought up; and so matters go from bad to worse. The Post

Office gains a certain amount of illegitimate revenue, the speculator (in some cases at all events) derives a considerable amount of unearned increment, and the collector is fleeced in any case.

There is, perhaps, a still better argument in favour of rejecting all stamps that are not issued to the general public, or not employed for ordinary franking purposes. Under these heads would be included all kinds of "Official" stamps, whether formed by surcharging or otherwise, and also Unpaid Letter and Registration stamps; but we should be inclined only to reject the first and second of these classes, and to accept all stamps that are sold to the public, for the purpose of defraying any prepaid charges upon correspondence. At the same time we do not for one moment suggest that those Official and Unpaid Letter stamps are not *Postage Stamps*; and perfectly legitimate additions to a Postage Stamp Collection; but merely that, if a line must be drawn, we should draw it between the stamps that are sold to the public for public use, and the stamps that, even if sold to the public, cannot be used by them.

* * *

Proofs and Essays.

WE have before us two recently published works upon Proofs and Essays, the almost simultaneous appearance of which may perhaps be a sign that the study of such impressions has been less neglected of late than it was a few years back. In the early days of Stamp Collecting, these suggested designs and trial impressions were eagerly sought for by the more advanced collectors of that period, and were justly recognised as interesting illustrations of Stamp History. These things, like the stamps which we all collect, vary very greatly in the amount of interest that they have for the philatelist. Amongst Essays, we should place first those which show us the original idea, and then the modifications subsequently introduced into it, of a design which, in its main features, was finally adopted for an issued stamp; thus showing how that stamp design was evolved. Next in point of interest would come designs submitted in reply to an invitation from the proper authorities for proposals of that nature, the only interest of which in many cases lies in the fact that they were actually put forward as possible stamp designs. And

lastly, designs which are really only specimens of engraving, made to show the excellent work that their producers could do, or made in the form of stamps with a view to their sale—as Essays—to collectors. Great quantities of so-called Essays, printed in all the colours of the rainbow, were produced at one period, and gave collectors a surfeit from which they have never fully recovered.

Proofs are a different thing; in this country we generally confine the term to impressions of adopted designs, and we divide them into "die proofs," which may be from the original die either in its finished condition or in its various stages of completion, and "plate proofs," which are impressions from the plate used for printing the stamps, taken either in abnormal colours or upon different paper from that used for the stamps as issued. The interest of the former class is obvious; that of the latter depends rather upon their being early impressions, printed with exceptional care, and showing all the beauties or peculiarities of the design, or upon their being really trial impressions, for colour, paper, etc., in which case they should perhaps be classed as Essays. Ordinary impressions in abnormal colours, such as are sometimes offered to the unwary as *Errors*, are of very little interest.

To return to the books alluded to above. The first is a beautiful work, containing a catalogue of *The Collection of Essays of Martin Schroeder*,* which is evidently a remarkably fine one, and includes what we believe to be an exceptionally full series of Essays and Proofs of the German Empire and the various German States, which occupy two volumes. Under the head of Belgium there are, we are told, no less than 670 specimens, and Holland seems also to occupy a considerable amount of space. Great Britain does not appear to be very strongly represented, but the French portion of the collection is believed to be the finest in existence, and that containing the Essays and Proofs of Sardinia and Italy is stated to be at least as complete as the collection in the possession of the Italian Government, and possibly more so. The book is beautifully got up, and contains seventy-two full-page plates, giving

* *Concise Description of the Collection of Essays of Martin Schroeder, Leipzig*, described by A. Reinheimer, Frankfurt a. M.; Leipzig, 1904, Commissioner Carl Ernst Poeschel.

illustrations of 438 of the most interesting items in this magnificent collection. The only fault we have to find is that the descriptions given are rather too true to the first word of the title, "Concise," but this could not be remedied without enormously increasing the amount of letterpress. We would venture also to suggest that the date given in the Introduction, as that at which "an interest in proofs and essays" was first evinced by "collectors both in London and Paris," should be "1862-63," rather than "1852-53." We have great doubts as to the existence of Stamp Collecting, in a philatelic sense, in the early fifties.

The other book is somewhat different, both in intention and in execution.* Its object is a modest one, as the title implies, and it is a book that one cannot be expected to read, and that we, personally, are in no position to review. With the exception of a Preface of two pages, in which the scope of the work and the nature of the impressions listed are lucidly set forth, the book consists of bare lists of the proof impressions known to exist of the United States stamps, both postage and revenue, with prices attached to those whose values the author has "been able to ascertain with some degree of definiteness." Lists of the various colours (other than those finally adopted), in which many of these proofs were printed, have not been attempted; and here we think the author

* *A Tentative Check-List of the Proofs of the Adhesive Postage and Revenue Stamps of the United States*, by George L. Toppan. Published by The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., New York, and The New England Stamp Co., Boston, 1904.

was well advised. It is probably impossible, in many cases, to give complete lists, and it would seem sufficient for philatelists to know that there are impressions in various colours, which the collector of proofs may hunt for and the collector of stamps as issued may avoid, if offered to him as something that they are not. The book is plainly the result of an immense amount of research, and should be extremely useful to the class of collectors for whom it is intended.

* *

Great Britain.

THE Junior Philatelic Society of London sends us a very neat little book* giving an account of the stamps of this country, in such a form as to be a handy work of reference for philatelists of all classes, as well as of special interest to the less advanced collectors for whom it has been compiled. If the book contains little or even nothing that will be new to those who have already studied the stamps of Great Britain, it is due to the fact that all available information has been previously published in more elaborate works, and that any details that were startlingly novel would be extremely likely to be equally unreliable. The book is brought up to date by the reproduction, by the special permission of H.R.H., of the valuable paper read by the Prince of Wales at a meeting of the London Philatelic Society, in March last. It is illustrated with seven plates, showing all the principal designs of the stamps prior to the current issue.

* *The Postage Stamps of Great Britain*, by Fred J. Melville, President of the Junior Philatelic Society.

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. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

* * * *

PART I.

British Somaliland.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the whole set of stamps inscribed "SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE," which were listed from specimen sets so long ago as January. Our informants add that all the surcharged Indian stamps have been withdrawn from circulation.

In our number for August we referred to certain specimens of overprinted stamps, the additions to which were stated by *The Ph. J. of I.* to be fraudulent. One of these was a 4 a., Queen's head, with a figure "1" in the place of the first "1" in "BRITISH." We do not gather that our contemporary denied the existence of such a variety, but rather that the specimen alluded to bore a forged surcharge. Mr. Oswald

Marsh assures us that he possesses the whole set (except the large stamps) of both the Queen's and King's heads showing the variety, and that he took them from entire sheets, which he obtained direct from Berbera. Mr. Marsh has kindly shown us some of the Queen's head stamps, and we fancy the type used is a small letter "l" rather than a figure "1"; it is distinctly shorter than the other letters, and it has a serif on the left side at top and on both sides at foot. Mr. Marsh does not remember the exact position of this stamp on the sheet, but can only say that it was in the upper pane and towards the left-hand side.

Canada.—We have received the 20 c. stamp of the King's head series.

20 c., olive-green.

Ceylon.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles two values of the current issue with the multiple Crown CA watermark.

4 c., yellow and blue; *new watermark*.
6 c., rose " "

A correspondent tells us that the use of the "On Service" stamps was to cease from the first of this month, and official letters were merely to be marked "On H.M.S." and franked by the signatures of heads of Departments.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the 1 a., 4 a., and 8 a., with the multiple Crown and CA watermark. We have also the 3 a.

1 a., grey and carmine. —
3 a., chocolate and green.
4 a., black and grey-green.
8 a., grey and pale blue.

Falkland Islands.—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps. We believe that these are only to be found with the multiple watermark.



Gibraltar.—We hear that the current 1d. has arrived with the multiple Crown CA watermark.

1d., lilac and carmine; *new watermark*.

Gold Coast.—A correspondent tells us that he has received the current 1d. stamp with the multiple watermark.

1d., lilac and carmine; *new watermark*.

Indian Native States.—*Bhopal.*—A correspondent has shown us another variety of an obsolete type with the new embossing, but it is also an impression that we have not met with before. It is the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. of the type of 1894, which we know in *green* as Nos. 142–145 in the Catalogue, printed in *black* upon white *laid* paper. Either this stone is still in existence, which is not very likely, as a fresh one was used in 1896 for Nos. 146, 147, or a stock was printed in *black* from the stone of 1895, copies of which have not hitherto reached collectors. We are also shown the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., *red*,

of Type 13, redrawn, on *wove* paper; we noted this in May on *laid*.

Dhar.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a pair of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., No. 11 in the Catalogue, the left-hand stamp of which has no line above the upper inscription, and the right-hand stamp no line below the lower inscription. On examining our own collection, we find we have a sheet containing these varieties, which are the second and third stamps in the upper row, and we have a number of similar varieties of other values, which we believe (with very few exceptions) to be due merely to the lines failing to print:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ pice, $\frac{1}{4}$ a., $\frac{1}{2}$ a.; *no line at top*.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " $\frac{1}{4}$ a.; *no line above lower inscription*.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " $\frac{1}{4}$ a., $\frac{1}{2}$ a.; *no line at bottom*.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 1 a.; *no line at left*.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " *no line at top or bottom*.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ " $\frac{1}{2}$ a.; *line below upper inscription, instead of above*.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a.; *no line above lower inscription or at left*.

Of these, the two with the upper line in the wrong place are of course worthy of note. We also believe our copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. showing no line at left to be genuine varieties; they are the left-hand stamps of the top row on each sheet, the row of ornaments at that side is crooked, and there appears to be no room for the line between the ornaments and the end of the lower inscription. The fact that one of these shows the line above the lower inscription while the other does not, leads us to suppose that this line simply fails to print sometimes.

Mr. Marsh shows us a block of the 1 a., Type 2, *imperfurate*; it is also un gummed, and appears to have been crumpled, as if it was a portion of a waste sheet that had been rescued from its proper fate.

Holkar.—We give an illustration of the design of the 3 a. and 4 a. stamps; that of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. differs only in being lettered "HOLKAR" at right instead of "INDORE." All three values are printed in sheets of eighty, consisting of ten horizontal rows of eight, whereas those of the previous issue were in eight horizontal rows of ten. We have a sheet of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. which is watermarked, "JA. WRIGLEY & SON, L^r—219," and no doubt the higher values are on the same paper. This sheet is perforated with a comb machine, which is arranged to perforate a vertical row of ten stamps at a time; the long line contains 193 holes, including one hole outside the end teeth; the spaces between the teeth measure $27\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and contain nineteen holes, and the distance between the outside teeth at each end is 277 mm., giving a perforation gauging nearly fourteen. There are fifteen holes in each tooth, besides the one in the long line, and the teeth measure 22 mm., giving a gauge of about $13\frac{3}{5}$. It is therefore not quite correct to say that the perforation is $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$, as it is really $13\frac{3}{5} \times 13\frac{3}{5}$, but it is well perhaps to note that the horizontal and vertical gauges are not quite identical.



In the machine we have described the holes forming each tooth are in line (or very nearly so) with one of the holes in the long line; in the machine used upon the 3 a. and 4 a. stamps that we possess the teeth are

opposite spaces between the holes in the long line, and there are two holes outside the end teeth; the gauge appears to be the same as that of the first machine, but the holes are not so cleanly cut in the specimens before us.

Hyderabad.—We are at last able to give an illustration of the design of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., blue, No. 28 in the Catalogue.



Jaipur.—We also give an illustration of the design of the stamps of this State, the varieties of which seem likely to be numerous; we have the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., in the sheet of twenty-four, in dark blue, the 1 a. in bright red, and the 2 a. in a slightly different shade of green from that of our first sheet.

Lagos.—The 6d. and 1s. of the King's head issue have been received with the multiple Crown CA watermark.

6d., lilac and mauve; *new watermark*.
1s., green and black " "

Malta.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., King's head, with the multiple watermark.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d., purple-brown and ultramarine; *new watermark*.

Mauritius.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that "specimen" copies of a new 15 c. stamp have been seen, and no doubt it will be issued before very long. It is in Type 36, and on the single Crown CA paper.

15 c., black on blue; *value in ultramarine*.

Montserrat.—Our publishers have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 6d. stamps of last year with the multiple Crown and CA.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., grey-green and green; *new wmk*.
1d., grey-black and scarlet "
2d., grey and brown "
3d., dull orange and purple "
6d., lilac and olive-brown "

Natal.—A correspondent tells us that he has received the current 1d. stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

1d., carmine; *new wmk*.

Newfoundland.—*Mekeel's Weekly* describes a specimen of the "ONE CENT" on 3 c. of 1897 doubly overprinted, one impression being in red and the other in black. It appears that this copy came from a trial sheet, upon which the two colours were used, to see which would do best. It is therefore merely a curiosity or essay.

New South Wales.—We seem to have omitted to note the fact that the current 9d. stamp exists with the name and value in two very distinct shades of blue. The later variety is a very dark blue, almost indigo.

New Zealand.—Messrs. Wilcox Smith and Co. tell us of the following novelties:—

2d. lilac (Type 15); *perf.* $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$.

Railway Newspaper Stamp.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., black; *laid horizontally*; *perf.* 11.

Life Insurance Department.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., violet; *no wmk*; *perf.* 11.

1d., blue " "

We should suppose that these two stamps may be from the edges of sheets watermarked with Type 41.

We are shown the 1d., Type 40, watermark Type 41, *perf.* 14, printed from a new plate which may be said to possess a "secret mark," consisting of a minute dot almost in the centre of the spaces between the stamps in the horizontal rows. The dots were probably inserted in the plate as a guide for the impressions of the die, and they are frequently cut out by the perforations. The colour of the impression is *rose-carmine*. We find that the stamps issued in booklets also show this dot, which, on the little blocks of six, occurs in the right-hand margin and in the space between the two vertical rows, but not in the left-hand margin.

North Borneo.—We noted in August the 18 c. Unpaid Letter stamp, with overprint inverted, and we described it as No. 306 in the Catalogue. We cannot now find our authority for this variety, but we fancy we made a mistake in the number, and that the stamp was No. 310, with the overprint horizontal, not 306.

A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of No. 16, 3 c. (Type 7) on 4 c., *rose*, *perf.* 12, doubly surcharged, the two impressions overlapping. The specimen in question was used fiscally in March, 1887.

Queensland.—*The Australian Ph.* reports the discovery of a block of fifteen stamps, with margin at left, of the 1d., *pale red*, Type 16, *perf.* $12\frac{1}{2}$, on paper entirely devoid of watermark. We gather that it is not the thin paper which was used with an impressed Crown and Q about that period, but a material of similar texture to that with watermark Type 6. The same journal notes a variety of the 1d. stamp of 1899, with *double zigzag roulette in black*. Where do these come from?

Sarawak.—A correspondent tells us that he has an *imperforate* pair of the 12 c. of 1875. Sheets of all the values of that issue were obtained *imperforate*, in some irregular way, about the time of issue. Some of these were pin-perforated with a sewing-machine, for the delectation of collectors.

Seychelles.—The current 2 c. is shown us in a slightly different shade from that of the previous supply; we may call it *orange-brown*, instead of *chestnut*. It still has the single Crown CA watermark.

Straits Settlements.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 8c. stamp. The 1 c. stamp has reached us with the multiple Crown CA watermark; our copy was used at Penang on September 2nd.

1 c., green; *new watermark*.



Johore.—We have received another 10 c. provisional, with the surcharge in *sans-serif* type, as in Type 11, but on the 4 c. in its earlier colours; also a new set, in the same design as before, but with the head of the present Sultan.

10 CENTS., in *black*, on 4 c., green and carmine.
 1 c., lilac and green. | 4 c., lilac and carmine.
 2 c. " orange. | 5 c. " sage-green.
 3 c. " black. | 8 c. " blue.
 10 c., lilac and black.

The 10 c. alone has the value on *white*; the watermark and perforation are unchanged.

Sudan.—We have at last received the 1 piastre, in its old colours, with the multiple watermark, and without the "O. S. G. S." surcharge.

1 piast., blue and brown; *wmk.* Type 4.

We chronicled this value in *black and red*, and the 10 piastres in *brown and mauve*, in January, 1903, on the authority of a contemporary, but we have never seen these stamps, either surcharged or otherwise. Do they exist?

Tasmania.—We are shown the 1d., *rose-red*, *wmk.* V and Crown upright, *perf.* 11, a variety which we suggested some time ago might exist, but which we had not seen. 1d., *rose-red*; *perf.* 11.

Transvaal.—Our publishers have received the 6d. with multiple Crown CA watermark.

6d., black and orange; *new wmk.*

Trinidad.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the current ½d. stamp with the multiple Crown CA watermark.

½d., green; *new wmk.*

Western Australia.—We have received the current 9d. in a rather lighter and brighter shade than before, and with the watermark vertical, instead of sideways (but possibly this is not a constant feature). It is still *perf.* 12½. We want all these things *perf.* 11, and compound.

Zanzibar.—A correspondent sends us the 1 a. 6 pies and the 2 a., Nos. 5 and 6 in the Catalogue, with the first "a" of the surcharge slightly larger than the second, and the 4 a., No. 12, with the first "a" slightly smaller than the second. The difference in each case is very minute—in fact, we can hardly perceive it, even when pointed out to us; but it should perhaps be noted. Our illustrations show the designs of the new stamps chronicled in July.



PART II.

Austria.—We have received some of the new stamps referred to in August, and list them as follows:—

(a) *Figures in colour on white.*

5 h., deep green.
 6 h., orange.

(b) Type 15. *Figures in black on white.*

10 h., rose.
 20 h., brown.
 25 h., ultramarine.
 30 h., reddish mauve.



(a)



(c)

(c) *Figures in white on solid colour.*

35 h., green.
 40 h., mauve.
 50 h., pale blue.
 60 h., pale brown.

All are on granite paper, with the shiny bars, and *perf.* 12½, 13.

Our publishers have also received the 6 heller, *orange*, Newspaper stamp, Type 27, with the shiny bars.

Offices in the Turkish Empire.—We have received two higher values to be added to the list of last year; Type 12, surcharged in *black* with Type 70. Granite paper, *perf.* 12½, 13.

2 fr. on 2 k., lavender.
 4 fr. on 4 k., pale green.

Bulgaria.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports the discovery of the "10" on 15 st. of last year with the surcharge inverted.

Chili.—With reference to the two varieties in the Arms of Chili, which we described last month, we find we omitted to state that the 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. stamps exist with both varieties of the Arms, but the two are not found on the same sheets; the 1 peso we have only seen with the tailed species of the animal.

A correspondent very kindly informs us that this animal is the Huemul (*Cervus Chilensis*), and that it is still found in Chili; but he does not tell us whether it is to be found both with and without the hirsute and caudal appendages, as depicted upon the stamps.

According to *The A. J. of Ph.*, however, the animal is certainly extinct, and possibly legendary, which would account for the authorities differing as to its personal appearance. A correspondent of that journal states that one die was engraved by the American Bank Note Co., of New York, and the other by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., of London; but which was the firm which dealt most liberally with the poor creature we are not told. The same authority adds that there are two varieties of the head type, differing in minor details, also, presumably, of London and New York origin; and that two errors of surcharge have been found—3 c. instead of 12 c., on 5 c. (head), and 10 c. with overprint *inverted* (tail or no tail?).

There are two minor varieties also in the overprint of the 12 c. on 5 c.; the third stamp in the fourth row has a broken figure "1" in "12," and the sixth in the sixth row has no star at left of "CENTAVOS."

China.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles new printings of the 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. stamps, the two lower values in practically the same shade, a *dull red*, and the 10 c. in *deep yellow green*.

Colombia.—We have received six values of a new design, with large numerals in the centre, on engine-turned ground, a Returned Acknowledgment stamp, with "A R" in a kind of monogram, and a Registration label of improved appearance, with large letter "R" in the centre, over the tablet for the number. We have also copies of the similar label, Type C 8, with the impression in brown, instead of red.



- ½ c., yellow; perf. 12.
- 1 c., green "
- 2 c., rose "
- 5 c., blue "
- 10 c., purple "
- 20 c., black "

Returned Acknowledgment Stamp.

5 c., blue; perf. 12.

Registration Stamps.

- 20 c., brown on blue; imperf.
- 20 c. " " perf.
- 10 c., purple (new type); perf. 12.

Antioquia.—We learn from *The L. P.* that one of our American contemporaries has discovered a curious variety of the 10 c. of 1902 (Type 55). The head in the centre is much smaller than in the ordinary stamps, and is supposed to be the result of a defective transfer, which necessitated re-drawing of the head on the stone itself. One copy only of this variety is found upon certain sheets.

10 c., rose-lilac; small head.

Boyaca.—We are shown the 5 and 10 pesos stamps of last year (Types 6 and 7) printed on the wrong papers—if anything in that way is wrong in this disturbed Republic. A single copy of each was found by our publishers among ordinary stock; both are imperf.

- 5 p., black on buff; error?
- 10 p. " rose "

Cucuta.—We have received the following, all perf. vertically:—

(b) With "Gobierno Provisorio" at top.

"2 cvos," black on white (No. 5 in the Catalogue).

The same, but overprinted "Andrez B. Fernandez," at right, in violet.

"5 cvos," black on deep pink.

(c) With "Gobierno Provisional" at top, and overprint at right in black.

"1 ctvo," black on blue-green.

There is also a variety inscribed "1 centavo," which we chronicled in April, 1901, but which has been omitted from the Catalogue.

Tolima.—We gather from *Mekel's Weekly* that a new set for this province has been seen, but it does not appear to differ from that which we described in January last, unless it is in a new design. We await further information before chronicling it.

Tumaco.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the *I. B. J.* "chronicles two stamps supposed to have been issued by the Revolutionary Party in Tumaco in 1.03." The statement is cautious; let us hope the supposition is incorrect. Still, in case anything of the kind should have taken place, we may add that the designs of the supposed stamps appear to be type-set, with the value in the centre surrounded by various

ornaments, within a rectangular frame inscribed "REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA" at top, "GOBIERNO PROVISIONAL" at bottom, "CORREOS" at left, and "ANO DE 1902" at right.

- 5 c., blue-violet.
- 10 c., red.

There seems to be no mention of the name of the place from which these interesting labels are supposed to have emanated, and which we understand is supposed to be the metropolis of the province of Santa Maria Piccola.

Denmark.—We have received two surcharged stamps from this kingdom, which has hitherto been guiltless of overprinting so far as the home issues are concerned. We have the 8 öre disfigured by a large colourless figure "4" on a solid black oval ground in the centre, with "ORE" in large capitals below, and the 24 öre with figures "15" over the figures "24" and "ORE" in smaller capitals below, also in black. Both stamps are perf. about 13.

- 4 öre on 8 öre, carmine and slate.
- 15 " 24 " brown.

Dominican Republic.—*The A. J. of Ph.* tells us that, in addition to the provisionals described last month, which were intended for foreign postage, a set for internal application was produced by overprinting the Official stamps of 1902 with the date "16 DE AGOSTO" at top, and "1904" below. The 20 c. was also disfigured with a large numeral "1" in each of the two lower corners.

- 1 c. on 20 c., black and yellow; black surcharge.
- 2 c. " scarlet " "
- 5 c. " blue; red " "
- 10 c. " green; black " "

France.—We noted some time ago the fact that the current 5 c. stamps existed in various shades of green, but we did not formally chronicle those varieties. We may therefore now state that the earlier printings were in a pale green, of a comparatively yellowish cast, whilst the latest are very distinctly bluer and deeper.

Offices in China.—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that there has been a fresh printing of the whole series of Indo-China, Type 4, overprinted "CHINE" (and with value in Chinese?), for use in the offices at Canton, Hoi-Hao, Mongtzé, Packhoi, Tchongking, and Yun-nansen, which are no longer to be furnished with separate sets. Our contemporary says that the only novelty is the 50 c., brown on azure, which we chronicled last month, but that possibly the 25 c., blue, may be included. We regret to hear, however, that there is a slight difference in the type of the overprint, especially in the letter "c," which is said to be thinner, so that it is possible we may have to add a complete list.

Zanzibar.—According to *Le C. de T.-P.*, the single provisional which we described in August was only the beginning. A determined effort seems to have been made to clear out old stock before closing the establishment, and the following results are recorded:—

1. Stamps of 1897-1902, surcharged in black.

- "25 c. = 2½" on 4 a. on 40 c.
- "50 = 5" on 3 a. on 30 c.
- "50 = 5" on 4 a. on 40 c.
- "1 fr. = 10" on 3 a. on 30 c.
- "1 fr. = 10" on 4 a. on 40 c.

2. Type 5 of *Zanzibar*, surcharged in red.
"2" and "25" on $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 5 c. (as described in August).

3. Type 6 of *Zanzibar*, surcharged in black.

"25 c." and "2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " on 1 a. on 10 c.
"25 c." and "2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " on 3 a. on 30 c.
"50 c." and "cinq" on 3 a. on 30 c.
"1 fr." and "dix" on 3 a. on 30 c.

4. *The Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 5 c.; surcharged "Timbre," vertically, at upper right, in red.

1 a. on 10 c.; surcharged "Affranch'." across the word "TAXE," in black.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 15 c.; surcharged with a bar across the top and bottom labels, in red.

The numbers thus disfigured are stated to have been only 3,200 in all, and a great deal of ingenuity has been displayed in producing so many varieties out of so little material. The French Office at Zanzibar has disappeared in a blaze of Philatelic Fireworks, so to speak.

French Colonies.—The 2 francs stamps that are now making their appearance are not of the same colour as the 5 francs, although they are somewhat similar. The lower value might be described as *violet on salmon* (with name in *carmine*), while the higher is *lilac on pale lilac* (name in *blue*).

Cochin China.—Our publishers have been shown a specimen of No. 2, "5—C. CH." on 2 c., with double surcharge; one impression is rather pale, but still sufficiently distinct to be recognised.

French Somali Coast.—The following additions to the list of the labels of the current types, with centres inverted, are chronicled by *The A. J. of Ph.* :—

5 c., blue-green and yellow-green.
5 c., green and black.
20 c., purple "
25 c., ultramarine and black.
50 c., green "
75 c., brown-orange "
1 fr., orange-red "

Gaboon.—We understand that French Congo has now been divided into two portions—Gaboon and Lower Congo—each of which we presume will have a separate set of stamps. That for Gaboon has already reached our shores (391, Strand). It is of the general colonial type, with name on tablet at foot, and includes the following values: 1 c., 2 c., 4 c., 5 c., *yellow-green*; 10 c., *rose-red*; 15 c., *grey*; 20 c., 25 c., *blue*; 30 c., 40 c., 50 c., *brown on azure* (with name in *blue*); 75 c., 1 fr., 2 fr., 5 fr.

Guadeloupe.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the 10 c., *rose-red*, Type 9, has been seen *imperforate*. It would seem from the existence of this, and the interesting items recorded under French Somali Coast, that there may have been some leakage from the printer's waste-paper basket.

Indian Settlements.—We are shown a specimen of one of the provisionals of last year, which consists of a 25 c. stamp cut from a letter card of that value and overprinted "0.15" in the same type as the adhesives. This was used as an adhesive upon an envelope that reached our publishers, but whether it was ever authorised for such use we do not know. *L'Echo de la T.* chronicles a variety of the "0.10" on 25 c. with

the second "o" of the surcharge much narrower than in the normal type.

Indo-China.—We have before us a whole set of the new stamps, and think it well to give a fresh list of the colours, as some of the names given in our partial lists, compiled from other sources, seem to require modification. All are on toned or tinted paper.

1 c., bronze-green on *greyish*.
2 c., claret on *yellowish*.
4 c., magenta on *azure*.
5 c., deep green on *greenish*.
10 c., rose on *greyish*.
15 c., brown on *deep azure*.
20 c., rose on *yellow-green*.
25 c., deep blue on *azure*.
30 c., reddish brown on *pale buff*.
40 c., black on *azure*.
50 c., pale brown on *toned*.
75 c., red on *orange-yellow*.
1 fr., olive-green on *toned*.
2 fr., brown on *yellow*.
5 fr., violet on *pale lilac*.
10 fr., orange on *bluish green*.

Martinique.—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that two issues of provisional 10 c. stamps were produced in this colony in August last. Our contemporary reproduces the official notifications, from which we copy the numbers overprinted on each occasion.

The first lot, which was authorised on August 5th, consisted of stocks of two values, surcharged "10 c.," we suppose in *black*:—

10 c. on 30 c., brown . . . 20,000
10 c. on 5 fr. lilac . . . 10,000

This supply was soon exhausted, whether by postal or philatelic demands is not stated, and on August 18th a second lot was ordered, in greater variety, and with a more elaborate overprint, consisting of the date "1904." and value, expressed as "of 10," below, again we suppose in *black*:—

of 10 on 30 c., brown . . . 10,000
of 10 on 40 c., red on *yellow* . . . 10,000
of 10 on 50 c., *carmine* . . . 10,000
of 10 on 75 c., brown on *orange* . . . 12,000
of 10 on 1 fr., olive-green . . . 10,000
of 10 on 5 fr., lilac . . . 2,000

There seems to be some use for the 5 francs stamps after all.

Senegal.—In February last we noted a report that some provisional 10 c. Unpaid Letter stamps had been issued. Hearing no more about them, we hoped that the report was unfounded, but we have now received specimens, so we must list them. The surcharge is in Type 27, and is impressed in *black*, upon the *imperforate* colonial stamps of 1894.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. "10" on 50 c., lilac.
"10" on 60 c., brown.
"10" on 1 fr., rose.

German Empire.—We made a mistake last month in our description of the 1 mark in a new tint; it is the stamp of 1900, not that of 1902, the colour therefore is not perhaps new, but only unchronicled by us.

Greece.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 80 lepta, Unpaid Letter stamp, in the second variety of Type, perf. 9.

Unpaid Letter Stamp.

80 l., green and black (Type 53); perf. 9.

Guatemala.—Our publishers have found among their stock copies of the 50 c. and 150 c. of the provisional issue of 1886, Nos. 41 and 44 in the Catalogue, with the overprints inverted. As these things were made for the express purpose of being handed over (after a sufficient number had been put in circulation) to an enterprising speculator who supplied the stamps of Type 15, the wonder is that the overprints are not found in all possible positions, but these are the first inversions we have heard of, and we can only say that the impressions look all right.

Mr. F. C. Henderson sends us some complicated varieties of later provisionals, which seem fitting companions for the above:—

- 6 c. on 20 c., green (No. 110); *surcharge inverted.*
- 2 c. on 1 c., magenta (No. 123); *double surcharge, one inverted.*
- 2 c., in red, on 1 c., magenta.
- 2 c. " 1 c. " *surcharge inverted.*
- 2 c., in red and in black, on 1 c., magenta; as No. 132a, but red *surcharge inverted.*
- 2 c., in black, on 5 c., purple (No. 123a); *surcharge inverted.*
- 2 c., in red, on 5 c. " (,, 129) "
- 2 c., in black, on 10 c., blue-green.

Holland.—*Curaçao.*—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps.



Mekeel's Weekly mentions a series "with name of colony surcharged," but we trust there is not another set to be listed.

Dutch Indies.—According to a contemporary "a considerable quantity of the 1870-4 issue of Dutch Indies are on the market." Nothing is said as to varieties of perforation, but as the values are stated to be 12½ c., 30 c., 50 c., and 2 g. 50 c., two of which were not issued, we believe, till 1887, the date of the issue was probably somewhat later than that given.

Luxemburg.—*The Ph. R.* says, "The 1 and 2 centimes ordinary, and the 1, 2, and 5 centimes official stamps of 1882 are reported on laid paper." One would like to know a little more about these impressions of a long obsolete type upon an unchronicled variety of paper. Can they be proofs?

The same journal also refers to the discovery (or resuscitation rather) of specimens of the 10 c., blue, Type 4, on paper watermarked with Type 2, and adds, "Proofs on watermarked paper are not known, and are not mentioned in the last work on the stamps of this country." Evidently the author of that work did not consult the book published by J. B. Moens, in 1879, in which such proofs or essays are mentioned.

Nicaragua.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles another new provisional, formed by overprinting the hardly worked 10 c. of 1902 "15 Centavos," in bronze-blue, accompanied by three wavy lines, as in Type 20.

15 c. on 10 c., mauve.

The same journal reports troubles in the Bluefields district, where the stamps are stated to have been surcharged with a large letter "B," in black, with or without the addition of "Dpto Zelaya," the object being to compel residents to purchase their stamps on the spot, for coin, instead of obtaining them from other offices where paper is accepted. The measure is stated to be an unpopular one.

Messrs. Th. Champion and Co. add some further items to the list of stamps overprinted "1901" but supplied in "1904":—

Of the stamps of Type 15, the 2 c. on 1 peso and 10 c. on 2 pesos, with the surcharges *inverted.*

Type 32 *surcharged.*

- 5 c., blue, "Correos" 20 mm. long.
- 5 c. " error "Corres" (?)

Type 30 with a vertical surcharge.

- 1 c., brown-lilac.
- 1 c. on 2 c., orange-red.
- 2 c., orange-red.

Their list also enables us to give a fuller description of the overprint upon the Official stamps also chronicled in August. It consists of the word "OFICIAL," in large capitals (Type 58), with numeral over the letters "OF" and value as in Type 29 below; this is struck vertically, reading downwards, upon stamps of Type 57, but we do not understand why the word "OFICIAL" is required or why there is only one numeral above it. Messrs. Champion and Co. add two further values to this series:—

- Official Stamps. 30 c. on 20 c., brown.
- 50 c. on 20 c. "

We are shown some interesting pairs of what we think must be termed unfinished stamps, found in our publishers' stock:—

- 10 c., of 1890, 1 p. of 1891; *imperf.*
- 5 c. of 1890, 2 c. of 1893, 1 p. of 1897; *imperf. vertically.*
- 5 p. of 1891, 50 c. of 1895, 10 p. (Official) of 1890; *vertical pairs, imperf. between.*
- 10 c. of 1892, 10 p. (Official) of 1890; *horizontal pairs, imperf. between.*

Panama.—For want of sufficient details we have hitherto omitted to make further reference to the stamps we alluded to in June. They appear to be a final City of Panama printing, copied from that of New York, but with the name reading the same way on both sides of the stamp in the majority of cases. They may be described as follows:—

Overprinted with Type 12 at each side, and with a bar across the top, all in carmine. Both names reading upwards.

- 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 50 c., and 1 peso.
- Same, but both names reading downwards.
- 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 50 c., and 1 peso.

We understand that the sheets were printed the top half one way and the bottom half the other, five rows at a time.

Varieties, with Type 12 reading up on one side and down on the other.

- 1 c., 2 c., etc., (probably all the values).

We believe that this occurred on the first stamp in each block of fifty, and thus on Nos. 1 and 100, or on Nos. 50 and 51 in each sheet, according to the manner

in which the sheets were fed into the press; they seem usually to have been inverted when placed in the press the second time, otherwise this variety would occur upon Nos. 1 and 51, or upon Nos. 50 and 100.

Varieties, with Type 13 reading the same way at each side.

(i.) *Reading upwards.*

1 c., 2 c., etc. (probably all the values).

(ii.) *Reading downwards.*

1 c., 2 c., etc. (probably all the values).

This occurs on eight stamps, Nos. 3 to 10, in the block of fifty. These will be difficult to distinguish from varieties (i.) and (ii.) of the New York printing.

The A. J. of Ph. chronicles 5 c. and 10 c. stamps of the new issue, and states that there are also 50 c. and 1 peso, the colours of which are unknown at present. The same journal adds two Registration labels formed by overprinting our Nos. 618 and 621 of Colombia with the word "Panamá" and a thick bar below it, and with figures "10," all in rose.

5 c., blue; *new type.*

10 c., yellow "

Registration Stamps. "10" on 20c., red on blue; *imperf.*
"10" on 20c., blue " "

Paraguay.—We are shown a horizontal pair of the 5 c., *purple-brown*, Type 30, *imperf.* between the two stamps.

Portugal.—A correspondent shows us a minor variety of type of the 150 r., *yellow*, of the 1885-7 issue. In the normal type the figure "5" in the left upper corner leans slightly to the right; in the variety this figure is upright. The variety exists perf. 12½ and perf. 13½, both being on chalk-surfaced paper.

Russia.—We seem never to get to the end of the vertically laid stamps. We thought they had all appeared, but *The A. J. of Ph.* adds the 50 kopeks.

50 k., mauve and green; *vertically laid.*

Salvador.—We are shown the following collection of incompletely perforated stamps, found among our publishers' stock:—

2 c. of 1893, 30 c. (Type 67) of 1896, and 10 c. and 15 c. (*Unpaid Letter stamps*) of 1900; *vertical pairs, imperf. between.*

24 c. (Type 57) of 1896, 1 c. (Type 58), 15 c. (Type 64), 100 c. (Type 69) of 1896, 10 c. (Type 74) of 1899; *horizontal pairs, imperf. between.*

The Ph. J. of A. describes some fresh varieties of the official stamps with holes and other devices perforated in them. We think these may fairly be treated with the same neglect as the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies similarly mutilated.

Servia.—The *M. C.* reports that the 50 para and 1 dinar, of the issue of last year, have appeared perf. 11½, and that these and the 5 para with the same perforation are from a fresh printing of those values.

50 par., black and dull grey; *carmine surcharge*; perf. 11½.
1 din. " blue-green; black "

The overprint on the 1 dinar is stated to be in the larger of the two types.

We have received a set of labels intended, we understand, to celebrate at the same time the hundredth anniversary of the revolt against Turkey,

in 1804, and the Coronation of King Peter, in 1904. The design is of the usual large oblong shape, and if carefully printed, on good paper, would be seen to be not at all inartistic, being not overloaded with detail, as is too frequently the case with stamp designs at the present day. In the centre is a circular disc, like one side of a coin, surrounded by fancy ornaments and foliage, and having at each side an oblong label with "1804" at left and "1904" at right, the whole being enclosed in an oblong rectangle, with a ground of horizontal lines, on which are inscriptions in Russian characters, above and below, with the value at lower left. Immediately below the disc is the double-headed eagle, bearing the Arms of Servia.



On the values up to 50 paras the central disc contains profiles to left of Kara George and Peter, the latter apparently eclipsing the former. On the higher values is depicted a scene which we take to be the outbreak of the revolt, with the sun rising in the background and an angel flying overhead; presumably a fancy picture.

The stamps are either surface-printed or lithographed, on very poor, semi-transparent paper. Perf. 11½.

5 para, green.
10 " rose.
15 " purple.
25 " blue.
50 " brown.
1 dinar, buff.
3 " emerald.
5 " mauve.

The Manchester Courier of September 20th gives the following account of this issue, but we doubt the statement that it "will speedily become rare":—

"Philatelists will be interested to learn that arrangements have been made whereby they will pay the expenses of the Coronation of the King of Servia. Thus has been solved a financial problem that has caused considerable anxiety in Belgrade. An issue of postage stamps will be placed in temporary circulation in honour of the great event, and it is expected that collectors will rise to the occasion. No doubt they will, for the issue will speedily become rare. The stamps will be of six values, and all unsold by the 30th inst. will be withdrawn from the Servian post offices and destroyed. On the ½d., 1d., and 2½d. issues are engraved the profiles of 'Black George,' the founder of the dynasty, who drove the Turks from Belgrade 100 years ago, and of his grandson, Peter I. On three stamps of higher value the present King is represented seated on his throne and receiving from the provincial governors the keys of the fortresses captured from the Mussulmans. The engravings have been done in Paris, and are said to be highly artistic and effective."

Spain.—Our publishers have received copies of the current 10 c. and 25 c., *imperf.* Among these 10 c. there is an error of numbering on the back, one stamp in a strip of three being numbered "A 016, 859," while the other two are numbered "A 016, 856."

Switzerland.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a new 40 c. stamp, the design of which is similar to that of Type 10, but redrawn and considerably modified. One of the most marked points of difference is that the figure "4" is closed at the top, instead of being open as in the previous type.

40 c., pearl-grey; *new type, perf.* 11½.

Turkey.—In our number for July we referred to certain colour proofs, or impressions in fancy colours, of the stamps of 1865. Mr. Yaremджи, of Constantinople, has kindly shown us a complete series of these, which he says are now somewhat scarce; it includes all the values printed in the wrong colours, that is to say, each value printed in the colour of each of the others. Thus we have:—

20 paras,	1, 2, 5, 25	piastres,	in green.
10 "	1, 2, 5, 25	"	dull orange.
10, 20 paras,	2, 5, 25	"	lilac.
10, 20 "	1, 5, 25	"	blue.
10, 20 "	1, 2, 25	"	carmine.
10, 20 "	1, 2, 5	"	vermilion.

We still do not know for what purpose these things were made, and we regard them as fancy articles of very small interest.

United States.—*Panama Canal Zone.*—We copy the following warning from the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, a cutting from which has been sent us:—

"On the appearance of the Panama Canal Zone stamp, we stated that they would in all probability be counterfeited. Later we announced that they had been counterfeited, and warned collectors and dealers to beware of them. We also warned all public officials that Uncle Sam was being defrauded. Two different lots of counterfeits have been sent up from the Isthmus and efforts made to swindle city dealers to a large extent. Through the activity of the *Metropolitan* these plans have been frustrated, the stamps seized by the postal authorities, the would-be vendor arrested, and telegraphic orders sent to Panama to arrest the manufacturer of the fraudulent stamps. The arrest in the first place was made in the store of the J. W. Scott Co., 36, John Street, by two detectives who caught the agent of the manufacturer while he was trying to dispose of the counterfeits. The vender naturally demurred to being arrested, but when threatened with handcuffs, concluded to go quietly. After being searched for concealed weapons, he was led away to explain to the chief. That his confession was thorough we have no doubt, all his correspondence being handed over to the proper authorities. The chances are that this party was innocent of a guilty knowledge of the nature of the goods he was offering, but even this may not be enough to avert serious consequences, for it is a crime to have counterfeit stamps in your possession. The New York dealers are determined to make the selling of counterfeit stamps a very unprofitable business in this city, and are even now after another party who is believed to

be guilty of the offence. We are sorry to see that one of the largest English dealers has been swindled with a lot of Canal Zone counterfeits, but hope to learn that he will proceed against the rogues with his usual vigour."

Philippines.—We noted in June last, on the authority of a contemporary, that the current 3, 4, 6, 8, and 10 cents stamps of the United States had been overprinted for use in these islands. A correspondent at Manila assures us that none of them have arrived there, and that there are large supplies still on hand of the previous types of those values. We learn, however, from *Mekeel's Weekly* of October 1st, that supplies of the above, and of the 2 and 5 dollars stamps had recently been ordered, so we may presume they will shortly be in use.

Uruguay.—We have received a new 2 c. stamp, the design of which appears to be a lithographic reproduction of Type 76. According to an official notice sent us by a correspondent, it was issued on the 10th September.

2 c., dull orange; *perf.* 11½.

Venezuela.—The *M. C.* tells us that the new stamps, which we listed in August, bear a portrait of Sucre (see illustration now given), but that there is also a new series of stamps lettered "INSTRUCCION," with a portrait of Bolivar, as follows:—



5 c., green.	1 b., red.
10 c., grey.	3 b., blue.
25 c., red.	10 b., violet.
50 c., yellow.	20 b., rose.

All the new stamps are *perf.* 12.

The Ph. R. says that the 1 b., *black*, of 1900, has been found with the black surcharge "1901," instead of "1900," but we are not sure whether the stamp is Type 32 or Type 35, the 1 b. of both of which appeared in *grey-black* in 1900, and were overprinted with that date.

We learn from *Le T. Belge* that the new Official stamps are not in the same type as those of 1898. The design is very similar, but it appears to be better drawn and engraved, and the value is given in words, on a vertical label at each side, as well as in figures and words below. The centre is in *black*, as before.

Perf. (12?)

5 c.,	black and green.
10 c.	" red.
25 c.	" blue.
50 c.	" lake.
1 b.	" "

We are shown Nos. 176 and 177 each with a double impression of the overprint.

United States Local Stamps.

SOME NEW VARIETIES.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *



URING the fourteen years that *The Monthly Journal* has been established I do not remember any occasion upon which I have been enabled to chronicle any new varieties in the interesting "*Local Stamps*" of the United States of America, such resuscitations being, as a rule, recorded first of all by my friends Messrs. C. T. Harbeck, J. N. Luff, or other specialists in this branch of collecting.

During my visit to the Berlin Stamp Exhibition, Mr. William Moser drew my attention to some hitherto unknown varieties in the issues of Messrs. D. O. Blood and Co. which he had acquired; and he has been good enough to lend me the stamps in question for purposes of illustration.

All these covers were found in the correspondence of an old and prominent lawyer in Philadelphia (Where was friend Arthur Tuttle on this occasion?), and the stamps are undoubtedly authentic.

No. 1.

This is a very blurred impression, and I cannot make out much of the inscription. The only word legible is "DESPATCH." There is a short word before it which may possibly be "PHILA," but none of the letters are distinct. There is no trace of any lettering after the word "DESPATCH"; otherwise the stamp appears to be a variety somewhat similar to Scott's No. 2,234, Type L. 22.

In black ink there is written across the middle of the stamp, "Paid 8 a.m."

The stamp is affixed to the letter sheet with a red wafer, and appears never to have been gummed.

The impression is in red on greyish white wove paper with a close mesh in it.

The postmark is in dull red, and reads "Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 24."

There is no endorsement or writing on the back or inside, except a handstamp in an octagon, reading "United States Hotel Rea. Philad^a."

As regards this No. 1 Mr. Moser suggests that it is possible that it is not a "Blood" at all, but a postmaster's stamp, like the U.S. Desp. P.O. of New York, or the Horseman Carrier of Philadelphia: the date on the label and the pen cancellation are his reasons for offering this suggestion.

No. 2.

This is an entirely new type.

The impression of the stamp is in black on greenish blue ("duck-egg" colour, same as Hawaiian 2 c.). The paper is quite stout wove, of close texture, and has been gummed. The inscription in a circle reads, "CITY DESPATCH" at top, "D. O. BLOOD & CO." below, and "PAID" across the centre. It is cancelled with pen and ink "B. & Co.", and there is a large figure "3," rather indistinct, in red across the centre.

A postmark in black in the upper left corner seems to be from the same block as the stamp.

A little oblong label, that comes out quite black in the illustration, is an advertising label, in black on vermilion, lettered "Blood's City Despatch just the medium for Societies to send Notices of Meetings to members."

Fortunately, in this case the original letter is on the half of the letter sheet inside, and it is dated "Dec. 13. 1847."

The letter is addressed to Mr. Campbell by a Mr. Mulfred, and is to put off an appointment to attend as a witness in a legal case.

No. 3.

This is another new type.

The impression of the stamp is in red on thinnish white wove paper, gummed. The inscription, between two concentric circles, reads, "CITY DESPATCH" above, "D. O. BLOOD & CO." below, and in the centre of the inner circle is "2 Cts.", with a small seven-rayed star above and an eight-rayed star below.

A postmark of the same design as the stamp appears in the upper left-hand corner of the cover.

There is no letter, date, or inscription on the back or inside of the cover.

As regards this No. 3 Mr. Moser tells me that he found a large number of covers with a similar postmark, which indicates that the covers were taken to one of Blood's numerous offices for delivery and there stamped. This No. 3 was the only one he found with a stamp showing positively *prepayment*, and that it was dropped in one of Blood's letter boxes.

No. 4.

This is also a new type.

The impression of the stamp is in black on thin white wove paper, gummed.

The inscription, which is contained in two concentric circles, reads, at top, "BLOOD'S," below "DESPATCH," and across the centre "SQ. SIXTH," with the figures "26" above and below.

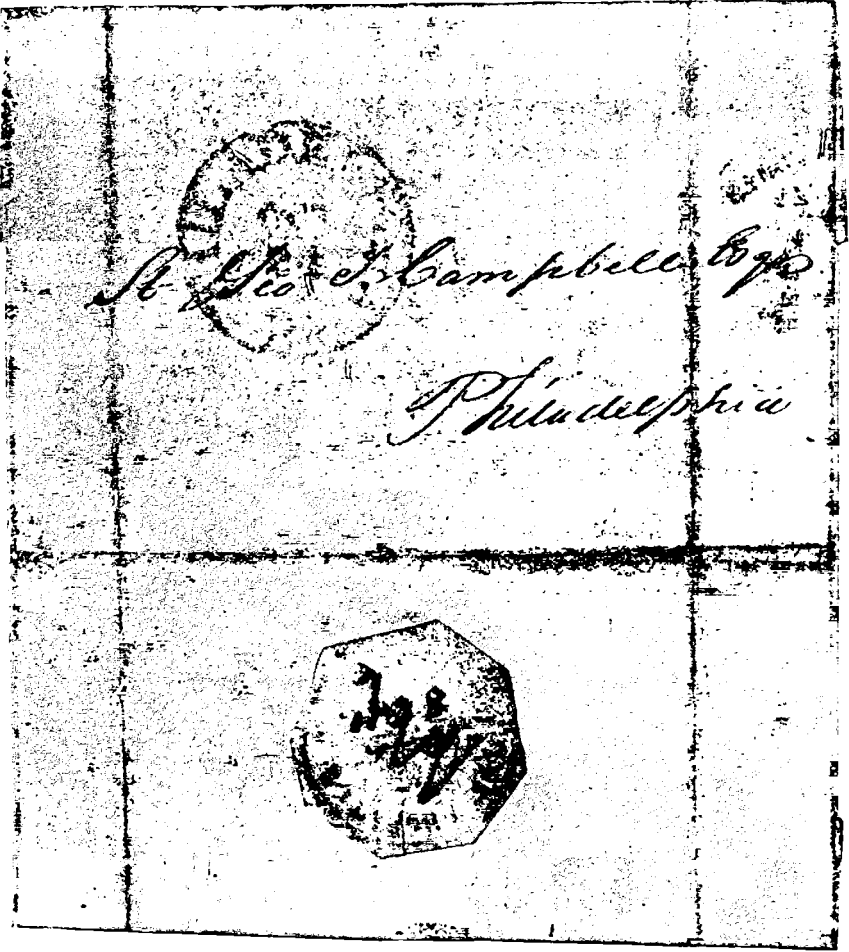
The stamp is cancelled with pen and ink, "Paid 2 D. O. B. & Co."

The stamp in this case is on an envelope without any date or inscription on the back or inside.

The flap of the envelope has been fastened down with one of Blood and Co.'s advertising labels in black on vermilion. This reads: "A list of the Box Stations will be found very convenient for all who make use of Blood's City Despatch. You can get one at the Of . . ." The rest has been torn away.

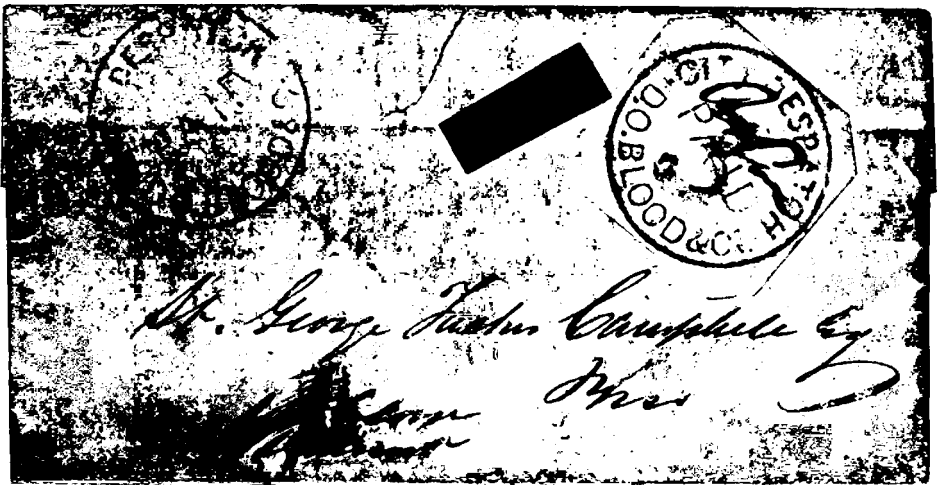
Upon lifting this label, I find an embossed name, etc., struck on the flap of the envelope. This reads, "James McHenry & Co. 5 Temple Place Liverpool."

The monogram of this firm will be noticed stamped on the front of the cover in the illustration.



St. Geo. Campbell Esq
Philadelphia

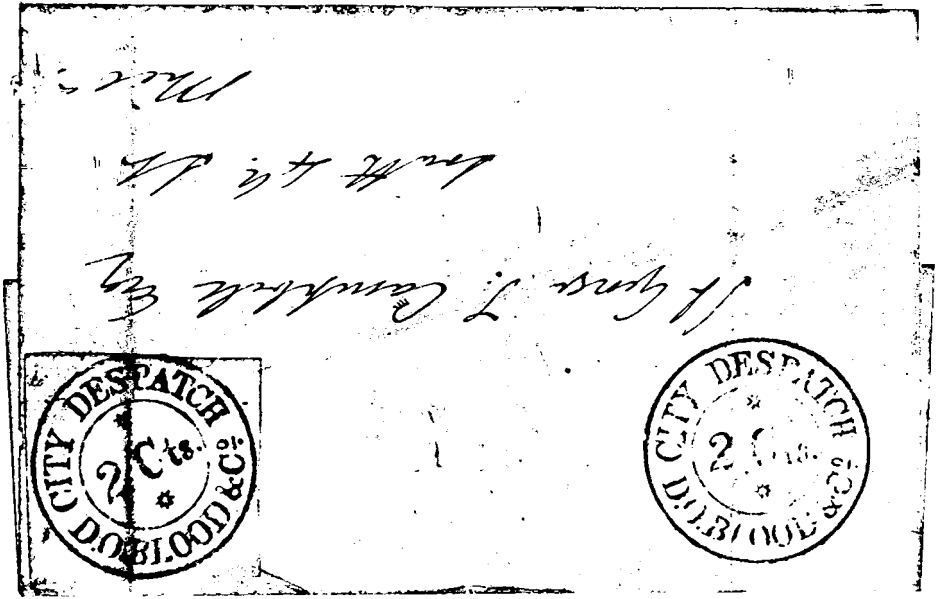
No. 1.



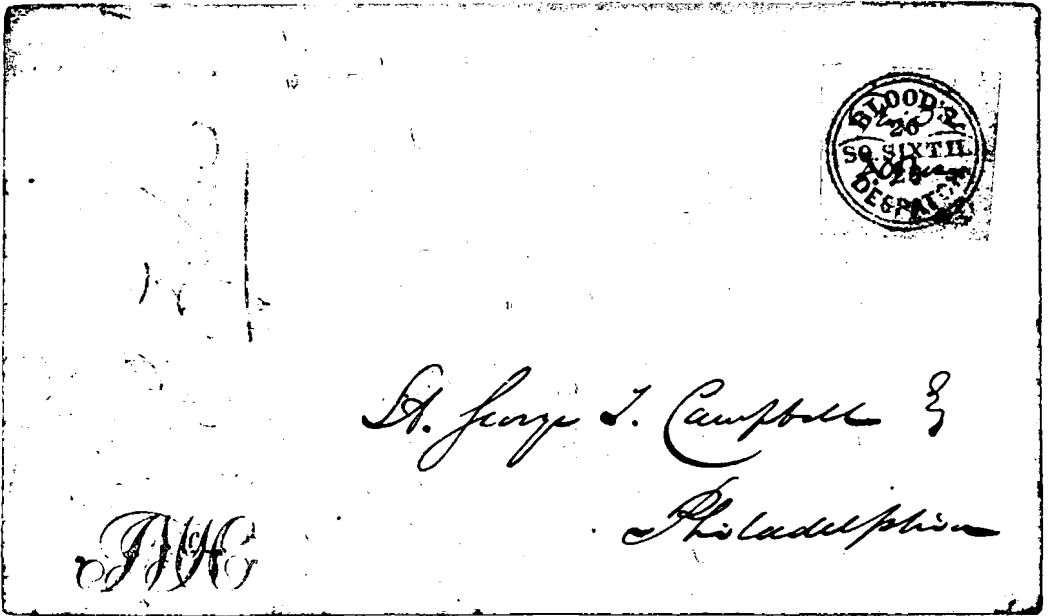
St. George Tucker Campbell Esq
Philadelphia

No. 2.

NEW LOCALS OF D. O. BLOOD & CO.



No. 3.



No. 4.

NEW LOCALS OF D. O. BLOOD & CO.

The Postal Issues of Finland.

By L. HANCIAU.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

(Continued from page 55.)

* * * *



IN April, 1871, an order was received from the Secretariat of the Treasury for impressing envelopes with stamps in the new currency:—

"Secretariat of the Treasury of the Imperial Senate. Helsingfors, April 18th, 1871.

"No. 457.

"To the Post Office Department.

"In accordance with the letter of the Director of Posts, dated 8th of March last, the Secretariat of the Treasury has taken steps for the production, to commence with, of ten thousand copies of 40 penni stamped envelopes, and ten thousand 20 penni, to be printed at the office for stamped paper (Kartasigillata Kontor), and to be delivered to the Post Office Department upon requisition.

"Further, the Secretariat of the Treasury would request the Director of Posts to give instructions for all the stamped envelopes with values expressed in kopecs, which at present remain at the General Post Office, and at all the post offices and despatching offices, to be returned with the least possible delay to the Office for Stamped Paper (Kartasigillata Kontor), in order that these envelopes, which are no longer in use, may be destroyed there.

(Signed) "ROBERT V. TRAPP.
JULIUS THILÉN."

There is not, to my knowledge, any official document giving the date of issue of the 20 and 40 penni envelopes authorised by the Circular of December 30th, 1865, but the chronological table of the various issues, which we published when dealing with the stamped envelopes of 1850 (see page 12), tells us that the issue took place on June 1st, 1871.

Issue of June 1st, 1871.

Types of the same values of the adhesives of 1866, the dies of which were employed for this purpose.



Same engraver and printer. Struck in the left upper corner of envelopes of various sizes and papers. The upper flap not gummed.

(a) *White wove paper, thick or thin.*

20 pen., blue, deep blue; 145 × 114 mm.
40 " rose, bright rose " "
40 " " " 145 × 80 mm.

(b) *White, obliquely laid paper.*

20 pen., blue, deep blue; 145 × 114 mm.
40 " rose, bright rose " "

All the remarks made upon the designs of the adhesives, 20 and 40 penni, of 1866, are applicable to those of the envelope stamps.

Reprints.

The first of these were produced in 1888. They were struck upon strips of white, wove, surfaced paper, and are like the reprints of the adhesives made in 1893, the labels containing the value having been re-engraved (see page 176, vol. xiv.).

20 pen., deep blue.
40 " carmine.

The colours of these also differ from those of the originals.

In 1893 the same types were impressed upon envelopes of *white wove paper*, in two sizes, as follows:—

Size 144 × 115 mm.

20 pen., blue.
40 " brick-red.

There were 1,000 copies printed of each value.

Size 142 × 72 mm. (instead of 144 × 80 mm.).

20 kop., blue.
40 " brick-red.

There were only twenty-five copies printed of each value of these envelopes.

* * *

According to the Circular of May 15th, 1875, quoted in connection with the adhesives of that period, two envelopes, with stamps of the values of 20 and 32 penni, were issued later than the adhesives, in order to allow the supply of the preceding issue to be used up first. There is no official document announcing the issue.

Issue of March 1st, 1876.

The design is identical with that of the adhesives of July, 1875, and the envelopes were stamped at the Printing Office of the Senate. The stamp is struck in the *right* upper corner. The paper varies. The upper flap is not gummed.



Size 145 × 80 mm.

(a) *The upper and lower flaps are pointed, the side flaps are the ends cut off vertically.*

20 pen., greenish blue on *white wove*.
20 " dull blue "
32 " rose (pale to deep) "
32 " carmine on *yellowish wove*.
32 " bright carmine "
32 " rose on *white laid*.

Reprints.

These were made in 1893. The 20 penni is a fancy article altogether; the stamp is at *left*, instead of at right, the paper is *laid*, instead of wove, and the size is wrong.

20 pen., ultramarine on *white laid*; 144 × 115 mm.

The 32 penni differs only in the quality of the paper and the shade of the impression.

32 pen., dull rose on *dull white wove*; 143 × 77 mm.

There were 500 of the 20 penni and 1,000 of the 32 penni.

* * *

The Circular of April 26th, 1879 (see page 178, vol. xiv.), announcing a change in the tariff, authorised the issue of an envelope with a 25 penni stamp, which made its appearance, without any official notification, on January 1st, 1881 (the fact was noted in *Le Timbre-Poste* of February 1st, 1881).

Issue of January 1st, 1881.

Similar to the preceding in every respect, type, shape of envelope, impression at right, and ungummed flap. *White wove* paper.

Size 145 × 80 mm.

25 pen., carmine.

Issue of end of 1881.

(b) *The side flaps are higher at each side; the upper flap is not gummed.*

20 pen., pale blue on *yellowish wove*.
25 " carmine " "
25 " rose " "
20 " ultramarine on *white wove*.
25 " carmine " "
25 " rose " "

Issue of 1883.

Same type as the last. From this date all the envelopes have the upper flap *gummed*.

Size 149 × 83 mm.

(c) *The upper flap is pointed, the lower flap rounded at the end; one of the side flaps has the end cut off as before, the other has the end rounded.*

20 pen., ultramarine on *white wove*.
25 " carmine " "
20 " ultramarine on *white laid*.

Variety, with the stamp inverted in the left lower corner. 25 pen., carmine on *white wove*.

Size 150 × 86 mm.

(d) *The upper flap is tongued; the lower is hollowed at the top; the ends of the side flaps are rounded, and overlap slightly.*

20 pen., pale blue on *white laid*.
25 " rose " "

A change that was made in the colours of the 20 and 25 penni stamps, in accordance with the Circular of October 31st, 1884 (see page 197, vol. xiv.), led to a new issue of envelopes.

Issue of January 1st, 1885.

Similar to the preceding in the design of the stamps and the shape of the envelopes. Printed at the same office as the adhesive stamps of the same date.

Size 150 × 86 mm.

20 pen., yellow on *white laid*.
25 " ultramarine " "

Variety, with the stamp inverted in the left lower corner. 25 pen., ultramarine on *white laid*.

Issue of —, 1886.

The same type; envelopes of a new size and shape. Size 150 × 82 mm.

(e) *The upper flap is tongued; the side flaps are rounded at the ends, which do not touch.*

20 pen., yellow on *white laid*.
25 " ultramarine " "

(f) *Similar to the last, but the upper flap is pointed, and the lower is rounded at the top.*

20 pen., yellow on *white laid*.
25 " ultramarine " "

Variety, with the stamp inverted in the left lower corner. 20 pen., yellow on *white laid*.

Issue of November (?), 1886.

Same type of stamp and size of envelopes, but the paper (*white laid*) is watermarked with the word "EXPRESS," in a frame, running obliquely in the envelopes.

(g) *Both upper and lower flaps are pointed; the side flaps overlap slightly, one has the end rounded, the other has it cut off.*

20 pen., yellow (?).
25 " ultramarine.

I have been told that the 20 penni exists in this form, but I have never seen it.

* * *

The envelopes mentioned in the Circular of October 17th, 1889 (see page 198, vol. xiv.), did not make their appearance until some time after the adhesives, in fact, not until April, 1890, and then without any official notification.

Issue of April, 1890.

The design is that of the adhesives of 1889–90, that is to say, with numerals in the upper corners only. It is struck in the right upper corner of envelopes of various papers. The upper flap is not gummed.

Size 150 × 86 mm.

(g) *As in 1886.*

20 pen., yellow on *white wove*.
25 " ultramarine " "

(h) *Same shape of flaps, but different size.*

153 × 120 mm. (July, 1890).

20 pen., yellow [on *white laid*.
25 " ultramarine " "
20 " yellow on *white wove*.
25 " ultramarine " "

* * *

In accordance with the Decree of the Minister of the Interior, dated March 19th, 1891 (see page 215, vol. xiv.), the envelopes referred to therein were issued on the same date as the adhesives.

Issue of May 1st, 1891.

Arms of Russia, with little circles outside the frame of the stamp or at the corners. The stamp is impressed in the right upper corner of envelopes of



various coloured papers, watermarked with wavy lines. The upper flap gummed.

These were supplied from the Imperial Printing Office at St. Petersburg, where the dies were engraved.



Size 145 x 80 mm.

7 kop., blue on cream. | 14 kop., blue on blue.

10 " " " " | 20 " " " "

Size 145 x 125 mm.

7 kop., blue on cream. | 14 kop., blue on blue.

10 " " " " | 20 " " " "

The 10 and 20 kopecs stamps are of the same type.

* *

Envelopes with the stamps ordered by the Decree of July 4th, 1900, appeared at the same time as the adhesives (see page 218, vol. xiv).

Issue of January 1st, 1901.

Arms of Russia in an oval, with the Russian inscription "ПОЧТОВАЯ МАРКА." Numerals in circles in the upper corners and at the base of the oval; in the lower corners "ИЕИ." at left, "PEN." at right. It is the design of the envelope stamps of Russia, with the necessary modifications.



Produced by the same engraver and printer as the adhesives of the same date.

Lithographed in the right upper corner; white wove paper; upper flap gummed.

Size 153 x 120 mm.

20 pen., blue.

I have not yet seen this envelope with the stamp impressed typographically, as it was to be later.

III. THE STAMPED WRAPPERS.

The only Stamped Wrappers that have so far been issued are those intended for packets addressed to Russia. They were authorised by the Decree of the Minister of the Interior, dated March 19th, 1891 (see page 216, vol. xiv.).

Issue of May 1st, 1891.

Arms of Russia in an oval; numerals in circles at the corners; three little circles outside the frame at top. An inscription in three lines above the stamp. Printed on bands of manilla paper, at the right-hand side.



These were supplied by the Imperial Printing Office at St. Petersburg.

1 kop., orange on buff; 88 x 380 mm.
 2 " green " 135 x 375 "
 2 " " " 180 x 445 "

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *

The Annual Dinner of the Philatelic Society Was held at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, W., on Thursday, October 13th.

The attendance of members and their friends was considerably larger than last year, and amongst those present were the following:—

The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford (in the chair), Messrs. M. P. Castle, Geo. Churcher, C. J. Daun, C. E. MacNaughtan, E. J. Nankivell, C. N. Biggs, W. Pimm, T. Maycock, T. W. Hall, T. Wickham Jones, H. Quare, C. J. Tyas, W. T. Wilson, Frank Wilson, Martell Gray, Sidebotham, A. H. Stamford, Schwabacher, R. Frentzel, F. W. Deane, W. H. Peckitt, J. Frood, H. R. Oldfield, C. J. Phillips, R. Ehrenbach, Captain G. H. Napier, R. Meyer, F. Reichenheim, H. L. Calman, W. D. Beckton, F. W. Fulcher, R. B. Yardley, S. J. Anderson, and many other visitors whose names I could not obtain.

* *

After dinner Lord Crawford, in proposing the toast of "His Majesty the King," said that it needed no words from him to propose such a toast to any body

of gentlemen meeting together in England. He was very much struck with the words used by Sir William Broadbent on the previous day, who in the course of a speech in French most aptly termed His Majesty the lightning conductor of Europe, this being undoubtedly correct in reference to his ability to draw away danger in reference to European politics.

After the usual musical honours, the Chairman, in proposing the health of "The Queen," said that as we love His Majesty, so we love and revere the Queen she being his Consort and better half.

* * *

The next toast given by the Chairman was that of "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, President of the Society, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family."

In proposing this toast Lord Crawford referred to the fact that the Society had the honour of having as its President the gentleman who stood nearest to the throne, and continued by saying—

"There have been many Societies that have enjoyed royal protection, but I believe I am right in stating

that in no other Society has the Royal President gone to a meeting, taken the chair, and read a paper at a meeting; and this paper was not one that could be put together with a gum-pot and a pair of scissors, but was full of solid information which could not have been obtained by anyone except His Royal Highness. Not only was the paper replete with details of the issues of the present reign, but also with full particulars of the Official stamps, and I say again that by this our Royal President has shown not only that he is a good philatelist, but that he is worthy of being President of our Society.

"I raise my glass high to the health and prosperity in this world of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales."

* * *

A pleasant interlude of about half an hour now took place, during which Mr. Walter Graham, of Messrs. Maskelyne and Cook's, introduced his very effective living marionettes. The following performances were given and much appreciated by all present: "A Chinese Soldier marching out to War," "The Pirate King," "The Lass of Killiecrankie," "Dick Turpin."

* * *

The next toast, which was proposed by Mr. Fulcher, was that of "The Chairman (the Vice-President of the Society)." In giving this Mr. Fulcher said—

"I rise to give you the very jolly good health of our Chairman. I have not had the pleasure of knowing many of our former Chairmen, but they have been many and excellent. We have never had a Chairman like his lordship who now occupies this position, and who is such a zealous and earnest student of Philately that, although he has only been collecting for some five years, there are few his equal in philatelic knowledge and acumen. He has practically founded a new school of Philately amongst us—that based on historical grounds and on the study of proofs and essays as well as the stamps themselves. The study of such collections as his lordship's English or United States must command the respect of any person who examines them, and as long as we have such a Chairman we have no need to fear decay."

In conclusion Mr. Fulcher said he would alter the motto of Lord Crawford's famous old school (Eton) to "Floreat Philatelia," coupled with the name of their Chairman.

The toast was drunk with full musical honours.

* * *

Mr. J. Frood then favoured us with some interesting musical sketches, amongst others giving "Sinners and Talkers," Caricature of the Mikado, Imitation of a Gramophone, "Dainty Dimples for Dainty Darlings."

* * *

In responding to the toast of his health, Lord Crawford said—

"I am always at my worst when talking about myself, and I have been greatly sold this evening, as I thought I had to propose the toast of 'The Society and its Officers' and I was prepared to give you forty minutes on this subject, but must now hand my notes over to Mr. Castle.

"Referring to what Mr. Fulcher has said about me, I

can only say that it gives me great pleasure to aid the Society at any time.

"Passing in review the events of the year, I have already referred to the paper contributed by our President, and I next mention the handbook by Dr. Diena on the *Stamps of Sicily*, which can only be compared with his work on *Modena*. I have read it through twice, and dipped into it in parts a third time, and I congratulate him upon his power of bringing his knowledge so clearly before his readers. I consider that by his translation of this work Major Evans has done a marvellous feat—it is really a treasury of transmutation from one gold into a newer gold.

"A work on the *Stamps of the Philippines* has appeared in the United States. I have not yet reached the Philippines—the only ones I know are 'Philopena,' but these I leave to Mr. Castle, as he knows more about them than I do.

"Another work, which I only received yesterday, is that on the *College Stamps of Great Britain*, by the Rev. Hayman Cummings.

"The new French Official Catalogue is remarkably well done. Some sixty gentlemen have collaborated in producing this, and although in a first edition that has been rushed through the press there must be many errors, no doubt they will be corrected in a future edition.

"I hear that shortly a journal and a catalogue will appear for the rising philatelist—something a shade better than the boy lists—which will give the necessary information without confusing him; and therefore the younger generation is being looked after, which I consider right and proper.

"As to other works in preparation, I may refer to Part III. of *Africa*. This cannot be rushed; there are not many people able to do this class of work, and those few have only time to make a reference list of the stamps. But there is much more to do than this—such as plating certain stamps and other details, which add so much to the pleasure and the science of Philately.

"The first of the new works on the Australian Colonies will be somewhat delayed by a great find of early documents recently made by Mr. Basset Hull, which will make it necessary to recast part of the work already done.

"The handbook on India, by Mr. Hausburg, shortly to be published by the Philatelic Society of India, will be most complete and interesting.

"The last thing to which I wish to refer is the recent and excellent Exhibition in Berlin. I much regret that I was not able to attend, but the success of that exhibition leads me to think that we ought to have one ourselves; the spread of Philately amply repays the labour involved, and we must consider whether something cannot be done within the next twelve months or so. I am sure that we should have such a response from the Continent and elsewhere that it would make many of us sit up.

"In conclusion, I thank you very sincerely for the manner in which you have drunk my health."

* * *

The next toast was that of "The Society and its Officers," proposed by Mr. M. P. Castle, who said—

"It often happens that when one has a clear sky one is plunged into the middle of trouble. The Chairman in his speech has taken the philatelic bread out of my mouth." (Lord Crawford: "You have my notes!" Laughter.)

"I must allude to the death during the past year of Sir Daniel Cooper, the first President of the Society. He and Judge Philbrick were the first to elevate the pursuit into a science. Sir D. Cooper was a very ardent and keen collector, and we must be gratified to know that he attained great honour and great age, and died in the respect of all men.

"In the post of President we have suffered in no respect, but in the rank and file men drop out and it is *absolutely necessary* for the younger members to step in and take up the positions formerly occupied by the earlier collectors; and it rests with these to take up and push the Society.

"It is really difficult to keep the publications going, as the question of illustrations is one of great difficulty. In *Oceania* we sought to include in the plates blocks and strips to *prove* the position of each stamp on a sheet; now we know the types, and we are seeking to use stamps as free from obliteration as possible. When the works on Australia do appear, they will satisfy the most captious critic.

"As long as I live I hope to find the Society prosperous, and with all my heart and soul I wish health and prosperity to the Society and its officers."

Mr. Franz Reichenheim responded, and thanked the company for the way in which they had received the toast.

* * *

Mr. T. Wickham Jones proposed the last toast, that of "The Visitors," and said: "What's a dinner without visitors? I know many of my friends who don't know anything about stamps think we are cranks; but whether or not, I hope that at all our dinners we shall have many visitors, and in giving this toast I couple with it the name of my lifelong friend Mr. Henry Tait Moore."

Mr. Moore responded, and said that Philately and feeding sounded much alike; but he thought it hard of his friend and partner Mr. Wickham Jones, when he invited him there, that he did not tell him he was to speak.

In conclusion, Mr. Moore said: "I have to thank you on behalf of all my fellow-guests for the way in which you have treated us."

* * *

Second Supplement to Catalogue. I HAVE the pleasure of drawing the attention of Catalogue buyers to the fact that a second supplement to our 1904 Catalogue is now in the press, and will be ready for distribution early in November. This supplement will be sent free of charge to all collectors who send in the printed slip which will be found in the front of Part I. Catalogue, current edition. The supplement is not on sale, and is not sent to anyone who does not send in this form, as only a certain number are printed, which are reserved for clients who take the trouble to fill up and send in the form in question.

* * *

1905 Edition of the Catalogue.

I THINK it is as well, as we are getting many inquiries about our next edition of the Catalogue, to state that the 1905 edition will not be published before 1905. I am quite aware that many firms of catalogue publishers date their catalogues six and sometimes nine months in advance, but it seems to me that the catalogue should be dated for the year in which it is issued. Owing to my lengthy absence in the United States and then again in Germany, my preliminary work in preparing for the Catalogue is considerably in arrear. As most of my readers know, before our publishers issue a new catalogue, they remake every stock-book, rearrange the prices, and endeavour to fill up gaps. It is this work that my absence has delayed, and I see no possibility of issuing Part I. of the Catalogue much before the latter part of January; Part II. probably not before March. These dates are of course only approximate, as no real Catalogue work is even commenced yet. It is the intention of our publishers to make material alterations in the Catalogue that they believe will be of considerable importance.

* * *

"Stamp Advertiser and Auction Record." A COMPLETE file of this paper, which I produced in Birmingham from December, 1889, to June, 1890, has been very difficult to obtain, and I have had several inquiries for a set during the past year or two. I had one bound copy in my own library, but besides that I had no idea that we possessed a single copy in our stock. Luckily, however, in a rearrangement of one of our stock-rooms here we have found an unlabelled parcel containing eleven complete sets of this rare magazine. I have had these bound up and can supply a volume, complete, at the price of £1 1s. net, post-free. Only eleven files have been found altogether, of which only nine are now available.

* * *

Philatelic Blackmail.

I CANNOT recollect having hitherto heard of any scoundrel in Philately who has attempted to blackmail any of his *confrères*, but a case has just come to my notice which I think it only right to publish.

Mr. S. Singer, formerly of 58, Rue de Chateaudun, but now of 13, Rue des Martyrs, Paris, writes to our firm under date October 20th, that he possesses thirty-nine letters that he has received from us during the past ten years, sending various stamps to be repaired, and states that he sends photographs so that we can see what they are, and that "we are to read them carefully and we will see that the letters could do us a great deal of harm if known in the philatelic world," and he further states that he holds the letters at our disposal for eight days, after which he will make such use of them as he may deem fit.

Well, this is what we pay him. We publish the particulars that all our friends shall know this gentleman.

As is well known by many of our best collectors, we have on different occasions had sent to us rare stamps which they have asked us to have carefully repaired for them, which we have done, and for which we have

paid Mr. Singer his charges. During the ten years, Singer has possibly repaired for us perhaps some twenty stamps of a considerable degree of rarity, which, in accordance with the notice in our catalogue, have been stamped on the back with an india-rubber stamp in purple ink, "This stamp has been repaired."

This man Singer, as is well known in the trade, has a reputation that cannot be considered as first class. Some fifteen years ago, when I first knew him, he had a decent stock of stamps, and was apparently dealing in a straightforward way. He has degenerated vastly since then, but I never thought that he had degenerated so far as to become a blackmailer, and I think it only right to place these facts before my readers and to make this man's name and address public, as no doubt he will make an attempt of a like nature upon the many other firms who have availed themselves of his services during the past years.

I have sent all the letters to the Chief of the Police at Paris, and leave him to take the necessary steps.

* * *

Alteration of Address of South African Agency. I HAVE to give notice that our South African agent, Mr. A. Sonn, has removed to a larger shop in a main street. The new address is—Mr. A. Sonn, Davy's Chambers, 26, Rissik Street, between Kerk and Jeppe Streets, Johannesburg. The postal address remains the same, viz. P.O. box 2,619.

New Stock Books.

THE following stock books have been rearranged since the list published in the September number of the *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged in accordance with our 1904 Catalogue, and the prices are those adopted in that Catalogue.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Special terms will be made to those desirous of making really important purchases.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUE.
South Australia	£1,357
Alwur to Bussahir	218
New Zealand	1,202
Charkari to Nepal	124
Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island	637
British Guiana	689
St. Lucla and Tobago	388
St. Vincent	495
Liberia	279
Confederate States and stamps overprinted on U. S. for Cuba, Guam, etc.	255
Nowanuggur to Wadhwan	192
Straits Settlements to Johor	—
Pahang to Sungei Ujong	—
Queensland	—

THE

Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 64.)

SIRMOOR—continued.

SINCE writing the description of the First and Second Printings, which was published last month, I have had an opportunity of examining an entire sheet of the 2 annas of 1885, kindly sent me by Mr. W. S. Lincoln, which enables me of course to determine the relative positions of my Nos. 1 and 2 of the varieties of that value.

No. 1 is the stamp with the tiny coloured dots in the centre of the right upper ornament, but these are not very constant, varying in number and distinctness in different stamps in the row, so much so that it would almost be possible to plate that row by means of these dots; the little dash, or dot, in the white frame line at bottom, about 2 mm. from the left corner, is a certain mark.

No. 2 has the little coloured projection at the point of the left upper corner; it is rather indistinct on the fourth stamp in the row, but quite clear in the others. Most of this row (including the fourth) have a minute coloured dot in the white frame line at right, about 1½ mm. from the top corner.

In the 6 pies of the *Second printing*, Sir D. P. Masson has pointed out to me a distinguishing mark of my

No. 1, which is at least as clear and constant as those I described, but which completely escaped my notice. The letter "A" of "STATE" has a little white projection on the outside of the right limb, like a continuation of the cross-bar.

Third and fourth printings, 1891.

According to information kindly given me by one of the Messrs. Waterlow, two supplies were sent out in this year, in October and November respectively. What the values were is apparently not recorded in the books of the firm, but I have evidence of two distinct printings of about that period, each consisting of 3 pies, 6 pies, and 1 anna stamps, and both printed from stones made up in the same manner. The latter circumstance would indicate that there was no great interval between the two printings, and I can only suppose that a second supply was ordered whilst the first was on its way out, and that the stones had been cleaned off before the second order arrived. The curious point is that, so far as my experience goes, the only stamps of these printings that are at all common are the 3 pies in *brown*, the first reprint (or reissue) of the stamp of 1885, and the 6 pies of one of the two printings; all the others, the 3 pies, *orange*,

of both printings, the other 6 pies, and the 1 anna of both printings, are decidedly scarce, though not all equally so. The supplies (except of the two items referred to) must have been small on both these occasions, and therefore we need not be surprised at learning that a further supply was sent out in December, 1892.

Third printing.—To this I assign a 3 pies which I only know in *orange*, and the rarer of the 6 pies and 1 anna. It will be remembered that the order for re-prints of the 3 pies, *brown*, was said to have been finally given, by the dealer who had asked for them, in September, 1891. The stamps to fill this order could not well have been supplied in the following month, but they might have been sent out in November. We know that they were on hand at the end of January, 1902. The stamps I am now dealing with I take to have belonged to the October supply.

I have complete horizontal strips of the 3 pies, surcharged "On S. S. S.", and this value in that condition is not so uncommon as its companions; but I have never seen it unsurcharged. The stone was made up of horizontal strips of five, a simpler method than either of those previously adopted. There are tolerably distinct differences of type, one of which, unfortunately, resembles the type of one of the later printings, but there are also differences of defect. I number these from left to right:—

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

No. 1 has the stalk of the right upper ornament partly over the top of the "A" of "POSTAGE," and that of the left lower ornament just to the right of the vertical stroke of the "T" of "THREE." There is a break in the thin line over the "P" of "POSTAGE," which seems to have been mended rather roughly in the left-hand stamp of one or more rows; there is also a white, semicircular speck at the right of the upper part of the right upper ornament.

No. 2 has the right upper ornament rather more over the "A," and the left lower one partly under the stroke of the "T." The white outer line of the oval band is irregularly widened over the second "T" of "STATE"; and there is a little projection at the left upper corner.

No. 3 has the ornaments almost exactly as in No. 1. There is a thick coloured line across the lower part of the hanging streamer of the left upper ornament.

No. 4 has the right upper and left lower ornaments almost exactly over the centre of the "A" and under the stroke of the "T" respectively (as in a later printing). There is a wide, shallow hollow in the inner edge of the oval band, under the adjacent sides of "AM" of "STAMP."

No. 5 has the stalks of the ornaments distinctly to the left of the top of the "A" and to the right of the stroke of the "T" respectively. There is a conspicuous coloured dot in the centre of the right upper ornament. It also has a projection at the left upper corner, like No. 2.

The colour is a rather *dull orange*, but this may be due to slight fading.

Of the 6 pies I have only seen a few copies, all of them surcharged, like the 3 pies, but in *red*. The majority of these are used specimens, kindly lent me by Sir D. P. Masson, but with the aid of an unused

horizontal strip of three, in my own collection, and a few pairs, I have been able to prove the existence of five minor varieties (differing in defects only), and to determine their order.

The stalk of the right upper ornament is over the right end of the top of the "T" in all.

No. 1 has two minute dots in the right-hand knob of the left upper ornament; a wide coloured notch in the lower edge of the white frame line, over the right upper ornament; and a coloured dash in the centre of the right lower ornament, like a continuation of the solid ground between the two uppermost branches.

No. 2 has a break in the thin coloured line over the space between "E" of "STATE" and "P" of "POSTAGE."

No. 3 has the upper branch of the right lower ornament curiously shaped, there being a very narrow neck joining the round knob and its leaf or blade to the upright streamer.

No. 4 has a small coloured dot in the centre of the right upper ornament, almost touching the narrow strip of colour between the two central branches; there is a break in the outline of the inner oval, over the "S" of "PIES," the outline to left of this, as far as the centre of the "P," is very thick, and there is a thick extra line in the shading inside this line, over the "E," as if the outline had been redrawn in this place and there had been a slip of the pen, running too far into the oval.

No. 5 has two thick lines, or blotches, across the end of the horizontal streamer of the right upper ornament; also a minute break in the thin coloured line under the space between "SIX" and "PIES."

The colour of the copies I have seen is rather a *deep green*, and the stamps are heavily printed, the shading on the face being very dark.

Of the 1 anna, again, I have only found a very few copies, but I have them both without and with the "On S. S. S." overprint. I have found five varieties, including a strip of three, but I have none with a side margin, and thus cannot say in what order they come. I therefore term them *a, b, c, d, e*, making my strip of three *a, b, c*. All have the stalk of the right upper ornament over the end of the top of the "T," and an almost square stop after "ANNA."

a. There is a little white spike attached to the left side of the first "A" of "ANNA," about two-thirds of the way up; also a distinct coloured line, almost horizontal, partly across the lower curve of the upper branch of the right lower ornament. I have also found a copy of this stamp with a very large irregular stop between "SIRMOOR" and "ONE."

b. I have only one copy of this (in the strip, which is obliterated). There appear to be two very minute white projections on the top of the "T" of "STAMP."

c. There is a small coloured dot in the white frame line below, under the hook of the right lower ornament; also two little coloured dots, with a slight bulge to right of them, in the upper part of the stalk of the right upper ornament, and a coloured dot in the top of the left part of the "M" of "SIRMOOR."

d. There is a coloured dot, with a bulge to right of it, in the right leg of the first "A" of "ANNA," opposite the cross-bar, and a similar dot in the lower hook of the right lower ornament, vertically below the knob.

e. Of this, again, I have only one copy. There is a coloured dot about half-way up the stalk of the right upper ornament, and a coloured line or three coloured dots in the upper hook of the left upper ornament.

In cases where one has only one copy of a variety, it is impossible to be sure that the flaws and defects are constant.

The colour of this is a *dull blue*, compared with that of the first 1 anna, but it has not nearly so *grey* a tinge as that of some of the later printings. I may

add that the only surcharge I have seen upon this stamp is the smaller one with no stops and the letters "S" irregularly placed, usually upside down.

Fourth printing.—In this I place the first re-issue of the 3 pies, *brown*, a 3 pies, *orange*, from the same stone, a 6 pies in a *dull yellowish green*, and a 1 anna in a fairly bright shade of *blue*, but varying somewhat, which is not very uncommon with the small *red* surcharge, but as far as my experience goes is very uncommon unsurcharged. These three I assign to the printing of November, 1891. The stones were again made up with strips of five; there are more or less distinct varieties of type, and some very distinct varieties of defect.

The 3 pies, *brown*, of this printing is a common stamp enough, both used and unused; in fact the great majority of the *dark brown* or *chocolate* stamps to be found in the dealers' stocks are this edition, the supply of which was no doubt regularly put in circulation. The used copies bear various obliterations; most of those I have seen bear a date mark, generally of 1894, when the date is legible.

No. 1 has the stalk of the right upper ornament over the space between the tops of the "TA"; there is almost always a white dot visible between "THREE" and "PIES," in some cases quite distinct, in others hardly visible; a small break in the outline of the inner oval, over the "P" of "PIES," a smaller break still in the thin coloured line under the end of the word "THREE," and a minute coloured dot at the bottom of the right-hand stroke of the "M" of "SRMOOR."

No. 2 has the stalk of the right upper ornament nearer to the "T"; there is a very distinct thickening of the white outer line of the oval band under the "E" of "PIES," and again a little to right of this, so that one of the branches of the right lower ornament touches the white line—this is a very conspicuous variation.

No. 3 has the right upper ornament as in No. 1; there is a coloured blotch in the lower white knob of the right upper ornament, and a coloured notch in the white streamer to right of this knob; the lower branch of the right lower ornament is very peculiarly shaped, having a very small knob, and a very thin blade sticking up from it.

No. 4 has the stalk of the right upper ornament nearer to the "A"; there are three irregular coloured notches in the lower branch of this ornament, vertically above the knob; the lower knob of the right lower ornament has hardly any blade above it.

No. 5 has the stalk of the right upper ornament over the right-hand end of the "T"; there is a deep white notch in the inner edge of the outer frame line at bottom, close to the left-hand corner, and a shallow notch in the outer edge a little to right of this.

There are several stamps on the sheet which have noticeable individual flaws; Nos. 46, 47, and 48 (varieties 1, 2, 3) are perhaps the most conspicuous:—

No. 46 has a white dot joined to the right side of the "H" of "THREE," and a large white blotch, something like a badly formed comma, at right of the dot after "PIES."

No. 47 has a long white tail or *serif* at foot of the "E" of "PIES," extending half-way to the "1."

No. 48 has a plain white dot between "SRMOOR" and "STATE."

This exists in a *deep brown* shade, very like that of the first printing, and in a rather *redder*, warmer tint; it also exists in *orange*, rather a bright shade, but I have only seen a very few copies.

The 6 pies is not uncommon, either without or with the surcharge. The *type* does not vary appreciably, if at all; the stalk of the right upper ornament

is over the end of the horizontal line of the "T" in all.

No. 1 has the left upper corner slightly bevelled at left; there is a little break in the outline of the inner oval, over the space between "IE" of "PIES," and in many cases the broken portion of this line can be seen, out of its place; there are also some irregular depressions in the edge of the oval band over these letters. In the right upper ornament there is a coloured notch in the side of the right central branch, which is much more conspicuous in the sixth stamp in each horizontal row than it is in the first stamp, and one might almost suppose that a row of ten had been made up of two strips of five, and then the whole transferred together.

No. 2 has a distinct break between the left-hand side of the outer frame and the bottom line.

No. 3 has a large coloured dot, with a white line across it (like the head of a microscopic screw) in the centre of the right upper ornament; also two small coloured marks in the left upper ornament, almost cutting off the upper knob.

No. 4 has a white dot hanging to the centre of the upper streamer of the left upper ornament, also a large white notch in the edge of the oval band under the right foot of the "x" in "SIX."

No. 5 has a coloured blotch at the right side of the lower knob of the right upper ornament, also a coloured notch in the branch just above the knob, and a coloured dot in the white outline of the oval just at the foot of the stalk of this ornament; there is also a break in the outline of the inner oval above and to right of the "1" of "PIES."

The colour is a *dull yellowish green*, lighter than that of the stamps I have seen of the third printing, and the face, etc., less heavily shaded. The "ST" of "POSTAGE" not being joined sufficiently distinguishes this from the first and second printings.

For the 1 anna it is best to look among the stamps with the small *red* surcharge; *used* copies, so far as my experience goes, are usually of this printing, while *unused* are more often the first printing. There are numerous flaws, some of them constant, others individual.

No. 1 has the stalk of the right upper ornament over the space between "TA"; the right-hand side of the upper knob of this ornament is joined to the hooked branch; there are also a white dot on the end of the lower limb of the "E" of "ONE," something like a *serif*, and a coloured notch in the right-hand stroke of the second "N" of "ANNA."

No. 2 has the stalk of the ornament partly over the end of the "T"; the letters "ST" of "STATE" are joined at top by a fine white line; and there is a tiny coloured notch in the right edge of the upper streamer of the left lower ornament.

No. 3 has the right upper ornament as in No. 1; there is a wide gap in the thin frame line at right, opposite the "A" and part of the "M" of "STAMP."

No. 4 also has the right upper ornament as in No. 1; the lower part of the right lower ornament is very blotchy, there are white flaws in the solid ground over the streamer, there is one almost joining the base of the streamer to the white frame line below, and another joining the two lower branches a little below the point where they curve away from one another.

No. 5 has the right upper ornament as in No. 2; there is a coloured notch in the stalk of this ornament, at the base of the lowest branch; also several breaks in the thin frame line at right; the upper knob in the right lower ornament is joined to the branch by a very thin, crooked neck.

The colour varies a good deal; I find the stamps in a *brightish blue*, varying from deep to pale, and also in a *dull blue*, very like the tint of the previous printing.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

London Philatelic Society.

Council for the Year 1904-5.

President—H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.

Vice-President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.

Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

Committee—

E. D. BACON. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (Hon. Vice-President).

C. J. DAUM. C. E. McNAUGHTAN.

R. EHRENBACH. F. REICHENHEIM.

T. W. HALL. GORDON SMITH.

PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON 1904-5.

- 1904.
- Oct. 14. The EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T. (Vice-President). A display of the Stamps of Great Britain.
- " 28. Mr. M. P. CASTLE (Hon. Vice-President). Notes on the Sydney Views, with display.
- Nov. 11. Mr. R. B. YARDLEY. "Notes on the Stamps of the Transvaal (First British Occupation).
- " 25. Mr. FRANZ REICHENHEIM. A paper on the Newspaper and Display Letter Stamps of France.
- Dec. 9. Messrs. H. R. OLDFIELD and L. W. FULCHER. Paper and display of Bosnia.
- " 30. Mr. J. C. SIDEBOTHAM. Display.
- 1905.
- Jan. 13. Mr. L. L. R. HAUSBURG. Display of India.
- " 27. Mr. W. W. MANN. Display.
- Feb. 10. Mr. H. J. DUVEEN. Display of Queensland.
- " 24.
- Mar. 10. Mr. L. L. R. HAUSBURG. Display of Western Australia.
- " 24. Mr. B. D. KNOX. "Notes on the Stamps of Malta."
- April 7. Mr. T. W. HALL. Display of Zanzibar.
- " 28. Mr. R. EHRENBACH. A Paper.
- May 12. Mr. E. D. BACON. Paper on the Stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
- " 26. Annual General Meeting.

The meetings of the Society will henceforth be held at No. 4, Southampton Row. The secretarial work, as also the publication of *The London Philatelist*, will be carried on at No. 10, Gracechurch Street, E.C., where all communications should be addressed respectively to Mr. J. A. Tilleard, Hon. Secretary of the London Philatelic Society, to the Editor of *The London Philatelist*, or to Mr. A. Churchill Emerson.

The Expert Committee has made the following regulations and scale of charges with regard to specimens submitted for examination by persons who are not members of the Philatelic Society, London:—

For specimens pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted in any current catalogue at £20 or upwards (500 fcs. or 400 marks), 10s.

For specimens quoted at £50 or upwards (1,250 fcs. or 1,000 marks), 20s.

Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record may be referred to, but in cases where no quotation can be given the charge will be on the highest scale.

In all cases where the specimens are pronounced not to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, the charge will be 2s. 6d.

The charges made to members will remain the same as heretofore, namely, 3s. and 1s. 6d.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s. only—1f. 25c., or 1m.—will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The fees must always be sent with the stamps.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Honorary President: W. B. AVERY.

President: R. HOLLICK.

Vice-Presidents: T. W. PECK, W. PIMM.

Committee: P. T. DEAKIN, C. A. STEPHENSON, H. GRINDALL,

W. F. WADAMS.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address: 308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

OCT. 6th. ANNUAL GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING.

The report and balance sheet, showing a cash balance in hand of £74 8s. 4½d., were passed. The following amended programme was adopted:—

1904.

- Oct. 18. (Tuesday) Display, "Great Britain, New Zealand, Germany." Mr. W. B. AVERY.
- " 27. Display, "Australian Colonies." Mr. R. HOLLICK.
- Nov. 10. Paper, "Turkey." Mr. P. T. DEAKIN.
- " 24. Paper, "Hong Kong." Mr. C. A. STEPHENSON.
- Dec. 3. Auction at Acorn Hotel.

1905.

- Jan. 5. Lantern Display. Mr. J. A. MARGOSCHIS.
- Feb. 2. Paper, "Railway Letter Stamps." Captain M. W. K. CONNOLLY.
- " 23. Auction at Acorn Hotel.
- Mar. 2. Paper, "Roumania." Mr. H. GRINDALL.
- " 23. Paper, "Northern Nigeria and Seychelles." Messrs. STEPHENSON and WADAMS.
- April 14. Display, "Great Britain." Mr. W. PIMM.
- May 4. Paper Mr. T. W. PECK.

The officers and committee were all re-elected.

Twenty pounds was voted towards the Permanent Collection, which now contains 12,064 varieties. *The Stamp Collector* was adopted as the official journal for the ensuing year. Votes of thanks were given to the following donors to the Permanent Collection: Dr. R. Lyon (unused triangular Capes, etc.), Messrs. E. U. Eddis, J. N. Marsden, H. F. Lowe, L. Lloyd, A. Spetsiotis, C. F. Tanner, C. McNaughtan, F. C. Krichauff, J. J. Smith, G. E. Petty; while Messrs. C. T. Reed and F. J. Durrant were thanked for donations of catalogues and periodicals, Dr. R. Lyon for Mount Brown's Catalogue, fifth edition, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, H. L. Ewen, Alfred Smith and Son, W. Brown, W. Morley, and Th. Lemaire for their periodicals, and the Scott Stamp and Coin Company for their Tentative List of Adhesives and Revenues of the U.S.A.

In view of the great increase in the value of the Society's possessions, amounting to many hundreds of pounds, it was decided that "All persons elected members on and after October 1st, 1905, and all whose membership shall have lapsed and who desire re-election, shall pay an entrance fee of 5s."

The following were unanimously elected members: Messrs. Wilmot Corfield, J. W. Dorman, M.A., J. G. Cuthbertson, B. B. A. Bittencourt, T. A. Cunningham, S. C. Skipton, W. H. Terry, G. E. Anthonisz, P. Guerin, W. T. Taylor, G. Schmidt, B. C. Baylis, Aug. Marbes, T. B. Widdowson.

The membership now stands at 320, an increase of two over last year.

It was decided to send special diplomas to all those members who have contributed £10 in value to the Permanent Collection as an interesting souvenir of the assistance so generously given to the work of the Society and to Philately in general. They have given of their best, and the Society is extremely grateful to them, and by research is making splendid use of the gifts. The 12,064 specimens (4,478 in the colonial album and 7,586 in the foreign) have been got together in less than three years, and although this rate of progress may not be maintained, the committee are determined to do all they can to this end, having had experience of the great use the collection has already been to the members.

Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society.

FIRST MEETING OF THE SESSION.

ADDRESS BY CAPTAIN COURTHOPE.

THE first monthly meeting of the Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society's Winter Session was held at Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells, by kind invitation of Mr. Edward J. Nankivell, on Tuesday afternoon.

Captain G. L. Courthope, J.P., the President and Hon. Treasurer, presided, and those present were: Mrs. B. H. Collins, Miss Nix, Miss I. Nix, Mr. E. J. Nankivell, the Rev. John Highwood, M.A., D.C.L., Mr. Clare Fordham Harriss, and Mr. Frederick Wicks (Hon. Secretary).

Earl Sondes, the Rev. D. J. Stather Hunt, Mr. H. W. Warner, and Mr. Cecil Sharpe sent messages of regret at inability to attend.

The following were elected members of the Society: The Misses French (Hawkhurst), Mr. Cecil Sharpe (Wadhurst), Colonel S. D. Crookenden (Loxwood, near Billingham), Dr. W. Allan Harmer (Tonbridge), Mr. John A. Nix (Crawley), the Rev. D. J. Stather Hunt, and Mr. Joseph Wheelwright (Tunbridge Wells), and Captain Beverley W. R. Usher (Ealing).

The arrangement of a programme of papers, displays, etc., for the Winter Session was discussed, and the Rev. Dr. Highwood promised to read a paper on "British Guiana" at the November meeting of the Society.

His offer was accepted with thanks.

After an opening address by the President, Mr. Nankivell read an able and instructive paper on the stamps of Sarawak, exhibiting his collection. For this he was cordially thanked.

The next meeting was fixed for Wednesday afternoon, November 9th, when the Rev. Dr. Highwood, M.A., D.C.L., of Staplehurst, for many years resident in British Guiana, and a Vice-President of the Society, will read a paper on that Colony.

Ladies and gentlemen can obtain all information as to membership of the Society by writing to the Hon. Sec., Mr. Frederick Wicks, The Lodge, near Tudeley, Tonbridge.

The International Philatelic Union.

FOUNDED 1881.

List of Officers and Committee.

Hon. President: HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.
Hon. Vice-Presidents: VERNON ROBERTS, S. C. SKIPTON.
President: H. R. OLDFIELD.

Vice-Presidents:
W. DORNING BECKTON, H. L. HAYMAN, W. SCHWABACHER.

Committee:
C. N. BIGGS. DR. MARX, M.A.
L. W. FULCHER. P. L. PEMBERTON.
W. HADLOW. F. REICHERHEIM.
J. E. JOSELIN. W. SCHWARTZ.
A. B. KAY. J. C. SIDEBOTHAM.
W. S. KING. H. THOMPSON.

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Hon. Counterfeit Detector:
W. HADLOW, 12, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

Hon. Librarian:
W. S. KING, 65, Cadogan Street, Chelsea, S.W.

Hon. Solicitors:
MESSRS. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM AND OLDFIELD, 13, Walbrook, E.C.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:
T. H. HINTON, 26, Cromford Road, East Putney, London, S.W.

PROGRAMME. SEASON 1904-5.

1904.
Wed., Oct. 12. 8 p.m., General Display of New Issues, Curiosities, and Forgeries, by the Members.
" Nov. 9. 7.30 p.m., Lantern Display.
" Dec. 14. 8.0 p.m., Display and Paper, "Picture Stamps."
1905.
" Jan. 11. 8.0 p.m., Fiscal Display. Mr. H. R. OLDFIELD.
" Feb. 8. 8.0 p.m., Display, "European Stamps." Mr. J. C. SIDEBOTHAM.
" Mar. 8. 8.0 p.m., Display, "Australian Stamps." Captain NAPIER.
" April 12. 8.0 p.m., Display, "Bosnia." Mr. L. W. FULCHER.
" May 10. Annual General Meeting and Display or Paper, to be announced.

The International Philatelic Union is the oldest Exchange Club; it circulates monthly exchange packets, and 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, 26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

Meetings are held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. 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.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

Founded in 1892. Upwards of 300 members. Four packets circulated on the 20th of each month. Sheets returned and balances adjusted with the least possible delay. No packet kept in circulation for longer than three months. Will be found a capital medium for the disposal of duplicates and the acquisition of new varieties at reasonable rates. None but responsible collectors are eligible: references are indispensable, as packets are valuable, and their safety must be insured in the interests of the members. Copies of rules, etc., with full information, will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

Junior Philatelic Society.

President: FRED J. MELVILLE.

Vice-Presidents: WILLIAM DARWEN. BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

Committee:

JAS. FEENEY. H. D. KEAST. H. LEE.
C. J. PATMAN. A. MCCALLUM. E. A. SMART.
P. CLARE. W. A. BOIS.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector:

CHARLES NISSEN, 77 and 78, High Holborn, W.C.

Hon. Sec. and Exchange Superintendent:

H. F. JOHNSON, 11, Trigon Road, Clapham, S.W.

Hon. Assistant Secretary: R. HALLIDAY.

Meeting-place:

THE WHEATSHEAF INSTITUTE, 67, South Lambeth Road, S.W.

PROGRAMME, 1904-5.

(Subject to revision.)

Meeting-place (except when otherwise stated), hall of the Wheatsheaf Institute, 67, South Lambeth Road. Time, 7 to 10 p.m.

1904.
Oct. 8. 8.0 p.m., Presidential Address.
8.15 p.m., Display, "British Colonies. Part I.—Antigua, Bahamas, and Bermudas."
9.0 p.m., Paper, "The Tapping Collection of Stamps at the British Museum." FRED J. MELVILLE.
" 22. 8.0 p.m., Display, "The Stamps of France." K. S. FARDEN.
Nov. 5. 8.0 p.m., Paper, "Corea." B. W. H. POOLE.
8.30 p.m., Display, "British Colonies. Part II.—Barbados."
9.0 p.m., Display of Members' Albums.
" 19. 8.0 p.m., Paper and Display, "War Envelopes."
9.0 p.m., Debate, "How to Value a Stamp Collection." K. DINGWALL.
Dec. 3. 8.0 p.m., Display, "British Colonies. Part III.—Dominica and Grenada."
8.30 p.m., Display, "The Official Stamps of Great Britain." H. J. BIGNOLD.
9.15 p.m., Display of the Society's Forgery Collection, with notes by C. NISSEN.
" 17. 7.0 p.m., Display of Postal and Philatelic Literature, by Members.
8.0 p.m., Paper, "Postal and Philatelic Literature." R. HALLIDAY.
8.45 p.m., Paper, "American Philatelic Literature," by an American Collector.
9.0 p.m., Paper, "How to Compile and Index a Philatelic Library," by HENRY D. ROBERTS, Member of Council of the Library Association.
9.20 p.m., Debate, "The Philatelic Index: is it Practicable?"
1905.
Jan. 7. 8.0 p.m., Display, "Uruguay." H. LEE.
8.30 p.m., Display, "British Colonies. Part IV.—Jamaica, Montserrat, and Nevis."
9.0 p.m., Paper, "Cook Islands." H. F. JOHNSON.
" 21. 8.0 p.m., Paper and Display, "Fiscal Notes: the Rapid Progress made by this Branch of Philately," by W. SCHWABACHER, Chairman of the Fiscal Society.
9.15 p.m., Debate, "Should Fiscally used High Values be included in a Postage Stamp Collection?"
" 28. 2.30 to 4.0 p.m., "Second Visit to the Tapping Collection of Postage Stamps at the British Museum."
Feb. 3, 4. Two Days' Exhibition, in Exeter Hall, Strand, of the Stamps of Great Britain.
" 18. 8.0 p.m., Paper, "The Poetry of Stamp Collecting, with some Examples." FRED J. MELVILLE.
9.0 p.m., Paper, "Victorian versus Edwardian Issues." E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
Mar. 4. 8.0 p.m., Display, "British Colonies. Part V.—St. Kitts, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent."
8.30 p.m., Display, "Revenue Stamps of Great Britain." OSWALD MARSH.
" 18. 7.0 to 11.45 p.m., Sixth Annual Conversazione and Dance. Brixton Hall, S.W. (Tickets to be procured from the Hon. Secretary.)
April 1. 8.0 p.m., Paper and Display, "Siam." B. W. H. POOLE.
8.30 p.m., Display, "British Colonies. Part VI.—Tobago, Trinidad, and Turks Islands."
9.0 p.m., Paper, "Picturesque Postage Stamps." E. A. SMART.
" 15. 7.30 p.m., Auction Sale of Postage Stamps.
8.15 p.m., Display, "Later Issues of Mexico." RUDOLF FRENZEL.
9.0 p.m., Paper, "How does Philately constitute a Science?" WILLIAM G. INKPIN.
May 6. 8.0 p.m., Display, "British Colonies. Part VII.—Virgin Islands, Leeward, British Honduras, and Falkland Islands."
8.45 p.m., Paper, "Stamps Worth Looking For." A. R. MCCALLUM.
9.15 p.m., Paper and Display, "Cyprus" R. W. HALLIDAY.
" 20. 7.30 p.m., Annual General Meeting.
The ordinary meetings are held in the hall of the Wheatsheaf Institute, 67, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W., and the hall is open from seven o'clock on meeting nights, for the sale and exchange of specimens and general intercourse. The hall is excellently adapted for these meetings, being well lighted by electricity, and convenient of access, being within about four minutes' walk of Vauxhall Station (L. & S. W. Ry.).

The interesting series of British West Indian displays on the first Saturday of each month (except October and February) has been arranged by the kindness of Ernest Heginbottom, Esq., B. A., who has placed his vast collection at the disposal of members for study on these occasions. He has also prepared explanatory notes for each evening. Young members, and old ones too, are particularly desired to bring their own collections of these colonies for comparison and reference.

Boston (U.S.A.) Philatelic Society.

C. F. ROTHFUCHS, *President*, 3, Savin Street, Roxbury, Mass.

GEO. F. LORING, *Vice-President*, Boston.

C. A. HOWES, *Secretary*, 55, Kilby Street, Boston.

L. L. GREEN, *Treasurer*, 47, Tremont Street, Boston.

J. H. LYONS, *Superintendent of Auctions and Sales*, 9, Bromfield Street.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, official journal.

THE SEPTEMBER MEETING.

THE 138th regular meeting was held in Elk's Hall on Tuesday evening, September 20th, at eight o'clock, with President Rothfuchs in the chair, and thirty-eight members and friends present.

The minutes of the June meeting were read and approved with one correction.

The Secretary read the report on the Siam book, stating that five hundred copies had been published, with fifty extra as an *édition de luxe*, the total cost being \$90 in round figures. All members were entitled to a copy, which was mailed on September 16th, 1904. The book has been copyrighted, and a number of presentation copies was recommended. The report was accepted, and the Committee continued to arrange for the sale of the work. On motion of Mr. Lyons a *de luxe* copy was presented to the Secretary for his labours in connection with the work.

The following applications were posted:—Mr. S. A. Chevalier, Allston, Mass.; proposed by Fernald Hutchins. Mr. Calvin C. Brackett, Boston, Mass.; proposed by Albert E. Rhodes. The following were elected to membership:—No. 399, Mr. Frank R. Fraprie, New Bedford, Mass.; No. 400, Mr. Joseph E. Anderson, Boston; No. 401, Mr. A. P. Morse, Wellesley, Mass.; No. 402, Mr. Daniel H. Bacon, Derby, Conn.; No. 403, Mr. Chas. H. Fowle, Medford, Mass.

The discussion of the subject handed in to the question-box last June, but postponed to this meeting, then took place. The question was: "Are cut square envelope stamps and entires of equal philatelic value?" Particular points to be considered being: (a) In which form should envelope stamps be collected? (b) Does the cutting of an impressed stamp from the entire decrease its real philatelic value? (c) Has the entire an increased philatelic value over the cut square, and if so, what? (d) Is not the cut square a perfectly legitimate form of collecting envelope stamps?

An anonymous letter was read, which was strongly against cut squares. The President called Mr. Green to the chair, and then read a very interesting discussion of the subject. Messrs. Batchelder, Sawyer, Howes, Barrett, Bartels, Berthold, and Lyons all took part in the discussion. All of the speakers except one agreed that cut squares were a perfectly legitimate form of collecting envelope stamps, and best for the average collector, but admitted that the entire was necessary to bring out the full philatelic value. Mr. Berthold and Mr. Howes perhaps represented the extremes in the discussion, the former being decidedly against cut squares, and the latter in favour of them. The discussion brought out many interesting points, and proved an interesting entertainment.

The exhibition was along a new line, the subject being all the United States adhesive postage stamps bearing the head of Franklin. Four collections were entered, but one was disqualified. Mr. Rothfuchs won ninety-four points and the blue ribbon, he having a very fine lot of stamps, including a beautiful copy of the 30 cents of August, 1861, valued at \$350. Mr. Howes obtained the red ribbon with sixty-seven points. Mr. R. W. Denton's collection was neatly displayed in the new glass stamp mounts.

C. A. HOWES, *Sec.*

British Guiana Philatelic Society.

THE first annual meeting of the Society was held in the Town Hall [Georgetown?] and took the form of a conversation at which there was, in addition to members, a number of invited guests.

The Hon. B. Howell Jones exhibited a small but rare collection, Canon Josa his collections of Persian and a few French colonies, Mr. W. A. Abraham displayed stamps of the South African Republics, Mr. L. M. Hill what are known as pigeon-carrier stamps, while Mr. E. A. V. Abraham showed the whole of his valuable collection, and the Museum authorities the collection in their possession. A musical programme was contributed by various ladies and gentlemen, and short addresses, appropriate to the occasion, delivered by the Hon. B. H. Jones and Mr. E. A. V. Abraham.

The report of the Honorary Secretary (Mr. A. D. Ferguson) stated that the progress and success of the Society had been gratifying. Of the origin of the Society it was explained that early in May last year the Hon. B. Howell Jones, Canon Josa, and the Secretary met and discussed the preliminaries connected with the formation of a Stamp Exchange Club on the lines of the Barbados Society. Nine gentlemen expressed their desire to form the Society, viz. the Hon. B. H. Jones, Canon Josa, and Messrs. E. A. V. Abraham, W. A. Abraham, G. Hughes, George Allan, H. von Zeigesar, A. D. Ferguson, and John Williams, who were duly enrolled as members, and on 27th May the Society was incorporated. The first packet was started on 16th June, and with the exception of December, 1903, packets were circulated every month, in some instances being divided into two or three sections. Originally started with the object of being an Exchange Club only, it was afterwards decided to hold monthly meetings when members would exhibit their collections or novelties, read papers, and generally discuss all matters of philatelic interest. Twelve meetings were held during the period ending 30th June, and there were several exhibitions of collections. One paper was read during the year by Mr. E. A. V. Abraham, on "Early Days of Stamp Collecting in British Guiana." The paper was very interesting, and regret was expressed that other members have not followed Mr. Abraham's example. The Society has steadily increased in membership until now, when it numbers thirty-one members, which may, for this colony, be considered a large society.

Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, etc., should be addressed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and not to the Editor.

In reply to various inquiries relative to the *Journal Competition*, announced by Mr. Phillips in his "Notes and News," in July, our publishers have requested us to state as follows:—

1. Subscribers may send in as many schemes as they like.
2. The envelopes should be addressed to the firm, and should be marked outside "Journal Competition."
3. The name and address of the competitor should be put on the same sheet of paper as the scheme.
4. The winner's name will be published or not, as he wishes.

W. D.—The letters "O. U. S." on the back of your 1d., Great Britain, were a private mark of the Oxford Union Society, intended for the same purpose as the initials of business firms perforated in stamps at the present day, viz. to prevent theft.

A. B. D.—Your Bhopal stamps are as follows:—1. $\frac{1}{2}$ a. (square), red; No. 78. 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ a. (rect.), black; No. 113. 3. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red; Type 13 redrawn. These were described in our number for May last as having appeared with the new embossing. The fourth stamp is new to us; it is an impression from the plate of Nos. 142-5, but in black.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIA.

1904. *Figures of value in colour or in black ON WHITE up to the 30 h., and in white on colour for the higher values.* s. d.

5 h., green	0 1
6 h., orange	0 1
10 h., carmine	0 2
20 h., brown	0 3
25 h., ultramarine and black	0 4
30 h., mauve and black	0 5
35 h., green	0 6
40 h., violet	0 7
50 h., blue	0 8
60 h., brown	0 9

1904. *Newspaper Stamp. With varnish bars added.*

6 h., orange	0 1
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Offices in the Turkish Empire.

1904. Austrian stamps surcharged.

2 frs. on 2 kr., lilac	2 6
4 frs. on 4 kr., green	5 0

BOLIVAR.

1904. Gold currency.

2 c., red, A.R.	0 2
5 c., indigo-black, Registration	0 4

CANADA.

1904. King's Head.

20 c., sage-green	1 1
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CHAMBA.

1904. King's Head.

2 as., purple	0 3
4 as., olive-green	0 6
8 as., magenta	1 0

COLOMBIA.

1904. *Figures of value in centre on engine-turned background. Gold currency.*

½ c., yellow	0 1
20 c., black	1 3
5 c., blue, A.R. (monogram in centre)	0 4
10 c., lilac, Registration (oblong stamp)	0 8
20 c., red on blue, perf. (paper currency), Type c 8	0 1
20 c., brown on blue, perf. (paper currency), Type c 8	0 1

CYPRUS.

1904. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

30 paras, violet and green	0 2
6 pi., grey-black and green	1 0

DAHOMY AND DEPENDENCIES.

1904. New values or colours. Type 1.

2 c., brown on buff	0 1
4 c., purple-brown on grey	0 1
5 c., pale yellow-green	0 1
20 c., red on green	0 3
30 c., cinnamon on drab	0 5
40 c., red on yellow	0 6
75 c., brown on orange	1 0
1 fr., green on yellowish	1 3

DENMARK.

1904. Provisionals. Surcharged in black.

4 öre on 8 öre, carmine and slate	0 1
15 öre on 24 öre, brown	0 3

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES.

1904. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

3 a., chocolate and green	0 5
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FRENCH GUIANA.

1904. Type 8.

5 c., bright yellow-green	0 1
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FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

1904. New type.

1 c., grey-green	0 1
2 c., red on yellow	0 1
4 c., purple on bluish	0 1
5 c., green	0 1
10 c., carmine	0 2
15 c., brown on azure	0 3
20 c., red on greenish	0 3
25 c., blue	0 4
30 c., brown	0 5
40 c., black	0 6
50 c., buff	0 8
75 c., red on yellow	1 0
1 fr., sage-green	1 3
2 fr., black on orange	2 3
5 fr., lilac on salmon	5 3
10 fr., red-brown on green	10 6

GABOON.

1904. "Name in tablet" type.

1 c., black on azure	0 1
2 c., brown on buff	0 1
4 c., purple-brown on grey	0 1
5 c., pale yellow-green	0 1
10 c., rose-red	0 2
15 c., grey	0 3
20 c., red on green	0 3
25 c., blue	0 4
30 c., cinnamon	0 5
40 c., red on yellow	0 6
50 c., brown on azure	0 8
75 c., brown on orange	1 0
1 fr., olive-green on yellow	1 3
2 frs., violet on lilac	2 3
5 frs., lilac on pale lilac	5 3

GAMBIA.

1904. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

1d., carmine	0 2
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GIBRALTAR.

1904. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

½d., green	0 1
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GUATEMALA.

1886. Railway stamps surcharged.

50 c., vermilion (No. 41) inverted surch.	6 0
150 c. " (" 44) "	6 0

JHIND.

1904. King's Head.

3 pies, grey	0 1
1 a., carmine	0 2
3 a., orange-brown	0 5
4 a., olive-green	0 6
8 a., magenta	1 0

JOHORE.

1904. Altered type with new portrait of Sultan.

1 c., lilac and green	0 1
2 c. " orange	0 1
3 c. " black	0 2
4 c. " carmine	0 2
5 c. " sage-green	0 2
8 c. " ultramarine	0 3
10 c. " black	0 4
25 c. " green	0 9

[1904.] *Provisional. Cancelling bar right across.* s. d.

10 c. on 4 c., green and carmine	0 6
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MARTINIQUE.

1904. New value.

2 frs., violet on salmon	2 3
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MONTSERRAT.

1904. Type 4. Multiple Crm. and CA wmk.

½d., green	0 1
2d., grey and brown	0 3
3d., dull orange and purple	0 5
6d., lilac and olive-brown	0 8

NEW CALEDONIA.

1904. Type 10. Name in new colour.

50 c., brown and blue on azure	0 8
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NORTHERN NIGERIA.

1900. Queen's Head.

½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., 6d., 1/-, 2/6, 10/-, set of 0, mint	4 0 p
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RUSSIA.

1904. Laid vertically.

1 rouble, brown and orange	3 0
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SERVIA.

1901-3. Type 11. Perf. 11½.

5 din., mauve (No. 141), used	3 0
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1903. Type 12 surchd. with Types 13 and 14.

1 para, lilac-brown (No. 142)	0 8
1 " " " used	0 8
1 p. on 5 din., brown (No. 158)	2 6

1904. King Peter Coronation Stamps.

5 p., green, unused or used	0 1
10 p., carmine "	0 2
15 p., lilac "	0 3
25 p., blue "	0 4
50 p., brown "	0 9
1 d., buff "	1 3
3 d., emerald "	3 9
5 d., mauve "	6 3
Set of 4 lowest values, unused	0 9

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

1904. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

½d., black and green	0 1
1d. " carmine	0 2
2d. " brown	0 3

THESSALY.

1898. Type 1.

10 pa. to 5 pi., set of five	4 0
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URUGUAY.

1904. Type 76 modified. Thin paper. Lithographed.

2 c., orange	0 2
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VENEZUELA.

1896. Type 34.

10 c., pale blue (tête-beche pair), reduced to 6 0	
1 b., violet (tête-beche pair), reduced to 7 6	

1900. Official. Date in upper corners.

5, 10, 25, and 50 c., and 1 b., set of five 3 6	
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List of Odd Numbers of Philatelic Journals Wanted by the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

(CONTINUED FROM THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER.)

*offers, with the prices asked, to be made to Stanley Gibbons, Limited,
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- eraldo Filatélico.** Bogota, 1886-87. No. 2.
- eraldo Filatélico.** Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, 1894. Any after No. 2.
- erdman's Miscellany.** Berwick-on-Tweed, etc., 1886-92. Nos. 18-32, and 37-45.
- elvetische Philatelie.** Morges, 1893. No. 1.
- enge.** New York, 1902. Any after No. 1.
- alia Filatelica.** Palermo, 1895-96. All anno i.; anno ii. No. 3; and any after January, 1896.
- ernationale Briefmarken-Börse.** Leipzig, 1895-96. No. 6, 1895, and any after No. 1, 1896.
- onstracion Postal.** Madrid, 1894. No. 1, and any after No. 2.
- ermédiaire de la Timbrologie.** Paris, 1897. Nos. 98, 99, 106, 111, 116, 118.
- ernacional.** Villa Viçosa, Portugal, 1894-95. Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and any after No. 13, *except* Nos. 25-29.
- ernationales Offertenblatt für Philatelie.** Sonneberg, 1896-97. Nos. 5, 9, 1896; Nos. 1, 21, 30, and any after No. 31, 1897.
- ernational Stamp.** Minneapolis, Minn., 1898. No. 25.
- onstración Filatélica.** Barcelona, Spain, 1895-97. Nos. 24-30, 33, 37-47, and any after No. 74.
- ndiana Philatelist.** Muncie, Indiana, 1896. Any after No. 1.
- ustriertes Briefmarken-Journal.** Leipzig, Nos. 1-12, 1901; and Nos. 1, 2, 1903.
- ernational Philatelist.** St. Joseph, Mo., and Wichita, Kas. Vol. x., Nos. 3, 4, and any after vol. xii., No. 4.
- ustrirte Briefmarken-Zeitung.** Leipzig. Advertisement pages of Nos. 16, 22, 1897; all 24 Nos. 1898, *except* Nos. 1-3; all 24 Nos., 1899, *except* No. 24; and Nos. 8, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, for 1900; and any after the end of 1900.
- ognito Philatelist.** 1896. Any after No. 1.
- ermédiaire Philatélique.** Paris, 1893. Any after No. 3.
- ernational Exchange Gazette.** Ipswich, 1887. No. 1.
- ernationaler Philatelisten-Freund.** Lyck, 1882. Nos. 1, 2.
- éal.** Scorbé-Clairvaux, 1904. Any *except* No. 5.
- ernationaler Briefmarken Anzeiger.** Zurich, 1895. Any No.
- ernational Philatelist.** Liverpool, 1884. Any *except* No. 1.
- ernationales Briefmarkenblatt "Concordia."** B.-Leipa, 1895. Any after No. 2.
- ernationaler Philatelisten-Verein.** Vertrauliche Mittheilung. Nos. 3, 4, and any after No. 22.
- ermédiaire Timbrophilique.** Marseille, 1888. No. 4.
- ernationale Briefmarken-Zeitung.** Schweidnitz, 1888-90. Nos. 2, 8, 9 for 1889.
- ernationales Briefmarken-Journal.** Breslau, 1891-94. Nos. 32, 35, 36, and any after No. 66.
- inois Philatelist.** Kankakee, Ill., 1899. Any after No. 4.
- ndiana Philatelist.** Goshen, Ind., 1899. Any after No. 4.
- ernational Philatelic Review.** Rochester, N.Y., 1899. Any after June, 1900, *except* November, 1900.
- Journal de la Timbrologie Egyptienne.** Alexandrie, 1894-95. Nos. 8, 14, and any after No. 15.
- Junior Philatelist.** Berwyn, Ill., 1886. Any after No. 3.
- Junior Philatelist.** Berwyn, Ill., 1898. Any after No. 2.
- Journal des Collectionneurs.** Genève, 1904. Any after No. 1.
- Journal für Markenkunde.** Hamburg, 1894. Any after No. 12.
- Journal d'Annonces des Collectionneurs Anversois.** Anvers, 1892. No. 2, and any after No. 3.
- Junior Stamp Collector.** Birmingham, 1897. No. 11.
- Jersey Stamp.** Avondale, N.J., 1897. Any after No. 2.
- Junior Collector.** Pittsburg, Pa., 1897. Nos. 2, 4, 5, and any after No. 6.
- Juniors' Collector.** Dayton, Texas, 1899. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, and any after No. 9.
- Jubilee Philatelist.** Smith's Falls, Ont., 1899-1900. No. 12, and any after No. 13.
- Jubilee Commemorator.** Leicester, 1887. No. 2.
- Jornal Filatélico.** S. Paulo, Brazil, 1897. Any *except* II., 15, 16, 17.
- Kentucky Philatelist.** Hodgenville, Ky., 1896. Any after No. 1.
- Keystone Philatelist.** Allentown, Pa., 1896. Any after No. 1.
- Keystone State Collector.** Philadelphia, Pa., 1888. No. 9.
- Kosmos.** Prag, 1891. Any after No. 3.
- Kid.** Beaver City, Neb., 1896. Any *except* Nos. 20, 21, and iii. 1.
- Kingston Stamp Advertiser.** Kingston Hill, Surrey, 1900-1. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.
- Londoner Briefmarken-Auctionär.** London, 1896. No. 15.
- Libre Echangiste.** Paris, 1896. Any after No. 1.
- Lancaster Stamp News.** Lancaster, Pa., 1896. Any after No. 1.
- Lone Star State Philatelist.** Waco, etc., Texas, 1898. Vol. viii., Nos. 3, 8, 12.
- Lake State Stamp.** Jackson, Mich., 1898. Any *except* No. 2.
- London and Provincial Stamp Collectors' Guide and Advertiser.** London, 1863. Any No.
- Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.** St. Louis. Title-page and index to vols. i., ii., and iii.
- Mapk.** Kiew, 1896-97. No. 12, and any after No. 13, *except* vi. 8.
- Mexico Postal.** Guanajuato, 1856. Any after No. 5.
- Mercur.** Hemer, 1896. Any after No. 2.
- Monde Philatelique.** Gand, 1896. Any after No. 23.
- Markenwart.** Apolda, 1895-96. Any after No. 10.
- Mankato Philatelist.** Mankato, Minn., 1895-96. Any *except* January, May, June, July, August, 1895, and January, 1896.
- Mercuriale.** Paris, 1896. Nos. 19, 20, and any after No. 22.
- Metropolitan Philatelist.** New York. Vol. xvii., No. 18; xviii., No. 26; xix., Nos. 2, 3, 11, 20; xx., Nos. 9, 10.
- Maryland Philatelist.** Church Hill, Maryland, 1896. Any after No. 1.

(To be continued.)

1904 CATALOGUE.

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Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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RARE STAMPS.

BULGARIA.

1882. 5 st., carmine on pale rose; error of colour, unused and o.g. £ s. d. 18 0 0

EASTERN ROUMELIA.

1884. 5 piastres, brown on pale brown; unused 6 0 0

N.B.—It is believed that this stamp was never issued.

FRANCE.

1849. 1 fr., orange-vermilion; unused, no gum 15 0 0

1870. 20 c., blue; Type I., unused, no gum 8 0 0

1872. 15 c., bistre on rose; error in colour of 10 c., unused, o.g. 12 0 0

FRENCH COLONIES.

1876. 5 c., green; block of four, with the two lower stamps distinctly double printed, unused 2 10 0

BENIN.

1892. 15 c., blue; block of four, having one stamp without surcharge, unused 3 10 0

" 15 c., blue; block of four, having one stamp with surcharge inverted, unused 3 10 0

HAI-HAO.

1902. 15 c., blue; with red surcharge, mint 3 10 0

FRENCH GUIANA.

Dec. 1887. 5 c. on 30 c., cinnamon; mint 3 0 0

1892. 35 c., black on orange; perf. surcharged three times, unused 2 10 0

QUADELOUPE.

1877. Unpaid 30 c., black on white; entire sheet of 20 varieties, mint 5 0 0

OBOCK.

1892. Straight surcharge, double.

25 c., black on rose 1 0 0

40 c., red on buff 1 5 0

75 c., carmine on rose 1 10 0

1 fr., olive-green 1 10 0

5 F on 1 fr., "F" inverted 5 0 0

75 c. on 1 fr., "75" 3 0 0

REUNION.

1852. 15 c., black; fine, unused, with large margins 60 0 0

1885. 5 c. on 40 c., orange; surcharge inverted, mint 1 10 0

" 25 c. on 40 c., orange; surcharge inverted, used 3 0 0

1891. 80 c., carmine; imperf.; error "EUNION," used 2 10 0

" 80 c., carmine; imperf.; error "REUNIONR," 3 0 0

" 35 c., black on orange; perf.; error "REUNOIN" 3 0 0

" 75 c., carmine; perf.; error "REUNOIN" 3 0 0

RARE STAMPS.—Collectors who desire to secure choice specimens of rare Stamps are respectfully asked to notice each month the list of Stamps on hand which we publish on the inside page of the front cover.

Special Terms.

Rare Stamps that are not priced in our current Catalogue will be advertised in this column each month, and the following SPECIAL TERMS will be allowed to cash purchasers: under £50, 10 per cent. discount; over £50 and under £100, 12½ per cent. discount; over £100 at one time, 15 per cent. discount.

STANLEY GIBBONS

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.

NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

No. 173.

Editorial.

* * *



It seems to us a very healthy sign (and it is certainly a great convenience to ourselves personally) when we are able, month by month, to find excellent subjects for our Editorial

remarks in the shape of recent books dealing with various phases of Philately.

Some Recent Literature. It is a sign that philatelists are at work, not merely with a view to increasing their own collections and picking up bargains, but also with the higher object of adding to the stock of information relating to Philately in general or to the branch of it which each of them is studying. We have before us quite a little pile of books that we have received within the last few weeks, all of which we can recommend to the notice of our readers.

We must place first the new edition of Mr. Stewart-Wilson's work, *British Indian Adhesive Stamps (Queen's Head) Surcharged for Native States*,* which has been fully revised and practically rewritten by the original author and Mr. Gordon Jones. This is a most valuable book of reference, and as the overprinting of the Queen's stamps has now, we gather, come to an end, the statistics so carefully extracted from official sources show finally the numbers of each stamp that can possibly have existed, and also the numbers printed of each variety, where the variety is constant and the printing in which it occurred is known. The authors have attempted the difficult task of distinguishing between *major* and *minor* varieties, and on the whole with conspicuous success,

but this is a matter upon which opinions are bound to differ. We should be disposed to consign to the minor heading all varieties due to missing letters, such as "SERV CE," when there is a blank space where the letter should be. It is extremely improbable that the letter was omitted and a space inserted in its place, and if a letter dropped out (as it is suggested might have taken place) those on each side of it would probably close up to some extent; it is more likely that the letter was low and failed to print. Cases again where words are unduly spaced, showing a gap in the middle, are probably due to loose setting, not to the insertion of a space, and would therefore not be always constant; we note that "space errors" are sometimes given as *major* and sometimes as *minor*. The double surcharge upon the 2 a. of Chamba we should attribute to a set-off. It shows only the word "CHAMBA" double, and occurred, we gather, upon a few stamps on a sheet; we should transfer this to the *minor* class. On the other hand, we would promote the variety in which the word "STATE" is out of place to the left, so that the "s" is under the "c" of "CHAMBA," and we should do the same with the varieties of Gwalior showing letters "K" and "G" from wrong founts; the latter are really *errors*, and are worthy of much more consideration than the varieties showing letters "A" with the top broken off. It seems to be satisfactorily proved that no small letters "A" really occur in the varieties described as being overprinted "STATE," "CHAMBA," etc., etc.; all are broken specimens or defective impressions of the ordinary type, and might well be struck out of the catalogues altogether. According to the illustration given, the supposed "c" in

* Published by the Philatelic Society of India.

the error "FARIDKCT" is a broken "O"; the opening is too low down for a letter "C." Under Puttialla illustrations are given of some very curious varieties, which it is difficult to account for; three vertical pairs are shown, each from the left lower corner of a sheet, the upper stamp in each case having the word "PATIALA" incomplete; the first has "TIALA," the second has "LA," the third "A," and the series is completed by a block of four, in which the corresponding stamp bears "STATE" alone, without any sign of the name. These are described as illustrating the gradual disappearance of the word "PATIALA," through the letters falling out during the printing, and we confess we know of no other way to account for it; but the question arises: Could the letters fall out? They would have to fall upwards. They might fall down sideways if the type was very loose indeed, but in that case we can hardly understand how any of it kept in place. These varieties could easily be made by an ingenious printer, without removing any type at all, but we do not believe for a moment that any of the numerous errors and varieties of surcharge upon these stamps were made on purpose. The stamp illustrated in Type 18 of Puttialla must have been passed as genuine by authorities who know far more about these stamps than we do, and we therefore hesitate to criticise it; it bears the word "STATE" only, and it is supposed that it ought to bear the word "PUTTIALLA" also. We would venture to point out that "STATE" is in an entirely abnormal position, across the top of the head near the back, instead of across the base of neck, and that, if the illustration is accurate, the lettering is not of the normal type.

The book is a perfect storehouse of information upon a very interesting and intricate subject, and the only serious improvement that we could suggest would be the addition of similar information as to the surcharged envelopes and post cards, thus rendering the work really complete.

* * *

*The Postage Stamps of the Philippines.** This book, which is extremely well got up

* *The Postage Stamps of the Philippines, including a list of Telegraph and Revenue Stamps issued under Spanish Dominion*, by J. Murray Bartels, F. Aphorp Foster, and Captain F. L. Palmer, U.S.A. Boston: The J. M. Bartels Company.

and illustrated, consists for the most part of a very concise descriptive list of the Philippine adhesives, envelopes, wrappers, and post cards brought down as nearly as possible to the present date. Seeing that in earlier days there appears to have been considerable latitude permitted in respect to the use of postage stamps for telegraph and revenue purposes, and telegraph or revenue stamps for postage, the authors have added a general list of Telegraph and Revenue stamps, many of which are known to have been postally used without any overprint to convert them into postage stamps; and this seems to be a sensible plan for getting over a difficulty. Where no alteration or addition is made to the stamp before it is used, we confess that it appears to us to remain a postage, or a telegraph, or a revenue stamp, whatever the use may be to which it is put. In the case of the Philippine issues it is certainly useful to have a list of the stamps of other natures that have, or might have, done postal duty. The lists of the earlier stamps are, we gather, founded to a considerable extent upon a little book compiled by Don Juan Mencarini when he was resident in Manila, and published there in 1896. Mr. Mencarini obtained access to many official documents that have since perished—and were even then sadly incomplete—and was able in some cases to give details as to numbers printed, etc., which are duly reproduced in the larger work before us. Two very valuable chapters deal with the numerous counterfeits and doubtful varieties that have made their appearance at different periods, and especially during the years when surcharging was much in fashion out there. An account is also given (not under either of these heads) of the revolutionary labels chronicled in 1898-9, and the authors appear to have a higher opinion of these issues than is generally entertained.

* * *

*The Postage Stamps of Siam.** This is another useful handbook that comes to us from Boston and gives a detailed description of the numerous varieties of the surcharges with which the stamps of Siam have been so frequently afflicted. The author alludes to variations in the dimensions of some of the

* *The Postage Stamps of Siam, with special reference to the issues of 1889-1900*, by Alex. Holland, published by the Boston Philatelic Society, Boston, Mass., 1904.

stamps of the first issue, about which he says, "Some consider that there were two plates or dies, but most authorities are of the opinion that this difference is due simply to the shrinkage of the paper." There is no doubt that the majority are in the right; similar variations are noticed in many stamps printed from plates engraved in *taille-douce*, and are due to variations in the quality of the paper or in its dampness at the time of printing. The circular device, with which the stamps of 1887 are watermarked, is, we are told, not a "lotus-flower," but a "chakr," described as "a mythological circular weapon, which, when thrown, was supposed to return to the thrower in the manner of a boomerang." It would seem an appropriate design for the adornment of a reply-paid post card. From 1889 onwards, nearly to the end of the century, the Siamese issues consisted almost entirely of overprinted stamps, principally 1, 2, and 4 atts, formed from superfluous stocks of higher values. The varieties in the overprints are very numerous, and illustrations are given either of the whole overprint or of the English portion of it, which should be of great assistance to collectors of these troublesome issues. A full-size plate is given of an entire sheet of the "2 atts" on 64 atts of 1894, showing the arrangement of the six principal varieties of the surcharge; but, curiously enough, some of the minor varieties listed as belonging to this setting do not appear in the plate; so-called inverted letters "V" for "A" are of no great consequence, but as a matter of fact every stamp on the plate seems to us to have a distinct bar to the "A," except where the letter is quite blocked up with ink; but also, which is of more importance, we cannot find either of the varieties described as having a "period between 't' and 's' of 'Atts.,'" as shown in Type 36 of our publishers' Catalogue. It would seem that the sheet illustrated is not the one from which the description is taken, and a little further explanation as to the positions of the minor varieties would be desirable. The variety "1 AttS," with a large capital "S" added to the word "Att.," which we described last year, has not apparently been met with by Mr. Holland. We are unable to guarantee its character, and it is unfortunately a variety that might easily be made fraudulently, but the specimens we saw had an excellent history.

ALL *The World and His Wife** have not yet been converted to the cult of Philately, but the followers of our hobby are sufficiently widely distributed to fully justify the new magazine, which addresses itself to that large audience, in devoting two of the pages of its first number to Stamps, and we hope that a similar amount of space may be given in future numbers. This first instalment is of a nature to appeal to the outsider, perhaps, rather than to the philatelist, consisting as it does of illustrations of what are supposed to be "The World's Hundred Rarest Stamps," with a note under each showing the prices that such stamps have fetched, or are considered to be worth. Opinions probably differ almost as much upon the subject of the Hundred Rarest Stamps as upon that of the Hundred Best Books, but there is no doubt that those represented are some of the most costly that are known to collectors, and would make a very handsome Christmas present for The World to give to his Wife, or *vice versa*—we should not let it go out of the family. Some of the World's most interesting stamps, historically, artistically, etc., would form good subjects for future articles, and so the outsider might gradually be led to take an inside place.

* * *

College Stamps.† The subject of this book may, we think, fairly be said to be outside the general scope of Postage Stamp Collecting; for although the stamps in question undoubtedly denoted payment of a charge for the conveyance of letters, the stamps were not issued or the letters conveyed by the Post Office; they were the issues of certain bodies or corporations for use upon letters sent by the members and conveyed by the private messengers of those bodies or corporations. It seems to us that a true Postage Stamp should have a wider application than this, and that it should be issued by the Post Office, for the use either of the general public or of Public Officers; and we would go further and say, that we consider that the Post Office Department had nothing whatever to do with

* *The World and His Wife*, a Monthly Journal for the Home. 2, Carmelite House, London, E.C.

† *The College Stamps of Oxford and Cambridge*. By the Rev. Hayman Cummings. Oxford: Slater and Ross, London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Ltd.

these College Stamps, and that, inasmuch as the Colleges had (and still have) a legal right to convey the correspondence of their members in the way in which they always have done, they had an equal right to collect the charge for that conveyance in any way that they found convenient. We have made the foregoing remarks, not with any wish to disparage either the book before us or the subject of which it treats, but because the author has thought it necessary to draw attention to the fact that "the Tapling Collection in the British Museum, so rich in all other respects, makes a very poor show in the college issues." We believe that the late Mr. Tapling paid no particular attention to these stamps, for reasons similar to those we have expressed above, and when Mr. Cummings goes on to say, "It is extremely curious and significant to find it has only one stamp, as representative of all the varieties of the O.U.S. overprint," we feel bound to reply that stamps with that overprint have no more philatelic interest than stamps perforated with the initials of any other society or of a business firm.

The book itself is everything that one could wish; very well illustrated, and the subject, which is certainly an interesting one, is, so far as we are able to judge, thoroughly well dealt with. The author seems to have searched all available records and appealed to all possible sources of information, and it is probable that the history he has compiled is as complete and accurate as it is ever likely to be made. Many of the issues were of a very ephemeral character, and, as in so many other cases, minor varieties passed entirely unnoticed, and their dates can only be fixed approximately by reference to the few used copies on original envelopes that have been preserved. It is curious that only one of these stamps, that of Lincoln College, Oxford, had its value expressed upon it; the designs of all the others consist simply of the Arms or Crest of the College, and its name (even the name was omitted in the case of those prepared for Balliol, but not put in use), and several of them were such as might have been embossed upon ordinary paper and envelopes, and could be recognised as stamps principally by their being impressed upon coloured paper and provided with perforations. It is possible that the College authori-

ties were a little uncertain as to their position in the matter of issuing stamps, and did not desire to make their labels resemble a postage stamp too closely. Whatever these stamps are, they are well worthy of study, and collectors may be grateful to Mr. Cummings for his history of them.

* * *

*The Gallic Cock.** WE have reserved to the last a most attractive volume, which, though it has no direct connection with Philately, is written by a very well-known philatelist of long standing, and contains a history of an emblem which we trust may yet be depicted upon the French stamps. M. Maury, as many of our readers are no doubt aware, does not confine his studies solely to Philately, but is an authority upon some few other things besides stamps. Among those other things are national emblems and flags, with engravings and official documents upon which they are represented, of which he possesses, we believe, an extremely fine collection. His historical studies have led him to perceive, as, indeed, they could hardly fail to do, that among the most ancient emblems of his country (perhaps *the* most ancient) is the Cock. It seems uncertain whether Gallia obtained that name because the people of the Province were poultry-fanciers at a very early date, or whether *Gallus Domesticus* was so called because he was an object of veneration amongst the Gauls; but the fact remains that Cæsar, in his Commentaries, notes the curious fact that in some parts of Gaul the eating of fowls was regarded as sacrilege; indeed, in much the same manner as the roasting of a prize bird would be looked upon at the present day. We gather that the ancestors of the Gallic race were worshippers of the Sun, and that they probably recognised the Cock that Crows in the Morn, to welcome the Rising Sun, as a Sun-worshipper of the most pronounced and pious type. Be this as it may, M. Maury has long been an admirer, perhaps even a worshipper, of the Gallant Bird, and he has plainly devoted an immense amount of loving care and research to tracing its history—heraldic and emblematic—from the earliest times. He shows it as represented on ancient Gallic coins, medals, sculptures,

* *Les Emblèmes et les Drapeaux de la France. Le Coq Gaulois.* Par Arthur Maury. 6, Boulevard Montmartre; Paris.

and pottery, and as most plainly a national emblem upon objects of all kinds from the fourteenth century or earlier; in fact, for some hundreds of years past, in symbolical pictures and in caricatures, the Cock seems constantly to have indicated the French people, while the *fleur-de-lis* was the emblem of the monarchy. Postage stamps appear to be the only objects of a suitable nature upon which it has not yet been engraved, and we trust that this omission may soon be rectified. Brave Chanticleer would form a fitting companion for the Sower Lady, who, we would venture to suggest, is probably not really

sowing at all, but feeding the chickens—a far more appropriate occupation. M. Maury has produced a most charming book, in which may be found both instruction and amusement. It is beautifully got up and profusely illustrated; there are no less than 354 pages, the majority of which contain one or more pictures, besides twenty-seven full-page plates, eleven of which are in colours! How so magnificent a work can possibly be sold (we hope with some margin of profit) at the ridiculously small price of 5 francs, is a mystery that can only be solved by its publisher, M. Maury himself.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—We shall be greatly obliged if our readers will send, for description herein, any new issues or new varieties they may become acquainted with, addressing them to THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL, care of MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, Strand, London, W.C. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

* * * *

PART I.

Barbados.—*The A. J. of Ph.* announces the discovery of an imperforate pair of the 5s. of 1873. One would like to know its history.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have received a 2d. stamp with the King's head. No multiple Anchor watermark at present.

2d., brown; *new type.*

Ceylon.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles another value with the multiple Crown CA watermark.

12 c., sage-green and rosine; *new wmk.*

Mr. Seymour Summers kindly sends us an extract from the *Ceylon Government Gazette* of September 9th confirming what we were told last month as to the abolition of the use of Official stamps. The portions that concern us are as follows:—

"The following rules for regulating the transmission of official letters through the post are published for the information and guidance of Public Officers, and will come into operation from October 1st, 1904, from which date the existing Franking Minute will cease to have effect.

"By His Excellency's Command,

"EVERARD IM THURN,

"Colonial Secretary."

"Colonial Secretary's Office,

"Colombo, September 6th, 1904.

"RULES REFERRED TO.

"In pursuance of the authority conferred on the Governor by the 46th and 67th sections of the Ceylon Postal and Telegraph Ordinance, No. 13 of 1892, His Excellency the Governor has, with the advice of the Executive Council, made the following rules for

regulating the transmission of official letters through the post:—

"1. Official correspondence (including letters, printed matter, and miscellaneous packets) shall be transmitted free by post, provided the weight of any single article does not exceed five pounds, and that it bears on the envelope or cover the words 'On His Majesty's Service' or the letters 'O H.M.S.' with the signature, written or stamped, and official designation of an officer in the subjoined schedule.

* * * *

"5. Official correspondence addressed and franked by officers in the schedule to places out of the Island must fulfil the conditions of the foreign post as notified in the Post Office Guide, and postage thereon shall be prepaid by ordinary stamps in the same manner as on private correspondence."

Special stamps, therefore, are plainly required no longer for Official Correspondence, either within the Island or beyond it, and another series of Official stamps becomes obsolete.

Cyprus.—We have received the 1 and 2 piastres with the multiple Crown CA watermark. The colours appear to our eyes to be as given below.

1 piast., carmine and ultramarine; *new wmk.*

2 " ultramarine and purple "

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—Our publishers have received the 2 a. on the new paper.

2 a., purple and magenta; *new wmk.*

Grenada.—A correspondent shows us a copy of No. 27, with the last letter of the surcharged word "POSTAGE" broken, or defectively printed, so as almost to resemble "F" instead of "E."

Hong Kong.—We have received the following values of the King's head series with the multiple

Crown and CA watermark. The design (Type 14) remains unchanged.

2 c., grey-green ;	<i>new wmk.</i>
4 c., lilac on red	"
5 c., grey-green and orange	"
20 c., grey-black and chestnut	"
30 c., grey-green and black	"
50 c., " " magenta	"
\$1, lilac and sage-green	"
\$2, grey-black and scarlet	"

We notice that there is an error in the Catalogue in the list of the previous issue of this type: the colour of No. 74 should be *grey-green*, not *dull brown*.

India.—In reply to our question in the June number—whether the stamps surcharged "C. E. F." were still in use, and where—Dr. Byramji Shavakshah kindly sends us a Post Office Circular, dated 7th May, 1904, stating—

"that in future parcels posted in India for the troops of the China Force stationed in places in China other than Hong Kong should be addressed as follows:—

"A. B. — — —
 "(Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment,
 or Department),
 "North China Command,
 "via CALCUTTA."

And another informant is able to tell us that the surcharged stamps are still used by this North China Force.

Indian Native States.—*Hyderabad.*—Dr. Byramji Shavakshah tells us that the use of stamps perforated with the word *Sirkari* was to be introduced, in October, in the Government Offices of this State. The authorities, he says, could not decide whether to surcharge the stamps in *black* or in *red*, so adopted the perforating system, which will save us the trouble of cataloguing them.

Nowanuggur.—The same correspondent gives us positive information as to the meaning of a surcharge impressed upon stamps of Type 4 of Nowanuggur. The surcharge consists of two characters, the first of which resembles a figure "2," and the second is like a Greek "ε." When stamps thus overprinted were first met with, at the end of 1895, they were supposed to be for *Official* use, and we chronicled them under that head in January, 1896; Dr. Byramji Shavakshah tells us that he has been offered these stamps at long prices, as provisional 2 docra stamps, but that the surcharge is really the word *rud*, and means "cancelled by the post office." It was applied to the remainders when the State Post Office was closed at the end of 1895. We have it also upon Type 1, and upon all three values of the type-set stamps; it appears to be always struck in *magenta*.

Soruth.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us an Essay for a 1 a. stamp for this State, of the same design as that of the 4 a., which we described last May, differing only in the value and the colour—*carmine*. It is also imperforate, and we find that it is not lithographed, but surface-printed.

Malta.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with multiple Crown CA watermark.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; *new wmk.*

Mauritius.—We have received the 4 c. stamp in another new combination of colours, from a correspondent who tells us that it was issued on October 14th. It is about time that this Colony, or the printers of its stamps, ceased messing about with the colours; there have been numerous changes of late, which must be quite unnecessary. The watermark is not changed—yet.

4 c., black on *blue*, value in *carmine*.

Montserrat.—We regret to find that we made a mistake last month in chronicling the 1d. with the new watermark; that value has not, we believe, appeared yet upon the new paper.

Natal.—We have received the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., deep green; *new wmk.*

New Zealand.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the current 2d., Type 39, wmk. Type 41 upright, with *mixed* perforation, 11 and 14.

2d., purple; *wmk.* Type 41, *mixed perfs.*

The Australian Ph. notes the discovery of a copy of the 5d., of the 1882-97 issue, perf. 10 all round and also 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ vertically, the vertical 10 perforation being out of centre. Things appear to have got a trifle *mixed* in New Zealand at an early date.

North Borneo.—We have received the 1 c. of the 1901-2 issue (No. 117 in the Catalogue) further distinguished with the overprint "POSTAGE DUE" (Type 6), horizontally, in *black*. No Unpaid Letter stamp of this low value has been issued hitherto, and we may safely assume that this curiosity is quite unnecessary.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 1 c., black, ochre-brown, and red.

We are also shown a vertical pair of the 8 c. of 1894 (No. 75), imperforate between the two stamps, one horizontal line of perforations being omitted.

St. Vincent.—A correspondent shows us an unsevered pair of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on half of 6d. (No. 30 in the Catalogue), the right-hand half of which has a wider figure "2" in the surcharge than that upon the left-hand half.

Sarawak.—We have been asked questions by more than one correspondent as to specimens of the stamps of 1875, wholly or partially *imperforate*, or perforated in an abnormal manner. Partly perforated copies may have been found amongst the issued stamps, as accidents happened even in those days, when their results were not so eagerly sought for; imperforate sheets were obtained before the stamps were ever issued; they were noted in *The Philatelist* for January, 1875, thus:—

"Some weeks back a set of stamps purporting to be issued for the use of this Government made its appearance. They were imperforate essays or proofs, and were stated to be the forerunners of a perforated emission to come out at the New Year. The original 3 cents, the type of which they follow, seems to be entirely superseded, its colour being transferred to another value."

Then followed a list of the values, in the colours in which they were issued, together with a 24 c., marked "(?)" the issue of which had possibly been contem-

plated. Some of these imperforate copies of the 6 c. and 8 c. (and perhaps of the other values also) were pin-perforated, by means of a sewing machine. We well remember seeing copies of these some twelve months later, in the possession of the then secretary of the London Philatelic Society, and it was an open secret that the sheets in question had been obtained direct from the printers, that the perforation was entirely unofficial, and that no such copies had ever been seen in Sarawak. These varieties possess no philatelic interest whatever, except perhaps as proofs.

Straits Settlements.—A correspondent of the *S. C. F.* reports that a few sheets of the 3 c. stamp, "Gibbons No. 39" (we presume No. 103, Type 39 is meant), were printed in *purple and dark chocolate*, instead of *purple and orange*. The *purple* is said to be of a deeper shade than the normal, and it seems to us possible that both colours have suffered some change, due to oxidisation or other effects of the climate.

Johore.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the higher values of the new issue described last month. The 50 c. has the value on *white*, like the 10 c., and the 2, 3, 4, and 5 dollars have the value in white on a solid ground of colour. We give illustrations showing the three varieties.



25 c., lilac and green.
50 c. " red.
\$1, dull green and mauve.
\$2 " carmine.
\$3 " blue.
\$4 " deep brown.
\$5 " yellow.

Sudan.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 1 m., No. 10 in the Catalogue, with frame in *pink*, like the surcharged stamp we noted in September, and the 5 m., No. 13, with centre in *scarlet*. The question is whether these are varieties of shade, or whether the description in the Catalogue requires modification; different people's ideas of colours vary.

Transvaal.—A correspondent in this Colony sends us a copy of a curious official Notice, which we reproduce below. It seems peculiar that stamps thus overprinted should be allowed to be used for postage anywhere, as such use would appear to defeat the object of the overprint—if it has any object.

"It is arranged that a certain quantity of Transvaal 1d. and 6d. Postage Stamps be overprinted 'Swaziland Revenue only.' They will be issued at an early date and will only be sold at Offices in Swaziland, but may be used for Postage purposes in the Transvaal, and Transvaal stamps may be used for similar purposes in Swaziland."

Victoria.—Our publishers tell us that the 1s., Type 56, exists in two distinct shades, similar to those of Type 61.

Zanzibar.—A correspondent shows us the 1 rupee, No. 18 in the Catalogue, with the first "a" of "Zanzibar" taller than the second, as noted last month upon the 1 a. 6 pies and the 2 a. The abnormal letter has printed very clearly, and we can see that it is taller than any of the other small letters.

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—We are glad to learn from *Filatelia*, Buenos Ayres, that nothing is known there of the 5 c. on 4 c., which we chronicled in September on the authority of a contemporary.

Austria.—We have received two more of the new stamps, a 1 heller in Type 16 of the Supplement, and a 72 heller in Type 17. Paper, perforation, etc., as described last month.

1 h., purple.
72 h., lilac-rose.

Hungary.—We have received the Newspaper stamp of 1900 with what we believe to be a new watermark, consisting of the Crown shown in Type 6, but without the interlaced circles forming a frame to it. The Crown also has three feet, instead of two, and looks more like a gas stove than ever. There appears to be a Crown for each stamp on the sheet, but in a block of twelve before us they are greatly out of centre.

Newspaper Stamp.

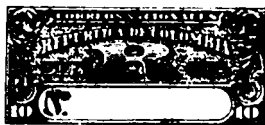
(2 f.), orange; *new wmk*; *imperf.*

Belgium.—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes the existence of the 1 c. of 1861 on *laid* paper. Moens' book mentions essays or proofs of the three higher values on *laid* paper, and states that the paper of some of the issued stamps appears to be *laid*, but that the appearance is due to defects in the manufacture of the paper; and we may add that such an appearance is also produced sometimes in the course of printing stamps from steel plates.

China.—We have received specimens of the new printing of the 5 c. stamp, to which we alluded last month; the tint appears to us to be merely a deeper shade of the kind of *salmon-pink* in which this value was issued originally.

Colombia.—Our publishers have received a registered letter franked with a curious mixture of recent issues:—Four 1 c., *green*, Type 94; three 2 c., *blue*, Type 76; and one each of 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., and 10 c. of Cundinamarca, Types 14 to 18; all are obliterated with the date stamp of Bogota, "19 SET 1904." Another postmark shows that the letter passed through the office at Barranquilla "OCT. 6, 1904"; it reached London November 2nd.

We give illustrations of the designs of the new Registration and Returned Acknowledgment labels.



A Colombian paper states that there are higher values of Type 96, and we have no doubt that such is the case. The colour of the 50 c., alone, is quoted; we will chronicle the others when we know what they are like.

50 c., chestnut.

Antioquia.—A correspondent sends us a partial set of the issue of 1903 4, Types 57, etc., overprinted with the word "OFICIAL," struck in *deep violet* ink, with a handstamp; it is impressed diagonally on the 1 c., a variety of which also shows the overprint inverted, and vertically on the other values. We suppose these things are all right, but anyone could make them.

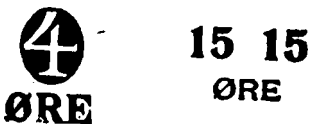
Official Stamps.

1 c., green.	3 p., dark blue.
1 p., sepia.	4 p., red.
2 p., violet.	5 p., red-brown.

The same correspondent sends us an envelope, posted at Barranquilla, and marked "NO HAY ESTAMPILLAS—PAGO EL PORTE," in two lines. We suppose all the stamps have been exported, and we cannot recognise as a stamp an inscription which states that there are none to be had, and that the postage is paid in cash.

Costa Rica.—Two of our Continental contemporaries are much puzzled over the reference to Unpaid Letter stamps which appeared in our number for July. One of them asks, "What are these Unpaid Letter stamps of Costa Rica, which are quoted in no catalogue, not even in the most recent?" The other echoes the question, in slightly different words. We do not know what the most recent catalogues may be that our friends possess, but the labels in question were chronicled in this journal twelve months ago, and they are duly listed in the current edition of our publishers' Catalogue and in that of Messrs. Senf.

Denmark.—Our illustrations show the overprints upon the stamps described last month.



We have received a 10 öre stamp in an entirely new design, with portrait of the King to right, in a circle; "DANMARK" on a straight label at top; "ØRE" on a similar label at foot, and numerals in circles in the lower spandrels. The design is rather roughly engraved in *taille-douce*, and printed on paper with the Crown watermark. Perf. 13.

10 öre, scarlet; *new type*.

Dominican Republic.—According to *Santo Domingo Postal* there are various additions to be made to the recent lists of surcharged stamps. The 5 c. exists upon the 50 c. of Type 32, as well as on the 1 peso; there were also a few of that series with the overprints inverted (as was only to be expected), but the values are not stated. The 5 c. of the Official set was surcharged in *black* (one sheet of 100?), as well as in *red*; and five sheets of the 1 c. on 20 c. had the surcharge inverted. Finally, we have the 2 c. of the Unpaid Letter series (Type 71) overprinted "RE-

PUBLICA—DOMINICANA—1—CENTAVOS—CORREOS, in *carmine*.

5 c. on 50 c., lilac and black (Type 32).

5 c., black on blue (Type 81); black *surcharge*.

1 c. on 20 c., black and yellow; *surcharge inverted*.

1 c. on 2 c., sepia (Type 71); *carmine surcharge*.

France.—*Offices in China.*—We have been shown some of the *Unpaid Letter stamps* listed in the Supplement to the Catalogue under Nos. A 109, etc., and find that the list may be added to and modified as follows:—

A
PERCEVOIR

(1)

(2)

Add—No. A 9 *overprinted* as Nos. A 109, A 110 (*surcharge* 1).
15 c., blue (C).

The *surcharge* (2) upon Nos. A 111, A 113, A 116, is *not the same colour* as that upon A 109, but should be described as "in red" (R). Add—

30 c., cinnamon (R).

Variety with surcharge inverted.

15 c., blue (R).

Stamps of 1902 similarly overprinted.

5 c., green (C).

5 c., " (V).

15 c., pale red (R).

Variety with surcharge inverted.

10 c., *carmine* (R).

We have received some of the stamps with the fresh setting of the word "CHINE," and value in Chinese, to which we referred last month, and we find that, except in the letter "C," there is very little (if any) difference in the type used. On the majority of the stamps the "C" is distinctly narrower than before, but Nos. 1, 5, 7, 10, 21, 23, 24 on a block of twenty-five (5 × 5), have a wider letter "C," and these will be very difficult to distinguish from the earlier printing.

French Colonies.—*Indo-China.*—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps. They have been denounced as ugly by various of our contemporaries, but we hardly think they deserve such condemnation; the design appears to us an effective one, superior to the Germania type of similar style, but the execution of the stamps is poor.



German Empire.—*Offices in Turkey.*—We have received the 10 and 20 para with the overprint in new type, having the letters "A" with horizontal serif at top, as in Types 66 and 67.

10 para on 5 pf., green; *new surcharge*.

20 " 10 pf., *carmine* " "

Haiti.—*Le Journal des Philatélistes* (the new title of M. Lemaire's paper, *La Côte Réelle*) announces the discovery of a variety of Type 48 of the Commemorative issue, in which Toussaint-Louverture has a moustache! This variety occurs both on the 2 c. and the 5 c. in the last stamp of the top row of all the sheets M. Lemaire has examined. It appears to be uncertain at present whether this appendage is a *secret mark* or an altogether accidental and un-

authorised addition, but we gather from an enlarged illustration in *Le J. des P.* that it is distinctly visible, if not a distinct improvement to the portrait.

Honduras.—*Mekel's Weekly* chronicles a companion to the 5 c. of 1898 in the colour of the 6 c., in the shape of a 6 c. of the same type in the colour of the 50 c.

6 c., orange-red; error?

The A. J. of Ph. reports that forgeries of the surcharged stamps of 1877 are once more being put on the market. They are to be had upon original covers, some of which appear to be more genuine than the stamps they bear.

Mexico.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the current 2 c. stamp in *bright blue*; we suppose it is not possible that this is a chemical changeling from the *green* stamp of last year?

Nicaragua.—We have received another variety of "1901" surcharge, which, like those described in August, we suspect to be of more recent origin. It consists of the 1 peso of Type 15, overprinted "1901—2 Cent.", as in Type 16, but without the stars in the corners. We have a sheet of twenty-five, showing no varieties except broken or badly printed letters "t" on Nos. 10 and 11.

We have also received sheets of twenty-five of the 1 c. on 10 c. and 2 c. on 1 p. Official stamps chronicled in August and further described last month. The upper numeral is sometimes over the letters "OF" and sometimes directly over the "O"; there are four stamps with ornaments under the word "OFICIAL," but only three varieties of ornament (Types *b, c, f*, of the Catalogue); looking at the block of stamps sideways, with the surcharge the right way up, No. 1 has Type *c*, No. 5 has Type *b*, and Nos. 11 and 15 have Type *f*. No. 19 has the error "OFICILA," and "Centavos" with italic "s."

Persia.—We are shown the 5 Chahis, of the type-set issue, Type 34, with the *rose* surcharge (No. 315 in fact), in the variety with tall figure "5" in the left upper corner; also a variety of the 10 Chahis of the same set, in which the "i" of the word is absent or failed to print.

Roumania.—*Le Moniteur du C.* chronicles the 50 bani Unpaid Letter stamp, on the unwatermarked paper, tinted *rose* at the back, and presumably perf. 11½.

Servia.—We are shown the following additions to the list of varieties of Type 7, on *ordinary wove* paper:—

15 p., lilac; perf. 13×13½.
25 p., blue " "
25 p., " " compound.

The compound perf. in this case is 13 at top, 13½ at sides, and 11½ at bottom.

Switzerland.—We have received the new 40 c. stamp, chronicled last month; all the numerals have been altered in shape, but the design does not appear to have been otherwise changed to any conspicuous extent.

United States.—*Panama Canal Zone.*—The following regulations for the use of the stamps of the Panama Republic, overprinted for this territory, are

copied from the *Star and Herald* of Panama, kindly lent us by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co:—

"A temporary arrangement has been made with the Republic of Panama, by which the United States is permitted to use, until such time as its own stamps are received, the postage stamps of Panama, surcharged 'Canal Zone.' Persons are warned not to purchase more of such stamps than are required for immediate use, as, after receipt of the United States stamps, those of the Republic of Panama, surcharged as above, will not be valid, either for use within the Zone or for redemption.

"Postal rates in Panama stamps surcharged as above, at their nominal value in Colombian silver, will be as follows:—

"Domestic matter, including mail for the United States and its possessions, Guam, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Tutuila, Canal Zone; also to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Republic of Panama;

"1st class. Letters and all sealed matter, five cents for each ounce (30 grammes) or fraction.

"2nd class. Newspapers and periodicals, two cents for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

"3rd class. Miscellaneous printed matter, two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

"Foreign matter, including mail for all countries in the Postal Union other than those named above, as follows:—

"Letters and all sealed matter, two [ten?] cents for each half-ounce (15 grammes) or fraction thereof.

"Commercial papers, two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, but not less than ten cents on each package.

"Printed matter, two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

"Samples of merchandise, two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, but not less than four cents on each package."

We gather that Colombian silver was reckoned at half the value of United States currency.

Uruguay.—We have received a new 1 c. stamp of similar design to Type 75, but reproduced by lithography, and not improved in the process; it was issued on the 24th September. We have also received copies of this stamp, the 2 c. chronicled last month, and the 5 c. described in June, overprinted diagonally "Paz 1904" with a Star above and below the inscription. These were, according to a notice dated October 12th, to be in circulation on the 15th and 16th of that month only, in celebration of the termination of the war in those parts. We give illustrations of the designs of the new 2 c. and 5 c. stamps.



1 c., green; perf. 11½.
1 c., Carmine surcharge.
2 c., dull orange; black "
5 c., blue; Carmine "

A correspondent shows us a used specimen of the 20-c. Official stamp, No. 443, with the surcharge inverted.

Venezuela.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports the issue of the 5 c., orange, Type 32, without the *black* surcharge "1900."

5 c., orange (Type 32); without surcharge.

The Postal Issues of Finland.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 83.)

* * * *

IV. THE POST CARDS.



HE introduction of the use of Post Cards into Finland took place on October 1st, 1871, under authority of His Imperial Majesty, dated June 7th, 1871:—

"Gracious letter of His Imperial Majesty to the Director of Posts, on the subject of the authorisation of the use of Forms of Acknowledgment of Receipt and of Post Cards, for communications by post.

"Given at Helsingfors, June 7th, 1871.

"ALEXANDER II., &c., &c. In your letter of March 23rd last, you humbly proposed that what are termed Return Receipt Forms and Post Cards should be permitted to be used for communications by post in Finland, and for this purpose you also proposed that they should be prepaid by the sender, irrespective of the distance, by means of a 10 penni stamp for each Acknowledgment of Receipt, and by means of an 8 penni stamp for each Post Card, or that the receipt forms and the cards should be used impressed with stamps of those values.

"As we have graciously permitted that proposition to be made to us, we have thought fit to approve of it provisionally and by way of experiment, with this stipulation, that the receipt form and the card may be put on sale, but in all cases stamped with the values named in the above-mentioned proposal. Which is hereby graciously communicated to you, for your information and instruction, with the direction that at the end of the year 1873, you will report to us, with all submission, upon the results of the above-mentioned authorisation, and inform us whether you consider that it should be continued in the future.

"Helsingfors, June 7th, 1871. By special authority of his Imperial Majesty and in His August Name ;

"His Senate of Finland,

(Signed) "B. INDRENIUS. S. H. ANTELL.

"H. MOLANDER. J. A. VON ROM.

"G. H. SJÖSTEDT."

The following Circular announces their issue:—

"CIRCULAR.

"By a rescript of the 7th of June last, His Majesty the Emperor has given permission for the introduction, of the service between the post offices in Finland, of post cards, and forms for acknowledgment of receipt, which, when they have been manufactured in sufficient quantities, will be issued to the public.

"The object of the post cards is to provide correspondents, at a reduced price, with the means of sending short messages upon these cards, which the post offices will furnish with their impressed stamp, of the value of 8 penni; * the address will be written on one side and the communication upon the other. The Postmasters are authorised, on the despatch of these cards, to note their numbers under the abbreviated heading, 'O.O.K.K.'"

* This is a literal translation of the version given us in French. It evidently means that the cards were to be sold with a stamp impressed upon them, as ordered by the Emperor.—TRANS.

"The forms for acknowledgment of receipt are sold for the purpose of giving to those correspondents who desire to make use of them, the advantage, at a cost of 10 penni, of being promptly informed of the regular delivery of the letter sent, whether registered or unregistered. For this purpose, the sender must insert his own name, and the place of despatch, in the spaces marked in the receipt form, which is then attached to the letter sent, and after the delivery of the letter at its destination, the form is detached from it, marked" [signed] "with the name of the addressee and the date of the receipt, and is then transmitted to the post office from whence it started, to be conveyed to the sender by the first delivery.

"Letters with receipt forms are to be distinguished from the other letters at the post offices by being marked with letters 'R.R.' When the receipt forms are returned they are to be marked 'O.O.R.R.'"

"The cards and the receipt forms will be sold at the post offices, and the postmasters will receive the same discount as for the sale of postage stamps; accounts of their sale will be rendered at the same time and in the same manner as in the case of the stamps. The statistics relative to the usage of the new correspondence forms in question will be entered in two new columns of the existing blank forms, to be provided.

"As soon as the office of the Chamber shall have sent to the post offices the necessary supplies of these two forms, they will be immediately put in use, and the public will be informed by notices affixed to the doors of the post offices, in accordance with instructions to be given, and also by other methods and through the newspapers.

"Helsingfors, Post Office Department.

"September 19th, 1871.

(Signed) "A. GRIPENBERG.
"C. W. SAHLSTEN."

A. Single Cards.

NOTE.—Down to January, 1879, the forms for these (without the stamp) were lithographed at the *Finans Expeditionens (Carta Sigillata Tryckeri)*, and the stamp was added by typography at the *Senatens Stämpeltryckeri*.

Issue of October 1st, 1871.



KORRESPONDANSKO,
FINLAND.

Inscriptions within a Greek pattern frame, 123 x 80 mm.* and with the stamp added in the left upper corner.

* This frame varies slightly in dimensions, as described in a paper upon these cards, by H. A. de Joannis and F. Breitfuss, in *The Philatelic Journal* for March, 1875. In the following number Mr. Joannis shows that these variations

The design of the stamp is that of Type I. of the adhesives of 1866 (not that of the 8 penni stamp of January 1st, 1867). It is formed from that of the 10 kopecs envelope printed in 1865, but not issued till 1867, which was first adapted for the production of the 5 and 10 penni adhesives of 1866, and afterwards altered again, by the insertion of fresh labels for the value, for use upon these cards. It has therefore eight Stars in the shield and close wavy lines in the background.

The inscriptions are "KORRESPONDANS-KORT," in an arch, "för—FINLAND," followed by three dotted lines for the address, the first headed "Till" and the third "Bestämmelseort"; instructions at foot in two numbered paragraphs:—

- "1) På framsidan tecknas endast adressen och adress orten, på fransidan de skriftliga meddelandena.
- "2) Afsändaren är ej förpliktad att namngifva sig."*

It should be noted that the words "adressen" and "address" have double "d," that there is no hyphen between "address" and "orten," and that "förpliktad" is spelt with a "k."

The whole impression is in colour on tinted card. [The colour of the stamp usually differs somewhat from that of the frame and inscriptions.]

There are 10 dotted lines on the back.

- 8 pen., yellow-green on buff.
- 8 ,, pale green on greenish buff.

* * *

Issue of October 10th, 1871.

The same as the last, but the words "adressen" and "adress" are spelt with one "d," and there is a hyphen joining "adress-orten."

- 8 pen., yellow-green on buff.

* * *

Issue of November 1st, 1871.

Same as the last, but that the word "förpligtad" is spelt with a "g" in place of "k."

- 8 pen., yellow-green on buff.
- 8 ,, ,, yellowish buff.
- 8 ,, ,, brownish ,,

* * *

Issue of December 1st, 1871.

The lines on the back are continuous instead of dotted; otherwise the same as the last.†

are due, not to separate dies or stones, as he had at first supposed, but to stretching or shrinking of the materials of which the cards were made. He found that the earliest cards were formed of four layers of thin and thick paper, and the others of two or more layers, the outer sides of which were no doubt printed before they were pasted together, and different degrees of pressure or of dampness produced the different results noted.—ED. M. J.

* "1. On this side one must put the [name of] the addressee and place of address, on the other side the written communication.

"2. Senders are not obliged to sign their names."

We give these translations from the paper previously referred to; and we have made some additions to the descriptions given by M. Hanciau, as our illustrations do not in all cases show the whole of the card.—ED. M. J.

† In most of the specimens we have seen the colour of the stamp is paler or yellower than that of the rest of the impression. The commoner variety seems to be that upon a highly surfaced or glazed card, with a greenish tinge, which appears to be peculiar to this material.—ED. M. J.

(a) Plain card.

- 8 pen., yellow-green on yellow-buff.
- 8 ,, green on yellow buff.

(b) Glazed card.

- 8 pen., yellow-green on greenish yellow.
- 8 ,, green on greenish yellow.

Variety, with ten horizontal lines, 40 mm. long, at the back, and ten vertical lines in addition.

- 8 pen., green on greenish yellow.

Reprints.

These were made in 1893. There was a fresh make-up of the frame and inscriptions, etc. The frame measures 125×82 mm.; the first line for the address 91 mm., instead of 93 mm., and the third line 47 mm., instead of 46 mm.; the three lines of the instructions below measure 87, 28, and 57½ mm., instead of 85, 27½, and 56 mm.

The stamp was fitted with new upper and lower labels. The figure "8" is smaller and is punctuated; the Stars in the corners are different; the brackets enclosing the value at top and bottom are 11 mm. apart, instead of 10 mm. There would seem to have been no reason for this change in the stamp: the die of the card should have been still in existence, as it had not been used since. It is possible that the die having been employed for the reprinting of the 5 penni adhesive, type of 1866, it was perceived too late that it was no longer possible to reprint the cards, and thus a fresh adaptation became necessary.*

- 8 pen., yellow-green on yellowish.

* * *

Issue of October 1st, 1872.



Stamp and frame as before; heading in three horizontal lines, in Finnish, Swedish, and Russian:—

1. "KORRESPONDANSKORT FÖR FINLAND."
2. "Kirjewahtokortti Suomenmaassa." (in Old English type).
3. Four words in shaded Russian capitals.

No lines or headings for the address. An instruction at foot, in three lines, in the same languages as the heading:—

1. "På framsidan tecknas endast adressen och adress-orten."
2. "Etupuoellela kirjoitetaan ainoastansa vastaanoi-

* It is certainly difficult to understand why so much re-engraving of value labels took place, at various periods; but in the case of some of the original dies these labels must either have been movable, from the beginning, or were cut away afterwards and movable labels inserted. The working dies and plates would have been casts, or electrotypes, produced from the combined dies and labels; some of these working dies and plates were probably worn out, and the rest may have been destroyed when the stamps printed from them became obsolete. The labels may have suffered the same fate; possibly they were not made of steel, but of some more perishable material.—ED. M. J.

tajan nimisoite ja asuntoaikka." (in Old English type).

3. Six words in small Russian type.

There are ten horizontal lines on the back, enclosed in a frame of the same pattern as that on the front, but broken at the top and sides by inscriptions:— At left—"Stället för meddelandene." At top—"Sia kirjeenilmoituksille." (in old English type). At right—"Место для письма."

The whole impression is in colour, and the frame is the same size as before.

8 pen., yellow-green on buff.
8 ,, pale green ,,

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1873.

The cards of the preceding issue, with an additional instruction added, at the left-hand side, in three lines, vertically, in black:—

1. "Till Ryssland : adressen på ryska"
2. "Wenäjälle : asuntoaikka wenäjäksi." (in Old English type).
3. "Въ Россію : адресъ на русскомъ языкѣ." *

There are two varieties in the Russian inscription:—

(a) The third letter of the last word is "и."

8 pen., yellow-green and black on buff.

(b) The letter is "ы."

8 pen., yellow-green and black on buff.

Reprints.

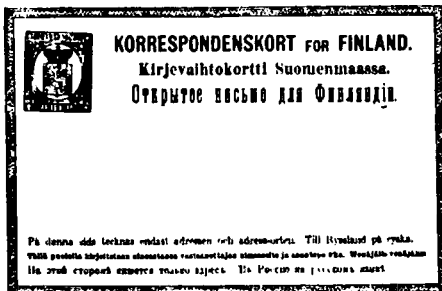
This card was also reprinted in 1893, with the inscriptions remade. The most prominent point of distinction is the word "FÖR," in the first line of the heading, the letters of which are both too high and too wide. In the added instruction the last word of the Russian has the letter "ы," and in the last word but one there is a letter "т" in place of the letter "м."

The stamp is of the same type as that upon the reprints of the earlier cards. The frame measures 125 × 82 mm., instead of 123 × 81 mm.

8 pen., yellow-green and black on buff.

* * *

Issue of June 1st, 1873.



The same heading as before, but in different type, and with certain differences in spelling:—

* "For Russia : address in Russian."

The first line is in *sans-serif* capitals, and the eleventh letter of the first word is "E," instead of "A."

The second line is in ordinary, heavy type, and the sixth letter of the first word is "v," instead of "w."

The third line is in tall Russian letters, with large capital initials to the first and last words, and the fifth letter of the first word is "ы."

The instruction below is a combination of that upon the original issue of October, 1872, and the addition made in January, 1873. The three lines are as follows:—

1. "På denna sida tecknas endast adressen och adress-orten. Till Ryssland på ryska."

2. "Tällä puolella kirjoitetaan ainoastansa vastanottajan nimisoite ja asuntoaikka. Wenäjälle wenäjäksi."

3. Inscription in Russian as shown in the illustration.

The frame, the stamp, and the lines, frame, and inscriptions on the back remain unaltered.

8 pen., yellow-green on yellowish buff.
8 ,, green on pale buff.
8 ,, ,, salmon.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1874.



Similar to the last, but reset. The pattern of the frame is coarser than before; there are sixty-eight turns at the left side instead of seventy-three.

In the first line of the heading the word "FÖR" is in smaller letters.

The second line is in thinner type (see especially the shape of the letter "K," as shown in the illustration).

Some of the letters in the third line are wider.

The instruction is in the same words as before; the second line is less heavy type, but not set quite so close, it is consequently longer and ends quite close to the frame at right.

The frame on the back is of the same pattern as that on the front; the inscriptions are the same as before, but the Russian words are in much narrower letters, and measure 36 mm. in all, instead of 40 mm.

8 pen., yellow-green on salmon.
8 ,, deep green ,,
8 ,, yellow-green on buff.
8 ,, deep green ,,

All the above changes were made without any notice; no Decree, no Circular, nothing. [We believe we may add that the dates assigned to the various issues are more or less conjectural.—E.D. M. J.]

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly.

FOR some considerable time our publishers have been considering how they could best encourage and interest the young stamp collector, and the result of much cogitation and advice is that next month they will issue a weekly stamp paper under the above title.

The *Monthly Journal* will be conducted on exactly the same lines as hitherto, and will endeavour to cater for the advanced philatelist and for those who desire to be well posted in the minutiae and latest discoveries appertaining to our science.

G. S. W. will be edited by Mr. Edward J. Nankivell, whose name is so well known in philatelic journalism.

The weekly will be published on Wednesdays and sold at the popular price of one penny per number.

Each number will consist of sixteen pages of reading matter and eight pages of advertisements, exclusively reserved for our publishers' own announcements.

The first number will be the largest edition of a stamp paper that has ever been published. We have definitely ordered a first edition of 50,000 copies to be printed, and they will be distributed not only amongst our own customers, but the trade will be supplied by

Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons,
1, Amen Corner,
London, E.C.

Orders for this new paper should be placed at once with your nearest stationer or book agent.

Prepaid subscriptions can commence with any number, and will be received at the following rates:—

13 weeks (1 quarter) post-free	. . .	1	8
26 " (half-year) "	. . .	3	3
52 " (1 year) "	. . .	6	6

A specimen copy will be sent post-free on receipt of three halfpenny stamps or their equivalent in lowest values of other countries.

A new feature in the weekly will be a series of chatty letters from correspondents in all parts of the world, who will by this means keep collectors well posted in all that takes place concerning stamp collecting in all countries.

In *G. S. W.* we wish to give reports of all philatelic societies throughout the British Empire and United States of America, and we shall be greatly obliged if the secretaries of such societies will send reports direct to

Mr. E. J. Nankivell,
Carnanton, Camden Park,
Tunbridge Wells,
England,

marking envelopes in lower left-hand corner "*G. S. W.*"

Another new feature will be a series of "Prize Competitions," based on questions of special interest to stamp collectors. Valuable prizes will be awarded. For details I refer my readers to the first number of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*.

Duty on Stamps in Jamaica.

CAN any of our readers in the West Indies favour us with particulars as to the duty being charged on approval selections of stamps sent to Jamaica?

Recently we have had three letters returned from that place, each of which was registered and contained an approval selection. In one the approval selection was of the value of £15 16s. 10d. gross; the duty demanded was £2 7s. Of course, our client could not pay this, and the packet came back to us in due course.

We shall be very glad to know what are the regulations in regard to duty on stamps in any of the West Indies, when they came into force, and under what authority such duties are imposed; and we trust that some of our readers will be able to give us this information.

* * *

Mr. N. A. Ruben, of the South African Stamp Company.

It will, no doubt, interest many of our readers to know that a former near neighbour of ours, Mr. N. A. Ruben, who came

over from South Africa and opened a stamp business in the Strand under the name of the South African Stamp Company, has been identified by a portrait which appeared in the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* a few years ago as the Mr. Ruben who is now running the Victoria Stamp Market in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Mr. Ruben was well known to many of us for the new and bold methods of advertising he adopted in London, and he is apparently adopting the same style in Melbourne. We wish him more success than he obtained in London. His whereabouts for the past year or two has been a mystery to many of us.

Mr. Ruben has certainly had some experience in stamp dealing in various parts, first having a business, we believe, in Johannesburg, then in partnership with another gentleman in Cape Town, after that in London, and now in Australia.

We wonder if his next move will be to America!

* * *

New Stock Books.

THE following stock books have been rearranged since the list published in the October number of the *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged in accordance with our 1904 Catalogue, and the prices are those adopted in that Catalogue.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Special terms will be made to those desirous of making really important purchases.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUE.
Straits Settlements, 2 vols.	£1,037
North Borneo	266
Queensland	726
Trinidad	683
Tasmania	770
United States, 4 vols.	1,453
Bosnia	56
Victoria	1,502
France, 2 vols.	—
Crete and Corea	—
Cyprus and Uganda	—
Western Australia	—

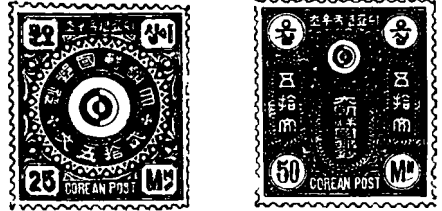
History of the Korean Postage Stamps.

By FERDINAND H. MÖRSEL.

* * * *

[In November, 1903 (vol. xiv. p. 91), we published some notes by Mr. C. A. Howes, upon the subject of various surcharged Korean stamps that had made their appearance not long previously. These notes elicited a reply, in the form of this paper by Mr. Mörsel, and as we, personally, have but little knowledge of the questions involved, we thought it best to show the paper to Mr. Howes and ask him to make such remarks upon it as his investigations might enable him to do. We now, therefore, publish the paper, with the observations of Mr. Howes, so as to put before our readers as complete a statement of the case as possible.—ED. M. J.]

arrived some time after the *émule* and the closing of the Postal Administration, and thus were never brought into use as postage stamps even for a moment.



It may be of interest to the correspondents of the *Stanley Gibbons Journal* to peruse a true historic statement of the Korean Postal Department and their stamps and cards issued from the beginning to the present date.

In 1884, by the advice of the Government Adviser and Chief of the Korean Customs, a Postal Department was established, of which the Postmaster-General, Hong-Yong-Sik, was head. There were established four post offices, the head office in the capital (Seoul), with branch offices at the three open ports, viz. Chemulpo, Fusan, and Wönsan. The opening of the Post Office took place in July, 1884, and on the 14th of the month began the first issue of the Korean postage stamps, which were for local service in Korea. (1)* These stamps, 5 mun, carmine, and 10 mun, blue, had been printed by the Imperial Japanese Postal Department at Tokyo for the Korean

The Korean Postal Service was closed till 1895, in which year, on the 22nd July, there was again started a local service in Korea with the following four values: 5 poon, green; 10 poon, deep blue; 25 poon, lake; and 50 poon, violet. These stamps were also printed in Japan. (2) The first month of the newly-opened postal service there were 616 letters sent, and the stamps sold in that month amounted to yen 382.48.



Although, as I stated, the stamps were printed in Japan, the plates for them were produced in the U.S. of America.

The head of the new postal service was H. E. Kim-Ka-Chin, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

At first it seemed as if the second establishment of a Korean postal service would, like the first, be short-lived. The staff employed was out of all proportion to the revenue received. There were no less than four Japanese employed as advisers to the post offices, one at the head office with a salary of 100 yen, one at Chemulpo with a salary of 80 yen, one at Fusan with a salary of 60 yen, and one at Wönsan at 30 yen per month; then there were twelve Korean employees at salaries of 10 to 12 yen per month, and fifteen letter-carriers paid from 6 to 8 dollars per month (a Korean dollar, or yang, at the time the postal service was started again, was nearly equal to 1 yen Japanese). The service, with the above amount for salaries, was not expected to last long. But this was a miscalculation on the part of some people; the service did not long confine itself to the open ports. It was soon extended to the principal trade centres in the interior. At first this inland service was performed



Government. In addition to the above there were ordered by the Korean Postmaster-General three more stamps of the following values and colours: 25 mun, orange-yellow; 50 mun, blue-green; 100 mun, claret-blue and rose. But those stamps came too late, for on the 4th December, 1884, there broke out a revolution, the ringleaders of which were high Korean officials, and amongst them was Hong-Yong-Sik, the Korean Postmaster-General, backed by the Japanese Minister to Korea and his military guard and police force. This caused the closing of the Post Office, and the last three mentioned stamps only

* These numbers refer to the notes by Mr. Howes, given at the end of the paper.

by letter-carriers only, who received 15 yang per month, and instead of dying out the new service began to grow, and it kept on slowly progressing.

In 1899 a new issue of postage stamps was brought out in addition to those then in use, as given below, 3 cheun, brick-red, and 2 cheun, blue; (3) this 2 cheun stamp was but a very short time in use, and in 1900 it



was replaced by another. (4) By the end of 1900 an entire new set of stamps made their appearance; these began to be issued in 1901, (5) and are as follows:— 2 re, black; 1 cheun, green; 2 cheun, blue; 3 cheun, light brick-red (of the same design as before); 4 cheun, deep carmine; 5 cheun, light carmine; 6 cheun, dark blue; 10 cheun, claret-violet. When these stamps



came into circulation the postal service had been placed under a new administrator. A French gentleman, Monsieur E. Clemencet, had been engaged, through the French Minister to Corea, as Superintendent of the Korean Postal Service. He arrived at the beginning of 1901 (6), and on his arrival the foregoing newly designed stamps were brought into use. Towards the middle of 1901 stamps of higher values arrived, and were issued; these stamps were 15 cheun, brown-violet; 20 cheun, Venetian red; 50 cheun, olive-green and light-rose; 1 whun, grey and rose, with blue centre; and 2 whun, lilac, with green centre. (7)



At the same time two of the Korean postal cards appeared, 1 cheun, blue, and 4 cheun, red-brown. (8)



The next change in the Korean postal values was in the beginning of 1902, when the 5 and 10 poon stamps were cancelled and their issue stopped, (9) and a surcharge was made on the 25 and 50 poon stamps. This surcharge was printed in red at top and bottom, the characters at top being Chinese, at bottom Korean; 5 cheun upon the 25 poon, and 10 cheun upon the 50 poon, were the values. (10)

In November, 1902, a Jubilee stamp was issued — 3 cheun, orange-yellow.

This stamp was designed in France. In the centre is the Korean Crown, enclosed in an inscribed frame; the flowers in the corners are supposed to be the lotus, which means, according to Korean symbolism, "Long and Happy Life and Reign."



The Jubilee stamps remained in circulation from the 1st November till the beginning of 1903, when their issue was stopped. (11)

The next changes were made in the first quarter of 1903, when the 25 and 50 poon stamps appeared with a new surcharge; (12) the 25 poon was surcharged 2 cheun, in black, and the 50 poon was surcharged 3 cheun, in black. On the 1st September, 1903, the 25 poon appeared with a new surcharge, 1 cheun, in black, (13) while the 50 poon was continued in use with the surcharge 3 cheun, in black.

On the 1st October a complete new set was issued, and with the exception of the 2 rin of the former issue, the previous stamps and cards went out of use, their place being taken by the following: 25 and 50 poon stamps, with red surcharge of the value of 5 cheun on 25 poon and 10 cheun on 50 poon; (14) 25 and 50 poon stamps surcharged in black, the 25 poon with 2 cheun and the 50 poon with 3 cheun, and the 25 poon surcharged 1 cheun in black, together with the new postage stamps, as shown below.

The 50 poon, surcharged 3 cheun, was still in use in March last, and the stamps of the previous issue are also in circulation, except the 1, 2, and 3 cheun, which have been cancelled. (15)

The stamps of the new issue of 1st October, 1903, are in the type of the annexed illustration. It was designed by Monsieur E. Clemencet, the Adviser and Administrator of the Korean Post Office Department. The stamps were printed in France.

It may be of interest to add some remarks upon the various surcharges:—



1. The 25 and 50 poon, although issued as 5 and 10 cheun, were not surcharged with those values, as I stated above, but only issued as 5 and 10 cheun, according to the exchange of poon into cheun. (16) The *red* characters that the two stamps are surcharged with are of two different types—the upper are the Chinese and the lower are Corean characters; both have the same meaning, which is “Dai Han” or “Great Chosón.”

1

2

3

4

2, 3. Here the *black* characters denote the value, which is reduced for the 25 poon to yi (two) cheun, and for the 50 poon to sam (three) cheun; those values were in every case put on by hand, and in no case were dies made use of. (17)

4. Here the 50 poon with 3 cheun surcharge was cancelled, and the 25 poon appeared with the surcharge yil (one) cheun, also in *black*, and put on by hand.

There was one mistake made, that in the cases where the value was surcharged the *red* characters were omitted, but perhaps they were not thought necessary, as those stamps with the values surcharged in *black* were only in use for local service and not foreign, although at times these stamps were used in foreign mails by mistake, through the ignorance or carelessness of the clerks, and at other times they were put on at the request of those posting the letters. (18)

As I was concluding the foregoing account, a friend showed me the *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, to which he was a subscriber, and drew my attention to a correspondence about Corean postal matters, and seeing that Mr. Howes' statement is not quite correct, in my short history of Corean postal matters it will be found that there is a full explanation of the first surcharged stamps and of the reason for their issue, but those surcharges were only printed in *red*. I have handled thousands of these stamps, but have not seen one surcharged in *black*, so if a *black* surcharge of that type exists, it must be a *black* sheep indeed. (19) There have never been any *blue* stamps surcharged (the writer does not say what kind of *blue* stamp, what their value, and of what issue), but if any surcharge was printed on the 10 poon, which is what I think he means, although it is not exactly a *blue* stamp, then certainly it is a forgery. No surcharged stamps have ever been issued in Corea except those that I have fully described. (20) Mr. Howes states that he noticed a slight difference in the type used. This at once shows that he is not so conversant with Eastern characters as he wishes it to be believed. As I have remarked above, the *red* surcharges on the 25 and 50 poon are in Chinese characters at top and in Corean below, both meaning the same. This he acknowledges he does not

know. (21) I further have to remark that almost all the surcharges were done in Seoul, and the stamps sent out to the different branch offices. This accounts for Mr. Howes' lot bearing the Chemulpo postmark. (22)

Another mistake of his is that he says the 25 and 50 poon stamps with *red* surcharge were for Seoul use only. This is not so. They were for general use everywhere in Corea, and also for foreign postage. (23)

But after those values were reduced, the *red* characters were omitted (this was a great mistake, and gave rise to the blunder Mr. Howes is making), and the surcharges denoting the altered values were made with a Chinese pencil in *black*. The same was the case with the last surcharge, 1 cheun on 25 poon. Those are all the surcharges that were made.

What Mr. Howes says about the *red* characters having been put on over the *black* postmark may be quite true, and yet it may not be a forgery. It may have been that the person who posted the letters afterwards found that “Dai Han” had not been put on, and asked the postal clerk to do so. It is certainly not right, but no forgery. The clerk simply obliged the applicant. (24) But I still have more fully to explain about the *red* characters. Mr. Howes is badly informed. As early as 1895 it was decided that the Corean King should be styled Emperor, but for some reason he was never crowned as Emperor till the 17th day of the 9th moon, October the 12th, 1897, and not the 14th as Mr. Howes writes; and it is not very surprising that the Post Office issued the stamps with the surcharge “Dai Han” before the final crowning. (25) In fact, it may be that the stamps with the above surcharge were given out in 1895, as the Coronation should have taken place on the 26th October, 1895. It is quite true that surcharging of the value took place before 1902. But there is no doubt that this was done by some person from Chemulpo, and I believe that I could almost lay my hand on the gentleman that concocted the surcharge on Mr. Howes' so-called *blue* stamp and the others of 1900; and I must state absolutely that no stamps with a new value surcharged were issued to the public before 1902.

In another paragraph Mr. Howes is also right, or he may be if the characters are “sen” as he states. Besides the person I referred to above, we have some Japanese gentlemen that handle Corean stamps, and they may have put on the surcharge themselves, and put the character meaning “sen.”

In the description of the new issues Mr. Howes is a bit out. The characters he speaks of as “Japanese” are not so; the characters are a pure Chinese type in use in Corean official correspondence, but not Japanese. (26) But it is quite true that the small label contains the value in Corean.

Another great mistake is the statement that the 5, 10, 25, and 50 poon stamps were to go out of use on December 31, 1903. I have already remarked that the 5 and 10 poon stamps were out of use long ago, and that the 50 poon with surcharge was to be withdrawn at the end of 1903, but the 25 poon is in use yet, locally, as 1 cheun. (27)

I further must state positively that all surcharges are wrong and a fraud, except those described here, both as to characters, colour, and date.

NOTES ON THE FOREGOING PAPER.

By C. A. HOWES.

(1) It is true that a postal service along foreign lines was supposed to have been inaugurated on July 18 (according to my advices), 1884, and Hong-Yong-Sik was made Postmaster-General. But the stamps were *not* issued on that date. In fact, a letter to me from the manufactory in Tokio states that they were delivered to the Korean representative there during September-December, 1884. Several trustworthy accounts of those in Seoul at the time agree that the newly erected Post Office building was formally opened on December 4, 1884, and a banquet given there by Postmaster-General Hong. During its progress the "*Émeute of 1884*," so called, broke out, and for three days afterwards confusion reigned. The new Post Office was looted, the stamps (5 and 10 moon) scattered through the streets, and the building was finally burned on December 7.

The present United States' Minister, Dr. Allen, who was there at the time, states that some mail was received (from Japan, I believe) at the Post Office on December 6, but none was sent out. This does not preclude the possibility that some letters were posted and the stamps duly cancelled, a few of which might have escaped the looting and burning. The writer knows of three copies whose postmarks have been authenticated by the Japanese Government Printery, which made the original cancelling dies.

I might add that the colour given for the 100 m., "claret-blue," is an entirely new one to me.

(2) The 1895 issue of stamps was lithographed in Washington, U.S.A., by Andrew B. Graham, whose imprint is on the border of the sheets. They were ordered by the Korean Minister to the U.S., and the idea that the large stones, printing four panes of 100 stamps each at once, were shipped to Japan for printing purposes is rather preposterous.

(3) According to correspondents in Corea at the time, the 2 c. and 3 c. were first issued on January 15, 1900. None of the new issue appeared in 1899.

(4) The first type of the 2 c. was in use from January, 1900, to May, 1901, when it was replaced by the new and handsomer type.

(5) As a matter of fact, the 2 c. and 3 c. issued in January, 1900, were part of the new issue. The 2 re and 1 c. appeared about May, the 4 c., 5 c., and 6 c. in July, the 15 c. about August, and the 20 c. about October, all in 1900. The 10 c. did not appear until March, 1901.

(6) M. Clemencet took charge of the Korean Postal Bureau on December 7, 1898, according to Minister Allen.

(7) The three high values, 50 c., 1 w., and 2 w., were the only ones issued as late as "the middle of 1901" (about July).

(8) The 1 c. single card was issued as early as May, 1900. The 1 c. double card and 4 c. card did not appear until "the middle of 1900," as stated.

(9) The issue stopped because the supply gave out. They had been used concurrently with the new stamps. What is meant by their being "cancelled" I fail to see, for they were still good for postage. I have them on letters since that time.

(10) No one ever heard before of any such surcharge. The "top Chinese bottom Korean" characters were doubtless the "Tai Han" surcharge authorised in 1897, but no value was indicated and no change made, for 5 cheun and 25 poon are equivalent, as are 10 cheun and 50 poon.

(11) From official advices direct to me, the date of issue of the Jubilee stamp was Oct. 21, 1902. The stamp was not designed in France, but in Seoul, where it was made. The flowers, as almost everyone knows by this time, are plum blossoms, the emblem of the reigning dynasty whose family name is "Yi," the corresponding Chinese character employed being that for a "plum tree." The leaves and small plums shown at each side of the "diamond" should distinguish it from a lotus, even if the flower were not recognised. Their issue did not stop at the beginning of 1903, as I had them purchased for me in Seoul as late as September, 1903.

(12) The 25 and 50 p. stamps, surcharged 1, 2, and 3 ch., were issued in Dec., 1902, according to a letter to me from M. Clemencet.

(13) I received the 1 c. on 25 p. early in 1903, which was some time previous to Sept. 1, 1903.

(14) The stamps accompanying this statement were the 25 and 50 p. surcharged "Tai Han" in *red*, but in the same type as some of the *black* surcharged stamps emanating from the fake factory in Chemulpo (!?). There was no surcharge of the value, for, as stated before, 5 p. = 25 p. and 10 c. = 50 p. The new French manufactured issue of Oct. 1, 1903, took the place of *all* former stamps, but the old ones were still available for postage.

(15) The 1, 2, and 3 cheun stamps of the 1900 issue had not been cancelled (demonetised?). They had run out, and this was the reason for the 1, 2, and 3 cheun surcharges on the old *poon* stamps.

(16) See notes 10 and 14.

(17) These were surcharged in sheets of 100, the surcharge being lithographed, according to M. Clemencet. That the original pattern was made by hand with a brush there is but little doubt, in the case of some of the types of surcharge.

(18) These surcharges were valid for foreign mail, as were the *poon* stamps without surcharge. I have seen many covers prepaid by them and have quite a number myself. The *Jubilee* stamp was invalid for foreign postage however.

(19) Mr. Mörsel and I are in perfect accord here, as a reference to *S. G. M. J.*, No. 161 (chronicle), will show.

(20) The 10 p., blue, of 1895 was surcharged with the red "Tai Han" characters, as well as the other three stamps of the set.

(21) I fail to find any such statement in my remarks. Apparently I am more "conversant" with Eastern characters than is Mr. Mörsel with either the English language or Corean philately! As a matter of fact, there are three different "types" or forms of the surcharge, though they are the same characters. One of these is genuine, one is a forgery, as I have shown, and the third I am somewhat in doubt over.

(22) Only the 1, 2, and 3 cheun surcharges on the *poon* stamps were made in Seoul and distributed from there. The red "Tai Han" surcharge was never distributed from Seoul.

(23) If Mr. Mörsel will get some capable person to translate lines 3-7 at the beginning of page 92, vol. xiv., into German for him, he will see that he has entirely misunderstood me.

(24) This explanation is really *too* naïve.

(25) I am aware that the question of the King becoming an Emperor began to be agitated as soon as Corea was rendered independent of China in 1895. Nothing came of it, however, until Oct., 1897, when the King gave in to the petitioners, and on the 17th day of the 9th moon [Oct. 12], as Mr. Mörsel states, the King assumed the title of Emperor at 5 a.m. I quote from the *Corea Review*: "Two days later, on the 14th, the name of the Empire is changed to that of 'The Great Han' to distinguish it from the three Han Kingdoms." We cannot assume that any stamps were surcharged with the new name before that name was officially adopted.

(26) Inasmuch as I did not write the description of the new design in the chronicle, I cannot be held responsible for this statement. [It was made by the Editor of the *Monthly Journal*. It is quite plain that neither the description of the new stamps nor the statement that the old ones would become obsolete on the 31st December formed part of Mr. Howes' letter.—ED. *M. J.*]

(27) I can only reply by quoting an official notice of the Corean Post Office announcing the new set on Oct. 1, 1903: "The stamps of 5, 10, 25, and 50 *poon* will be completely withdrawn from sale, but mail matter prepaid by them will be allowed to circulate until the 31st December."

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Bradford Philatelic Society.

FORMED SEPTEMBER, 1894.

President: F. GERHARTZ.

Vice-President: A. H. STAMFORD.

Secretary of Exchange Club:

W. E. WHITE, 5, Manor Terrace, Manningham.

Hon. Librarian: C. QUARKOWSKY.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:

A. J. FOULGER, 90, Lister Avenue, Bradford.

Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of the month, at 7.30 o'clock, during the months of September to May, both inclusive.

MEETINGS FOR SESSION 1904-5.

1904.
Sept. 13. Address by President.
Oct. 11. Display by Mr. A. H. STAMFORD of "King's Heads and Varieties."
Nov. 8. Paper and Display by Mr. W. M. GRAY on "British Official."
" 22. Visit of the Bradford Society to Leeds: display of "English Stamps" by W. M. GRAY, Esq., of Bradford.
Dec. 13. Visit of the Leeds Society to Bradford; display of "British West Indian and African Stamps" by Leeds Members.
1905.
Jan. 10. Paper and Display by Mr. A. J. FOULGER on "Seychelles."
Feb. 7. Visit of the Bradford Philatelic Society to Leeds; display of "British Colonial Stamps" by A. H. STAMFORD, Esq., of Bradford.
" 14. Display by Mr. W. M. GRAY of "English Unused."
Mar 11. Visit of the Leeds Society to Bradford; display of "Austrian Stamps" by Leeds Members.
April 11. General Display by Members.
May 9. Annual Meeting.

Enterprise Philatelic Society.

President: F. W. LAKE.

Vice-President: E. A. KLABER.

Hon. Librarian:

H. P. HARPER, 23, Abbotsford Avenue, West Green, London, N.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector:

H. W. WESTCOTT, 11, Dalkeith Road, Ilford, Essex.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:

A. H. HARRIS, The Library, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

Committee:

MESSRS. CONSTANTINIDES, HARPER, HARRIS, KLABER, LAKE, SIMONS, and WESTCOTT.

Official Organ:

"STAMP COLLECTOR'S FORTNIGHTLY."

Headquarters for Monthly Meetings:

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE HOTEL, Bishopsgate Street, E.C. (Opposite Liverpool Street Station.)

PROGRAMME. SEASON 1904-5.

1904.
Oct. 19. 6.15 p.m., General Sale and Exchange.
6.45 p.m., Display with Notes, "Victoria."
E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
Nov. 16. 6.15 p.m., Paper, "Specialism for the Medium Collector."
W. B. EDWARDS, B.Sc.
8.0 p.m., Display, "Lagos." F. W. LAKE.
Dec. 21. 6.15 p.m., Display with Notes, "Tasmania."
E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
7.45 p.m., Display with Notes, "France, 1900-4."
A. H. HARRIS.
1905.
Jan. 18. 6.15 p.m., Paper and Display, "Argentine."
A. C. CONSTANTINIDES.
8.15 p.m., General Display, "Uncatalogued Varieties."
Feb. 15. 6.15 p.m., Display and Paper, "Gibraltar."
H. W. WESTCOTT.
8.0 p.m., Display with Notes, "West Australia."
E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
Mar. 15. 6.15 p.m., Ten-minute Papers, Any Subject.
8.0 p.m., Display, "Cape of Good Hope." F. W. LAKE.
April 19. 6.15 p.m., Paper and Display, "Fiscal Philately: The Reasons for its Growing Popularity." W. SCHWABACHER.
8.0 p.m., Display with Notes, "South Australia."
E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
May 17. 6.15 p.m., General Sale and Exchange.
6.45 p.m., Annual General Meeting.

The International Philatelic Union.

PROGRAMME OF LANTERN DISPLAY,

Given on Wednesday, November 9th, 1904.

W. SCHWABACHER, Esq. (Vice-President), in the Chair.
At the Lantern—Mr. G. H. CONNOR.

PART I.

Municipal Stamps.—Exhibited and described by W. Schwabacher. Including London (Guildhall Consultation Fee, Justice Room, Lord Mayor's Court), Ely, Gloucestershire, Guernsey, Jersey, Northamptonshire, Sheffield, Southampton, and Winchester.

Japan.—Stamps exhibited by T. H. Hinton; described by L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc. Including display and brief description of the Postal Adhesives.

PART II.

Some New Issues.—Exhibited and described by P. L. Pemberton. Including Chili, Colombia, Falkland Islands, India, Indo-China, Straits Settlements, South Australia, Serbia Coronation, Uruguay, U.S. St. Louis, and Zanzibar.

Essays and Unissued Stamps.—Exhibited by A. B. Kay; described by L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc. Including Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hanover, India, Italy, Prussia, Queensland, Roumania, Spain, United States, Venezuela, International Stamp.

Some Royal Postal Portraits.—Exhibited and described by T. H. Hinton. Including Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Edward, and their Majesties the King and Queen.

Leeds Philatelic Society.

FOUNDED MAY, 1890.

SESSION 1904-5.

President: REV. C. H. SPURRILL.

Senior Vice-President: E. EGLY.

Junior Vice-President: W. G. FINDLATER.

Hon. Treasurer: J. H. THACKRAH.

Hon. Secretary: CHARLES W. HARDING,
139, Belle Vue Road, Leeds.

Hon. Librarian: C. L. PICKARD.

Exchange Managers:

E. EGLY, Roseneath, Arcliffe Road, Far Headingley, Leeds.

H. WADE, 71, Otley Road, Leeds.

The meetings are held on Tuesdays, at 7.30 p.m., at the Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street, in Room B3.

SYLLABUS.

- 1904.
- Oct. 4. Philatelic Gathering.
- „ 18. Display with Notes, by ERNEST HEGINBOTTOM, B.A., "Stamps of Bahamas, Bermuda, Grenada, and St. Lucia (Part III)."
- Nov. 8. Display of "Queensland Stamps," with Notes, by T. K. SKIPWITH.
- „ 22. Visit of the Bradford Philatelic Society to Leeds; display of "British Stamps" by W. M. GRAY, Esq., Bradford.
- Dec. 6. Display of the "Stamps of Hong Kong and Straits Settlements."
- „ 13. Visit to the Bradford Philatelic Society at Bradford; Members of Leeds Society display "British West Indian and African Stamps."
- „ 20. Display of "Stamps of Italy and the Italian States," with Notes, by J. H. THACKRAH.
- 1905.
- Jan. 3. Display of "West Indian Stamps—Jamaica, Tobago, Trinidad from 1864, also British Honduras," with Notes, by ERNEST HEGINBOTTOM, B.A. (Part IV).
- „ 17. Display of "Stamps of Russia and Finland."
- Feb. 7. Visit of the Bradford Philatelic Society to Leeds; display of "British Colonial Stamps" by A. H. STAMPFORD, Esq., Bradford.
- „ 21. Display of "Stamps of Brazil," with Notes, by E. EGLY.
- Mar. 7. Display of "Stamps of Holland and Colonies."
- „ 14. Visit to the Bradford Philatelic Society at Bradford; Members of the Leeds Society display "Austrian Stamps."
- „ 21. Display of "British Official Stamps," with Notes, by C. L. PICKARD.
- April 4. Paper on "Some Remarkable Forgeries," by FRED. A. PADGETT.
- „ 18. Display of "Victorian Stamps," with Notes, by ERNEST HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
- May 2. Annual Meeting.

The Meetings commence at 7.30 p.m., the Papers (if any) being taken at 8 p.m.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.

SEASON 1904-5.

Committee:

J. S. BARTLETT, President.

E. D. DRURY, Vice-President.

G. H. HUNT, Treasurer.

J. F. PEACE, Librarian.

R. SNEATH, Exchange Secretary, 166, Devonshire Street, Sheffield.

W. C. LAYCOCK, Hon. Secretary, Stumperlowe Crescent, Nether Green, Sheffield.

J. H. CHAPMAN, A. T. NIXON, J. S. NOWILL.

1904.

- Oct. 19. Annual Meeting.
- Nov. 2. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
- „ 16. Display, "Bahamas, Bermuda, etc." Mr. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
- Dec. 7. Display, "How to Value a Collection."
- „ 21. Display, "Spain," with Explanatory Notes. Mr. J. H. CHAPMAN.
- 1905.
- Jan. 4. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
- „ 18. Annual Dinner.
- Feb. 1. Discussion, "The New Collector, and what we can do for him."
- „ 15. General Display by Members, "Africa."
- Mar. 1. Paper, "Varieties of Paper, Wmks., etc." Mr. R. SNEATH.
- „ 15. Display, "Jamaica, Tobago, Trinidad" Mr. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
- April 5. Discussion. "Is Collecting with the aid of the present Catalogues becoming too difficult for beginners?"
- „ 19. General Display by the Members, "South America."
- May 3. Display, "Austria," with Explanatory Notes. Mr. J. F. PEACE.
- „ 17. Sale and Exchange of Stamps.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE ordinary general meeting of the above Society was held on September 8th, at Equitable Buildings, at 8 p.m.

The President, Mr. W. T. Littlewood, occupied the chair, and there were twelve members and the Secretary present.

A recommendation of the Committee to remove the place of meeting to 128, Russell Street, was discussed, and it was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the meetings in future be held at that place, so that the official address of the Society is now 128, Russell Street, where members may inspect the library whenever they choose, as the rooms will be open from 10 a.m. until 5.30 p.m., excepting Saturdays, on which day the place will be closed at 12 o'clock.

W. BRETTSCHEIDER, Hon. Sec.

Answers to Correspondents.

G. C. H.—It is possible that your 3d. New South Wales may be perforated by the comb machine, but the 5d. cannot be thus perforated on account of its shape. Perhaps your stamps are Nos. 223-6.

T. G. R.—The postmark "ZANZBAR" without the letter "1" is all right.

R. M.—We do not know whether double perforation is common in Holland, having never hunted for these varieties.

C. P.—1. Your stamp with watermark, a large "W" is from a sheet on Crown CC paper, in which the impression covered the margin or the space across the centre watermarked with the words "CROWN COLONIES" It is of no particular interest or value 2. All fresh printings of the Colonial stamps will no doubt be upon the new paper. Two of the current Ceylon were chronicled last month.

INDIAN NATIVE STATES.—We have received an apparently unfinished letter upon the stamps of these States, and we await its completion before making use of it.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AITUTAKI.
 1904. *Change of colour.* s. d.
 15, brown-red 1 4

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
 1904. Type 68.
 4 c., yellow 0 2

AUSTRIA.
 1904. *Corner tablets altered.*
 1 h., violet 0 1
 72 h., carmine 1 0

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
 1904. *King's Head.*
 2d., brown 0 3

CHINA.
 1904. *Unpaid Letter Stamps.*
 Complete set of six, including the rare
 ½ c., used 1 6

COLOMBIA.
 1904. Types 95 and 76. *Thin paper. Perf. 13.*
 1 c., green, used 2 0
 2 c., blue 2 0

DENMARK.
 1904. *Head of King.*
 10 öre, vermilion 0 2

FRENCH CHINA.
 1904. *Surcharged "CHINE" in different type
 from the 1902 issue.*
 1 c., black on azure 0 2
 40 c., red on yellow 1 0
 50 c., brown on azure 1 0
 1 fr., olive-green 2 6

GWALIOR.
 1902. *Service Stamps. Queen's Head.*
 ½ a., pea-green 0 4
 1 a., carmine 0 6

HONG KONG.
 1904. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*
 2 c., dull green 0 1
 4 c., lilac on red 0 2
 5 c., orange and green 0 2
 20 c., grey-black and chestnut 0 8
 30 c., green and black 0 10
 50 c., " " magenta 1 4
 \$1, lilac and sage-green 2 8
 \$2, grey-black and vermilion 5 3

HUNGARY.
 1904. *Newspaper Stamp. Type 14. Wmk.
 Crown only. Imperf.*
 (2 f.), orange 0 1

JAIPUR.
 1904. Type 1.
 ½ a., ultramarine 0 2
 1 a., vermilion 0 3
 2 a., green 0 5

LABUAN.
 1903. Type 42.
 1 c., black and violet 0 1
 3 c., " " brown 0 2

NATAL.
 1904. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*
 1d., carmine 0 2

NEW SOUTH WALES.
 1863-1903. *Reduced prices.* s. d.
 No. 177. 5/-, purple 10 0
 No. 177. 5/- " used 2 6
 No. 320. 10/-, carmine and violet 15 0
 No. 320. 10/- " used 6 0
 No. 356. 20/-, ultramarine 8 6
 No. 358. 20/- " " 7 6
 No. 364. 20/- " " 7 0
 No. 449. 9d. on 10d., yellow-brown 0 8
 No. 454. 2/6, emerald-green 1 0

NICARAGUA.
 1900. Type 32.
 1 c., brown-lilac 0 1
 2 c., orange-red 0 2
 10 c., deep mauve 0 5
 20 c., brown 0 9
 30 c., deep green 1 2
 50 c., dull red 1 9

1901. *Surcharged with Type 16 (as No. 136),
 but without the stars in corners.*
 2 c. on 1 p., yellow 0 3

1900. *Official. Type 57.*
 2 c., orange-red 0 1
 4 c., deep olive 0 2
 5 c., deep blue 0 3

1904. *Official provisionals. (See Catalogue
 Supplement.)*
 1 c. on 10 c., mauve (Type 57) 0 2
 2 c. on 1 p., ultramarine 0 2

NIUE.
 1904. *Change of colour.*
 1s., brown-red 1 4

NORTH BORNEO.
 1904. *British Protectorate. Unpaid.*
 1 c., brown-ochre and black 5 0

PACKHOI (French Offices).
 1903-1904. *Reduced prices, etc.*
 2 c., brown on buff 0 1
 4 c., purple-brown on grey 0 2
 5 c., pale green 0 2
 10 c., rose-red 0 3
 15 c., grey 0 6
 20 c., red on green 0 5
 25 c., blue 0 5
 25 c., black on rose (new) 0 5
 30 c., cinnamon 0 6
 75 c., brown on orange 1 6

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.
 1904. *United States stamps surcharged.*
 1 c., deep green 0 1
 2 c., carmine 0 2
 5 c., blue 0 4
 8 c., purple 0 6
 10 c., brown 0 8

PENRHYN ISLAND.
 1904. *Change of colour.*
 1s., brown-red 1 6

PERU.
 1889. *Official. Surcharged with Type O 1
 in red.*
 1 c., purple 0 3
 2 c., yellow-green 0 4
 2 c., deep green 0 8

PERU—continued.
 1894. *Official. Surcharged as above
 and with Type 26.* s. d.
 1 c., green 0 3
 2 c., carmine 0 4
 10 c., green 0 5
 20 c., blue (1895, Type O 1 only) 2 0

PORTUGAL.
 1904. *Unpaid Letter Stamps.*
 5 reis, brown 0 1
 10 " red-orange 0 2
 5 r. to 100 reis, complete set of seven 2 0

RUSSIA (Offices in China).
 1904. *Current stamps of Russia surcharged.*
 20 k., blue and carmine (laid vertically) 0 10
 50 k., mauve and green (laid horizontally) 2 0

ST. LUCIA.
 1904. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*
 ½d., purple and green 0 1

SALVADOR.
 1903. *Official.*
 2 c., carmine (No. 727) 0 4
 3 c., orange (" 728) 0 4
 5 c., deep blue (" 729) 0 6
 10 c., dull lilac (" 730) 0 9
 15 c., brown (" 731) 2 6
 50 c., yellow (" 736) 4 0

SIAM.
 1903. Type 45. *New colours.*
 2 a., scarlet and blue 0 1
 4 a., chocolate and pink 0 2
 6 a., carmine 0 3
 14 a., ultramarine 0 6
 28 a., chocolate and blue 1 0

SIERRA LEONE.
 1904. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*
 1d., purple and rosine 0 2

SIRMOOR.
 1904. *Service Stamps. Surcharged
 "On S.S." in a new type.*
 6 pies, green 0 6
 2 a., carmine 2 6

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.
 1904. *King's Head. Single wmk.*
 2 a., violet and dark lilac 0 3
 2½ a., ultramarine 0 4
 3 a., green and violet 0 5
 4 a., black and green 0 6
 6 a., lilac and green 0 8
 8 a., blue and grey-black 1 0
 12 a., orange " " 1 4

TRANSVAAL.
 1896-1897. Type 36. *Reduced prices.*
 ½d., green 0 1
 1d., brown and green 0 3
 2½d., blue 0 4
 3d., purple 0 6
 4d., sage-green 0 6
 6d., lilac 0 9
 1s., ochre 1 6
 2s. 6d., purple 3 6

URUGUAY.
 1904. *New types. Thin paper.*
 1 c., green 0 1
 5 c., blue 0 5

Special Christmas Bargain.

FRENCH SOMALI COAST.



TYPE 1.



TYPE 3.



TYPE 2.

1902. Obsolete issue, unused and full gum.

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Type 2.	25 c., blue and pale blue	...	each	0 4	block of four	1 0	
"	2. 25 c., blue frame, centre black	...	"	0 4	" "	1 0	
"	2. 25 c., black frame, centre blue	...	"	0 4	" "	1 0	

1903. Colours changed.

Type 3.	2 fr., green and black	...	each	2 0	block of four	7 0
	5 fr., orange and black	...	"	5 0	" "	18 0

INVERTED CENTRES.

We have secured only a small supply of these Stamps with their centres inverted, and can only sell at the following low prices for a short time, when our stock will be exhausted:—

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Type 1.	4 cents., blue and carmine	...	each	5 0	block of four	18 6	
"	2. 25 cents., blue and pale blue	...	"	3 0	" "	10 6	
"	2. 25 cents., blue frame, centre black	...	"	4 0	" "	15 0	
"	2. 25 cents., black frame, centre blue	...	"	4 6	" "	17 0	
"	3. 2 francs, green and black	...	"	8 0	" "	30 0	

The Stamps are all well centred and in perfect condition.

List of Odd Numbers of Philatelic Journals Wanted by the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

(CONTINUED FROM THE OCTOBER NUMBER.)

*Offers, with the prices asked, to be made to Stanley Gibbons, Limited,
391, Strand, London, W.C.*

- Minnesota Stamp.** Pipestone, Minn., 1896. Any after No. 1.
- Missouri Philatelist.** St. Joseph, Mo., 1895-96. Any after No. 3.
- Midland Philatelist.** Kansas City, Mo., 1895-96. Any after No. 5.
- Michigan Philatelist.** Hart, Mich., 1896. Any after vol. ii., No. 1.
- Michigan Philatelist.** Coldwater, Mich., 1894-96. Any after No. 17.
- Michigan Stamp.** Clarion, Mich., 1895-96. No. 3, and any after No. 10.
- Monthly Observer.** Myerstown, Pa., 1897. Any after vol. ii., No. 3.
- Monthly Bulletin.** The Postal Card Society of America, Springfield, Mass. No. 49, and any after No. 50.
- Mitteleutsche Philatelisten-Zeitung.** Gössnitz. No. 8, 1898.
- Moniteur Philatélique.** Gand. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 1896, and any after May, 1898.
- Monitor Filatelico.** Mexico, 1892-97. Nos. 30, 31, and any after No. 34.
- Monthly Exchange.** Carlisle, Pa., 1885. Any after No. 1.
- Monthly Review.** Mansfield, Pa., 1886. Any except Nos. 1 and 12.
- Mystic World.** New York, 1885-88. Vol. ii., Nos. 4, 5, and any after No. 6.
- Monthly Exchange Circular.** Ipswich, 1883. No. 1, and any after No. 3.
- Mexico Postal.** Guanajuato, 1892-93. Any after No. 10.
- Minnesota Philatelist.** Minneapolis, Minn., 1888. Vol. iv., No. 1.
- Mercur.** Hamburg, 1894. Any after No. 1.
- Mittheilungen [or] Monatliche Mittheilungen des Vereins für Freunde der Briefmarkenkunde zu Lubeck.** 1886, all Nos.; 1887, Nos. 1, 4, 9; 1891-93, all Nos. and any later.
- Monitorul Societatei Filatelice Romane.** Bucuresti, 1892-93. Any after No. 5.
- Mercury Mailer.** Louisville, Ky., 1896-97. Any except January, 1897.
- Mail Bag.** Washington, 1896. Any except No. 5.
- Monthly Exchange.** Fort Atkinson, Wis., 1896-97. Any except No. 3.
- Monthly Advertiser and Foreign Stamp Gazette.** Oxford, 1873. No. 1, and any after No. 3.
- Marseille Postal.** Marseille, 1892. After No. 3, except 11, 2me série and vi., Nos. 4, 5, 6, 8.
- Barcelo Postal.** Barcelona, 1897. No. 1, and any after No. 2.
- Mittheilungen des Wiener Philatelisten Club.** Wien, 1882-83. No. 1 (September 15th, 1882) and Nos. 2, 13.
- Keel's Stamp Collector.** St. Louis, 1904. Vol. xvii., No. 9.
- Stamps Catalogues.** 5th edition, 1871; 7th edition, 1874; 8th edition, 1875; 12th edition, 1879; 13th edition, 18th edition, 19th edition, 21st to 31st editions.
- Michigan Philatelic Monthly Advertiser.** Detroit, Mich., 1899. Any after No. 2.
- Michigan Philatelic Weekly.** Ithaca, Mich., 1899. Any after No. 1.
- Michigan Philatelist.** Ithaca, Mich., 1898. Any after No. 1.
- Missouri Philatelist.** Columbia, Mo., 1899. Any except No. 2.
- Moline Stamp News.** Moline, Ill., 1899. No. 1, and any after No. 4.
- Miscellaneous Advertiser of Wants and Offers.** Shrewsbury, 1903. Nos. 3, 4, and any after No. 5.
- Malta Advertiser.** Malta, 1901. Any after No. 5.
- Marken und Kollektioneur.** St. Petersburg, 1903-4. No. 2.
- Moniteur des Timbrophiles.** Gand, 1882-83. 2nd year, Nos. 5, 6.
- Maanblad der Afdeeling.** Utrecht, etc., 1896-97. Proof No. and all subsequent Nos.
- Metropolis.** Colning, N.Y., 1903-4. Any after No. 6.
- Magazine Philatélique.** Auch, 1902. Nos. 2, 16, 23.
- Mittheilungen des Schweizer Philatelisten-Vereins.** Zurich, 1884. Any No.
- Mount Royal Stamp News.** Montreal, 1900. No. 1.
- Maroc Timbrologique.** Tanger, 1897. Any after No. 2.
- Monarch Philatelist.** Chicago, Ill., 1901-2. Any except vol. ii., Nos. 3, 4.
- Monarch Monthly and Philatelic News.** Chicago, Ill. All Nos.
- Neue Briefmarken Zeitung.** Karlsbad, 1894. No. 1, and any after No. 3.
- Norddeutsches Postwerthzeichen-Offertenblatt.** Sianowo, 1894-95. Nos. 2, 4, and any after No. 8.
- Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde.** Amsterdam, etc., 1884, etc. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 204, 205, and title-page and index to year xv.
- New York Philatelist.** Syracuse, N.Y., 1903. Any after vol. xiv., No. 1.
- Norddeutsche Briefmarken-Post.** Hamburg, 1894-95. Nos. 3, 4, 6, 8, and any after No. 9.
- Niagara Philatelist.** Buffalo, New York, 1896. Any after No. 4.
- North State Philatelist.** McAdenville, N.C., 1896. Any after No. 5.
- Nutmeg State Philatelist.** New Britain, Conn., 1895. Any after No. 1.
- Northern Philatelist.** Sandy Hill, N.Y., 1894-95. Any after No. 7.
- Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift.** Stockholm, 1895-1904. Nos. 15, 16, and after 17 2nd year; all 3rd to 5th years; all 6th year but Nos. 17, 18; all 7th year; Nos. 1, 2, 7, 11, 8th year; all but No. 1 9th year; all 10th year; No. 1 11th year.
- Niagara Falls Philatelist.** Niagara Falls South, Ont., 1887-89. Nos. 7, 8, 9.
- Newcastle and Gateshead Stamp Advertiser and Review.** Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1864. No. 1.
- North Star Philatelist and National Youth.** Minneapolis, 1884-88. Vol. i., Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; vol. ii., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; vol. iii., Nos. 2, 3.
- National Exchange.** Federalsburg, Md., 1890-91. No. 11.

(To be continued.)

1904 CATALOGUE.

PART I., GREAT BRITAIN & COLONIES.

Price 2s.; post-free, 2s. 3d.

PART II., FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Very important reductions are quoted in this part.

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PRICED SUPPLEMENTS to the 1904 CATALOGUE.

These Supplements will be issued two or three times during 1904, and will be of a similar arrangement to the Catalogue, and may be conveniently kept in it.

They will be sent gratis and post-free to any purchaser of the Catalogue who will fill up a form, which will be found in front of the "Great Britain" price list, and post same to us any time prior to the issue of our next Catalogue.

NOW READY.

Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks, No. 8.

A HISTORY of the POSTAGE STAMPS of SICILY

By DR. EMILIO DIENA.

Translated by MAJOR EVANS.

THIS is the most complete work that has yet been published upon any philatelic subject, containing as it does not only a detailed description of an exceptionally interesting series of stamps, but also a brief history of the country to which they belong, a biography of the celebrated artist by whom the fine portrait of King "Bombino" was engraved, a full account of the circumstances under which the stamps were issued, of the difficulties in the production of the plates, of the various essays and proposals for subsequent issues, and a description of the postmarks and obliterations.

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DECEMBER, 1904.

Capital £75,000.

XV.

No. 174

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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 Gerrard.

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To this Journal is 2/- per annum, post-free.

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

L'ABONNEMENT

À ce Journal est = fcs. 2.50 cts. par an, franco.

"The Monthly Journal" paraît toujours à la fin du mois et le volume commence par le numéro 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 qui auront déjà paru, seront envoyés, pour que chaque volume soit complet.

DAS ABONNEMENT

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

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

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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RARE STAMPS.

BULGARIA.

1882. 5 st., carmine on pale rose; error of colour, unused and o.g. £ s. d. 18 0 0

EASTERN ROUMELIA.

1884. 5 piastres, brown on pale brown; unused 6 0 0
N.B.—It is believed that this stamp was never issued.

FRANCE.

1849. 1 fr., orange-vermilion; unused, no gum 15 0 0
1870. 20 c., blue; Type I., unused, no gum 8 0 0
1872. 15 c., bistre on rose; error in colour of 10 c., unused, o.g. 12 0 0

FRENCH COLONIES.

1876. 5 c., green; block of four, with the two lower stamps distinctly double-printed, unused 2 10 0

BENIN.

1892. 15 c., blue; block of four, having one stamp without surcharge, unused 3 10 0
" 15 c., blue; block of four, having one stamp with surcharge inverted, unused 3 10 0

HOI-HAO.

1902. 15 c., blue; with red surcharge, mint 3 10 0

FRENCH GUIANA.

Dec. 1887. 5 c. on 30 c., cinnamon; mint 3 0 0
1892. 35 c., black on orange; perf. surcharged three times, unused 2 10 0

GADELOUPE.

1877. Unpaid 30 c., black on white; entire sheet of 20 varieties, mint 5 0 0

OBOCK.

1892. Straight surcharge, double.
25 c., black on rose 1 0 0
40 c., red pn buff 1 5 0
75 c., carmine on rose 1 10 0
1 fr., olive-green 1 10 0
5 F on 1 fr., "F" inverted 5 0 0
75 c. on 1 fr., "75" " 3 0 0

REUNION.

1852. 15 c., black; fine, unused, with large margins 60 0 0
1885. 5 c. on 40 c., orange; surcharge inverted, mint 1 10 0
" 25 c. on 40 c., orange; surcharge inverted, used 3 0 0
1891. 80 c., carmine; imperf.; error "EUNION," used 2 10 0
" 80 c., carmine; imperf.; error "REUNIONR," " 3 0 0
" 35 c., black on orange; perf.; error "REUNOIN" " 3 0 0
" 75 c., carmine; perf.; error "REUNOIN" " 3 0 0

RARE STAMPS.—Collectors who desire to secure choice specimens of rare Stamps are respectfully asked to notice each month the list of Stamps on hand which we publish on the inside page of the front cover.

Special Terms.

Rare Stamps that are not priced in our current Catalogue will be advertised in this column each month, and the following SPECIAL TERMS will be allowed to cash purchasers: under £50, 10 per cent. discount; over £50 and under £100, 12½ per cent. discount; over £100 at one time, 15 per cent. discount.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.

DECEMBER 31, 1904.

No. 174.

Editorial.

* * *



HIS is the fifteenth occasion on which we have had the pleasure of tendering to our readers (may their shadow and their substance never grow less) very hearty good wishes for a Merry Christmas, a Happy New Year, and all success and prosperity in their philatelic and other work.

Christmas Greetings.

We thank them for their help and support in the past, not without a confident hope that equal assistance will be afforded to us in the future, and we promise on our own part to do our best to keep them supplied with trustworthy information, as nearly up to date as may be, and papers of a more or less scientific nature, which they will probably find more instructive than amusing.

During the last fourteen years and a half we have gained a large circle of readers and many kind friends, indeed we hope that the circle of our friends is of the same size as that of our readers. From those kind friends, and especially from that class of them who have the fortune to be the less advanced in age or in philatelic knowledge, we venture to ask kindly consideration for a younger brother, who, under the name of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, is about to enter upon his career. His official birthday has been fixed for January 7th, 1905, but he hopes to make his appearance, like our own December number, a little before the time, and we look forward to greeting our mutual friends about the 25th of the present month. The new-comer is not intended to be either a rival to or a substitute for the *Monthly Journal*; our publishers feel that there is room for both. We trust that many collectors will subscribe to both, and

that most of those who at present perhaps may find the contents of the *Weekly* more suited to their philatelic requirements, may in time to come feel a want of the more advanced information which it is the business of the *Monthly* to furnish; and so it is hoped that for many years to come the new *Weekly* and the old *Monthly* may flourish side by side, each doing its own work in its own way.

Rumours of the new departure seem to have already reached distant lands, and *The Philatelic Journal of India* publishes an Ode of Welcome from the poetic and sympathetic pen of "Dâk" (who has Scinde in this way before, we believe), of which we can best show our appreciation by reproducing it here:—

"A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

"*Collector (inquiringly).*

"Dear me, what can the matter be?

What can the patter and chatter and clatter be,
Now going on in the world of Philately,
Going so strong in the air?

"*Chorus of rival editors.*

"They've promised to bring us a *weekly* new
Gibbons—

They're going to spring on us another new
Gibbons—

But they're not going to knock *our* concerns into
ribbons,

So we're none of us tearing our hair!

"*Omnes.*

"We're all of us in for another new Gibbons—

A whiff every week quite unique of our Gibbons—
And we'll fight for our bright little, light little
Gibbons—

The latest new thing in the air!"

•••

**Some
Pictorial
Cards.**

"ENTIRES" are entirely outside the programme of the *Monthly Journal*, and we are content, as a rule, to stick to adhesives, as apparently the advanced philatelist of the present day has decided to do. Still, there is no rule without an exception, and indeed we were taught in our youth that exceptions prove the rule, so at this season of the year, when Christmas cards and pictorial cards of all kinds (which appear to be in season all the year round) are the most prominent objects in most of the shop windows, we need not apologise for saying a few words about a very pretty series of cards that has been sent us by our friend Mr. William Brown.

The cards are not philatelic, but Mr. Brown is a sound philatelist, as many of our readers are aware, so we may let the philatelic capabilities of their author compensate for the non-philatelic qualities of the cards. Indeed the latter require no apology, except perhaps in the pages of a philatelic magazine. Mr. Brown is a philatelist and he is also an artist, but he keeps those attainments apart, which is perhaps as well; it is almost unnecessary to add that he lives at Salisbury. Some of the time that he is able to spare from the study and business of stamps has been devoted to making sketches of a number of the quaint and beautiful specimens of ancient architecture, etc., which abound in the old cathedral city that he knows and loves so well. Some twenty-eight of these little pictures have been reproduced upon post cards of the usual oblong shape, which give space for a short communication on the same side as the address and afford scope for a view of reasonable size on the back. All but one of these (which gives a view of Stonehenge) depict objects of interest in Salisbury and its cathedral; they will form most charming souvenirs for visitors, and to those who never had the pleasure of seeing the city they will give an excellent idea of its picturesque old houses and streets, and the interior and exterior of the magnificent church that towers above them. We congratulate Mr. Brown most heartily on the production of these little works of art, and hope that they may meet with all the success they deserve.

**The Stamp
Collector's
Annual.***

WE have received the new issue of this little book, and are glad to be able to congratulate its producers upon the great improvement in its appearance, as compared with that of the *Annual* of last year; it is far better printed and got up, and those were the points most open to criticism in the first issue. The contents are varied, of course, differing both in nature and interest, and going "from grave to gay," if not "from lively to severe." We regret to see an article upon the old, old question of "British Stamps Used Abroad," which we hoped had been comfortably laid to rest long ago. If two stamps are the same before they are used, the fact that one was used at Malta and the other at Manchester will not make them different; the offices in which these stamps were used were as much British Post Offices as those in Ireland, and when they ceased (as in some of the Colonies) to be British offices, they ceased to use British stamps. A very useful feature of this year's *Annual*, and one that is to be extended and improved in years to come, is an Index of the Philatelic Press of the past twelve months. It is not intended to be a complete index, and on this occasion it does not cover the whole of the Philatelic Press, but it is an index to the principal articles in the periodicals dealt with. The plan adopted, however, has one serious inconvenience, an inconvenience that will be the more manifest when the list of journals indexed is greatly enlarged; each file is indexed separately, so that the student has to hunt through a number of pages to make certain of finding all the references to the subject he is studying. Surely the whole of the references to the same subject should be placed together; it will give a great deal more work to the compiler, but it is the only satisfactory plan for those who desire to make use of the index; the names of the journals would have to be denoted by initials or numbers, corresponding with a list at the commencement.

* *The Stamp Collector's Annual and Year-Book of Philately.* Edited by Percy C. Bishop. London: Charles Nissen and Co.

Railway Letter Stamps.

WE have received a new edition of Mr. Ewen's Priced Catalogue of these stamps, and we may acknowledge that we are not in a position to criticise it, either from the point of view of a complete and accurate Catalogue, or from that of a Guide to the Values of the labels in question. They may fairly be said to be a side-show, as far as Philately in general is concerned, and we should hesitate to say that even a specialist in the Postage Stamps of Great Britain was bound to include them in his collection. That being so, a work of this kind appeals to a very limited number, and we venture to think that that number is liable to be still further reduced by over-elaboration of the lists. We have ourselves recently been describing at some length varieties that occur in the different printings of certain lithographed stamps, but we by no means advocate the listing of these varieties, or even of the different printings, except where they differ conspicuously in

tint, or where the variations are such as to constitute recognisable varieties of type; and we think Mr. Ewen has made a mistake in attempting to catalogue all the printings of the stamps dealt with in this book, and to assess their values. Opening it at random, to give an instance of what we mean, we find a stamp of which the first printing, in "deep grey-green," is priced at £25, and the third printing, in "grey-green," is priced at 2s. There is no apparent difference, except that of shade, between the two specimens; the printings can, perhaps, be recognised by defects in the transfers, like those of Sirmoor, but it is, in our opinion, a mistake to make different stamps of them, even in a specialists' catalogue. The lists of the different printings will no doubt be found of interest by collectors of Railway Letter Stamps, but where values are concerned they must remember that demand has as much to do with the question as supply, and that a stamp may be unique, but if only one person wants it there is enough to go round!

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. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—We have seen the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp in its new colour, to which we referred in September; one of the copies that have reached us was used on November 28th, but we believe the stamps were issued a few days earlier. The change of colour for this value in France has been in the opposite direction.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., pale yellow-green.

British East Africa.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., No. 66 in the Catalogue, on which the letter "h" of "British" is so defective as to appear more like a letter "n."

British Honduras.—Mr. Giwelb has shown us a specimen of the "FIVE" on 3 cents, No. 49 in the Catalogue, with a very plain double impression of the word "FIVE" and the bar below it. One print is considerably paler than the other, but still it is quite distinct, and the bars are just clear of one another.

British Somaliland.—We have received the new Somaliland Protectorate stamps, and we have some suggestions to make as to the names of the colours, which may or may not find acceptance in other eyes. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 r. appear to us to be in practically the

same *dull green* tint throughout, though the centres and frames are printed separately, and they may vary in future printings; the frames of the 2 a. and 2 r. are not in anything resembling *violet*, we should call it *mauve* of a *reddish* shade, and their centres *dull lilac*; our $2\frac{1}{2}$ a. is all in the same *bright blue*; the colours of the 3 a. appear to us to be *dull green* and *chocolate*, or *marone*; the frame of the 6 a. is in *bright violet*.

Cape of Good Hope.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 2d. stamp, chronicled last month.



Cyprus.—We have received the 4 and 6 piastres with the colour of part of the impression changed in each case; the former has the old watermark, and the latter the new.

4 piast., sage-green and mauve; *single Crown C.A.*
6 ,, brown and green; *multiple* ,,

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—*L'Echo de la T.* chronicles the $2\frac{1}{2}$ a. with multiple Crown CA watermark.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a., ultramarine; *new wmk.*

Indian Native States.—*Bhopal.*—Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. have shown us a used copy of a $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp, the type of which we described in May last as an "imitation of No. 90, with double outline to octagon." We had it then in *deep red* on *laid* paper, the copy now sent us is in *black* on *wove*; the embossing (if any) is undecipherable.

Duttia.—The same correspondents send us a fresh printing of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Type 4, in sheets of sixteen as before, but without the rouletting in colour either round the sheet or between the two horizontal rows. The same casts or electrotypes have evidently been used, as we can identify some of the broken frames, etc., but in the case of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. they have been set closer together, side by side, so that some of the frames almost touch.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a., carmine; no rouletting.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on green; no rouletting.

Las Bela.—We have received a sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on *greenish grey granite* paper, printed from a similar stone to that which produced the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on *light blue*, which we described in July—six horizontal rows of three, wide apart. The stone seems to have been remade, and we have an impression from it on the *light blue* paper also. Why not keep to one colour? These changes are very confusing.

Sirmoor.—We have never noted in our chronicle the fact that, not long before the suppression of the stamps of this State, the four values of Type 2 appeared with a fresh printing of the surcharge "On S. S. S.," closely resembling that shown in Type 14 in the Catalogue, but, of course, without the error of a comma after the first "S." The overprint in this case was, we understand, applied in London, by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and is clearer and more regular than any of those applied locally; the stamps on which it is found are also a fresh printing, and it is supposed that they do not exist without the overprint.

Service Stamps.

3 pies, brownish orange;	<i>Waterlow surcharge.</i>
6 ,, yellow-green	" "
1 anna, deep blue	" "
2 annas, carmine-rose	" "

Lagos.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have the 1d. with multiple Crown CA watermark; *Ewen's Weekly* reports the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the same paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., dull green and green; *new wmk.*

1d., purple and black on red "

New Republic, South Africa.—A correspondent has shown us two very interesting strips of three of the stamps of February and March, 1887, with embossed Arms and no date; one contains the 4d., Nos. 199 and 205, the right-hand stamp having the Arms inverted while the other two have them the right way up, the other strip consists of the "7/6," Nos. 222 and 234, the centre stamp having the Arms the right way up and its two companions having them inverted.

North Borneo.—The owner of the stamp, which we chronicled in August as No. 306 with overprint inverted, has very kindly shown us the specimen, and we find that we quoted the wrong number. It is, as we supposed, the stamp with horizontal surcharge, No. 310 in the Catalogue. With a vertical surcharge

of this description it would be difficult to say which is the right way up.

In the year 1899 a dearth of 4 c. stamps, or of cash, or something, arose in this territory, and almost all the other values in stock were marked down to that price, and there was a kind of clearance sale at a great reduction, but not, we believe, under cost. History has now repeated itself, word for word (and figure for figure), the only variation being in the type employed. The disfigurement now consists of a comparatively small figure "4" and the word "cents" in ordinary type, impressed in *black* upon all:—

4 c. on 5 c., orange-red and black;	No. 95.
4 c. on 16 c., brown-ochre	" 96.
4 c. on 8 c., brown	" 97.
4 c. on 12 c., dull blue	" 98.
4 c. on 18 c., green	" 101.
4 c. on 24 c., lake and blue	" 102.
4 c. on 25 c., indigo	" 81.
4 c. on 50 c., violet	" 82.
4 c. on 81, red	" 83.

If every returning lustrum is to be thus celebrated by a kind of rummage sale, we would suggest still further reductions in the future; 2 c. or even 1 c. each would be quite sufficient.

Northern Nigeria.—*Der Ph.* reports the existence of the 6d., King's Head, all in one colour, *lilac*, instead of having the name and value in *mauve*. This is probably another of those cases where there was no intention of producing a bicoloured stamp, but in which the two parts of the impression are liable to differ.

Orange River Colony.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 5s. of the King's Head type; single Crown CA watermark.

5s., brown and blue.

South Australia.—We believe that the current 2d. has only recently made its appearance perf. 12, though it has already been listed.

Straits Settlements.—*Negri Sembilan.*—Our publishers have been shown part of a sheet of the 1 c. on 15 c., No. 16 in the Catalogue, from which it appears that the variety with raised stop after "Cent" occurs on No. 25 on the right-hand pane, and No. 53 on the left-hand pane. We fancy that the stamps were overprinted in blocks of thirty, and if the sheet were complete it would be found that No. 25 in each block showed this variety. We chronicled it in November, 1901, and alluded to it again in October, 1902, when we ascertained that it occurred on a stamp in the bottom row of a pane.

Perak.—Mr. J. W. Jones has shown our publishers a horizontal pair of the 3 c. on 8 c. of 1900 (No. 81 in the Catalogue), the right-hand stamp of which is the variety without stop after "Cent." which we heard of four years ago, but failed to list, while the left-hand stamp has the first "e" of "Three" from a wrong fount, the horizontal stroke being high up in the letter, as in the type used in this magazine. Examination of portions of a sheet of the "One Cent." on 5 c. (No. 79 in the Catalogue) shows that two of these letters "e" were used in that overprint, both in the left-hand pane. The second stamp in the fifth row has the abnormal "e" in "One," and the fourth stamp in the ninth row has it in "Cent."

The whole sheet of 120 seems to have been overprinted in one process, in this case. The same varieties may occur in Nos. 77 and 78.

Federated Malay States.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that three of the current stamps have been seen with the multiple Crown C A watermark.

- 1 c., green and black.
- 4 c., (colour not stated) on red.
- 10 c., claret and black.

Uganda.—Mr. Giwelb shows us a strip of three of the 2½ a. of British East Africa, with double impression of the overprint "UGANDA," in red, at the op. The two impressions overlap to a considerable extent, and one is much fainter than the other.

PART II.

Austria.—We have received two further values in Type 16, on the usual granite paper and with the shiny bars. Perf. 12½, 13.

- 2 h., violet-black. | 3 h., light brown.

Bosnia.—We have received a set of Unpaid Letter stamps for this territory, perf. 12½, 13.

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 20, 50 heller, black, red, and yellow.
- 200 heller, black, red, and green.

Brazil.—*Le C. de T.-P.* quotes from a French illustrated paper the announcement that a new series of stamps is about to be produced at Rio de Janeiro, in designs which are the result of a prize competition called for by the Brazilian Government more than a year ago. The prize designs are some of the most peculiar we have ever seen; they appear to be well executed but, for the most part, singularly inappropriate for their purpose. They are stated to be allegorical, and if they ever reach us upon issued stamps, we will do our best to explain what they symbolise. We know Brazil as the place "where the nuts come from," but we fancy that the allegories displayed upon the new stamps will prove harder nuts to crack than any that have come from there yet.

Colombia.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles the addition of three comparatively high values to the current series; a 1 peso with the Arms in the centre and 5 and 10 pesos adorned with a portrait of Dr. José Manuel Marroquin. *Ewen's Weekly* (quoting from the *I. B. J.*) gives the colour of the 1 peso as *dark brown*; possibly it exists in more than one colour.

- 1 peso, lilac; perf. ?
- 1 " " brown " 12.
- 5 pesos, red on yellow; perf. ?
- 10 " " blue on green "

We have received a set of proofs of the new issue, on card, in which the lower values are in the colours already chronicled; the 1 peso is in *brown*, and the 5 and 10 pesos have the centres in *black* and the frames in *red* and *blue* respectively, on *white*.

The following unchronicled varieties of Type 84 have been found in our publishers' stock, all on coloured laid paper:—

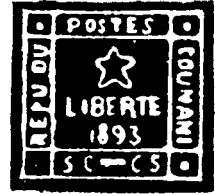
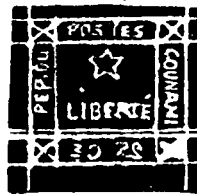
- 10 c., blue on brown; perf. 12.
- 10 c. " pale lilac "
- 10 c. " pale grey "
- 10 c. " rose; imperf.

The paper of the last is quite different from that of the 10 c. on salmon already listed.

We find we made a mistake last month in our

description of the Official stamps chronicled under *Antioquia*; the 1 c. was a Colombian issue, Type 96 we believe.

Counani.—In the year 1893 *Le Timbre-Poste* published an account of a supposed Republic of this name, situated somewhere between French Guiana and Brazil, consisting, in fact (if indeed it consists at all), of territory the possession of which was disputed by the two countries. The most interesting part of the story was, naturally, a full description of various issues of stamps which were stated to have taken place in 1887 and in 1893. In the former year a hundred copies of the first of the very primitive designs illustrated below were said to have been

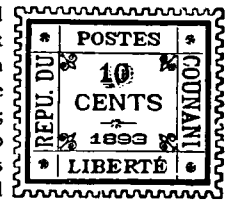


printed in *black*, on white paper, and this limited issue supplied the needs of the inhabitants for between five and six years! In 1893 the second design was supposed to have been brought into use, and to have been also printed in *black*, but upon papers of six different colours, for the inhabitants of as many different districts, who perhaps differed in colour as much as the stamps did; but 150 to 200 copies of each were deemed sufficient for their humble wants.

Collectors were somewhat sceptical, probably not without good reason, and nothing more was heard of this enterprising Republic and its interesting stamps until 1900, when a fresh attempt was made to float an issue, in several different values, of the type-set design shown here; which was also supposed to be a product of 1893. This attempt was as unsuccessful as the former, and the Counanian Stamp Department took a rest for another four years. Recently M. Lemaire has received what purport to be official documents (reproduced in *Le Journal des Philatélistes*), according to which Counani proposes to enter the Postal Union on January 1st, 1905, and then, of course, to issue another series of stamps. There seems to be only one difficulty in the way, and that is, that the existence of such a Republic is extremely doubtful. It seems to be quite unknown to geography or to history (other than philatelic); the territory of Brazil joins French Guiana at that spot, and there is no space for any other Republic, there is not even room to put a postage stamp between them, far less a whole issue.

Crete.—The following paragraph from an esteemed transatlantic contemporary puzzled us somewhat at first:—

"CRETE.—A correspondent at Cauca writes to *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* that the 5 l. stamp had become exhausted, and as the new series was not yet ready, they were going to surcharge the 20 l.,



orange, stamps by means of two figures '5' covering the old value. The decree relative to this provisional had already been published. We venture therefore to chronicle the issue."

It seemed as if the news must have come a long way round. Crete *was* celebrated in ancient days for what the schoolboys call "corkers," but we fancy the word was never spelt like the name of the Colombian city; the latter was doubtless more familiar to our friend's printer than "Canea," where the *canard* started from.

At the last moment a copy of this provisional reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.; it is surcharged, in *black*, with figures "5" in the lower corners.

"5" on 20 l., orange.

Denmark.—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamp, chronicled last month. We have since received another value in the same type.

20 öre, blue; *new type*.



Dominican Republic.—According to *Le C. de T.-P.*, the 2 c. Unpaid Letter stamp, which we described last month as converted into a 1 c. Postage Stamp, exists also without the value altered.

2 c., sepia; carmine *surcharge*.

It is stated that 20,000 of the 1 c. on 2 c., and 50,000 of the 2 c., were issued.

Ecuador.—Search amongst old *stock* has revealed some varieties of even so early an issue as that of 1892. The following have been found:—1 c., imperf. vertically; 50 c., imperf. altogether; and 5 sucres in *blue-green* instead of *violet*. The last must, we think, be from a trial sheet, but it is perforated like the issued stamps.

France.—*Offices in China.*—Our publishers have received a letter from their correspondent at Hong Kong confirming what we stated in October as to the abolition of the special sets for various ports and their replacement by the stamps surcharged "CHINE," which we described last month. This is good news in its way, but what about the stamps of current French types inscribed "CHINE"? Are they intended solely for Chinese residents in Paris?

We understand that the 15 c. of the new type of Indo-China has the Chinese characters surcharged sometimes above the word "CHINE," and sometimes below.

CHINE CHINE

We give illustrations showing the two new varieties of the overprint.

French Colonies.—*French Guinea.*—We have had no news from this territory for years past, and now we suddenly receive about half a guinea's worth of novelties, which we fancy come direct from Paris. There is the usual long series, from 1 (c.) to 5 fr., and the design is a new one. In the centre is a native gentleman, with his foot in one hand and a bamboo in the other; possibly he has just trodden upon a sharp stone or something. He appears to be sitting upon nothing, and he has a very fine and large watch slung round his neck, but with so short a chain that it would be extremely difficult for him to see the time by it;

the artist is doubtless quite correct in supposing that watches are worn in those parts more for ornament than use. At foot is the name "GUINÉE FRANÇAISE," at top "POSTES," and in the upper corners the value and monogram "R.F." respectively. The stamps are of ordinary size, and perf. 14 × 13½.

1 (c.), black on <i>yellow-green</i> .	25 (c.), blue.
2 ,, claret on <i>straw</i> .	30 ,, light brown on <i>toned</i>
4 ,, carmine on <i>azure</i> .	40 ,, red on <i>straw</i> .
5 ,, green on <i>green</i> .	50 ,, light brown on <i>azure</i> .
10 ,, carmine on <i>toned</i> .	75 ,, blue on <i>orange</i> .
15 ,, mauve on <i>salmon</i> .	1 fr., olive green on <i>toned</i> .
20 ,, carmine on <i>green</i> .	2 ,, red on <i>orange</i> .
	5 fr., blue on <i>yellow-green</i> .

French Somali Coast.—We have received some of the stamps with inverted centres, of which we gave a list last month. Among them we find three distinct varieties of the 25 c.: With centre and frame in *blue* of almost exactly the same shade; with centre in *pale blue* and frame in *deep blue*, almost *black*; and with centre in *black* and frame in a colour resembling *ultramarine*. We have also the 2 f., *black* and *green*, with centre inverted like the rest. It may probably be safely assumed that these mistakes were not entirely accidental.

Grand Comoro.—According to *Le Postillon*, an attempt was made, some eighteen months ago, to raise funds in this Colony, for the purpose of paying the expenses of suppressing a small outbreak at Moheli, and the usual course was to be appealed to for contributions. A handstamp, with the inscription "MOHELI—Juil.—1903," and movable figures to denote the value required, seems to have been ordered from home, but only arrived at the same time as a letter from the Colonial Minister forbidding its use; and the postal outbreak was as summarily squelched as the other had been. The handstamp, however, was unfortunately mislaid, after a few trials had been made upon borders of sheets, and it has since been found by someone who is making use of it upon stamps—for his own benefit. Readers are warned that no stamps or margins of sheets, with the surcharge mentioned above, were ever put in circulation.

Reunion.—A new issue is promised for this island, one of the designs of which is to include the Arms of the Colony. M. Maury, who is no mean authority upon heraldry, is anxiously looking for this, as he has hitherto vainly endeavoured to discover the Arms of Reunion. We would venture to suggest that they should be blazoned somewhat as follows: "Gulls, a Postage Stamp proper, with surcharge R(ampant) argent."

Nicaragua.—We have received specimens of a 25 c. stamp of the 1894 issue, Type 10, which we have little doubt was prepared at that date, but for some reason never put in circulation. We find that in April, 1894, we listed this value with the rest of the series, but it was omitted from the Catalogue, no doubt for the reason given above. Unless it can be conclusively shown to have been in circulation, we think it should be treated like other unissued varieties.

Mekeel's Weekly tells us that the 15 c. on 10 c., which we chronicled in October, exists with the surcharge inverted (the description given in the Supple-

ment to the Catalogue is not correct; we believe the surcharge is similar to Type 30, but without date). Our contemporary also says: "The recent inverted surcharge of 1 c. on 20 c. was an error, the stamp also existing with surcharge normal." We seem to have omitted to note this 1 c. on 20 c., and we cannot trace the description of it, but we gather that what is now meant is that the normal varieties of it have the overprint the right way up.

Paraguay.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles a new 10 c. stamp, which appears to have been issued by a provisional government in this Republic. It is very similar in design to Type 35 in the Catalogue, but the oval band is lettered "GOBIERNO PROVISORIO DEL PARAGUAY," and beneath the lion is an arched label inscribed "AGOSTO 1904." There is no date below the word "CENTAVOS," and there are large white numerals on discs of colour in the lower corners. 10 c., Prussian blue; *new type.*

Persia.—We have received some interesting curiosities, due to accident or design in impressing certain of the surcharges that were inflicted upon the stamps of this country last year. Some of the gorgeous labels of 1894, which were disfigured with Type 41, have a portion of that elaborate overprint upside down, in which position it looks quite as well as if it were the right way up; the Persian characters below the head are in the normal position in most of the cases; the 8 chahis has these characters in *black* (instead of *red*) on some of the copies before us; and in the case of the 4 ch., 16 ch., and 3 krans we have blocks with the surcharge normal on the upper row and inverted on the lower.

4 ch., in <i>red</i> and <i>black</i> ,	on 5 kr.; red surcharge inverted.
8 ,, in <i>green</i> and <i>red</i> ,	on 5 ,, green ,, "
8 ,, in ,, <i>black</i> ,	on 5 ,, ,, ,, "
8 ,, in ,, ,,	on 5 ,, both ,, "
16 ,, in <i>orange</i> and <i>green</i> ,	on 5 ,, orange ,, "
3 kr., in <i>blue</i> and <i>lake</i>	on 5 ,, blue ,, "
3 t., in <i>black</i> ,,	on 5 ,, black ,, "

We have also the 10 krans of the Official series of last year, with the overprint, Type 52, inverted at the bottom of the stamp. This is postmarked, but has the original gum intact.

Official Stamp. 10 kr., rose-red; *inverted surcharge.*

Russia.—*Finland.*—We have been shown by Mr. E. Lentz, the well-known philatelist of St. Petersburg, a most unexpected discovery in the shape of a *tête-bêche* pair of the 5 pen. stamp of the issue of 1866, on vertically laid paper. The pair has been submitted to various authorities on Finland stamps, including Mr. Breitfuss, and its authenticity may be considered to be beyond question; it was found, we are told, amongst the old correspondence of a business firm, many of the letters in which were franked by one or more pairs of 5 pen. stamps, those shown us being apparently No. 18 in the Catalogue, with the medium-size serpentine roulettes. Mr. Lentz's theory is that when the discovery of the errors in the plates took place (the 10 pen. in the 5 pen. plate, and the 5 pen. in the 10 pen. plate), and the erroneous clichés were removed, the 5 pen. cliché that was substituted for 10 pen. may have been inserted upside down, and

a few sheets printed off before this fresh error was noticed. This would account at once for the existence of the inverted stamp and for the fact that it has remained unknown until now. It is a very interesting addition to the list of Finland varieties.

5 pen., lilac-brown on *pale lilac laid*; *tête-bêche.*

Servia.—*Mekeel's Weekly* notes the *tête-bêche* variety of the 20 para Unpaid Letter stamp, on plain paper and perf. 11½. Our contemporary is in error, however, in stating that this is chronicled by Gibbons perf. 13×13½, and we believe it to be a question whether this or any of these stamps with the 11½ perforation exist on the *granite* paper. We find that various stamps, including the 20 para Unpaid, were reported in November, 1898, as existing on plain paper; in March, 1899, we chronicled this stamp perf. 11½, but did not see it to examine the paper, and in July of the same year we chronicled the *tête-bêche* variety, also perf. 11½.

Switzerland.—We give illustrations showing the two types of the 40 c. stamp, by means of which our readers will be able readily to distinguish them.



1882.



1904.

The *Schweiz. B. J.* states that some retouching was done to the *plate* of the 25 c.; a copy of the 25 c., *green*, has been found, showing signs of retouching at top and right, and a half-sheet of the 25 c., *blue*, containing one retouched stamp.

Uruguay.—We have examined part of a sheet of the new 2 c. stamps, and find that there is a curious watermark in the paper, which (although it is only a manufacturer's mark) it may be well to describe, lest questions should be asked about it later. There is a device consisting of a triangle, with sides about 57 mm. long, and a base of 77 mm.; inside this and attached to the base is a rectangle 35×18 mm., the whole device being in single lines. Outside the triangle is an inscription in outline capitals; at top "CLYDE," at left "FIRST," and at right "QUALITY." We trust that we shall now have no queries about specimens of these stamps watermark with lines or large letters.



1904
★
★
★

Our illustrations show the design of the new 1 c. stamp and the overprint that has been applied to it and others, as described last month.

British Official Stamps.

NOTES ON THEIR PRESENT STATUS IN AN UNUSED CONDITION.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

MANY of the clients of my firm will have noted that both in the *M. J.* and in our Catalogue of the Stamps of the British Empire (1904) I have stated, "All *unused* Official stamps of Great Britain being Government property, cannot lawfully be dealt in, and S. G., Ltd., do not therefore sell these stamps."

This was the position when the last Catalogue was published, but upon my return from America in June last I found that the position had somewhat altered, as the authorities had recalled all overprinted Official stamps, had ceased to use them, and had most carefully destroyed the whole stocks that had been sent in to Somerset House.

This step was undoubtedly a very wise one, and had removed a source of great temptation to some young clerks in the various departments, who had, on occasions, substituted ordinary stamps for overprinted ones.

About the end of June last I wrote to the Secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue, at Somerset House, pointing out to him that the position had altered since I published the undertaking of my firm not to deal in *unused* Official stamps; and further, I drew his attention to the fact that these stamps were then being offered in considerable quantities in the public auctions, and I asked for permission to deal in these stamps if their public sale was not going to be prevented.

The following is the reply received:—

"INLAND REVENUE,
"SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.
"4th July, 1904.

"GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and to inform you that they are unable to take any action that would facilitate, or imply acquiescence in, the traffic in unused stamps with the official overprint.

"But, on the other hand, in face of the many legal and practical difficulties in the way of establishing a case for interference, and in view of the fact that the system of employing such stamps for official purposes has now come to an end, they do not feel called upon to attempt interference in connection with the sale of the particular stamps mentioned in the two catalogues submitted. Some of these are on the face of them forgeries, viz. the Office of Works Official, bearing dates prior to the first use of such stamps, which was in March, 1896. Others belong to a period at which it was the practice of the Board of Inland Revenue to allow any person to obtain Official stamps on application and on payment of the face value.

"And in respect of very few could it be possible for this Department to take any action, inasmuch as the Board of Inland Revenue are not responsible for the stamps supplied to other departments, after they have been issued to this Department. "I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient Servant,
"E. E. STOODLEY, *Secretary.*"

This letter was not altogether satisfactory, but owing to pressure of business, and, later on, absence from England, I was not able to go further into the matter at that time.

In November last I wrote to the different Departments that formerly used overprinted Official stamps, and I attach replies from the Admiralty, the Board of Education, and the Office of Works:—

"ADMIRALTY,
"6th December, 1904.

"GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 17th ultimo, asking whether any objection exists on the part of this Department to dealings in the overprinted Admiralty Official stamps which were formerly in use, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to state that they do not propose to interfere with such dealings so long as they are confined to single stamps or to small blocks of stamps, but that if stamps in sheets, or in large blocks, should appear in the market, the case would be different, as a presumption of illicit possession would then arise.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient Servant,
"C. J. THOMAS."

"BOARD OF EDUCATION,
"WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.
"7th December, 1904.

"GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Board of Education to refer to your letter of 17th November last upon the subject of overprinted stamps. As you were informed in the letter from this Office of November 21st, the Board referred your letter to the Office of Inland Revenue as well as to the Post Office. The Office of Inland Revenue have furnished the Board with a copy of their letter to you of the 4th July last. In view of that letter, the Board have now to say that they do not propose to interfere with any dealings in the overprinted Official stamps which were lately in use in the Board of Education Offices so long as the dealings are confined to single stamps or to small blocks of stamps. The case would be different were stamps in sheets or in large blocks to appear in the market, for then it is possible that a presumption of illicit possession would arise.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient Servant,
"ROBERT L. MORANT."

"OFFICE OF WORKS, WESTMINSTER,
"2nd December, 1904.

"GENTLEMEN,—With reference to your letter of the 17th ultimo, I am directed by the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works, etc., to inform you that the Board have consulted the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in the matter, and have been furnished by them with a copy of their letter to you of the 4th of July last on the same subject.

"The Board are in perfect agreement with the attitude taken up by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in the first paragraph of that letter; but in all the circumstances they would not propose to interfere with dealings in the disused overprinted Official stamps of this Department, so long as such dealings were confined to single stamps or to small blocks of stamps. If stamps in sheets, or in large blocks, should appear in the market, it would be different, as a presumption of illicit possession would arise.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient Servant,
"W. J. DOWNER."

I have thought it desirable to publish all these letters in full, so that my *confrères* in the trade may be able to judge the position for themselves.

After a careful consideration of the matter, my firm have decided that they will in future stock and sell *unused* Official stamps that may be obtained in a legitimate manner, and from the date of issue of this number of the *Monthly Journal* the notice about the sale of such stamps in our Catalogue is to be considered as cancelled.

* * *

In conclusion, I should like to give a word of warning to collectors about *Forgeries* of these overprints.

In the letter of July 4th from Somerset House, it will be noted that attention is drawn to the fact that some of the stamps offered for sale in various auction catalogues which I sent with my letter were on the face of them forgeries, owing to the fact that the dates on some of them were dates prior to the first use of such stamps.

In Berlin I heard of quantities of forged Official

stamps, and I have been at the trouble since my return to trace the source from which such stamps have been supplied; and I am sorry to say that the bulk of them have been sold from London. One vendor has left the city—I trust never to return—two others are well-known to me, and I shall not have the least hesitation in giving the authorities all information in my power at a proper time.

The imitation of an overprint such as "I. R. Official" is a simple matter, but—*let the forger beware!* The imitation of any Government surcharge or overprint is a very serious matter under the various Post Office Acts, and two years' imprisonment with hard labour or seven years' penal servitude will not be found a pleasant manner of spending a portion of one's life.

"*Caveat emptor*" is a good motto. The purchaser in his keen search for bargains is often led to buy from those who have little or no knowledge of what they are selling: this is the reason that we find such quantities of forgeries in small collections.


The Postal Issues of Finland.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 104.)

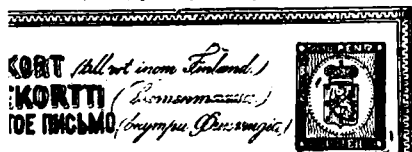
* * * *

 HE Circular of May 15th, 1875 (see page 177, vol. xiv.), prescribed the steps to be taken in case of a delay in the manufacture of the new post card, to be issued on the 1st July. In accordance, therefore, with that Circular, a second 8 penni stamp was impressed (below the first) upon the cards of the last issue, and at the same time a provisional 10 penni card was issued.

Issue of July 1st, 1875.

1. The cards of 1874 with a second stamp impressed, in the same colour, below the original stamp.

16 (8+8) pen., yellow-green on buff.



2. Frame of similar pattern, but still coarser, having only fifty-three turns along the side. Heading in three lines, but completely altered:

1. "BREFKORT (till ort inom Finland)."

2. "KIRJEKORTTI (Suomenmaassa)."

3. Russian inscription consisting of the first two words of that upon the previous issue, but all in large *sans-serif* capitals, and an addition in Russian script, as shown in the illustration.

The instruction is in the same words as on the cards of 1874, with the omission of the last part of each line, relating to cards addressed to Russia. The second line is less compressed than before and extends nearly across the card.

The stamp, in the right upper corner, is of the type of the 20 and 40 penni adhesives of 1866 (*i.e.* with wide wavy lines in the background), with fresh top and bottom labels.

The frame of the back is of the same pattern as that upon the face, and has the same inscriptions as upon the card of 1874.

10 pen., mauve on buff.

Reprints.

The doubly stamped card, alone, was reprinted in 1893. The form is an imitation of that of June, 1873, not of the card of January, 1874, with the second line of the heading in thin type. The whole is reset; the word "FÖR" in the top line is in letters too tall and too wide, and this line measures 83 mm., instead of 85 mm. The letters of the second line are also too large.

The stamp is of the same type as that upon the reprints of the earlier issues.

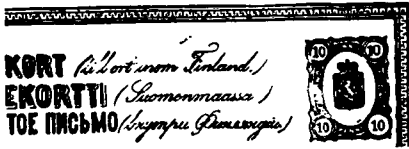
The frame measures 125×82 mm., instead of 123×81½ mm.

The card is *glazed*.

16 (8+8) pen., yellow-green on glazed buff.

* * *

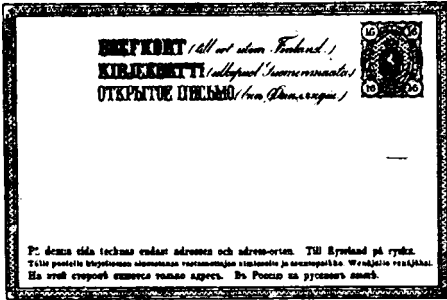
Issue of end of August, 1875.



1. Frame, inscriptions, etc., of the 10 penni card of July, but with a stamp of the type of the adhesives of 1875.

10 pen., mauve on buff.

The colour of the impression, both of the stamp and of the form, varies to some extent.



2. Similar form, with the alterations necessary to denote that the card can be addressed to countries outside Finland. The second portions of the heading are:—

1. "(till ort utom Finland.)"
2. "(ulkopuol Suomenmaata.)"
3. The first word in Russian script is shorter.

The instruction is in the same words as upon the 10 penni card, but with the additions to be found upon the cards of June, 1873, and January, 1874.

The second line is the longest of the three.

16 pen., brown on white (slightly toned).

Reprints.

The 16 penni card was reprinted in 1893, with the form reset; the lines of the instruction measure 107, 112, and 98 mm., respectively, in place of 108, 113, and 98 mm. The stop at the end of the second line of the heading is wanting, and the letters of the inscription at right, on the back, are too large.

The stamp is the same type as that upon the original. The card is too white.

16 pen., brown on white.

* * *

Issue of September, 1875.

The only change is in the first two words of the second instruction at foot, which are now spelt "Tälle puolelle," instead of "Tällä puolella."

10 pen., mauve on buff.
16 ,, brown on white.

Variety with "Tälle" for "Tälle."

10 pen., mauve on buff.

With double impression on the back.

10 pen., mauve on buff.

* * *

Issue of October, 1876.

Another change is made in the second line of the instruction, the fourth word being now spelt "ainoastaan," instead of "ainoastansa." The stamp and the rest of the impression are frequently in very different colours.

10 pen., lilac on buff.
10 ,, grey-lilac; frame, etc., lilac.
10 ,, ,, ,, slate-blue.
10 ,, mauve ,, ,,
10 ,, slate-blue ,, lilac.

* * *

Issue of March, 1877.

Similar to the 16 pen. card of 1875, but with the second line of the instruction at foot in smaller type, so that it is shorter than the first, instead of longer. The three lines now measure 108 mm., 104 mm., and 97 mm., respectively.

The Russian inscription on the back, at right, is in larger type than before.

16 pen., brown on white.

* * *

Issue of March, 1878.

(a) Heading in larger, thicker type, except for the third line, the first portion of which is compressed. "BREVKORT" measures 27 mm., instead of 25 mm.; "KIRJEKORTTI" 36 mm., instead of 34 mm.; the two words in Russian capitals measure 33 mm. only, instead of 36 mm., and thus are shorter than the word above them, instead of longer. The instruction below is the same as in October, 1876. The Russian inscription on the back is in the same type as that upon the 16 pen. card of March, 1877.

10 pen., lilac on buff.
10 ,, purple ,,

(b) Heading in thinner, narrower type, but more spaced than on the card of October, 1876. The distance between the third line of the heading and the first line of the instruction is 41 mm., instead of 38 mm. The frame measures 126 x 82½ mm., instead of 124 x 81 mm. The instruction is similar to that upon the last 16 pen. card, but the lines are a little longer, especially the third. The Russian inscription on the back is in the type of that upon the cards of September, 1875.

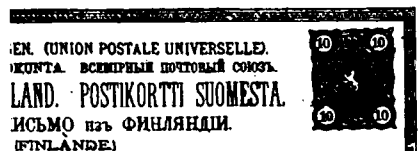
16 pen., brown on white.

* * *

The impression of the 10 pen. stamp was changed in colour, and the card converted into a Postal Union card, without any official notification.

Issue of April 1st, 1879.

Stamp and frame, of the same designs as before, in colour; the frame measures 129 x 77 mm. Heading, in black, in five lines:—1. "VERLDSPOSTFÖRENINGEN.



(UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE). 2. "YLEINEN POSTI-LIITOKUNTA." Followed by three words in Russian (as shown in the illustration). 3. "POST-KORT FRAN FINLAND. POSTIKORTTI SUOMESTA." 4. Four words in Russian. 5. "(FINLANDE.)" Four dotted lines for the address, two long, two short, also in *black*. No instruction. Back blank. The whole impression was typographed at the Senatens Stämpeltryckeri.

10 pen., orange (and black) on buff.

Varieties.

(a) With a corner ornament inserted in the top part of the frame, about 20 mm. from the left corner.

10 pen., orange (and black) on buff.

(b) With the first letter of the first Russian word in the second line of the heading "Ъ" instead of "В"; and the stop after "(FINLANDE).", in the fifth line, outside the bracket, instead of inside.

10 pen., orange (and black) on buff.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1881.

Similar to the last, but with heading in four lines:—

1. "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE," in the frame at top. 2. "FINLANDE (CARTE POSTALE)." 3. "POST-KORT FRAN FINLAND. POSTIKORTTI SUOMESTA." 4. Four words in Russian, as before.



Five dotted lines for the address; the first headed thus:—

"Vastaan- } Till (d)"
ottajan nimi: }

The third thus:—

"Adressatens bostad: }
Vastaanottajan asunto: }
Adresse du destinataire: }

The fourth thus:—

"Bestämmelse orten: }
Meno paikka: }
Lieu de destination: }

And the fifth thus:—

"Adresslandet: }
Meno maa: }
Pays de destination: }

Stamp and frame in colour, inscriptions in *black*, typographed as before.

10 pen., orange (and black) on buff.

Varieties.

(a) Without the bracket before "Till."

10 pen., orange (and black) on buff.

(b) A full stop after "nimi," instead of a colon.

10 pen., orange (and black) on buff.

* * *

Issue of July 1st, 1883.

Very similar to the last, but the stamp alone is typographed, the inscriptions (and apparently the frame also) being lithographed. The second "N" of

"UNION," in the top line, is over the space between "CA" of "CARTE" in the second; the letters of "FINLANDE" in the second line (especially "N" and "D") are much narrower than before; and the headings of the lines for the address are in more sloping type.

10 pen., orange-brown (and black) on deep buff.
10 " " " " pale buff.

Error, without stamp.

No value, orange-brown (and black) on buff.

* * *

The Circular of October 31st, 1884 (see page 197, vol. xiv.), prescribed *red* as the colour for the 10 pen. post cards. This was the cause of the following:—

Issue of January 1st, 1885.

The same as the last, except for the colour of the stamp and the frame.

10 pen., rose (and black) on pale buff.
10 " lilac-rose (and black) on pale buff.
10 " rose (and black) on thin yellowish.

The last has been seen obliterated "15.8.87." [We have also a copy obliterated "ABO 9.6.87."—ED. M. J.]

Error, without stamp.

No value, rose (and black) on buff.

Reprint.

This card was reprinted in 1893, and the new edition differs from the original only in the colour.

10 pen., bright red (and black) on deep buff.

* * *

Issue of July 1st, 1888.

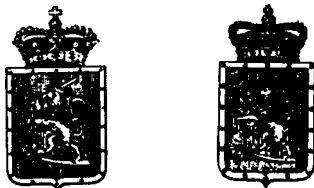
The form is entirely reset, there is no longer any frame, the heading is in seven lines, as shown almost



complete in the illustration. In the left upper corner are the Arms of Finland, in a shield surrounded by a *bordure*. The stamp alone remains unchanged [but it appears to be lithographed like the rest of the impression]. Four dotted lines for the address. At foot is an instruction in four languages, all in one line:—"Sida för adressen—Osoilteen puoli—(three words in Russian)—Côté réservé à l'adresse." Stamp in colour, the rest in *black*.

(a) The Crown over the Shield has seven pearls at each side, as shown in the first illustration below.

10 pen., rose (and black) on cream.



(b) The Crown has ten pearls at each side, as in the second illustration.

10 pen., rose (and black) on cream.

* * *

The Circular of October 17th, 1889 (see page 198, vol. xiv.), ordered that the stamps should bear an inscription in Russian, the result being the issue of the following card:—

Issue of January 15th, 1890.

The only change is in the design of the stamp,



which is that of the adhesives of 1889, with inscriptions in Russian and numerals in the upper corners only. Impression as last; Crown in type (b).
10 pen., rose (and black) on cream.

* * *

The Ministerial Decree of March 19, 1891 (see page 215, vol. xiv.), ordered the provision of special cards for transmission to places in Russia.

Issue of May 1st, 1891.

Form of the cards issued in Russia in 1890, with no inscriptions to indicate their use in Finland; Arms of Russia in left upper corner; stamp at right with circles added above and below for the 3 kopecs, and in the hollowed corners of the 4 kopecs.

Typographed, all in colour, at the Imperial Printing Office at St. Petersburg.

КРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО.



(a) Heading of two words in Russian; six dotted lines for the address; an instruction in six Russian words below.

3 kop., carmine on buff.

ИМЯ ПОЧТОВЫЙ СОЮЗЪ. РОССИЯ
POSTALE UNIVERSELLE. RUSSIE.

ПИСЬМО.—CARTE POSTALE.



(b) Heading in three lines:—1. Four words in Russian. 2. "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE. RUSSIE." 3. Two words in Russian, as upon the 3 kopecs, followed by "CARTE POSTALE." Five dotted lines for the address. The same Russian instruction at foot, followed by "Côté réservé exclusivement à l'adresse."
4 kop., carmine on buff.

* * *

Issue of September (?), 1895.

Similar to the card of January, 1890; the heading



Blå för adressen. — Omlöparen svart. — Cirkonen blå och svart. — Örn svart & rött.

is in the same words, but in different type, as shown in the illustration. The Arms at left are also changed, the Shield is without a *bordure*, and the Crown is of a different shape.

The impression is typographed, the stamp in colour, the rest in black.

10 pen., rose (and black) on cream.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1901.

Form with the Arms of Russia at left and the same inscriptions, etc., as upon the card of May, 1891, but the centre stroke of the letter "E" in the heading is very short and the letter "C" is more open. The instruction at foot measures 61 mm. (including the stop). The stamp, in the right upper corner, is of the design of the adhesives of the same date, but without the coloured network and with a dotted background; the ornamentation in the upper part is wanting in clearness.



The impression is lithographed, all in colour.

10 pen., carmine on cream.

* * *

Issue of 1902.

Similar to the last, but reset. The letter "E" in the heading has a longer central stroke, and the "C" is almost completely closed (as in 1891). The instruction measures 59 mm. in all. The stamp is of the same design, but engraved instead of lithographed, and differs in minor details; it is incomplete at lower right, the bottom line of the frame being defective there;* the dots in the background are not so close together.

Typographed, all in colour.

10 pen., carmine on cream.

Essay.

Type of the card of 1902, printed in a trial colour, upon white wove, surfaced paper.

10 pen., blue-green.

* This defect appears to have been repaired later; it is not shown in all specimens.—ED. M. J.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *

POST OFFICE REPORTS FOR 1903.

CANADA.—On June 30th, 1903, there were 10,150 post offices in the Dominion, and amongst these it is worthy of note that there are some that receive only six mails in twelve months.

The number of letters posted during the year was 235,791,000, this being an increase of over 10 per cent.

The surplus in the postal revenue was 395,268 dollars, as compared with a surplus of only 5,109 dollars the previous year, and for several preceding years there had been large deficits.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—There are now 1,003 post offices in the Colony, an increase of forty during the year. The surplus in the revenue was £8,845, as compared with over £62,000 in 1902; the postal receipts showed an increase, but the telegraph receipts fell off by over £66,000.

In the district of Gordonia the camel post is used, and the herd consists of a bull and four cows, who are found to be quite suitable. Motor-cars were tried on one route, but were withdrawn in consequence of the difficulty of getting repairs done locally.

From October 1st, 1903, the contract time for the voyages of the mail steamers was reduced by five hours, and it is now fixed at sixteen days fifteen hours from port to port.

No mail was sent during the year to Tristan d'Acunha, the last mail having been sent there in December, 1902. In February, 1903, H.M.S. *Thrush* brought a mail of twenty-seven letters from the island.

The total number of letters posted during the year was 44,086,478.

MALTA.—The surplus in the postal revenue was £7,409, as compared with £3,910 in the previous year. The report states: "Owing to the issue of new postage stamps bearing the King's effigy the cost of manufacture was £1,093, but there was a large demand for these by collectors, and the sales showed an increase of £3,004 over the previous year. This increase was chiefly in ½d., 1d., 4d., and 1s. stamps, and there was a large falling off in the sale of ½d. stamps."

NATAL.—There are 277 post offices, and last year 27,227,668 postal packets of all kinds were posted. The surplus in the revenue was £70,679.

One incident is worth quoting. In September last an unopened mail bag was found among some papers at Dundee. It had been sent from there in October, 1899, but the train conveying it had been held up by the Boers, who put the bag aside and forgot it. The contents of the bag included forty-seven registered letters, most of which were delivered to their owners.

SOUTH RHODESIA.—The articles posted were 2,055,820, an increase of over 20 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The money-order business shows a good increase, and the issue of postal notes began on October 1st.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—THE articles posted were 13,017,519, an increase of 18 per cent. on the preceding year. The mail steamers of the P. and O. Company kept excellent time, and in no case exceeded contract limits; but eleven of the twenty-six mails received by French steamers were late, and on one occasion the delay was as much as five days.

* * *

"Philatelic Wall Paper." WE see from a country paper that the monks at the Hospital of St. Jean de Dieu, at Ghent, have in their leisure moments, decorated the walls with gorgeous landscapes, glowing with colour and full of life, formed entirely by means of the postage stamps of all the nations of the world. 'Palaces, forests, streams, and mountains are represented, butterflies flit about in the air, birds of beautiful plumage perch on branches, snakes and lizards glide about, and innumerable animals find places here and there. The pictures are most artistic, in the style of Chinese landscape gardening, and already between nine and ten millions of stamps have been used.' If this unique 'collection' ever comes into the market, the bidding should be brisk."

* * *

Duty on Stamps in Jamaica. IN reference to the note under this heading in last month's Journal, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have been kind enough to draw our attention to

the fact that in *Kelley's Custom Tariffs of the World* for 1904 they find that postage stamps are not on the list of exemptions, and that therefore they must be included under the heading of "On all other goods, wares, merchandise, and effects of every description not otherwise enumerated, for every £100 value, £16 13s. 4d.," etc. No doubt it is under this schedule that the postage stamps have been charged duty. It would be interesting to know if any of our *confrères* in the trade have met with this drawback to business in that island.

* * *

Gibbons Stamp Weekly. No. 1 is dated January 7th, but advanced supplies were ready on December 20th, and we are sending out specimen copies at the rate of about 2,000 per day.

We shall be greatly obliged if our *confrères* in the trade will help to make this paper as widely known as possible, especially amongst the younger collectors: by this term we do not mean those young in age so much as those who are beginners in collecting and "young" in a philatelic sense.

We are trying to publish a paper that will be of real help and assistance to the beginners, and all dealers, I think, will join with me in the desire to secure new recruits to our ranks.

With this end in view we are prepared to supply the trade with Gibbons Stamp Weekly on the special terms of 1s. 2d. per quire of twenty-six copies—postage or carriage extra. Wholesale orders should be sent to

Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd.,
1, Amen Corner,
London, E.C.

Or those who have accounts with us and prefer to deal direct can send their orders to us.

British Somaliland.

LIST OF ERRORS AND VARIETIES OF SURCHARGE IN THE FIRST ISSUE, WITH NOTES.

By HERBERT W. HAWKINS.

* * * *



HIS issue consists of the stamps of India, with the Queen's head, overprinted near the top with the words "BRITISH—SOMALILAND," in small *sans-serif* capitals, in two horizontal lines. There are two principal varieties of the setting of this overprint, differing in the spacing of the word "BRITISH":—

(a) The word is 10 mm. long, and the upright stroke of the "B" is over the left-hand stroke of the "M" in "SOMALILAND."

(b) The word is fully 10½ mm. long, and the "B" is over the space between "OM."

The last stroke of the "H" is over the first stroke of the "N" in both varieties.

All the stamps, up to 1 rupee inclusive (with the exception of the 6 annas), were in sheets of 240, composed of two panes of 120 placed one above the other. The overprint was set up to cover the whole sheet at once; the upper pane consisted entirely of variety (a) of the setting; on the lower pane the two varieties were distributed as shown in the following diagram:—

copy of variety (b) in the upper pane (on the right-hand stamp in the bottom row), and the distribution in the lower pane is as follows:—

a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	b
a	a	a	a	a	a	b	b
a	a	a	a	a	a	b	b
a	a	a	a	a	a	b	b
b	b	b	a	a	a	b	a
a	b*	b	b	b	b	b	b
b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b

(* This is rather indistinct sometimes.)

It appears from these that in the 6 a. sheets there are 250 of variety (a) to 70 of variety (b), and that in the sheets of the other values there are 183 of (a) to 57 of (b).

These two varieties of the setting are only referred to in the following list when the same nature of variety of lettering is found in both settings:—

Letter "B" of "BRITISH" raised (this is a very prominent variety). On No. 11 in the top row of the lower pane. 1 rupee.

First "1" of "BRITISH" raised (this occurs on all the values, but only prominently on the 2½ a., and on that only occasionally). On No. 11, 9th row, lower pane. 2½ annas.

Small letter "1" or figure "1" for first "1" in "BRITISH." On No. 4, 3rd row, top pane.

½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas. 1 rupee.

Same error, but letter "1" larger, and a short letter "L" in "SOMALI." On No. 4, 6th row, top pane.

½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas. 1 rupee.

First "1" in "BRITISH" too small. On No. 2, 2nd row, lower pane. 4, 8, 12 annas. 1 rupee.

The same. On No. 6, 5th row, lower pane.

½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas. 1 rupee.

a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b
a	a	a	a	a	a	b*	b	b	b	b	b
a	a	a	a	a	a	b*	b	b	b	b	b
b	b	b	a	a	a	b	a	a	a	a	a
a	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b
b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b*

(* These are rather indistinct sometimes.)

The 6 annas stamps were in sheets of 320, composed of four panes of 80 (ten horizontal rows of eight), arranged thus. The setting used for the other values seems to have been altered to fit these sheets by removing the four vertical rows at the right of each pane, and overprinting half the sheet (panes 1 and 3, or panes 2 and 4) at a time. We have, therefore, in each case an upper and a lower pane only to refer to, in describing the positions of the other varieties.

1	2
3	4

Some falling out and replacing of type no doubt took place in altering the setting; thus we get one

Letter "T" of "BRITISH" too small (the letters "R" and "H" on this stamp are small also, but they frequently fail to print perfectly). On No. 2, top row, upper pane. 6 annas.

Second "I" of "BRITISH" omitted. On No. 6, 2nd row, upper pane. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3 annas.

The same. On No. 1, 5th row, lower pane. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 annas.

Letter "H" of "BRITISH" too small. On No. 11, 9th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 5, 1st row, lower pane. 6 annas.

The same, and "B" slightly dropped. On No. 12, 10th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letters "BR" or "RI" too widely spaced (it is probable that this and the variety that follows only occur occasionally). On No. 10, 6th row, lower pane. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

Letters "RI" too widely spaced. On No. 10, 6th row, and No. 7, 10th row, lower pane. 2 annas.

The same. On No. 9, 4th row, lower pane. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

Letters "IT" too widely spaced. On No. 3, 9th row, upper pane. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letters "SH" too widely spaced. On No. 9, 4th row, lower pane. 8 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 9, 5th row, lower pane. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

Letter "H" raised. On No. 3, 10th row, upper pane. 6 annas.

Letter "S" of "SOMALI" raised (the "O" is also raised slightly in some cases). On No. 9, top row, lower pane. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "S" of "SOMALI" dropped (the corresponding stamp of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. exists with the "S" level, but it is rarely found thus). On No. 12, top row, lower pane. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 annas.

The same, and with short "L" in "LAND." On No. 11, 8th row, lower pane. 2, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "O" too small. On No. 7, 8th row, lower pane. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 8, 12 annas.

Letter "O" raised. On No. 11, 4th row, upper pane. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letters "SO" raised. On No. 2, top row, upper pane. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

Letter "L" of "SOMALI" too small. On No. 4, 4th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "L" of "SOMALI" too short.* On No. 4, 8th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 3, 9th row, lower pane. 6 annas.

Letter "I" in "SOMALI" too small. On No. 3, 7th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 6, 8, 12 annas.

Letter "I" of "SOMALI" omitted. On No. 6, top row, upper pane. 3 annas.

Both letters "L" too short (they are not quite the same size). On No. 3, 10th row, lower pane.

2, 3, 4, 8 annas.

Letter "L" of "LAND" too small. On No. 4, 5th row, lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 5, 5th row, upper pane. 6 annas.

Letter "A" of "LAND" too small. On No. 11, 5th row, lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 2, 8th row, lower pane. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

Letter "N" of "LAND" too small. On No. 12, 6th row, upper pane; variety (a).

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 8, 5th row, lower pane; variety (b). $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "L" of "LAND" too short. On No. 6, 3rd row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 8 annas.

The same. On No. 5, 10th row, upper pane. 1 rupee.

The same. On No. 3, 10th row, lower pane. 6 annas.

The same, and letter "B" slightly dropped. On No. 3, 6th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letters "IA" raised. (Occurs on all the values, but is prominent only on those given below.) On No. 9, 9th row, upper pane.

2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letters "ND" widely spaced. On No. 12, 9th row, upper pane; variety (a).

4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

* The words "small" and "short" are not intended to have the same meaning. The small letter "L" is a smaller letter altogether, the short "L" may have the top broken off.

The same. On No. 12, 9th row, lower pane; variety (b). $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "D" split across horizontally. On No. 9, 6th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Fancy capital "N," left-hand side too short (possibly a damaged letter with left top corner worn away). On No. 11, 1st row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 1, 9th row, lower pane.
2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

Fancy letter "N," short at right top corner, and short "L" in "SOMALI" (very short "L" in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a.). On No. 8, 7th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 9, 3rd row, upper pane.
1 rupee.

With the word "SOMALILAND" slightly curved, the centre having dropped. On No. 3, 1st row, upper pane.

6 annas.

The 2, 3, and 5 rupees are in sheets of forty-eight, consisting of four panes of twelve (3 horizontal rows of 4). There exist in a few cases very clear specimens of varieties (a) and (b) of the setting, but the variations of spacing are so irregular as a rule that I do not attempt to give a diagram showing their distribution.

First "1" of "BRITISH" too small. On No. 2, last row, pane unknown. 2, 3 rupees.

Second "1" of "BRITISH" too small. On left-hand stamp, row and pane unknown.
2 rupees.

Letters "H" of "BRITISH" and "AND" considerably dropped. On No. 2, 1st row, 4th pane.
3, 5 rupees.

Letter "S" of "SOMALI" dropped. Right-hand stamp, row and pane unknown.
3, 5 rupees.

Letters "SO" raised. On right-hand stamp.
5 rupees.

Letter "S" dropped, and "O" raised. On 2nd stamp.
5 rupees.

Letter "O" raised. 5 rupees.

Letter "O" dropped. On a stamp in the top row of a pane.
2 rupees.

Letters "O" and "D" raised, and small letter "N" in "LAND." On a stamp in the top row of a pane.
2 rupees.

Letter "A" of "SOMALI" raised. On a stamp in the bottom row of a pane.
3 rupees.

Letters "O" and "A" of "SOMALI" too small. On a right-hand stamp.
3 rupees.

Letter "L" of "SOMALI" too short. On a left-hand stamp.
2 rupees.

Letter "1" of "SOMALI" dropped. On No. 2 in a bottom row.
5 rupees.

Letter "1" of "SOMALI" raised.
2 rupees.

Letter "L" of "LAND" too short. No. 3 in a bottom row (position unknown on 3 rupees).
2, 3 rupees.

Letter "A" of "LAND" raised.
2, 5 rupees.

Letters "AN" widely spaced, also "L" of "LAND" rather short, and the left stroke of the "A" very fine. On No. 2 in a row.
3 rupees.

Letters "AN" widely spaced, and "H" of "BRITISH" dropped. On No. 3 in a row.
3 rupees.

Fancy letter "N," left stroke short. On a left-hand stamp.
2 rupees.

Letter "D" raised (this is a prominent variety, and the "S" of "BRITISH" has a thin tail). On No. 4, 1st row, 4th pane.
5 rupees.

The overprint slightly arched, the centre being raised. This only occurs on the higher value occasionally, and the same is probably the case with the 2 r. as well. On No. 4 in a bottom row.
2, 5 rupees.

These notes having been made solely from my own collection, the lists are no doubt incomplete, especially in the case of the higher values, but they may serve as a foundation for something more perfect in the future.

THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 88.)

* * * *

SIRMOOR—continued.

Fifth Printing, 1892.



HE next printing took place in December, 1892, and although I have seen no copies with an earlier obliteration than 1894, there can be no doubt about the stamps of this edition, as there was no other till July, 1896.

All four values were printed, the impressions can be readily identified, and the varieties can be easily described. The stones were made up of transfers from horizontal pairs. *In all the values the lines of the background, above the head, are rough and indistinct.*

The 3 pies I have only seen in *orange*; it is quite common uncharged and exists with more than one variety of "On S. S. S." In many, if not in most, of the impressions the general appearance is of more solid colour and thinner white lines, both in the lettering and in the corner ornaments, than in the previous issues.

No. 1 has the stalk of the right upper ornament over the centre of the "A," and that of the left lower ornament directly under the "T"; the "H" of "THREE" is too tall and almost (in some cases quite) touches the white line above it; there is a break in the thin coloured line at right, opposite the "T" of "STAMP."

No. 2 has the ornaments almost as in No. 1, but very slightly out of the centre line of the letters, to the left above and to the right below; there is a white dot hanging on the end of the upper horizontal limb of the second "E" of "THREE"; also a tiny white notch in the left frame line, opposite the middle of the hanging streamer of the left upper ornament.

The colour is rather a full, deep shade of *orange*.

The 6-pies stamp should be easily recognised at a glance, the colour and the whole appearance being distinctly darker and heavier than in any of the other printings. There is no perceptible variation of type, the stalk of the right upper ornament being over the end of the cross-stroke of the "T" in both stamps of the pair.

No. 1 has a white dot attached to the left side of the upper curve of the "S" of "PIES."

No. 2 has a white notch in the inner edge of the oval band, immediately over the same part of the "S."

These two little flaws are quite distinct, throughout the sheet, and stamps in which that portion of the design can be seen may be identified by these marks, as well as by their colour.

The 1 anna is in *grey-blue*, distinctly *greyer* than any of the impressions I have seen of the third and

fourth printings. I again find no variation of type, the right upper ornament being in the same position as in the 6 pies.

No. 1 has a small coloured dot, in the white outline of the oval band, over the "T" of "POSTAGE," and another over the "G" of that word; also a break in the outline of the inner oval, over the space between "NN" of "ANNA."

No. 2 has a very small coloured dot in the left limb of the first "A" of "ANNA."

No. 1 is much more easily identified than No. 2. In fact I am inclined to say that, having identified the printing, which is not difficult, the best rule is that copies which are not No. 1 must be No. 2.

In the 2 annas again there are no varieties of type, and the ornament is in the same position as in the 6 pies and 1 anna. The colour, in this value, is not distinctive, closely resembling that of the first printing, and again I find specimens in a dark shade, with the paper slightly tinted by the gum, and others in *pink*, with the paper almost, or quite, white. The shading, however, on the right cheek of the portrait, and on the turban above it, is heavier than in the first printing, and the coarse lines above the head also serve to identify this printing. Both the stamps of the pair have prominent flaws in the left upper ornament.

No. 1 has what appears to be an almost horizontal white line across the stalk of the ornament, making a white projection about half-way up the stalk at the left side, and another at the right-hand corner of the base of it, extending into the outline of the oval band.

No. 2 has a coloured diagonal dash across the upper part of the stalk of this ornament.

These marks are very distinct, even more so than those in the 6 pies.

Sixth Printing, 1896.

This, I am told, took place in July, 1896, and it is remarkable for the fact that it is the only one which gives varieties of type (in the two lower values only) that may fairly be considered to be of catalogue rank. All four values were printed, and the 3 pies appears again in *brown* as well as in *orange*. The stones were made up by transfers from a square block of four, the bottom row in each case being formed of horizontal pairs from this block. The lines above the head must have been repaired, or cleaned, as they are as regular as in the earlier printings, and as clear (except in the two annas, the colour of which seems to have printed

1	2
3	4

badly). I can find no variations of type in the block of four except in the 3 pies; the stalk of the right upper ornament is over the end of the cross-bar of the letter "T" in all.

In making up the matrix stone for the 3 pies, the engraving of the words "SIRMOOR STATE POSTAGE STAMPS" intended for the other values seems to have been employed, by mistake, with the result that the spaces between this inscription and the words "THREE PIES" are much smaller than usual; the dots between the two parts of the inscription are smaller also, especially the one after "PIES," and the one at left is more or less under the end of the cross-bar of the "T," in three out of the four stamps in the block of four. The position of these words varies, one of the four differing distinctly from the other three.

No. 1 has the stalk of the left lower ornament about midway between the vertical stroke of the "T" and the left-hand stroke of the "H" of "THREE"; a very small, badly shaped dot after "PIES," in many cases resembling an inverted comma ('), a break in the outline of the inner oval opposite this dot; and a coloured dash in the inner white line of the oval band, over the space between "THREE" and "PIES," showing in some cases also over the "P."

No. 2 has the left lower ornament as in No. 1; a break in the outline of the inner oval over the "T" of "THREE," and one large break and two small ones over the second "E" of that word.

No. 3 has the left lower ornament as in No. 1; a coloured dot at the base of the left central branch of the left upper ornament, and a coloured vertical dash across the blade attached to the lower knob of that ornament. There are also breaks or irregularities in the outline of the inner oval, over the "R" of "THREE," where there was a large gap, which was repaired upon each copy of No. 3 upon one of the stones used for this value.

No. 4 has the stalk of the left lower ornament very much nearer to the letter "T" of "THREE"; consequently there is rather more space before that word and less after "PIES," and the dot at right is very small and close to the "S." There is a conspicuous gap in the outline of the inner oval over the "E" of "PIES," and another (similar to that in No. 3) over the "H" of "THREE"; the latter was repaired on each copy upon one of the stones, but the repair can generally be seen.

In this instance, and in this only at present, I have been able to ascertain that two plates of seventy were made up for the one value, differing in the arrangement of the odd pairs composing the bottom row. In the sheets printed from one of these, the bottom row is thus:—

1	2	1	2	3	4	3	4	1	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

It is upon this stone that Nos. 3 and 4 were repaired, as described above; I have impressions from it both in *brown* and in *orange*.

In the sheets from the other stone the bottom row is thus:—

3	4	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

No repairs seem to have been done here, and the gaps in Nos. 3 and 4 are very conspicuous. Two copies of No. 1 on this sheet (positions 23 and 69) do not show the coloured dash over the space between "THREE" and "PIES." I have only seen impressions from this stone in *orange*.

The colours are a *light brown*, quite different from the tints of 1885 and 1891, and a brightish *orange*, both of them varying slightly.

In the 6 pies, which as I stated also differs conspicuously in type from all other printings of that value, the special feature is that the dots between the two portions of the inscription, instead of being in the centres of the spaces, are distinctly nearer the upper inscription at each side. Variations of type in the block of four are barely perceptible; I can only see that the value in No. 1 is very slightly further to the right than in the other three. The flaws are minute also.

No. 1 has a dot and a dash in the left centre branch of the left upper ornament, a dot in the lower end of the "S" of "PIES," and a sloping coloured dash in the white outline of the oval band over the right leg of the "X" of "SIX."

No. 2 has a gap in the outline of the inner oval over the "E" of "PIES," and a small break over the space before that word.

No. 3 has a coloured notch in the base of the right inner branch of the right upper ornament, one or more coloured dots in that branch, and a coloured dot near the top of the hanging streamer of the same ornament; there is also a widening of the white line over the "S" of "PIES," the solid ground of the band being defective there, and the extreme outer line of the inner oval being cut away over the space between "ES."

No. 4 has no conspicuous flaws that are constant: I can only rely upon a small coloured dot in the upper part of the central line of the "S" of "STATE," and even this is deficient in the 32nd stamp on the sheet, which can only be recognised by the absence of the distinguishing marks of the other three.

The colour is a *yellowish green*, but dull.

The arrangement of the bottom row of the sheets I have seen is:—

1	2	3	4	3	4	1	2	1	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

In the 1 anna again the variations in type are hardly perceptible; if we note the position of the stalk of the right lower ornament, it is possible to see that it is under the centre of the second "A" of "ANNA" in Nos. 1, 2, and 4, and nearer to the right limb of that letter in No. 3.

No. 1 has a coloured dash across (or nearly across) the base of the two central branches of the left upper ornament; and a coloured notch in the white line over the "P" of "POSTAGE."

No. 2 has a break running through three (sometimes four) of the lines of shading of the turban, opposite the second "O" of "SIRMOOR"; two very small coloured dots in the right limb of the first "A" of "ANNA"; breaks in the outline of the inner oval over the letters "NN" of that word; and a white dot above the end

of the blade of the lower knob of the right lower ornament.

No. 3 has a small coloured dot in the centre of the right upper ornament; a similar dot in the middle of the left stroke of the second "N" of "ANNA"; and a white semicircular notch in the coloured ground to left of the stalk of the left lower ornament.

No. 4 has the stalk of the right lower ornament running into the white outer line of the oval band, without the usual coloured line cutting off the end of the stalk; a coloured dot with a white notch above it under the left stroke of the "N" of "ONE"; and a deep coloured notch almost cutting across the lower central branch of the left lower ornament.

The arrangement of the bottom row of the sheets that I have seen is:—

3	4	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

The colour is a more decided *grey-blue*, even, than that of the 1 anna of the fifth printing; it is a very dull shade, and in comparison with some of the other printings has almost a *greenish* tint.

In the 2 annas I can find no variations of type, in the positions of either the upper or the lower inscription. The impression, especially when looked at through a magnifying glass, is wanting in clearness, the edges of all the white lines being rough and

(To be continued.)

woolly, and the coloured lines of the background running together in places; the little flaws and defects are therefore very difficult of identification.

No. 1 has a minute coloured dot in the right central branch of the right upper ornament.

No. 2 has a small coloured dot at the base of the right branch of the same ornament.

No. 3 has a similar dot at the base of the right central branch of that ornament, another almost in the centre of the right lower ornament, and a third in the upper branch of the latter ornament just to right of the knob.

No. 4 has a coloured dash across the right branch of the left upper ornament, near its base (sometimes only a dot or two dots at this spot); also a coloured dot (in some impressions very minute, in others plainly visible) in the white line over the right-hand end of the cross-bar of the first "T" of "STATE"

There are numerous small defects that occur on certain stamps on the sheet, but I can find no others that are constant, and those given above are by no means conspicuous or satisfactory.

The bottom row of the sheet is formed thus:—

1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	3	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

The colour of this stamp is distinctly different from that of the 2 annas of the earlier printings, being much *redder*, in fact a *rosy red* tint, instead of *pink*.

Our Flag and Shield.

By AMY L. SWIFT.

(From *Meekel's Weekly*.)

* * *

WHAT the explanation is I do not know, but it often happens that we find ourselves woefully ignorant upon subjects where we ought to be particularly well informed. Perhaps because the matter is such a common one, so close to the everyday things that we see without noticing other than with the eyes, instead of with eyes and brain both, that it slips the mind, there may be more of interest in them than what appears at a surface glance. In this category belong the two well-known emblems of Americanism—the glorious star-spangled banner and the arms of the United States; for, familiar as they are to our eyes and dearly-beloved as they are of our hearts, I think few of us could successfully supply the answers to a series of questions concerning the reasons for, and history of, their adoption as national belongings of our country. It is humiliating to get tripped up in discussing the design of our very commonest stamp, the two cent value which any collector can (and many do) handle by the hundred every day, yet that is what happened to a usually well-posted collector not very long ago while comparing with a friend the two types of the two cent

of the 1902 series. Over the flag draped at the side of the one, and the shield showing at the side of the other, there was a pause, and then came the queries tossed laughingly, but yet with an undercurrent of real desire for knowledge, from one to the other.

"Our flag? Yes, of course it is, but why? Who was responsible for the design, chose or invented it? Betsey Ross made the first flag? Certainly! Everyone knows that much, but at whose order, under whose plan, and what became of that first flag? And why were the colours red, white, and blue chosen? Was there any significance in it? If so, what was it? Did Congress have anything to do in the matter? Was the flag ever officially sanctioned, or did it simply grow into its place without law or question? Where and by whom was it first used? What vessel first carried it? What vessel first had the courage to show it in British waters, the flag of a country that had broken from British rule? And the shield too. Was the design of that merely an adaptation of the flag design, or had it another meaning? And why should an eagle have been selected to perch above?"

Over these various "Whys" the questioners laughed

and chattered, answering some, but leaving more unanswered, and privately determining to look up the information at the earliest opportunity, and registering a still more emphatic vow of that intention, when further inquiries showed that the rank and file of everyday people were no better informed than the philatelists had been.

Contrary to the general supposition, the first flag of the United States was not the stars and stripes, nor was it made by Betsey Ross,—that is, the familiar thirteen stripes of red and blue were present signifying the thirteen colonies (or States), but the field of blue bore the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George instead of stars. This design, known as the "flag of our union," was the selection of Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Harrison, and Mr. Lynch, who had been appointed by the Continental Congress to choose something that all the States could own in common, instead of the many varieties that were used independently. This flag was unfurled by Washington under the famous Charter Oak on January 2nd, 1776, receiving a salute of thirteen guns and thirteen cheers; but its life must have been a short one, for after the reading of the Declaration of Independence on July 4th of the same year the sight of the English crosses would hardly have been tolerated for an instant by the spirited colonials. Doubtless Washington foresaw this and the need for a new flag, as he bestirred himself to think up one more suitable, evidently taking hints from the flag as it was, and from the coat-of-arms belonging to his family name. The thirteen stripes were retained as being too appropriate to require change, but the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George were ingloriously routed from their position in favour of the thirteen stars, the latter being probably suggested by the similar ornaments on the Washington coat-of-arms. With this plan Washington betook himself to Betsey Ross, who, as a niece of Col. Ross of his staff and a famous needlewoman, had a double claim to notice. Mrs. Betsey promptly undertook the commission to make the flag, but woman-like, she had ideas of her own, and argued the great Washington into admitting that his six-pointed stars were too clumsy, not nearly so good as five-pointed ones would be. The General demurred that this would make the flag an exact copy of his shield, but Mrs. Betsey won her cause, so the order was given, and a few days later (about the end of May, 1776) the flag, the first official American flag, with its thirteen stripes of red and white and thirteen white stars on a blue field, was finished, approved, and put into use, but just when and where, or with what ceremonies, I am unable to say. The expenses of the work were borne by the Col. Ross above mentioned, so history shows that private as well as public patriotism bore a hand in its birth. The little house on Arch Street, Philadelphia, where the flag was made, is still standing, and is one of the shrines of American history, the Mecca of many reverent (also curious) pilgrims. As for Mrs. Ross, she was a young widow of about twenty-three at the time she did her famous bit of sewing, and lived for some seventy years afterwards, dying, as Mrs. Claypoole, full of years and honour, leaving many descendants to be proud of her glory.

Not until June 14th, 1777, was the flag formally adopted by Congress, thus making it 127 years old last June according to law, but evidently it was well-known by that time, and the action of Congress was simply an official and legal acknowledgment.

The first American naval flag was hoisted on the frigate *Alfred* by John Paul Jones in February, 1776, while in the port of Philadelphia, but was of a different design, so should hardly count. The same hero, however, gave the stars and stripes its naval christening when the *Bon Homme Richard* met and beat the *Serapis* on September 23rd, 1776. This flag had only twelve stars, and is known as the "Paul Jones flag," the first to be saluted by a foreign power, as it was, I think, the first to be carried into British waters. Not for many years after that date did an unarmed vessel venture the proceeding, and then it was a saucy Yankee whaler, the *Bedford* (formerly the *Maria*), who immortalised herself, showing her colours in the Downs on February 3rd, 1783, to the mingled curiosity and exasperation of the British beholders.

In 1795 Congress ordered that the flag should have fifteen stripes and fifteen stars on account of the twb States newly admitted, and the flag was used in this form during the war of 1812, but it was soon seen that if a similar addition was made every time a State was taken into the fold, the flag would shortly lose all symmetry and become both clumsy and unbalanced, so on July 4th, 1818, a law went into effect that the flag should henceforth keep its thirteen stripes inviolate, with a fresh star added to the blue field for each State admitted. In this form we have kept it ever since, and expect to keep it indefinitely.

"And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
While the land of the free is the home of the brave."

Surely it was appropriate that the flag should be around the portrait of Washington, the man who designed it, and if sentiment could have its say, then we would have it there still, but sentiment must give way to convenience in this busy world of ours, so the flag was retired from stamp duty, as it has been retired before, under the plea that it didn't print nicely. Too bad, wasn't it? The 30 cent of 1869 was perhaps the most patriotic stamp we ever had, bearing as it did the arms of the United States with the eagle perched above, and flags on either side, but it is so scarce now that comparatively few among the younger collectors have ever seen one, and fewer still own one.

Of the shield there is not very much to be said. This coat-of-arms, as we may call it, of the United States was undoubtedly a copy of the coat-of-arms belonging to the Washington family, modified and changed a little to suit the occasion, an eagle, emblem of strength from time immemorial, being chosen in place of the Washington raven. The olive branch held in one claw, and the bunch of arrows (the familiar thirteen once more) shows readiness for either peace or war, so taken all in all the "arms of dominion" is a fitting emblem for the country that owns it. Our fiscal issues, the State Revenues for instance, have utilised it in numerous values and styles, but on the postage stamps its appearance is less frequent, occurring only on the 30 cent of 1857-60, the 10 cent and 30 cent of

1869, and the current 2 cent, where a small portion shows at the sides, but hardly enough to admit of general recognition. The current postal card makes up for that though, for it bears the arms in full at the upper left corner.

Since learning the facts embodied in the history of our flag, it has perplexed me to understand why, when we wanted a woman on one of our stamps, we did not select Betsey Ross rather than Martha Washington. Did anyone think of her for the position? Was her name mentioned in connection with the honour? If so, why did the postal authorities fail to see what a thoroughly appropriate and gracious selection was within their power? Mrs. Martha did nothing very special, except to take care of her famous husband, and didn't do that with proper energy, or she would have nipped in the bud with hot water, mustard, etc., etc., the cold that ended his life. Mrs. Betsey on the other hand did do something especial, not for the father of his country only, but for the country itself and all the inhabitants thereof even down to the present day; she made our first flag with her own hands, advised about the stars, and about the stripes too, for she warned against the addition of extra stripes for newly admitted States, suggesting the addition of a star for each one instead. It is due to her that the stars are five-pointed ones instead of six-pointed, and under her care and oversight were made many of the flags that followed the first one. It is too late now to make her our first stamp lady of the land, but if ever there comes a chance for another similar election, let us all vote with energy, emphasis, and decision for Betsey Ross, the flag-adviser of Washington, the maker of the very first "Old Glory."

The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

Le Petit Parisien relates the following tale. One day in May last a Paris stamp dealer, by name Guillain, received from a colleague, a German named Hubert Berdel, an invitation to supper. After that meal the two friends visited together various places of amusement. As Guillain entered his house towards one o'clock in the morning he was very disagreeably surprised to observe that a collection of stamps, worth £1,000, had disappeared during his absence. In a trice he suspected some connection between the supper and the theft. So he sought out his host without delay, told him of the theft and also of his own suspicions as to the thief. Berdel pretended to be deeply offended and insulted: he showed a great deal of excitement, and—the next evening took the train for Belgium. Guillain sent some Parisian detectives after Berdel, who was captured at Vieux-Dieu with the stolen collection on him. The accomplice of the supper-giving Berdel, a young workman aged twenty-two years, was apprehended also, and he confessed to having broken into Guillain's abode and to having stolen the collection. All's well that ends well.

* * *

WHILE Thibet was so much before the public, one has wondered whether there is any postal system in that secret land. *The Times* published recently some interesting details about Thibet's system of posts, and the following is a résumé of them. Thibet has a regular postal system. If a letter is to be sent off it is taken to the nearest official Government Post Office, where the cost of carrying the letter is paid; the letter is sealed with a seal, which consists of a native sign made in pressed sealing-wax. Then the letter is regarded as having been franked, and it is sent off. Letters which do not bear this seal are, on the other hand, not treated with proper attention, and they are more likely not to reach their destination than to reach it.

* * *

THE spirit of classical antiquity which hovers above the restored Saalburg has made its influence felt even upon the daily objects of these prosaic modern days. One proof thereof is seen in the very original letter-box, of which the pillar is crowned by a little statue in relief of a *veredarius*, or Roman mail-carrier. Below the opening into which letters are put are the words "Cursus Publicus," which are given in German and in brackets as "Reichspost."

* * *

A SWISS writes from the Republic of Liberia to the *Basler Zeitung*: "A pretty state of affairs exists in the Liberian post. Only at great risk is postal matter entrusted to the care of the Liberian posts. If one wishes to be sure, one has to go to the counter, take the obliterating hand-stamp, and use it on the stamps. Then the letters are sent off. But if one leaves it to the postmaster to obliterate the stamps, then the official just tears them off and sells them again. The postal matter finds its way into a thing which answers to a European waste-paper basket." It is to be hoped, in the interests of honesty, that the Swiss has drawn the long-bow.

* * *

THE following choice morsel is taken from the *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal*; on its head be the responsibility for proclaiming it *urbi et orbi*. The sum of twenty marks was sent by a post-office order some years ago to a journeyman tailor living in Constantinople. When the tailor applied for payment of the order, the perplexed postal officials managed after a great deal of trouble to scrape together ten shillings in copper coins; so far all was well. But the remaining ten shillings were paid over in the form of a photograph of the Sultan, signed by himself, representing four shillings, and the final six shillings appeared in the shape of a high Turkish order (not a money order!).

* * *

THE International Postal Congress was to have met in Rome on April 21st last; however, it did not meet, for the event was postponed until April 21st, 1905. Rome will be the scene of the meeting.

* * *

FROM one end of Japan unto the other a letter can be sent for 2 sen, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. This cheap rate of postage is all the more striking when it is remembered that Japan has railways only to the length of about

135 miles, that carts can travel along only a few of the main roads, and that steamers run between only a few of the places on the coast. It seems that the Japanese can teach the world a lesson in other departments of social life than that connected with warfare.

* * *

SINCE June 1st little books of stamps have been on sale in Switzerland: 75,000 books of the 5 centimes and 30,000 books of the 10 centimes stamps were prepared; each book contains 24 stamps and costs 1 fr. 20 c. or 2 fr. 40 c. It will be seen that Switzerland is more generous than other nations which have introduced this system of selling books of stamps, for it does not make any extra charge to cover the cost involved in issuing the postage stamps in this convenient form. Why cannot other postal authorities be equally broad-minded?

* * *

FIFTEEN THOUSAND FORGED POSTAGE STAMPS may form the subject of an interesting law-suit. Senf Brothers, of Leipzig, publish a stamp journal, and as they intended to give their subscribers a present, they ordered 15,000 Colombia stamps from a Paris firm. This order was carried out, and in each copy of the following number of the Senf journal one of these stamps was inserted. A few days later Senf Brothers heard from numerous customers that the free gift was a forgery, and it came out that the whole lot of stamps supplied by the Paris firm was composed of forgeries. Senf Brothers were compelled to make a second free gift, and they demanded compensation from the Paris firm for having supplied forgeries. The firm in Paris declared it was willing to make compensation if the forgeries were returned to it. Of course, the calling-in of the forged stamps would cause an immense expense, which neither party is inclined to bear. The Paris firm had obtained the forgeries from a stamp dealer in Italy.—*Berliner Tageblatt*, Thursday, October 20th, 1904.

* * *

IN looking over a file of the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt* on my return to work after six months' absence, I see nearly a page devoted to "Szekula's Departure" in the following terms: "The end has come. There was certainly no doubt that it would come; but that it came so quickly was rather astonishing. The genial Bela Szekula is no longer in Geneva. He has had to leave the mountains, whose echoes will never more greet him; he has shaken the dust of his beloved Geneva off his feet: on Geneva, which was to have been his second home, he has turned his back, followed by the good wishes of his numerous tradesmen—the cobblers, tailors, butchers, bakers, milkmen, and egg-women, all of whom waved their unpaid bills as a last greeting to Bela Szekula; even his band of clerks hurried after him to the station just to shake his hand for the last time. Then, overcome by so many signs of love and sympathy, and suppressing a tear in his eye, Bela enters the reserved first-class compartment and . . . disappeared into the darkness of the night towards . . . Budapest. On the following morning the *Genfer Zeitung* contained this notice:—

'NOTICE.—Seeing that I shall leave Geneva definitely on February 10th, I beg to inform all those who are interested therein that my new address will be "Bela Szekula, Vaczi Körut 35, Posta-fiak, Budapest, Hungary.'" "

I shall follow with interest the career of the man referred to. Geneva is well rid of him.

* * *

THE methods of stamp swindlers are ingenious, and at times brazen. Thus Mr. Charles J. Still, the British Vice-Consul at Libau, warns stamp collectors against a certain Frau A. Seeberg, who gives her address as "No. 8, Kurhaus Boulevard," although she lives in quite another part of the town. Frau A. Seeberg is never to be found even at her own house, and she makes use of the British Consul's name as a reference without having got permission to do so.

* * *

THE October number of the *Timbrophile de France* contains an account of the way in which Singer, of Paris, who tried recently to blackmail the director of this firm, tried to blackmail M. Jules Bernichon, the well-known Paris dealer, some years ago. M. Bernichon refused to buy back his original letters written to Singer; but a personal enemy did buy them from Singer for the sum of £120, and having had them photographed, distributed them broadcast on the stamp-dealers' bourse. M. Bernichon had had stamps repaired for a friend, who feared to have any dealings with Singer. It is all very well for Singer to pose now as a would-be preventer or unearther of fraud; but surely he is himself a *particeps criminis*, if there is any fraud in the matter. The name of Singer is probably an assumed name. It is curious to recall the fact that *singe* means monkey in French: thus, may not Singer mean one who does monkey tricks? After all, this is rather hard on the monkey, as a race. Although some of them may be black males, yet it may be said with certainty that they have never stooped to Singer's blackmails. We may continue to respect the *singe*.

* * *

BERLIN seems to have become the Promised Land of philatelic birds of passage, who do not sell their wares, but simply give them away. M. François Suru, of Brussels, reached Berlin a few weeks ago bent on selling his stamps at ridiculously low prices; in fact, M. Suru's magic gained for him admission to a leading Berlin collector, who is otherwise difficult to approach, and he sold the latter stamps amounting to a catalogue value of £25 for the obliging sum of £8 cash down; and the buyer was "down" also, for the Belgian had been "downier." Herr Schlesinger, who enjoys a certain reputation as a stamp expert, examined the stamps thus bought, and gave it as his opinion that nearly all of them are forged, and where they are genuine they have been mended. M. Suru seems to have played his little game elsewhere, for he was apprehended by the police. It turns out that the forgeries are far more extensive than was supposed to be the case, and in a boarding-house, which Suru honoured by his presence, there were found two big boxes filled with forged stamps.

A Penny Poem.

[THE following was kindly sent us by Mr. Stuart Dudley a few months ago, but we ventured to keep it until now, as being a suitable rhyme for Christmas time.—ED. M. J.]

"The Editor, Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal.

"DEAR SIR,—Some time back I acquired a little book in paper covers, entitled *The Singer's Pocket Book and Reciter's Album*, in which appears a most amusing song (to be sung to the tune of 'Mr. Simpkin lived at Leeds') on the 'Penny Postage.'

"The book (part 12 of a series) was published by W. Strange, 21, Paternoster Row, but bears no date, though according to the effusion (a copy of which I inclose) the period was 1839 or 1840.

"Should you care to insert this letter and the song in your valued journal, you're quite at liberty to do so, as the subject is, I know, one that appeals to many of your readers.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"C. STUART DUDLEY."

THE PENNY POSTAGE.

Something I want to write upon, to scare away each vapour,
The "Penny Postage" shall I try?—why, yes, I'll write on paper.
Thy great invention, Rowland Hill, each person loudly hails;
The Females all are full of it, and so are all the Mails.
This may be called the "Penny Age," and those who are not mulish
Are daily growing "penny wise," though not, I hope, "pound foolish."
We've penny blacking, penny plays, Penny Mags, for information,
And last, a "Penny Post," which proves we've lots of penetration.
Their lovesick thoughts, by this new act, may Lucy, Jane, or Mary,
Array in Airy Diction from Johnson's Dictionary.—
Each maid will for the postman watch, at the keyhole, like a Cat,
And spring towards the door whenever there comes a great big Rat!
Such lots of paper will be used by every scribbling elf,
That each should be a paper manufacturer himself.
To serve us all with ink enough, they must have different plans—
They must start an Ink Walk just like Milk, and serve it round in cans.
The letters on St. Valentine so vastly will amount,
Postmen must judge them by the lot—they won't have time to count.
They must bring round spades and measures; and to poor lovesick souls
Deliver them by bushels, the same as they do coals.
As Billet Doux will so augment, the mails will be too small;
So omnibuses they must use, or they can't carry all.
And ladies pleasure will evince, instead of any fuss,
To have their lovers' letters all delivered with a Buss.

Mail coachmen are improving much in knowledge of the head,
For like the letters which they take, they're themselves all over Red,
Postmen are "Men of Letters" too—each one's a learned talker—
And 'cause he reads the Dictionary, the people call him "Walker!"
Handwriting now of every sort the connoisseur may meet,
Though a running hand, I think, does most give postmen running feet.
Those who can't write will "make their mark" when they a line are dropping,
And where orthography is Lame, of course it will "Come Hopping."
Invention is progressing so, and soon it will be seen
That conveyance will be done more quick than it has yet e'er been.
A plan's in agitation—as nought can genius fetter—
To let us have the answer back before they get the letter!

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society.

SEASON 1904-5.

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MEETINGS of the Society are held on the first Thursday in each month, at 6.30 p.m., at 65, Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.

The list of stamps catalogued at each meeting is sent to members, and catalogues will be published as completed.

Exchange packets are circulated among Home, Continental, and American members each month. Rules may be had on application to the Secretary.

Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, and not to the Editor.

K. E. P.—China, the perforation is irregular, it is quite possible that in some parts of the row it may gauge 16.

R. K. B.—We are much obliged for the stamps, but they were all described in July and are listed in the Supplement to the Catalogue.

E. S.—We do not think that the perforation across the centre would add anything to the interest or value of the stamp.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIA.

1901. <i>Corner tablets altered.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2 h., black	0 1
3 h., brown	0 1

BOLIVAR.

1904. <i>Types 31 and 32. Imperf.</i>	
10 c., brown	0 1
20 c., carmine	0 2

BOSNIA.

1904. <i>Postage Due. Inscribed "Milit. Post Portomarke."</i>	
1 h., black, red and yellow	<i>used</i> 0 1
2 h. " " " "	" 0 1
3 h. " " " "	" 0 1
4 h. " " " "	" 0 1
5 h. " " " "	" 0 1
6 h. " " " "	" 0 2
7 h. " " " "	" 0 2
8 h. " " " "	" 0 2
10 h. " " " "	" 0 2
15 h. " " " "	" 0 3
20 h. " " " "	" 0 4
50 h. " " " "	" 0 9
2 0 h. " " and green	" 2 9

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1904. <i>King's Head. Multiple wmk.</i>	
2 c., lilac and black on red	0 2

CAUCA.

1903. <i>Type-st. Imperf.</i>	
10 c., black on pink	1 6
20 c., black on orange	2 6

CEYLON.

1904. <i>King's Head. Single wmk.</i>	
15 c., deep ultramarine	0 4
1 r. 50 c., grey	2 9
2 r. 25 c., brown and green	4 0
1904. <i>King's Head. Multiple wmk.</i>	
3 c., green	0 1
4 c., yellow and ultramarine	0 1
6 c., carmine	0 2
12 c., sage-green and rosine	0 3

CONFEDERATE STATES.

1862-63. <i>Type 4. Thick paper.</i>	
5 c., deep blue (No. 13)	<i>reduced to</i> 0 6

COREA.

1900-4. <i>Types 9 and 17. Perf. 11.</i>	
3 ch., orange (No. 42a)	0 3
5 ch., pink (No. 43a)	0 5

CYPRUS.

1903. <i>King's Head. Single Crm. and C A wmk. Revised prices.</i>	
½ pi., green and carmine	0 3
½ pi. " " " "	<i>used</i> 0 2
30 paras., violet and green	" 0 3
1 pi., carmine and ultramarine	0 4
2 pi., blue and chocolate	0 6

CYPRUS—continued.

6 pi., bronze-green and green	<i>s. d.</i>
6 pi. " " " "	2 6
9 pi., brown and carmine	<i>used</i> 2 6
9 pi. " " " "	12 6
18 pi., slate and brown	<i>used</i> 12 6
18 pi. " " " "	10 6
45 pi., lilac and ultramarine	10 6
45 pi. " " " "	15 0

1901. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

½ pi., green and carmine	0 1
30 paras., purple and green	0 2
1 pi., carmine and u tram.	0 2
2 pi., ultram. and chocolate	0 4
6 pi., bronze-green and green	1 0
9 pi., brown and carmine	1 6
18 pi., slate and brown	3 0
45 pi., purple and ultram.	7 6

DENMARK.

1904. <i>Head of King.</i>	
20 öre, indigo	0 4

FRENCH GUINEA.

1904. <i>New type.</i>	
1 c., black on green	0 1
2 c., red on yellow	0 1
4 c., carmine on bluish	0 1
5 c., green	0 1
10 c., carmine	0 2
15 c., violet on salmon	0 3
20 c., carmine on green	0 3
25 c., blue	0 4
30 c., brown	0 5
40 c., vermilion on yellow	0 6
50 c., brown on bluish	0 8
75 c., green on orange	1 0
1 r., sage-green	1 3
2 r., carmine-vermilion on orange	2 3
5 r., blue-green on green	5 3

HAYTI.

1904. <i>Permanent issue. Type 52. Overprinted Type 51.</i>	
1 c., green	<i>used</i> 0 2
2 c., carmine	" 0 3

1904. The same, but without the overprint.

1 c., green	<i>used</i> 0 2
2 c., red	" 0 1
5 c., deep blue	" 0 2
10 c., orange-brown	" 0 3

HOLKAR.

1904. <i>Type 5, but inscribed "Holkar."</i>	
½ a., orange	0 1

LAS BELA.

1899-1904. <i>Type 1.</i>	
½ a., black on greenish (No. 3a)	0 4
½ a., black on pale blue	0 1

MACAU.

1904. <i>Unpaid. Name and value in black.</i>	
½ avo, blue-green	0 1
1 " , yellow-green	0 1

MACAU—continued.

2 avos, lilac-grey	<i>s. d.</i>
4 " , brown	0 1
5 " , orange	0 2
8 " , brown	0 3
14 " , lilac-brown	0 5
20 " , indigo	0 8
40 " , carmine	1 3
50 " , orange	1 6
1 pataca, violet	3 0

MALTA.

1904. <i>King's Head. Multiple wmk.</i>	
½d., green	0 1
2½d., marone and ultramarine	0 4

PERAK.

1900. <i>Varieties of No. 77.</i>	
1 c. on 2 c., lilac and brown, with antique "c" in "One"	5 0
1 c. on 2 c., lilac and brown, with antique "c" in "Cent"	5 0

SALVADOR.

1903. <i>New type. Wmk. S.</i>	
1 c., dark green (No. 364) <i>used</i>	0 1
2 c., carmine (" 365)	0 1
3 c., orange (" 366)	0 2
5 c., deep blue (" 367)	0 1
10 c., dull lilac (" 368)	0 2

SIRMOOR.

1904. <i>Official. London overprint.</i>	
6 p., green	0 6
1 a., blue	0 6
2 a., carmine	2 0

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.

1904. <i>King's Head.</i>	
1 r., green and sage-green	2 0
2 r., violet and deep lilac	4 0
3 r., black and green	6 0
5 r., carmine and grey-black	10 0

URUGUAY.

1903. <i>Unpaid Letter Stamps.</i>	
2 c., carmine	<i>used</i> 0 3
4 c., violet	" 0 6
10 c., blue	" 1 0

1901. Official. Revised prices.

1 c., green (No. 489)	0 3
2 c., vermilion (No. 490)	0 4
5 c., blue (No. 491)	0 8
7 c., orange-brown (No. 492)	1 0
10 c., lilac (No. 493)	1 3
20 c., pale blue (No. 494)	2 3
25 c., dull ochre (No. 495)	2 6
1 p., dark green (No. 497)	8 6

VENEZUELA.

1900. <i>Type 32 overprinted with Type 36, inverted.</i>	
1 b., claret	3 6

Special.

LIBERIA.

1904. Provisionals.

One Cent on 5 c. on 6 c., green	<i>s. d.</i>
Two Cents on 4 c. Official, black and green	0 3
2 c. on 30 c., blue	0 4
	1 0

1904. Official Provisionals, surcharged "O."

One Cent on 5 c. on 6 c., green, "Official"	0 4
2 c. on 30 c., blue	1 6

NOTE.—These Provisionals are all exhausted, and the number of them printed is very small. Both varieties of the 2 c. on 30 c. will be very rare stamps, as but a few of these stamps remained in stock to be overprinted, so we cannot guarantee to keep the above prices for more than a very short time.

List of Odd Numbers of Philatelic Journals

Wanted by the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

(CONTINUED FROM THE NOVEMBER NUMBER.)

Offers, with the prices asked, to be made to Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

ordisk Frimaerkeblad. Kristiania, 1893. Vol. ii., No. 12.

New York Collector. Brooklyn, 1885-86. Nos. 5, 6.

Neue Philatelistische Blätter. Leipzig, 1879-80. Nos. 1, 3.

New Impressions. Ipswich, 1884. Any but No. 1.

National Philatelic News. Indianapolis, Ind., 1900-01. Any after No. 4.

National Philatelist. Humboldt, Kansas, 1898. No. 1, and any after No. 3.

National Stamp Collector. New Orleans, 1897. No. 2, and any after No. 4.

Nebraska Philatelist. Hastings and Omaha, Neb., 1899. Nos. 1, 10, 11, and any after No. 12.

Nebraska Stamp News. Minden, Neb., 1900. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and any after No. 6.

New England Philatelist. Jamaica Plain, Mass., 1898. No. 1, and any after No. 2.

North Western Philatelist. Elk Point, S. Dak., 1900. Any after vol. ii., No. 2.

Noticiero Filatélico. Mayaguez, Pto. Rico, 1900. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 13, 14, and any after No. 15, except Aug., 1904.

ordisk Frimaerkeketidende. Copenhagen, 1868. Nos. 10, 11, 12, and title-page and index.

ordisk Frimaerkeeverden. Copenhagen, 1878. Nos. 2, 3, 4.

ord Philatélique. Douai, 1899. No. 5, and any after No. 8.

fferten-Blatt. Jyväskylä, Finland, 1896. Any after No. 3.

Omaha Philatelist. Omaha, Neb., 1896-98. Any after vol. v., No. 3.

our Philatelia. Providence, R.I., 1896-97. Any after No. 4.

Official Bulletin. San Antonio, Texas, 1896-97. Any after No. 7.

our Stampic Exchanger. Mile Run, Pa., 1894. All vol. i., except No. 7, and any after vol. ii., No. 2.

Oldham Philatelic Times. Oldham, 1885. No. 2.

nce a Month; or, The Stamp Collector's Advertiser. Manchester, 1803. No. 4.

pinion Filatélica Chilena. Santiago, 1894-95. Nos. 4, 5, 7, and any after No. 8.

ho de Boi. Rio Grande, Brazil, 1893. Any after No. 1.

ld Curiosity Shop. Riverside, Cal., 1888-90. Vol. viii., No. 12.

Omaha Monthly Philatelist. Omaha, Neb., 1901. Nos. 1, 2, 8, and any after No. 12.

Ohio Philatelist. Pearl, O., 1899. Vol. ii., No. 3, and any after vol. ii., No. 6.

ccasions Philatéliques. Ixelles, 1901. Any after No. 15.

our American Youth. Middleburg, Vt., 1885. Vol. ii., No. 6.

ffertenblatt für Briefmarken-Sammler. Leipzig, 1887, etc. No. 2 for 1888, and Nos. 44, 127-133, 135-137, 139-160, 163-168, 177, 187-190, 193-198.

ffice International des Collectionneurs. Lyon, 1901. Any after No. 1.

ld Put Philatelist. Putnam, Conn., 1901-02. No. 1, and any after No. 4.

Okla Philatelist. Stillwater, Okla., 1901-02. Nos. 1, 4, 5, and any after No. 6.

Oesterreichische Correspondenz Intermédiaire Philateliue. Prag. Nos. 1, 2, 3.

Oesterreichische Briefmarken-Zeitung. Wien, 1897-98. Vol. ii., Nos. 2, 4, and any after No. 6.

Pennsylvania Philatelist. 1898. Any after vol. xiv., No. 3.

Philatelistisches Börsenblatt. Kottbus, 1896-97. No. 34, and any after No. 39.

Philatelistisches Annoncenblatt. Fuerth, 1896. Any after No. 3.

Philatéliste Lyonnais. Lyon, 1895-96. Any after No. 12.

Philatéliste Roumain. Braila, 1895. Any after No. 3.

Philatelic West. Superior, Neb., January, February, April, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, 1897; October, November, December, 1898. Vol. xviii., No. 3; vol. xx., No. 3; vol. xxi., Nos. 1, 2, 3; vol. xxii., Nos. 2, 3; vol. xxiii., Nos. 1, 2.

Portugal Philatélique. Aveiro, 1895-96. Any after No. 5.

Philatelic Free Lance. Bellaire, O., 1896. No. 5, and any after No. 7.

Philatélie Helvétique. Morges, 1893-97. Nos. 1, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36.

Philatelic Weekly. Jackson, Mich., 1896. Any after No. 4.

Posta Română. Focșani, 1895. Any after No. 1.

Puerto-Rico Filatélico. San Juan, 1896-97. Nos. 11, 12, and any after No. 13.

Post-Zegel. Amsterdam, 1893-96. Nos. 1-7, 9-13, 15-19, after 20 to June, 1895, and then after January, 1896.

Postzegelcourant. Amsterdam, 1895-97. 2nd year No. 2, and any after No. 8.

Publicité Philatélique. Padoue, 1894-95. Any after 2nd year, No. 9.

Pennsylvania Stamp. Patterson's Mills, Pa., 1895-96. Any after No. 7.

Philatelia. Northampton, Mass., 1896. Any after No. 10.

Philatelic Advertiser. New York and Ogden, Utah, 1896. Any except No. 6.

Philatelic Advertiser. St. Joseph, Mo., 1896. Any after vol. iv., No. 3.

Philatelic Californian. San Francisco and Oakland, 1897. Any after vol. iii., No. 11.

Philadelphia Stamp News. Philadelphia, Pa., 1896. Any after No. 5.

Philatelic Facts. Riverside, Cal., 1895-97. Any after September, 1897, except February, 1898.

Philatelic Literature Collector. Houlton, Me., 1896-98. Any after No. 14.

Philatelic Messenger. Oak Hill, New Brunswick, 1896-1901. Any after No. 4, except No. 8.

Philatelic Monthly. New York, 1900. Vol. xxvi., any after No. 1.

Philatelic Newsletter. Minneapolis, 1897. Vol. ii., any after No. 7.

Philatelic Paragraph. New York, 1896. Any after No. 3.

Philatelic Politician. Bellaire, O., 1896. Any after No. 1.

Philatelic Tribune. Norwich, N.Y., 1897. Any after No. 134.

Philatélie Portugaise. Lisbonne, 1896-97. Any after No. 10.

(To be continued.)

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JANUARY, 1905.

Established 1856.

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XV.

No. 175

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.

JANUARY 31, 1905.

No. 175.

Editorial.

* * *



WE wish to draw the special attention of our readers to an Exhibition of Stamps, which is to be held in Exeter Hall, Strand, on Friday and Saturday, February 3rd and 4th, only a few days after the publication of the present number. The Exhibition is organised by

Exhibition at Exeter Hall.

the Junior Philatelic Society, and will consist mainly of a display of the Stamps of Great Britain, with accessories in the form of "curios connected with postal work and history in this country," and will, no doubt, be of great interest to stamp collectors of all classes. There is, we understand, to be no competition in this principal portion of the show, which is to be a combined display, intended to form as interesting an Exhibition as possible of the stamps of the British Isles. There is, however, a Competitive Section, in which the avowed object of the Society will be promoted by the award of prizes for the best-arranged collections of postage stamps shown by collectors under nineteen years of age.

In addition to the above attractions there are to be a Band of Music and a Band of Experts, to deal with the Philharmonic and the Philatelic aspects of the case, and a Popular Lantern Lecture each evening by Mr. F. J. Melville; and, finally, admission will be by tickets, to be obtained free from the Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. H. F. Johnson and P. Clare, 11, Trigon Road, Clapham, S.W.

What the general effect of the Exhibition will be it is, of course, impossible to say beforehand, but the programme appears to

us to be arranged upon lines that should produce a good result in the direction of popularising Philately and instructing and encouraging young collectors. An Exhibition of stamps that are of great interest in themselves, and of exceptional interest to philatelists in this country, combined with a competition limited to young collectors, should both encourage the latter and teach them what more advanced philatelists can do. Music also has charms, and if by its aid some of those unfortunate non-philatelists, that we still hear of occasionally, can be persuaded to visit the Exhibition and listen to Mr. Melville's lectures, they will doubtless benefit greatly.

We still want to see a Philatelic Exhibition held in some place of public resort, like the Crystal Palace, for instance, where it will be seen by the general public. To hold an Exhibition in a place that is likely to be visited by stamp collectors only is like preaching to the converted. The company will be appreciative, no doubt, but it is likely to be more select than numerous, and the influence will be felt where it is least needed. However, an Exhibition is a good thing anyway, especially for those who have not got the labour of getting it up, and we wish the members of the Junior Philatelic Society every success.

* * *

Perkins AN old philatelic landmark, as **Bacon & Co.** we think it may fairly be called, has been removed of late owing to the approaching demolition of No. 69, Fleet Street, in the back part of which was carried on for many years the business of the firm that printed the first of all adhesive

postage stamps. Some years ago a violent controversy raged on the subject of the invention of the Adhesive Postage Stamp, a controversy which only ceased upon the death of the person who originally raised the question, and who was probably the only person who really believed (if, indeed, he really believed it at the last) that James Chalmers printed essays in 1834; but there can be no question that had it not been for the firm of Bacon and Petch, as it was then entitled, the difficulties of introducing the proposed stamps would not have been overcome as satisfactorily as was the case. Steel-plate printing was the only process that was regarded as sufficiently safe for the purpose, and the firm that has lately quitted its old home in Fleet Street was the only one capable of producing by that process the millions of impressions required all identically alike.

Nothing of precisely similar nature had ever been called for previously, and we might say that there was nothing for which the invention of Mr. Jacob Perkins was better adapted. As all stamp collectors are aware, Mr. Perkins had a patent for a process for softening steel, so that it could be engraved upon, and then hardening it, so that an almost unlimited number of copies could be printed from the engraving; in connection with this he used a mechanical process for transferring the design from one plate to another, so that the original engraving need not be used for printing at all, and might thus last practically for ever, while printing to any extent was carried on from the plates produced from that engraving. One might almost suppose that it was specially intended for postage stamps, but, as a matter of fact, it was invented more than twenty years before the first postage stamps were issued, and was intended in the first instance for the production of Bank Notes, which were far more commonly used at that time than they are now.

We learn from an interesting article in *The Daily Telegraph* for December 30th that "Jacob Perkins, of Boston, U.S.A., came over to London in 1819 to compete for the bank-note contract of the Bank of England. He did not get it, but he founded a firm which has been famous in Fleet Street for eighty-five years." The title of the firm in 1819 was "Perkins, Fairman, and Heath." The

daughter of Mr. Perkins married Mr. Joshua Bacon, and their son was Mr. Perkins Bacon; both father and son being successively heads of the firm, which in 1840 was styled "Bacon and Petch," and subsequently "Perkins Bacon and Co.," while the present managing director of "Perkins Bacon and Co., Limited," is Mr. J. D. Heath, a grandson of one of the original partners of 1819. Philatelists have often been indebted both to Mr. Perkins Bacon and to Mr. Heath for information on matters connected with the production of stamps, and we wish the company as long and prosperous a career in its new premises, on the south side of the Thames, as its predecessors had on the north.

* * *

British Postmarks. WE have received a copy of a book* upon a subject that is closely allied to the study of stamps, and therefore, although it can hardly be styled a philatelic work, we have no hesitation in recommending it to our readers. Those who hold that a stamp is hardly collectible until it has been *used*, or at least obliterated, must of necessity devote some attention to postmarks, in order to make sure that the contents of their collections have not been unofficially defaced, and the rest of us, who collect stamps in both conditions, or accept used copies when we cannot get unused, are but little less interested in obliterations; whilst all who study the history of their stamps find postmarks of importance in determining dates of issue, etc.

Mr. Hendy in his present work carries the story down to 1840 only, but he gives us hopes of a second volume treating of the postmarks subsequent to the issue of stamps, and we would venture to suggest to him that the second volume is likely to have a far greater sale than the first. The book before us, however, contains a large amount of very interesting information, both upon early postmarks and upon rates of postage and the manner in which they were charged, in the days before the uniform system was adopted, and it forms a necessary introduction to the study of those marks that are more intimately connected with Postage Stamps.

* *The History of the Early Postmarks of the British Isles*, by John G. Hendy, Curator of the Record Room, General Post Office. London: L. Upcott Gill, Bazaar Buildings, Drury Lane.

Scott's Standard Catalogue. WE have received a copy of the sixty-fourth edition of the Catalogue published by the

Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Limited, of New York, and, as on previous occasions, we confess our inability to review it. The arrangement is the same as ever, with the same merits, and we would venture to add, some of the same defects. Not to trespass beyond our own little speciality, we venture to query the following:—Alwar, No. 1*b*; Bhopal, 3*a*; Cochin, 4; Duttia, 15 to 18 (if these are supposed to be imperf.); Sirmoor, 1 (as distinguished from 1*a*) and 1*b*. We do not affirm that none of these exist, but we should like to see them.

While on the subject of catalogues, we would take the opportunity of referring to the question of Uncatalogued Varieties, exhibitions of which have been held from time to time by members of various philatelic societies. A long list of the varieties shown on one of these occasions is given in a recent number of *Mekel's Weekly*, and we studied it with fear and trembling, lest it should exhibit too fully the ignorance and

carelessness of ourselves and our fellow-cataloguers. We were much relieved, however, at finding that a large proportion of the items were varieties such as half-stamps, pairs imperforate between, stamps perforated with initials, etc., which our publishers do not catalogue; some appear to be essays or varieties that are not known to have been in circulation, whilst there were very few indeed that we should be disposed to add to our lists.

* * *

Another Exhibition. ON another page we publish the announcement of an Exhibition of British Colonial Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps, to be held under the guidance of the Fiscal Philatelic Society, early in April next. Fiscal stamps we do not chronicle or treat of in this Journal, and Telegraph stamps receive but little of our attention, nevertheless we fully sympathise with those who study these branches of Philately, and we wish all success to the Exhibition, which we are sure will be a very interesting one and cannot fail to be of service to Philately in general.

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. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—The powers that be have at last adopted the honest and simple plan of allowing unused stamps cut from envelopes, and other articles of stamped stationery, to be used like adhesives, instead of compelling persons who have unfortunately spoiled an envelope to convey it to Somerset House, and lose more time than the stamp is worth in recovering the value of it. The question now arises whether those who refused to find room for "entires" and rejected (we think with reason) pieces cut out of them, will now add these duly authorised "cut squares" and "clipped rounds" to their collections of adhesives. To remove the supposed superfluous paper from officially issued stationery is equivalent (philatelically) to removing the perforations from adhesives; but stamps impressed to order are in a different position. The nature of the paper is entirely unofficial, and so is its size.

Copies of supposed impressions of plate 126, of the

id. of 1864, turn up from time to time; they seem to be getting almost common in Australia and New Zealand, where two specimens have been found within the last few months. *The Aust. J. of Ph.* waxes very enthusiastic over these discoveries, and wonders "what our English brethren will say." Well, in view of the fact that plate 126 was never made, we fear that we must still remain sceptical; careful comparison of the copies in question with a set of the known plate numbers would probably show what they really are.

Barbados.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the current id. (Type 6) with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

id., rose; new *wmk.*

Bechuanaland.—Mr. H. W. Hawkins shows us a horizontal pair of the Cape id. stamp, surcharged with Type 10, No. 33 in the Catalogue, the left-hand stamp of which shows a blank space in "British" where the letter "r" should be. This is the left-hand stamp of a row.

The same correspondent shows us the 2d. of the 1891-94 issue, No. 35, with the lower limb of the "L" of "BECHUANALAND" broken off, so that the letter might almost be termed a short letter "I."

Protectorate.—We have received the current 2½d. of Great Britain, with the overprint we described, in September last, as existing on the 1d.

2½d., ultramarine; black surcharge.

British Guiana.—*Mekeel's Weekly* publishes the following description of a variety of the current 5 c. stamp:—

"The Postmaster-General of British Guiana met me on the road and showed me a facsimile of the stamp, stating that there were a few in the post office, but he did not care to have them issued. After weary months of waiting, I found that three or four of them had been sold in the ordinary course of business across the counter, and I was fortunate in getting two in a pair. The principal differences are the thick print of 'POSTAGE & REVENUE,' whilst 'BRITISH GUIANA' is thin like the ordinary stamps. The field of 5 cents is entirely different from other ordinary stamps. It is not a blur in printing, as the other printings of stamps are clear and distinct."

We gather that these are impressions in which the inscription at the top and the value tablet, which are always printed separately from the rest of the design, are very heavily struck, and probably blurred in the printing.

British Honduras.—We have received the current 2 c. stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark, which is extremely difficult to see in the copy before us.

2 c., lilac and black on red; new wmk.

Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. Hawkins shows us a pair of the 4d., deep blue, of the 1871-77 issue, one stamp of which has a white dot, like a stop, after the word "PENNY." Also a specimen of the *Vryburg* ½d., on which the letter "L" of "SPECIAL" has almost entirely failed to print; but we confess we think that this variety is a little extra special.

Ceylon.—We have received the 3 c. on the new paper, and *Ewen's Weekly* adds three other values.

2 c., red-brown; new wmk.
3 c., green "
5 c., lilac "
15 c., ultramarine "

Mr. Giwelb shows us a copy of the "Two" on 4 c., rose, of 1888-92, with double impression of Type 29.

Gibraltar.—In chronicling the 1d. stamp on the new paper, in October last, we described the colours as "lilac and carmine," the description should be "lilac on red." *Ewen's Weekly* states that the 2d. has also been issued on the multiple Crown and CA paper. 2d., grey-green and carmine; new wmk.

Gold Coast.—We have the current 2d. on the multiple Crown and CA paper.

2d., lilac and vermilion; new wmk.

Grenada.—A correspondent tells us that he has received the current 1d. stamp with the multiple watermark.

1d., lilac and carmine; new wmk.

Hong Kong.—Some of our contemporaries chronicle further values of the current series on the new paper; and we understand that those given below are in stock at the Post Office, but we are not sure whether they have been actually issued yet.

1 c., lilac and brown; new wmk.
10 c. " ultramarine on blue; new wmk.
12 c., green and marone on yellow
\$10, grey-black and orange on blue "

India.—A correspondent tells us that the 8 a., King's Head, exists in two shades, *dull mauve* and *aniline mauve*. Are these varieties, we wonder, due to actual differences in the ink employed or to causes that have affected the stamps after they were printed?

We have received the 2 a., King's Head, with the "On H. M. S." surcharge.

Official Stamp. 2 a., mauve; black surcharge.

Puttiala.—A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that Mr. Stewart-Wilson omits from his book the 6 a., *olive-bistre*, surcharged "PATIALA STATE." There are two fairly distinct shades of the 6 a., one with rather more brown and the other with rather more green in it; we suppose that both exist with the overprint.

Indian Native States.—*Alwar.*—We copy from *The Ph. J. of I.* the following account of the weapon depicted upon the stamps of this State:—

"The curious dagger, known as a *katar*, which is so prominent on the stamps of Alwar, owes its presence there to the following legend connected with the reigning family of that State. Mairaj, the father of Naru, who founded the Narukha clan who rule Alwar, was once at war with Kalodar Jhala of Jhalrapatan. After much fighting, an interview was arranged between the two monarchs. When they were squatting on the ground facing one another, four of Jhala's men pinioned Mairaj's arms behind him with intent to murder him. Mad at the treachery, but unable to use his hands, Mairaj gripped Jhala's *katar* with his toes, pulled it out of his waist-band and ended the traitor's career by stabbing him in the stomach. The legend is quite likely true, as the Indian has marvellously prehensile toes, and the broad handle grip of the *katar* would lend itself to use of this kind. Anyhow, that is why we find the *katar* on the stamps of Alwar."

Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. show us a vertical pair of the 1 a. which is apparently imperforate between the two stamps; we gather, however, that the bit of dotted rule was present, but was too low to penetrate the paper properly. We can distinguish with a glass a few dents, but this is the best specimen of partly perf. Alwar that we have yet seen.

Bhopal.—Mr. Gibbons has sent us home a little collection of the stamps of this State, which he obtained on the spot. Most of them are either old stock or some of the old types in new varieties, that we have already described, including part of a sheet of the ½ a. type of Nos. 142, 143, in black, which we described in October. There is also an entirely new imitation of No. 63 in an unknown number of types (in horizontal rows of four). It may be distinguished from other varieties of the same design by the fact that the "W" of "NAWAB" is like an inverted "M." It is in black on wove, and has the new embossing.

Charkari.—We have been shown a set of stamps, of the ordinary type, impressed upon *pale blue* wove paper. We do not know whether this is a new issue, or a proof or fancy set; perhaps some of our readers can tell us.

- ½ a., violet on *blue*.
- ½ a., " "
- 1 a., green, "
- 2 a., " "
- 4 a., " "

Dhar.—A correspondent points out to us that, on the sheets of the ½ pice which contain the error No. 4 in the Catalogue, the last stamp in the bottom row has a dot over the first character of the word meaning *half*. This first character stands for the letter *a*; it should be an ordinary letter, but with the dot it becomes a different kind of *a*, with a nasal twang to it. We suppose this may be considered another error.

Holkar.—Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. send us used copies of ½ a. and 1 a. stamps, of the new type inscribed "INDORE," both of them overprinted with the word "SERVICE," in *sans-serif* capitals, in *black*. We suppose that this State intends to provide us with a series of official stamps, a service that we could well dispense with.

Official Stamps. ½ a., lake; *perf.* 13½ to 14.
1 a., green, " "

Jaipur.—Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. send us four very distinct shades of the ½ anna stamp, which we may call *pale dull blue*, *pale greyish blue*, *bright ultramarine*, and *deep blue*. We regret to state that the first of these is from a third plate, impressions from which we have not previously seen. With varieties of shade and type this value alone will soon fill a few pages.

Since writing the above we have received, from Mr. Gibbons, specimens of another set, which we fancy has been produced in England, the design being engraved in *taille-douce* and printed from a steel or copper plate. It shows the Chariot of the Sun, drawn by a horse with four legs and seven or eight heads, enclosed in a plain, oblong frame, inscribed



"JAIPUR STATE" in English at foot and in Devanagri at top, with the value in Devanagri at left and in Arabic characters at right, and European figures in the corners. The impression is on white wove paper, *perf.* nearly 12 (about 11½) with a guillotine machine; and the sheets contain, we are told, 80 stamps, in eight horizontal rows of ten.

- ½ a., violet-blue; *new type*.
- 1 a., deep red "
- 2 a., olive-green "

Kishengarh.—According to the *M. C.* a new 2 a. stamp is chronicled by one of our Continental contemporaries, the principal feature of the design being the portrait of "a very ugly fat-cheeked man." It is said to be in sheets of ten varieties, so we presume that Type 5 (which would almost answer to the description) has been redrawn. Is there still a native Post Office here, or are the current stamps used for *revenue* only?

2 a., yellow; *new type* (*perf.* ?).

We are shown vertical *tête-bêche* pairs of the 1 a., *lilac*, *pin-perf.*, which we have not previously seen printed in that fashion; also a block of four of the 8 a., with one stamp only inverted, thus giving a *horizontal tête-beche* pair, which we have never found before in the sheets of this State.

Travancore.—In March, 1903, we chronicled a supposed *error* of the 1 chuckram in *red*, but not having seen the specimen, we did not insert it in the Catalogue. We have now been shown a similar copy, perhaps the same one that we heard of then, used on an entire envelope, side by side with an ordinary stamp of the same value. The colour is a *deep red*, like that of some of the more recent impressions of the 2 ch., and the impression is a bad one, as is the case with many of the Travancore stamps; the paper, however, is not that of the current stamps, but is *laid*. We are inclined to believe that this stamp is a colour proof (*perforated*) on ordinary laid paper; the colour is not that of the 2 ch. on *laid*; the paper is laid *vertically*, which we have never found to be the case with the ordinary stamps, and if they were printed in that way the large device in the sheet would be sideways, instead of upright; and, finally, the laid lines, though not quite easy to count, seem to be rather wider than in the special paper used for the first issue. At any rate, the fact that the colour of the impression differs distinctly from that of any of the 2 ch. on *laid* that we have met with, is sufficient to raise doubts as to the stamp in question being really an error.

Labuan.—As might have been expected, this branch of the North Borneo Company's office has been supplied with a similar set to that described last month for North Borneo itself; all the higher values are reduced to "4 cents," by the application of a surcharge in the same type.

4 c. on 5 c., No. 92.	4 c. on 18 c., No. 99.
4 c. on 6 c., " 93.	4 c. on 24 c., " 100.
4 c. on 8 c., " 94.	4 c. on 25 c., " 80.
4 c. on 12 c., " 98.	4 c. on 50 c., " 81.
4 c. on \$1, No. 82.	

Lagos.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles two more values with the multiple Crown and CA watermark, and states that the 5s. is probably also in use by this time.

- 2s. 6d., green and carmine; *new wmk.*
- 5s., " blue "
- 10s., " brown "

Malta.—We have received the following on the new paper:—

- 5d., vermilion (Type 7); *new wmk.*
- 1s., grey and violet (Type 12); *new wmk.*

Mauritius.—We have received another new Express Delivery stamp. It is printed from the same plate as that which produced the 18 c. "FOREIGN" label, and in the same colour, but the overprint is in *red*, and consists of the words, "EXPRESS—DELIVERY—(INLAND)—15 c.," all in heavy *sans-serif* type. The *red* ink being very oily we are unable to see the watermark, but we believe it is *not* the multiple Crown and CA.

Express Stamp. 15 c., green and red.

A correspondent tells us of a curious impression of the 4 c., *lilac and carmine on yellow*, in which the

printing of the value is so much misplaced that the word "CENTS" is close to the right side of the stamp, and has no ornament after it, whilst there are two ornaments before the figure "4."

Natal.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the issue of the current 2s. 6d. stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

2s. 6d., purple; *new wmk.*

New Zealand.—A correspondent tells us of the following:—

Railway Newspaper Stamp. 3d., yellow on laid; *perf.* 11.

North Borneo.—We are shown a variety of the 4 c. on 12 c. of the series chronicled last month, which either shows the 12 c. in a new colour, or (as perhaps is more likely) comes from a sheet that had been exposed for some time in the office window; the colour of the frame, instead of being *dull blue*, is a kind of *French grey*. Our publishers have also secured a sheet, believed to be unique, of the 6 c. with the "4 cents" surcharge inverted.

4 c. on 6 c., *surcharge inverted.*
4 c. on 12 c., French grey and black.

St. Helena.—In August last we reported the fact that the Crown Agents for the Colonies were making what was supposed to be a final effort to get rid of the remaining stock of certain stamps of this Colony, which were stated to be obsolete, but which might perfectly well have been used up, as we then suggested. A printed handbill was issued, giving a list of the stamps offered, with the numbers of each kind, and at the end of it was the following paragraph:—

"Offers, which must not be less than face value, must be sent in not later than the 31st December, 1904, after which date all the stamps which may remain unsold will be destroyed."

It was not very probable that any large proportion of the stamps in question (more than £8,600 worth) would be sold at face value, but it was a satisfaction to be assured that there was to be no selling off at waste-paper prices, and that the final remainders were to be put out of harm's way. We were greatly surprised therefore to learn, just too late for notice last month, that, in spite of the undertaking quoted above, and before even the term allowed for offers had expired, an unknown quantity of these stamps were obliterated and sold in bulk to a well-known firm of London dealers.

We have nothing whatever to say against the firm in question, or indeed against the stamps, so long as their nature and position are fully recognised by all who handle them. They are genuine remainders, and they have been cancelled in such a way that no one need mistake them for *used* specimens. We have no special prejudice against cancelled remainders; our objection in this case is to the fact of there being any remainders at all, as the stamps should have been used up before issuing others. But what we have a right to complain of is that there has been a distinct breach of faith on the part of the Crown Agents or of those who instructed them in this matter. The stamps were offered for sale at face value, with an unqualified guarantee that all not disposed of in that way would be destroyed; this agreement has been

entirely disregarded, to the great discredit of those responsible. It will be impossible in the future for stamp dealers to do any business with the Crown Agents, if undertakings given by the latter are to be set aside in this way. The Colony of St. Helena, which has been guilty of a good deal of unnecessary stamp-issuing and selling-off of stocks, is degraded to the level of Labuan and North Borneo, and the Crown Agents must feel but little satisfaction in regard to this very curious affair.

The stamps originally advertised for sale were the 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 5s. of the old original type, and the 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., and 10d. of Type 8 in the Catalogue, all (except the 5s.) presumably water-marked Crown and CA. Of these we have seen all of the old type except the 5s., together with the 2d., 2½d., and 10d. of Type 8, cancelled with a diamond-shaped design, consisting of four diagonal bars in a single-line frame, with sides measuring about 16 mm., struck in *violet* ink. It is, fortunately, as we stated above, not in the least like any postmark known to have been used in the Colony, the nearest we can find being a mark of somewhat similar shape, formed of seven much thicker bars, and without a frame. Thus treated the stamps can do but little harm; the objection to them is that they have no right to be in existence.

St. Vincent.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that the 1d. and 1s. stamps have appeared with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

1d., lilac and carmine; *new wmk.*
1s., green and carmine "

Sierra Leone.—Mr. H. W. Hawkins tells us that he has found a copy of the 2½d. on 1s. fiscal, No. 66 in the Catalogue, with an italic "N" in the word "REVENUE" of the surcharge.

South Australia.—*The Aust. Ph.* tells us that Mr. Hagen possesses "a block of four of the recently issued 1s. stamps, with 'POSTAGE' in thin letters, imperforated vertically."

Ewen's Weekly has been informed that the 5d. stamp has made its appearance *perf.* 12.

Straits Settlements.—*Perak.*—A correspondent tells us that he has recently seen several postmarked copies of the 5 dollars stamp, No. 75 in the Catalogue, surcharged "Three Cents—Revenue—only," in three lines (in *black*, no doubt). We presume that this fiscal stamp has been permitted to pass for postage, but a postmark is not always a sure sign of postal use.

Fiscal Postal. 3 c. on \$5, green and ultramarine.

Federated Malay States.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the 3 c. has appeared with the multiple watermark.

3 c., brown and black; *new wmk.*

Sudan.—Mr. L. Colucci sends us a copy of the 1 mil. wmk. Type 4, surcharged "ARMY" at left and "OFFICIAL" at right, vertically, in small *sans-serif* capitals, in *black*; we understand that other values have been similarly treated, and that none are obtainable *unused*, at present.

Army Official. 1 mil., brown and carmine.

Transvaal.—Mr. Giwelb shows us a copy of the 2½d. on rs., No. 228 in the Catalogue, with a faint impression of the surcharge on the back. It has also a clearer, but reversed, impression on the back, which is of course a set-off from the face of another sheet, and we think it may safely be assumed that the faint impression is also a set-off, from the back perhaps of another part of the same sheet after it had been folded.

We have received the current ½d. stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

½d., grey-black and green; *new wmk.*

PART II.

Austria.—Hungary.—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* reports that three values of the ordinary stamps have appeared upon the new paper, which we described in November as employed for the newspaper stamp.

5 f., bright green; *new wmk.*
10 f., rose "
35 f., lilac-brown "

Brazil.—A correspondent at Rio de Janeiro sends us specimens of the 700 reis, type of 1894, with the frame in a new shade, *deep mauve* instead of *lilac*.

700 r., black and deep mauve; *perf.* 11½.

He also sends us the 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, and 300 reis, of the same issue, printed from new plates or stones, on which the stamps are further apart than before, so as to allow of their being perforated without the holes necessarily encroaching upon the designs. These we make out to be *perf.* 11, all round, whilst the 700 reis is *perf.* 11½.

China.—We are indebted to Mr. F. J. Mayers, of Canton, for a set of the new Unpaid Letter stamps, issued in November, which supersede the surcharged issue. The design is a very neat one; in the centre are the words "POSTAGE DUE" on a horizontal label, with a group of Chinese characters above and below; outside these characters are curved labels, the upper one containing Chinese characters and the lower the words "IMPERIAL POST"; this forms a circular device, which is enclosed in a narrow upright rectangular frame, with "CHINA" between two Chinese words at top, and value in English at foot. The background is of engine-turned pattern, and the whole is engraved in *taille-douce*.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30 cents, dull blue; *perf.* 14.

Colombia.—We have received some more varieties, differing from those previously chronicled in the presence or absence of perforation:—

5 c., bistre (Type 87); *imperf.*
10 c., blue on *rose laid* (Type 84); *perf.* 12.
5 p., blue-green on *blue* (" 92) "
10 p., green on *pale green* (" 93) "

Also the 5 c., Type 78, in *rose*, surcharged "A R," in *black*, *imperf.*

Returned Acknowledgment Stamp.

5 c., rose; black surcharge.

In reference to this stamp it may be of interest to quote an account given in *The A. J. of Ph.*:—

"One of our Colombian correspondents sends us four used copies of the 5 c., carmine, pelure paper, handstamped in blue-black with the letters 'A R,' in small Roman capitals. Regarding them he says: 'These stamps are extremely rare, as only 200 of them were surcharged to replace the Acknowledgment of Receipt stamps for two days. They are extremely rare, and very hard to find.'

"This looks very plausible upon its face, but there are a few facts which are hardly to be reconciled with our correspondent's statements. He says that they were only in use for two days; the only copy which shows the postmark clearly is dated '16 SET. 1904,' so that the stamps could not have been in use prior to the 15th of September; the date of our correspondent's letter is September 19th, and, pasted upon the envelope which contained the stamps, is a clipping endorsed by him as having been cut from Champion's price list, wherein the stamp is not only listed, but *priced* at 6 francs. We thought that we were fairly active in the United States, but we must admit that, as yet, we know of no way by which we can issue a stamp, send news of it to Paris, and receive a French price list incorporating the said stamp, all in the space of *four days*."

The same journal notes the 10 pesos, *black on rose*, of 1883, *imperf.* (a pair); and the 10 pesos, *blue*, of 1888 (our Type 41, no doubt), *perf.* 13½, but "on a thin pale rose paper."

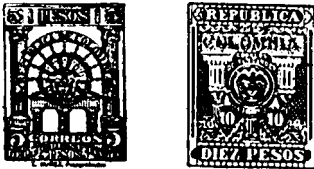
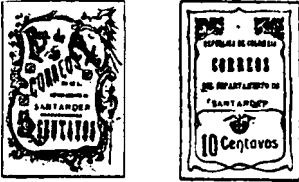
Santander.—We are shown copies of the *Gaceta de Santander* for the 7th and 11th August, 1903, which contain Decrees relating to postal matters. One of these documents, if it was not published elsewhere at an earlier date, seems to have taken a long time to get into print; it is dated 28th March, 1903, and suppresses, from April 1st, a certain provincial Stamp Duty, which had been imposed in the previous November, and orders that from the date named the stamps denoting this duty, "Timbre departamental," should be employed as postage stamps, "for which purpose there will be impressed upon them by the official who issues them a stamp indicating the use for which they are intended."

These no doubt were the 50 c. stamps surcharged with Type 13, that were chronicled last year, and that have appeared with various errors in the overprint.

The second Decree is dated August 1, 1903, and relates to various changes made in the regulations for the Post Office Department in the province, the most important of which, so far as we are concerned, says: "The public Treasury is charged with the duty of supplying postage stamps in due course to all the offices of its department. For the Province of Cucuta there will be a special issue, with the values mentioned in this Decree."

For the carrying out of these instructions, the Treasury has supplied two of the very feeblest-looking sets of stamps that we have ever seen. The designs are meaningless, in most cases, and the inscriptions are so minute and complicated that we have had to take a magnifying glass in order to see which series the various stamps belong to. They appear to be lithographed, and are all on white wove paper, *imperf.* and ungummed.

1. Inscribed REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA CORREOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE SANTANDER, or with words to that effect.



- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 5 c., light green. | 50 c., yellow. |
| 5 c., dark " | 1 p., black |
| 10 c., pale rose. | 5 p., blue. |
| 20 c., marone. | 10 p., scarlet. |

These we gather are to be purchased at paper-money prices.

2. Inscribed REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA DEPARTAMENTO DE SANTANDER CORREOS DE LA PROVINCIA DE CUCUTA, with slight variations.



- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 c., black. | 20 c., chocolate. |
| 2 c., light green. | 20 c., red. |
| 5 c., scarlet. | 50 c., lilac. |
| 10 c., deep blue. | 1 p., yellow. |

These appear to be sold at the rate of 4s. 2d. to the peso.

It should be noted that one value in each set is printed in two different colours; there may be more of these unnecessary varieties.

Tolima.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the 20 c. of Type 22 has been found perf. 13½, like the 5 c. (our No. 95). The 1 c. and 2 c. with this perforation are also listed by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co.

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| 1 c., blue on rose; perf. 13½. |
| 2 c., green on green " |
| 20 c., blue on yellow " |

Crete.—The *M. C.* tells us that there is a variety on the sheets of the provisional 5 lepta, chronicled last month, showing a figure "5" with straight top.

Denmark.—We find there is one variety of the overprint of the 15 öre on 25 öre: the seventh stamp in the ninth horizontal row has the figures "15" at the right side shorter than the normal and differently shaped; the top of the figure "1" is almost flat, and the head of the "5" is also flatter, thinner, and closer to the body of the figure.

We have received specimens of certain labels which, we gather, are of the same class as the Hospital stamps issued in our own country a few years back, but we believe that in the present instance they are intended to be used on letters—not for the payment of postage, but as a kind of voluntary tax, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to charitable purposes in Denmark. These labels are of attractive design, and bear in the centre a portrait of the late Queen of Denmark, in black, in an oval, surrounded by a very artistic frame in violet, and they exist both imperf. and perf. The value, we are told, is 2 öre only, and the idea seems to have been to affix them to all Christmas letters and cards—an idea with which we can all sympathise, even though we do not collect stamps of this nature.

Ecuador.—We give illustrations of the designs of the Commemorative stamps chronicled in July last.

We understand that the wider type was used for the 5 c. and the 50 c., and the taller one for the other values.



Our publishers have received a letter, of which we give a partial translation below, from Mr. L. Pallares, of Genoa, relating to a provisional issue of stamps, which are said to have been made so long ago as 1895, but which have only recently reached philatelists. Their history, as given in the letter, is as follows:—

"In the course of the Revolution of the liberals in 1895 (June to September), the little town of Guaranda ran short of stamps at the post office, and as it was situated between Guayaquil and Quito and the hostile armies were marching from those places so as to meet at a spot not far from Guaranda, the fiscal stamps in stock at the office were surcharged with the value 5 centavos, which is the only one employed upon letters of 15 grammes' weight. Communication being infrequent in those parts, only a few of the surcharged stamps were put in circulation, and these only during the second half of July and the first half of August. All used copies bear the obliterating stamp of Guaranda.

"As there are no stamp collectors in this town (or indeed in most parts of the interior of the country), and as fiscal stamps were commonly employed for franking letters, as well as postage stamps, no one took any notice of these stamps, which were employed for but a short time, in an out-of-the-way place, and during an important revolution. It was only a short time back that a philatelist heard of the matter, and went to the office at Guaranda, where he found a quantity of the stamps in question hidden away among the records. He purchased these and then set to work to find used copies, of which he found some few in various places, on entire envelopes, on bits of paper, and loose. He has sent me almost all his stock . . . it is not large, not even 100 sets. . . ."

We learn from the Catalogue of Messrs. Yvert and Tellier for 1905, the only work in which we can find these stamps listed, that they are the fiscal stamps dated "1895-1896" (Type F3 in our publishers' Catalogue), surcharged vertically, "Correos.—5 cents," in heavy type, in two lines, with an ornament at each end of the second line, in *black*.

- 5 c. on 1 c., blue.
- 5 c. on 2 c., orange.
- 5 c. on 4 c., brown.
- 5 c. on 10 c., slate.
- 5 c. on 1 s., red.
- 5 c. on 5 s., mauve.
- 5 c. on 10 s., green.

We should like to know a little more about these stamps, which are supposed to have been blushing unseen for nine years, before adding them to the long lists of Ecuador provisionals.

Egypt.—Mr. L. Colucci sends us a specimen of the 3 mils. on 2 piastres, Unpaid Letter stamp, of 1898, with the surcharge *inverted*. This error has been a long time making its appearance.

France.—M. A. Reinheimer gives us a description of a new forgery of *tête-bêche* pairs of the 20 c., *black*, of 1849. These are not produced in the usual way, by skilful joining together of genuine specimens, but are extremely good imitations of the stamp really printed *tête-bêche*. It is useless therefore to boil these pairs, in the hope of their coming apart; the fraud must be detected by very careful examination of the details of the design, in which there are fortunately a few little discrepancies which we think it best not to describe too fully. Collectors of *tête-bêche* pairs need only be warned to be on their guard against a fresh variety of fraud.

Offices in China.—We saw recently a report to the effect that some of the stamps overprinted lately for use in these offices bore the Chinese characters above the word "CHINE," instead of below, and we waited to see whether this was merely a misplacement of the whole surcharge or really a different printing, before alluding to it. We have now received specimens of the 15 c., of the new type of Indo-China, which we believe is the only stamp showing the two portions of the overprint transposed, and we find that it is certainly a transposition, the lines being closer together than they would be if it were a misprint. This stamp exists with the normal surcharge also, and we are informed that some 4,000 copies only received the abnormal form.

15 c., brown on *azure*; Chinese characters above.

Packhoi.—We are shown a copy of the 1 c. stamp of the issue of 1903, with the surcharge *inverted*.

French Colonies.—*French Guiana.*—We have received a new set of stamps for this Colony, showing some more of the extraordinary and somewhat poorly executed designs, for which the stamp-providers of France are becoming celebrated. The values up to 15 (c.) are of small oblong shape and bear a picture of a Great Ant-eater, engaged in devouring some of the most influential inhabitants of those parts; on the 20 to 75 (c.), which are of upright shape, a native laundryjiss represented, with a coloured person in the foreground washing something, and another in the background with a basket of linen on his head. We do not know whether it is intended to imply that the people of the place make their living by taking in one another's washing, or merely to illustrate the cleanliness of the natives. The 1, 2, and 5 frs. stamps are of large oblong shape, and the design shows a forest of palm trees. All are perf. 14 compounded with 13½.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 (c.), black. | 25 (c.), deep blue. |
| 2 ,, pale blue. | 30 ,, black. |
| 4 ,, chocolate. | 40 ,, rose-red. |
| 5 ,, green. | 50 ,, mauve. |
| 10 ,, rose-red. | 75 ,, green. |
| 15 ,, mauve. | 1 fr., rose-red. |
| 20 ,, chocolate. | 2 ,, deep blue. |
- 5 fr., black.

French Guinea.—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps, which we endeavoured to describe last month.



French Somali Coast.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the 5 francs stamps, both with centre in *blue* and with centre in *black*, exist with one portion of the design *inverted*.

Germany.—*Baden.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that this State has followed the example of Prussia in issuing a set of Official stamps, to be used for twelve months in order to ascertain the amount to be credited to the revenue of the Post Office for the conveyance of official correspondence. The frame is the same as that of the current German stamps, but in the centre are large figures "16" (in colour on white) crossed diagonally by the inscription "FREI DURCH ABLOSUNG Nr. 16," in four lines, in italics. The colours are those of the ordinary German stamps.

Official Stamps. 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 pfennig.

Holland.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a new value of the Unpaid Letter stamps, current type.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 7½ c., ultramarine; value in black.

Liberia.—There has been apparently a shortage of 1 c. and 2 c. stamps in this Republic, which has been made up in the usual way. The 5 c. on 6 c., No. 77, has been further overprinted with the word "One" in fancy sloping type above the word "Five," and with a heavy bar across that word, a tiny bar intended to cancel the "s" of "Cents," and two patches connected by an arched line to cover the figures "5" in the upper corners; all in *black*. The 4 c. Official stamp, No. 310, is surcharged "TWO," in large capitals across the Elephant, and with vertical bars cancelling the words "OFFICIAL," a bar covering the word "FOUR," and

stars over the figures in the corners; also all in *black*. The 30 c., No. 94, is less disfigured; it has simply a figure "2" struck in the middle of the shield and bars across the word "THIRTY" and the numerals; all in *red*.

Two Official stamps are also produced, the 5 c. on 6 c. having "ONE—O. S.", in two lines with a bar below, substituted for the word "One," only, and the previous value cancelled as described above; and the 2 c. on 30 c. merely has letters "O.S." added above the shield, in *red*. We suppose it did not occur to the authorities to simply convert the 4 c. Official into a 2 c. of the same class!

- 1 c. on 5 c. on 6 c., green.
- 2 c. on 4 c. (Official), black and green.
- 2 c. on 30 c., blue.
- Official Stamps. 1 c. on 5 c. on 6 c., green.
- 2 c. on 30 c., blue.

Mexico.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the 1 c. of current type in *carmine*; probably we may also safely list the 2 c., *blue*, which we mentioned with some reserve in November. Watermark and perforation as before.

- 1 c., carmine.
- 2 c., blue.

Nicaragua.—Our publishers have found in their stock the following varieties, deficient in the matter of perforations, or otherwise abnormal:—

- 1890. -1, 2, 5, 20, 50 centavos; imperf.
 - 1, 2, 10 pesos
 - 1 c., 10 c.; pairs imperf. between, vertically.
 - 20 c. " " horizontally.
- 1892. 1, 5, 10 centavos; imperf.
 - 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 " pairs imperf. between, horizontally.
 - 5, 20 " " vertically.
- 1893. 1, 5 " " horizontally.
- 2 pesos " " vertically.
- 1896. 1 centavo " " "
- 1897. 1 " " " "
- 1899. 10 centavos " " "
- 1896 (Unpaid). 2 " " horizontally.
- 1890 (Official). 5 pesos " " vertically.
- 1892(") 2 " imperf.
- 1890(") 2 c., 5 c., 20 c., 50 c., 1 p., 5 p.; imperf. and without surcharge.
- " (") 1 c., 5 p.; with surcharge inverted.

There is another new provisional, of course, to be added to the list. *Mekeel's Weekly* tells us that the 10 c. has been surcharged "Vale c. 5," with three wavy lines below intended to cancel the original value; "the overprint is in *dark bronze-blue*."

5 c. on 10 c., mauve.

Panama.—We give illustrations of the designs of the Too Late and Returned Acknowledgment labels, which we chronicled in September.



Portugal.—We are shown some curiosities in the stamps of this country and its colonies, which may be worthy of description:—

The 5 reis of the issue of 1895-99, with the numeral inverted at the top of the stamp.

Cape Verd Islands.—The 400 reis on 50 r., of 1902 (No. 127), with the surcharge inverted, and misplaced so that the numerals are at the top of the stamp and the word at the bottom.

Lourenzo Marques.—The 75 r., of 1902 (No. 78), with the word "PROVISORIO" inverted.

Macao.—The 6 avos on 5 r., *black* (No. 173), with the surcharge inverted; the 6 avos on 10 r., *dull yellow* (No. 171), the 6 avos on 40 r., *chocolate* (perf. 13½, not in the Catalogue), and the 18 avos on 80 r., *grey* (perf. 12½, No. 190), all three with the surcharge double, or partially so.

Mozambique.—The 65 reis on 20 r., *rosine* (perf. 12½, No. 110), with double surcharge; and the 65 reis on 200 r., *violet* (perf. 13½, No. 114), with the surcharge misplaced, "REIS" at top and figures at bottom.

Portuguese India.—The 2 reis on 4½ r. (No. 322), and the 3 reis on 4½ r. (No. 327), both with the surcharge inverted; and what should be 2½ reis on 9 r. (No. 325), with the surcharge misplaced, showing the word "REIS," only, at the top.

Russia.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles two new values, in the design of the current 14 kopecks, etc., and on vertically laid paper.

- 15 kop., bright blue centre, violet frame.
- 25 " " lilac centre, dark green " "

These are stated by our contemporary to have been obtainable in the middle of December last, but Mr. Breitfuss tells us that they were not to be issued till the 14th of the present month (New Year's Day, old style); he adds that they are intended for use on money orders, but they are also available for ordinary postage.

Mr. Breitfuss also sends us specimens of four stamps of very fine and large dimensions (as shown in the accompanying illustrations), which are intended to serve a double purpose. Their postal values are 3, 5,



7. and 10 kopecks, respectively, but each is sold at 3 kopecks (about 3d.) more than this, the additional receipts being devoted to the relief of the orphans of soldiers killed in the present war. On the 3 k. is shown the monument to Admiral Nachimoff, at Sebastopol; on the 5 k. the monument to Minin and Pasharski, at Moscow; on the 7 k. the statue of Peter the Great, at Petersburg; and on the 10 k. the monument to Alexander II. and the Kremlin at Moscow. Each is printed in three colours, on plain wove paper, perf. $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

- 3 (6) kop., brown, red, and pale green.
- 5 (8) ,, mauve, lilac, and pale yellow.
- 7 (10) ,, blue, pale blue, and pale rose.
- 10 (13) ,, ,, deep yellow.

Finland.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that various values of the current issue have appeared in new shades:—5 pen. in *emerald-green*, 10 pen. in a *duller shade of carmine*, 20 pen. in *dark blue*, and 1 mark with centre in *emerald-green*.

Salvador.—Our publishers have found the following with defects of perforation:—

1890.	1 c.;		<i>pairs imperf. between, horizontally.</i>
	25 c.	''	<i>vertically.</i>
1891.	1 c.	''	<i>horizontally.</i>
	2 c.	''	<i>vertically.</i>
1892.	2 c., 3 c., 5 c., 1 p.	''	<i>horizontally.</i>
	2 c., 1 p.	''	<i>vertically.</i>
1894.	1 c., 2 c.	''	<i>horizontally.</i>
	10 c.	''	<i>vertically.</i>
1895.	3 c.	''	''
1896.	12 c. (Type 63)	''	''
	30 c. (,, 67)	''	''
1895.	(Unpaid) 10 c.	''	<i>horizontally.</i>

Servia.—We suppose our description of the Coronation issue cannot be considered complete without some allusion to the curious story that is going the rounds of the daily Press, relating to a supposed portrait of the murdered King Alexander that is to be found in the design of the lower values of the commemorative series; making it, to superstitious minds, commemorative both of the murder of the late King and of the accession of the present. We extract the following from *The S. C. F.*, which took it in turn from *The Glasgow Evening Times*:—

“What is known as the ‘death-mask stamp’ is said to be at present the one subject of conversation throughout Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumania; and that is probably no exaggeration. When a postage stamp, issued to commemorate the coronation of a monarch, bears a clear picture of the face of his murdered predecessor, even the least imaginative of that monarch’s subjects



are apt to be struck by the coincidence, while the tongues of the superstitious may be expected to wag to some tune. That has happened to King Peter and his coronation stamp.

“The design, as submitted by the artist and cordially approved, bore the heads of the present sovereign and his ancestor Kara George. But when the stamp was issued, there appeared to anyone who looked at it upside down a third face, the ghastly mask of the murdered Alexander, mutilated and distorted. This effect was produced by manipulating the design while it was being engraved.

“The suggestion is made the engraver was inspired by ex-Queen Natalie to ‘fake’ the design, as an act of revenge for the murder of her son. It seems certain at least that the design was tampered with, and that the death-mask stamp was no accidental product. But the army and the peasants do not naturally turn to any such rationalistic explanation of what the superstitious and uneducated in all classes accept as a miracle, and a portent of doom for King Peter. Appreciating the fact, his Government has made the most vigorous attempts to recall the whole issue, even instructing agents in the chief European capitals to buy up the stock of dealers, regardless of cost. But the discovery of the death-mask was not made until thousands of stamps had gone into circulation in the ordinary course, while a very large number had passed into the hands of private persons, who purchased the specimens as curios and mementoes.”

There is no doubt that on turning the stamp upside down it is possible to see something resembling a hideous and distorted face, formed by the profiles in the centre, but we have equally little doubt that it is entirely accidental, and we know of no foundation for the statement that the Government of Servia has endeavoured to recall the stamps sold. Their sale ceased, we believe, at the end of last year in ordinary course:

We have received a new series of stamps, of similar design to Type 12, but with head of King Peter, in *black*, and the frame redrawn; the paper is very thin, white wove; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1 para, black and pale grey.
- 5 ,, ,, light green.
- 10 ,, ,, rose-red.
- 15 ,, ,, magenta.
- 20 ,, ,, yellow.
- 25 ,, ,, blue.
- 50 ,, ,, deep brown.
- 1 dinar ,, buff.
- 3 ,, ,, blue-green.
- 5 ,, ,, mauve.

Uruguay.—We have received a new 5 milésimos stamp, in a design which does not appear to be a close copy of any of the preceding ones. In the centre is a full-length portrait of a gentleman whom we have not met before, we believe, facing three-quarters to left and holding his hat in his right hand. Lithographed on white wove paper; perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.



5 mils., orange; new type.

THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 131.)

SIRMOOR—continued.

Seventh Printing, 1900.



HE date of this, which I believe is the final edition, was May, 1900. So far as is known, the whole supply produced on this occasion was overprinted "On S. S. S." by Messrs. Waterlow and Son, and if this is the case these impressions will give but little trouble to the collector, who need only look for them among the *Service Stamps*, and will find them with but one type of the overprint, which is not found upon stamps of any other printing. The stamps themselves must, however, be described here, to make my story complete.

The stones were made up by transfers from square blocks of four, as in the sixth printing.

1	2
3	4

In the 3 pies there are varieties of type, formed by differences in the position of the inscriptions.

No. 1 has the stalk of the right upper ornament over the top of the "A" of "POSTAGE"; and a coloured depression in the outer edge of the left branch of the left upper ornament, at the base of the vertical streamer.

No. 2 has the stalk of the right upper ornament over the space between "TA," and a minute coloured dot in the top of the upper knob of that ornament.

No. 3 has the ornament almost in the same position as No. 2, and a coloured projection at the corner of the solid ground of the left lower spandrel.

No. 4 has the ornament as in No. 1, or nearly so; two or three breaks in the thin coloured line under the second "E" of "THREE" (these breaks are somewhat irregular and indistinct); and two minute coloured dots in the outer white line at the same spot.

The bottom row is thus:—

1	2	3	4	1	2	1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

The colour is a *dull, brownish orange.*

In the 6 pies there are no varieties of type; the stalk of the right upper ornament is over the right-hand end of the top of the "T" in all four.

No. 1 has a minute coloured dot in the central portion of the "S" of "POSTAGE," and irregular thickening of the outline of the inner oval over the "X" of "SIX."

No. 2 has minute coloured dots at top and bottom of the lower knob of the left upper ornament; a coloured dot in the top of the "A" of "STATE"; and a coloured projection at the left lower corner of the frame.

No. 3 has a blotch of colour across the horizontal streamer of the left lower ornament (this is very

distinct, and can be seen without a glass); the right lower ornament is defective, the upper knob is malformed, there is a long coloured dash in the upper central branch, and coloured dots in the lower central branch; also a coloured dash on the lower branch of the right upper ornament, at the right of the knob.

No. 4 has a coloured projection with a slight hollow below it at the right side of the corner of the solid ground at upper right; considerable breaks in the outline of the inner oval over the "S" in "SIX" (these are repaired in No. 20 and partly repaired in No. 54); there is also a minute dot in the "S" of "POSTAGE," as in No. 1, but the two can be distinguished by the other points mentioned.

The bottom row is thus:—

3	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

The colour is a *rather bright yellowish green.*

Of the 1 anna also there are no varieties of type, and the ornament is in the same position as upon the 6 pies.

No. 1 has a coloured dash partly across the base of the vertical streamer of the left upper ornament, sometimes showing only as a notch in the outer edge; there is a very short blade to the knob of the upper branch of the right lower ornament, the end of the blade appears to be cut off.

No. 2 has a coloured dot in the centre of the horizontal streamer of the left upper ornament, and a dash nearer the end; the top limb of the "E" in "POSTAGE" is bevelled at the end; there is a thick, irregular outline to the inner oval over "AN" of "ANNA"; and a coloured notch in the lower edge of the blade of the upper knob of the left lower ornament.

No. 3 usually has three little coloured dashes in a line, one in the central portion of the "S" of "POSTAGE," one in the white oval line above that letter, and one in the edge of the streamer higher still (two of these are almost always plainly visible); the vertical streamer of the right upper ornament is badly shaped, having a straight edge at upper left.

No. 4 has a coloured notch in the right edge of the stalk of the left upper ornament; a line of the background opposite the space between "ST" of "STAMP" is turned up at the inner end; there is a break in the outline of the inner oval over the first "N" of "ANNA" (sometimes the line is only weak here, it has been repaired in No. 32, which also only shows the first of the other two marks).

The bottom line is thus:—

1	2	3	4	3	4	1	2	1	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

The colour is *deep blue.*



7



11



14



20



10



13



19



6



9



12



18



5



9



12



17



4



8



11



16



3



8



11



15



2



8



11



15



1



8



11



15

The 2 annas again shows no varieties of type, and the ornament is in the same position as upon the 6 pies and 1 anna.

No. 1 has a coloured notch in the top of the lower knob of the right upper ornament; this part of the branch has a very narrow neck where it joins the streamer.

No. 2 has an irregular coloured spot in the centre of the right lower ornament, touching the line of colour between the central branches.

No. 3 has a similar coloured spot in the left lower ornament; a coloured dash at the top of the blade of the lower knob of that ornament; and a coloured notch in the outer edge of the white oval frame over the last letter of "SIRMOOK."

No. 4 has a coloured dot near the base of the lower branch of the left upper ornament; two minute coloured dots in the upper part of the "S" of "STATE"; and the little coloured triangle in the second "A" of "ANNAS" has a coloured projection at the left lower corner.

The bottom row is thus :—

1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	3	4
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

The colour is full and deep, almost a *carmine-rose*.

This concludes the description of the different printings of the lithographed stamps; it is not unlikely that many of my readers will consider that I have devoted a quite unnecessary amount of space to these *very* minor varieties, but I think that where the separate printings of any series of stamps can be identified, it is desirable that a description of them should be recorded, as apparently trivial details are often found to possess some interest and importance, and in this particular case there are further to be considered the numerous varieties of surcharge, some of which can only exist upon certain printings of the stamps.

Moreover, all the varieties of the stamps themselves are purely accidental, and were in no way multiplied to annoy collectors, or to enlarge the catalogues, and the great majority of them are not of a nature to affect either the former or the latter.

With the present instalment is given a plate showing some of the more conspicuous varieties of the different printings. It would be difficult, if not impossible, in illustrations of this nature to show all the minute spots and defects, especially in the *blue* stamps, none of which has come out as clearly as could be wished, and it must be remembered that there are numerous defects in the illustrations which do not exist in the originals.

The following is a list of the stamps represented :—

1. *First Printing*, 3 pies, variety 1; the second stamp on the sheet, showing a white dot at right of second "E" of "THREE."

2. *First Printing*, 3 pies, variety 7; the sixty-second stamp on the sheet, showing a white dot under the lower branch of the left lower ornament.

3. *First Printing*, 6 pies, variety 2.

4. *First Printing*, 1 anna, variety 2; the twentieth stamp on the sheet, showing a large white blotch over "G" of "POSTAGE."

5. *First Printing*, 1 anna, variety 7; the sixty-seventh stamp on the sheet, showing a coloured dot

in the white frame-line at the side of the left lower ornament.

6. *First Printing*, 2 annas, variety 7.

7. *Second Printing*, 6 pies, varieties 3 and 2.

8. *Third Printing*, 3 pies, the five varieties (note the position of the right upper and left lower ornaments on variety 4, which resembles the type of the Fifth Printing).

9. *Third Printing*, 1 anna, variety (a); one of the copies of that variety showing a large irregular stop before "ONE."

10. *Sixth Printing*, 3 pies, variety 2. This is the printing in which the wrong engraving of the upper inscription was used.

11. *Sixth Printing*, 6 pies, variety 1. The printing with the stops nearer the upper inscription than the lower.

12. *Fourth Printing*, 3 pies, the five varieties; the Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, on the sheet, the first three of which show prominent marks.

13. *Fourth Printing*, 6 pies, varieties 2 and 3.

14. *Fourth Printing*, 1 anna, variety 4.

15. *Fifth Printing*, 3 pies, the two varieties.

16. *Fifth Printing*, 6 pies, the two varieties.

17, 18. *Fifth Printing*, 1 anna, the two varieties. These are, unfortunately, quite unrecognisable in the illustrations.

19, 20. *Fifth Printing*, 2 annas, the two varieties.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

To our Auctioneers.

I HAVE been favoured with a copy of the auction catalogue of Mr. Schuyler's collection, that was sold in New York

on January 26th.

In reading it over I was much struck with the "cuteness" displayed by Mr. B. L. Drew, who prepared the catalogue, and with the success with which he found so many and varied "terms of praise" to bestow on the lots. I commend these expressions to our friends Messrs. Dannenberg, Stocken, Hadlow, Gwyer, and Telfer, when they wish to get from the beaten track.

Here are a few I have picked out at random :—

"Jim-dandy copies."

"Perfect beauties."

"Simply perfection."

"Selected copies that can't be beaten."

"A hummer."

"Above criticism."

"Superbly fine." \

"The real thing."

"A corker."

"All right."

"A mighty rare stamp."

"Superb—the kind you dream of."

"Bright and beautiful."

"A glorious bunch."

"Every stamp in this lot is a jewel in itself."

"It would be hard to conceive a finer group of Saints than these (St. Lucias). They are as perfect as any Saint can be expected to be."

"Peaches."

"Exquisite." Etc., etc.

* * *

"Gibbons Stamp Weekly" is already a great success. OUR publishers advertised its appearance in 550 different daily and weekly papers, and the result has been an enormous demand—a great proportion being from collectors not previously known to us.

Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son ordered 1,000 copies of No. 1 for their bookstalls, and these went so well that they took 1,450 of No. 2.

Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons have orders already for 5,500 per number, and we are daily receiving a number of subscriptions.

The result of the first competition was as follows:—

COMPETITION NO. 1.

Give Six Reasons for Collecting Stamps.

RESULTS.

1st. Investment	252 votes.
2nd. Geography	243 "
3rd. History	206 "
4th. Hobby	195 "
5th. Sociability	165 "
6th. Method	83 "

List of the prize winners and some interesting particulars of the competition will be found in No. 4 of *G. S. W.*

* * *

Competition for increasing the circulation of the "Monthly Journal." IN July last I announced that our publishers would award a prize of *twenty-five pounds*, in stamps selected from our Catalogue, for a scheme that they might consider the most suitable for doubling the circulation of the *M. J.* In answer to this I have received a great number of suggestions, from all parts of the world, and I have to express my thanks to all the correspondents who have been at great trouble in bringing their schemes clearly before me. I have had to reject a great many of the plans, on account of the expense that they would involve. Others, while ingenious, are quite unsuitable for such a paper as the *M. J.*

After most careful consideration of the remaining schemes, I regret that I am quite unable to find any one that I consider fully satisfactory from every point of view, and I am therefore unable to award the prize to any single competitor. On the other hand, I find in the schemes of several competitors ideas that are distinctly good, some of which, I think, I shall be able to adopt, and I have therefore decided to divide the prize amongst those whose suggestions are the most useful.

My awards are as follows:—

DR. HERMAN BETZ, M.D., PH.G.,
Editor of *Public Health*,
58, West 98th Street,
New York, U.S.A. £8

E. GOWER-HAMMOND,
White Horse Hotel,
Storrington,
Pulborough, Sussex. £4

L. G. GLASSON,
c/o Chamber of Commerce,
Fremantle,
Western Australia. £4

CAPTAIN T. ORMSBY,
51, Trent Valley Road,
Lichfield. £4

DR. BYRAMJI SHAVAKSHAH,
Hyderabad,
Deccan. £4

MRS. A. G. PUGH,
Briarwood,
Sedbergh,
Yorkshire. £2

ARTHUR BANISTER,
Belize,
British Honduras. £2

MISS L. ROSE,
Port Alfred,
Via Grahamstown,
Cape Colony. £2

The above amounts come to rather more than the £25 offered as a prize, but I am unable to do justice to the competitors without increasing the sum originally offered.

These amounts have been placed to the credit of the competitors, and our publishers will be glad to receive from them lists of their wants, made out from our 1904 Catalogues. These lists should be for more than the amounts awarded, so that we can send stamps really wanted if some of those included in the lists should be out of stock.

* * *

North American Stamps. WE have pleasure in announcing the purchase of a *fine* collection of postage stamps of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia. This collection was not arranged in such a manner that we could price it for sale, and we have had to remove the stamps to our stock books, which are now exceptionally strong in *fine copies* of rare varieties, and these we have been able to price at unusually low rates.

The great rarities are mounted in separate books, and may be inspected at 391, Strand, or submitted to clients on application.

We have on hand at this moment:—

- CANADA.
1851. *Laid paper*.
12d., unused, and 12d., used (two copies).
6d. " two copies, one with o.g.
1852. *Wove paper*.
6d., unused; nine fine shades, including two of the *rare* very thick paper.
10d., blue; block of four, strip of four, and several unused on both papers.

A Trip Round the World.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

* * * *



We left Liverpool on September 8th, 1904, a very wet and unpleasant day, on the Allan liner *Tunisian*.

She is small and slow in comparison with the New York boats, but very comfortable and steady, and without the unpleasant vibration which generally accompanies great speed. As far as I could find out there were no really large collectors on board. One of the passengers had a general collection, containing some good United States, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony. He did not confine himself to stamps alone, but had collections of almost everything—pictures, china, coins, and, most extraordinary of all, old wines and liqueurs, although almost a teetotaler.

The doctor of the ship also had a collection, the best countries being Great Britain and Canada.

We had a fairly good crossing, though cold and rainy most of the time; but were lucky in escaping the fogs that often delay the boats in the Straits of Belle Isle. We were most fortunate in missing the very heavy storm that did immense damage along the coast. Quebec was reached on the morning of September 16th, and most of the passengers who did not go on to Montreal appeared at the Chateau Frontenac, a very fine hotel, with a lovely view over Quebec and the opposite bank of the St. Lawrence.

I found two collectors in Quebec, but Philately seems rather under a cloud there, owing to the fall in prices of British North Americans. Nothing was to be got at the post office, except a few of the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent of the last Queen's Head issue.

After spending three days in Quebec we went by train to Lake St. John, which lies to the north, through lovely scenery. This part of Canada is very thinly populated, except on the banks of the lakes, which are very numerous and full of fish. The only hotel on Lake St. John was closed, and we spent the night at a French-Canadian inn.

The weather was bad, so we had to give up the trip down the Rapids in Indian canoes, which is a most exciting experience. We accordingly did this part of the journey by train; and only just escaped having a sudden stop put to our tour. A few miles from our destination the train suddenly came to a standstill, owing to the line being entirely blocked.

Our train being ten minutes late, a freight train had been sent on ahead. Owing to heavy rains the ballast had been washed away, and the engine and five large cars were entirely wrecked, the driver and stoker being killed. If our train had been up to time most of the 150 passengers on it would probably have been killed.

We left Quebec for Montreal on September 24th in pouring rain, and as it still rained hard when we

got to Montreal we went on to Ottawa. The Government buildings are very fine, but the surrounding country is quite spoilt by the numerous saw and pulp mills.

There are several keen collectors at Ottawa, but I could not find any dealers. Many of the older collectors seem to have sold their collections, and, as at Quebec, Philately seems rather in abeyance.

On September 26th we left Ottawa for Kingston, spent the night there, and the following day got up at 4.30 a.m. to catch the steamer for Montreal, in order to see the Thousand Islands and the Rapids. The weather was perfect, and it would be difficult to find anywhere more lovely scenery.

At Montreal stamps are quite active. There are several large collectors who have fine general collections, naturally particularly strong in British North Americans, both used and unused, and in very fine condition.

Montreal is a fine city, and seems to be very flourishing as regards trade, although the stamp trade is not strongly represented. There must be a good sale of Canadian current issues at the General Post Office, as the good lady who was selling stamps, when I asked for blocks of four, remarked that she supposed they must be in good condition and well centred.

One curious, though non-philatelic, fact about Montreal amused us greatly. The city is almost too well supplied with hospitals. There are more beds than can be filled. The result is that there is great competition for patients, sometimes ending in free fights over the bodies of the unfortunate victims. Ambulance waggons race side by side down the streets, and they have been known to run down and kill people in the desire to get first to a case.

On Thursday, September 29th, we left by the night train for Boston, where I saw several old friends and made many new ones. The weather was kinder to us than it had been in Canada, and we had a most delightful time. I was anxious to make the acquaintance of Mr. L. G. Barratt, who had written an essay on the dies of the Hong Kong stamps, published in *Mekel's Weekly*, and reprinted in the August number of the *Monthly Journal*. I had a long talk with him, and found out that he had never seen an article published in *The London Philatelist* of 1901, explaining the different dies and how they were produced. This is just an example of how two collectors may work independently on the same subject with almost the same results.

In Boston, I imagine, stamp collecting is very active, but most of the collections there, as in other parts of this continent, are general collections, with one or two countries specialised.

In Boston there are two active Philatelic Societies. At the meetings of the Boston Philatelic Society the attendance, I believe, averages from thirty to forty, which is a very large number indeed, considering the size of the city.

Besides Messrs. Batchelder and Carpenter, of the New England Stamp Co., whom I have known for several years, I had the pleasure of meeting some other prominent philatelists—Mr. J. M. Bartels, whom I have known by correspondence for some time; Mr. Berthold (I think), who has devised a new plan for distinguishing the different dies of the U.S. envelopes, and who is almost more enthusiastic about his pet subject than any philatelist I have ever met, not even excepting Mr. H. R. Oldfield on "Limited Specialism." The inventor of this system has read a paper explaining his idea before the Boston Philatelic Society, and it is therefore not betraying any confidence to give an idea of the method. A standard length of 10 mm. is used throughout. Instead of giving the distance between any two points in quarters and halves of millimetres for the different dies, the standard length of 10 mm. is given as the distance between some two points in one die, but it will not be the same in any other die.

I also met Mr. Holton, who used to have a large stamp business; Mr. H. M. Lombard, who got a silver medal for his very fine collection of French stamps at the Paris Exhibition (he tells me that the collection is more than doubled in size and quality since then); Mr. Wylie, the editor of *Meeke's Weekly*; and many others.

I hoped to have met Mr. C. A. Howes, who has been writing so fully on "Stamp Designs," but he was away from home.

In Boston, as indeed in all the places we have visited, we found everyone most kind and hospitable, and it was very difficult to tear ourselves away; however, on October 5th we left by the "Knickerbocker Express" for New York. On the occasion of our previous visit to that city the weather had been most unpleasant. This time it was fairly good.

I soon found my way to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' new offices in 198, Broadway, and discovered the energetic manager, Mr. E. P. Power, hard at work in his shirt sleeves. Business seemed to be going strong.

On the following Sunday we went out to Cranford to spend the day with Mr. and Mrs. Power and to see the house of his own design, of which he is justly proud, and also the garden, which is his chief hobby. We picked up several very useful wrinkles for the house which some day we intend to build.

I had a long talk with Mr. J. N. Luff, whom I have known for a good many years, and had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Rich and Mr. G. L. Toppan, and I saw parts of some very fine collections, which were revelations as regards the condition of the specimens.

On Monday evening, October 10th, I went to the Collectors' Club, and had a most pleasant time with the many collectors and dealers who came in. It seems a great pity that something of the same kind has never been started in London, though I think that the greater distances in the latter city would prevent the club being used to any great extent.

One of the chief features of the Collectors' Club is the very fine library, which contains practically all the most useful works.

I visited most of the leading dealers, but found very little to buy in the way of good Australians. This is not at all to be wondered at, as, in the days of the earlier Australian issues, there was little correspondence with the eastern side of the States. However, I found them all quite willing to let me look over their stocks, without much success unfortunately, as someone had been there before me. It seemed to me that the general opinion among collectors and dealers alike is that the present up-to-date catalogues, with their ever-increasing numbers of new varieties, are doing a great deal of harm in frightening off new collectors.

Through the kindness of a friend we were able to go over the Navy yard at Brooklyn. Permission to do this is much more difficult to obtain now than formerly, owing to the damage that has been maliciously done to warships in dock.

Among other well-known ships we saw the *Illinois*, *Indiana*, and *Kearsage*, and explored the whole of the latter.

Still in the hands of the workmen was the newly launched *Connecticut*, which commenced to move down the ways some thirteen minutes before the appointed time, but reached the water fortunately without mishap.

On Tuesday, October 11th, we left New York for Philadelphia, but owing to the bad weather only stayed there one night, and then came on to Washington. There we were most fortunate in the weather, and this has more to do than anything else with first impressions of a place. Washington must be one of the finest and most delightful cities in the world.

Through the kindness of Mr. Sullivan, to whom we had an introduction from Mr. Bartels, of Boston, we were enabled to see more of the work going on at the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing than is usually permitted. Most of the processes have already been very fully described by Mr. C. J. Phillips in the *Monthly Journal*, but there are two points which may be worth attention.

During a conversation with one of the men engaged in taking impressions from the hardened steel roller on the soft steel plate, I asked him how it was possible in the case of any damage to part or the whole of any impression on the plate to repair that damage. He explained that the plate would be softened at the damaged place, and the whole or part of the design of the stamp removed. In order to raise the surface of the plate at this spot to the level of the rest, the plate would be gradually worked up from underneath, an operation naturally requiring the most wonderful skill and care. This having been done, the roller would be run over this particular stamp again. The possibility of doing this so as not to cause, at any rate, a double impression has often been doubted, but the artist—he was no ordinary workman—assured me that he had often done this very operation with perfect success.

I say nothing more about the importance of this fact, but it will be fully appreciated when the work of the Philatelic Society, London, on the stamps of New South Wales is published.

The other point worthy of notice is the method of perforating the U.S. stamps. The perforating machines are wheel-machines perforating only one way, vertically or horizontally, at one operation.

The machines consist of a number of heavy solid brass or gun-metal discs fixed on a horizontal spindle. Each disc is fitted with a number of flat-headed circular pins on the periphery. On another horizontal spindle immediately below the former are a similar number of solid metal discs, and the latter are provided with holes which are made to fit the pins on the upper wheel. The wheels are turned at the same rate, but in opposite directions, so that when a sheet of stamps is passed between the wheels, the pins, which fit exactly into the holes, make clean circular perforations in the sheets.

As the holes in the lower wheels become after a time filled up with the circular pieces of paper punched out, there is a second line of holes on each wheel, so that the wheels do not need to be cleared so often. The construction of this machine very possibly explains how it is that the stamps of South Australia, perforated 10 by the wheel-machine, have such clean holes. Although it has been known for a long time that a wheel-machine was used, it was not quite understood how it was that the holes were so cleanly cut.

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As of course is well known, no engraver, however skilful, can ever exactly reproduce every line in a piece of work, and therein lies the danger of detection.

In one case, although the police were certain that a certain man had counterfeited Government notes, and was in possession of a large quantity of them, the Government experts pronounced them genuine, and he was allowed to go free. It was only discovered a year or so later, by means of photographic enlargements, that all these notes were undoubtedly forged.

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patronising the "Inside Inn" or Exposition Hotel, which is inside the enclosure. Every time a guest went outside he was charged for admission again. In addition to this, the partitions between the rooms were so flimsy that it was dangerous to lean against them, and everyone was perfectly aware of all that was going on in the adjoining rooms.

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From a philatelic point of view the chief attraction was to be found in the United States Government Building, which contained among other things the Post Office collection of stamps. This collection was naturally strongest in U.S. Government issues, proofs, and reprints, and contained, among other good stamps, fine unused copies of the 1 c., imperf., Die I.; 12 c. and 24 c., imperf., first issue. The 1861 issue was fairly complete, but contained some proofs. There was a fine lot of the different sizes of the grille. The 1869 issue did not contain any of the values with inverted centre.

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There was also a set of the large Newspaper stamps, surcharged "Specimen," which is said to be unique.

The whole exhibit is in charge of Mr. Stanley J. Slack, of the Postal Museum at Washington, and I was fortunate enough to find him, and was shown some of the most interesting things. Among them was the book containing the Post Office accounts in the handwriting of Benjamin Franklin, when he was Postmaster, after being dismissed from the British service.

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Mr. Slack was very enthusiastic about the collection, and is arranging it in a thoroughly scientific way.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society.

AN Exhibition of British Colonial Fiscal and Telegraph stamps will be held on April 7th and 8th, 1905, at Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W.C.

EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.—L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, O. Marsh, W. Morley, A. P. Pearce, W. Schwabacher.

The particulars previously published in the preliminary announcement as to the scheme of competition remain unaltered, and no further prospectus will be issued. It is to be clearly understood that in all classes *only* British Colonial Fiscal, Telegraph, and Railway stamps may be exhibited.

Exhibits must be sent so as to arrive before March 20th next. To members of the Fiscal Philatelic Society no charge will be made for space, but non-members must prepay a fee of 5s. Cost of return carriage of exhibits must in all cases be sent. The exhibits may be sent to W. Hadlow, 12, Adam Street, Strand, W.C., to the Secretary, or through any member of the Committee.

Arrangements have been made for the insurance of exhibits against loss by theft or fire during the time the Exhibition is open. A charge of 1s. per £100 insured value must be prepaid by the exhibitor.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as judges—E. D. Bacon, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, A. P. Pearce, A. Schoeller, and H. Thompson.

Admission to the Exhibition will be free, and tickets may be had on application to any member of the Committee.

Advertisements for the Official Catalogue must reach the Secretary before March 6th next.

The auction sale of fiscal stamps of all kinds will be held by W. Hadlow, at Covent Garden Hotel, on April 7th. Lots for inclusion must be sent to the auctioneer, at 12, Adam Street, Strand, W.C., before February 14th, to allow of the catalogue being issued for circulation abroad. Reserves, if any, must be stated at the time of sending. Common fiscals are unlikely to sell. The charge for selling will be 10 per cent. on the amount realised, with a minimum charge of 2s. per lot. A charge of 1s. 6d. will be made for lots bought in. Catalogues may be had on application to the auctioneer or Secretary.

Any further information respecting the Exhibition or auction may be had from the Secretary, A. B. Kay, 2, Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, London, W., to whom all communications should be addressed.

Correspondence.

[OUR able contributor PHILOLOGOS included in *Wide, Wide World* last month an extract from *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt* relating to Mr. Béla Székula, which the latter assures us is incorrect. In regard, however, to the "Dominican affair," which we dealt with at some length in our number for November, 1903, we fancy our readers will hardly agree with Mr. Székula in thinking that his conduct in that matter was blameless, and it is possible that in other matters his point of view may be somewhat different from ours.—ED. M. J.]

SIRS,—In reference to the article which appeared in your journal under date of December 31st, I must reply as follows. In the first place, I would remark that I have always fulfilled my engagements in Geneva, and nobody has any claim to make upon me. The malicious articles published in the German Press appear purely out of professional envy. I merited no blame with regard to the "Dominican affair,"* and that you may know the facts of the case, I enclose an open circular letter. This forms my whole sin.

As to my supposed debts left behind by me in Geneva, I can tell you that I had the claim upon a credit to the amount

* See *Monthly Journal*, vol. xiv. p. 86.

of 30,000 francs at my bankers' in Geneva; I have settled up fully for that loan, and you can inquire thereupon at the bankers', Baezner and Co. Now, I ask you, how is it possible that, if I pay off properly such an enormous sum, I could leave my egg-woman and milkman without paying their accounts? I think that you yourself will confess that this is a fable. Moreover, I procured from the police of Geneva a statement properly drawn up to show that I have left no kind of debts behind me. This document is at your disposal if you wish to see it. Then I can give you as my best reference my lawyer, Herr Rob. Cramer, to whom I paid before my departure the sum of £40 alone for one matter. Various Geneva banking firms are at your disposal if you wish to ask them about me, as I have paid out through them sums up to £4,000. The advertisement in question to the effect that I was leaving Geneva appeared on February 1st, but I left that place on February 10th, and this I can prove in black and white. Of the stamp dealers with whom I have done big business for which I have settled promptly, I may mention, among others, Kosack, Lemaire, Robert, Mirza, Hadi, Goldner, Champion, etc. From all of these you can have the best accounts of me, for I have paid these firms sums up to £1,600. Nobody, least of all at Geneva, can say that I owe him one franc. I know that I have to deal with one of the leading firms, and therefore I tell you the foregoing. But I must ask you to recall the very insulting article which appeared in your honoured journal, and I certainly hope you will do so in view of the things that I have told you.

BUDAPEST.

Yours truly, BÉLA SZÉKULA.

DEAR SIR,—I was interested in seeing the lines on Penny Postage in the *Monthly*, which reached me this morning. I remember seeing them some years ago in a book on *The Royal Mail* by James Wilson Hyde. He thinks they were written by James Beatson, and were very popular in 1840.

Yours faithfully, CHARLES GRANT.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. H. W. W.—We fear that you have not studied the back volumes of magazines quite so closely as one should do before writing a paper. Your first question, however, can only be answered by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., who may or may not have had some special reason for using impressions from the Bermuda plates for the first issue of Gibraltar. 2. It was stated, in the *M. J.* for May, 1895, that two rows of ten of the *carmine* stamp without value were found in a sheet of the 10 c. 3. According to *The Ph. R.* for August, 1890, the broken "1" is on the second stamp in the sixth row, and the broken "N" on the fifth stamp in the tenth row. 4. The two varieties of "5" exist on the same sheet.

MISS G.—We have never seen the current 2 c., Hong Kong, in *dull brown*; we chronicled it in *dull green* in August, 1903.

L. B.—Your question involves one of those problems which the most advanced philatelists are unsuccessfully endeavouring to solve. It is a crime to remove or damage the gum on the back of an unused stamp, it is an impossibility to fix it in an album without sticking something to the back which is liable to injure the gum. A truly peelable hinge affords the nearest approach to a solution, but even so, in affixing it you may moisten the original gum of the stamp and so attach the hinge to it that it will refuse to peel when the time comes to remove it. We can only recommend fixing the smallest possible portion of the hinge to the extreme upper edge of the stamp, and thus trespassing as little as possible upon the original gum. We hardly like to suggest fixing the hinge to the *face* of the stamp, instead of to the *back*, though the former is in many cases less liable to injure than the latter.

T. J. M.—Many thanks for your letter. The B. R. A. (China) stamp has been mentioned several times in the *Monthly Journal*; it would come into the Local volume of the Catalogue.

The other point worthy of notice is the method of perforating the U.S. stamps. The perforating machines are wheel-machines perforating only one way, vertically or horizontally, at one operation.

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AN Exhibition of British Colonial Fiscal and Telegraph stamps will be held on April 7th and 8th, 1905, at Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W.C.

EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.—L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, O. Marsh, W. Morley, A. P. Pearce, W. Schwabacher.

The particulars previously published in the preliminary announcement as to the scheme of competition remain unaltered, and no further prospectus will be issued. It is to be clearly understood that in all classes *only* British Colonial Fiscal, Telegraph, and Railway stamps may be exhibited.

Exhibits must be sent so as to arrive before March 20th next. To members of the Fiscal Philatelic Society no charge will be made for space, but non-members must prepay a fee of 5s. Cost of return carriage of exhibits must in all cases be sent. The exhibits may be sent to W. Hadlow, 12, Adam Street, Strand, W.C., to the Secretary, or through any member of the Committee.

Arrangements have been made for the insurance of exhibits against loss by theft or fire during the time the Exhibition is open. A charge of 1s. per £100 insured value must be prepaid by the exhibitor.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as judges—E. D. Bacon, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, A. P. Pearce, A. Schoeller, and H. Thompson.

Admission to the Exhibition will be free, and tickets may be had on application to any member of the Committee.

Advertisements for the Official Catalogue must reach the Secretary before March 6th next.

The auction sale of fiscal stamps of all kinds will be held by W. Hadlow, at Covent Garden Hotel, on April 7th. Lots for inclusion must be sent to the auctioneer, at 12, Adam Street, Strand, W.C., before February 14th, to allow of the catalogue being issued for circulation abroad. Reserves, if any, must be stated at the time of sending. Common fiscals are unlikely to sell. The charge for selling will be 10 per cent. on the amount realised, with a minimum charge of 2s. per lot. A charge of 1s. 6d. will be made for lots bought in. Catalogues may be had on application to the auctioneer or Secretary.

Any further information respecting the Exhibition or auction may be had from the Secretary, A. B. Kay, 2, Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, London, W., to whom all communications should be addressed.

Correspondence.

[OUR able contributor PHILOLOGOS included in *Wide, Wide World* last month an extract from *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt* relating to Mr. Béla Székula, which the latter assures us is incorrect. In regard, however, to the "Dominican affair," which we dealt with at some length in our number for November, 1903, we fancy our readers will hardly agree with Mr. Székula in thinking that his conduct in that matter was blameless, and it is possible that in other matters his point of view may be somewhat different from ours.—ED. *M.J.*]

SIRS,—In reference to the article which appeared in your journal under date of December 31st, I must reply as follows. In the first place, I would remark that I have always fulfilled my engagements in Geneva, and nobody has any claim to make upon me. The malicious articles published in the German Press appear purely out of professional envy. I merited no blame with regard to the "Dominican affair,"* and that you may know the facts of the case, I enclose an open circular letter. This forms my whole sin.

As to my supposed debts left behind by me in Geneva, I can tell you that I had the claim upon a credit to the amount

* See *Monthly Journal*, vol. xiv. p. 86.

of 30,000 francs at my bankers' in Geneva; I have settled up fully for that loan, and you can inquire thereupon at the bankers', Baezner and Co. Now, I ask you, how is it possible that, if I pay off properly such an enormous sum, I could leave my egg-woman and milkman without paying their accounts? I think that you yourself will confess that this is a fable. Moreover, I procured from the police of Geneva a statement properly drawn up to show that I have left no kind of debts behind me. This document is at your disposal if you wish to see it. Then I can give you as my best reference my lawyer, Herr Rob. Cramer, to whom I paid before my departure the sum of £40 alone for one matter. Various Geneva banking firms are at your disposal if you wish to ask them about me, as I have paid out through them sums up to £4,000. The advertisement in question to the effect that I was leaving Geneva appeared on February 1st, but I left that place on February 10th, and this I can prove in black and white. Of the stamp dealers with whom I have done big business for which I have settled promptly, I may mention, among others, Kosack, Lemaire, Robert, Mirza, Hadi, Goldner, Champion, etc. From all of these you can have the best accounts of me, for I have paid these firms sums up to £1,600. Nobody, least of all at Geneva, can say that I owe him one franc. I know that I have to deal with one of the leading firms, and therefore I tell you the foregoing. But I must ask you to recall the very insulting article which appeared in your honoured journal, and I certainly hope you will do so in view of the things that I have told you.

Yours truly, BÉLA SZÉKULA.

BUDAPEST.

DEAR SIR,—I was interested in seeing the lines on Penny Postage in the *Monthly*, which reached me this morning. I remember seeing them some years ago in a book on *The Royal Mail* by James Wilson Hyde. He thinks they were written by James Beatson, and were very popular in 1840.

Yours faithfully, CHARLES GRANT.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. H. W. W.—We fear that you have not studied the back volumes of magazines quite so closely as one should do before writing a paper. Your first question, however, can only be answered by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., who may or may not have had some special reason for using impressions from the Bermuda plates for the first issue of Gibraltar. 2. It was stated, in the *M.J.* for May, 1895, that two rows of ten of the *carmine* stamp without value were found in a sheet of the 10 c. 3. According to *The Ph. K.* for August, 1890, the broken "1" is on the second stamp in the sixth row, and the broken "N" on the fifth stamp in the tenth row. 4. The two varieties of "5" exist on the same sheet.

MISS G.—We have never seen the current 2 c., Hong Kong, in *dull brown*; we chronicled it in *dull green* in August, 1903.

L. B.—Your question involves one of those problems which the most advanced philatelists are unsuccessfully endeavouring to solve. It is a crime to remove or damage the gum on the back of an unused stamp, it is an impossibility to fix it in an album without sticking something to the back which is liable to injure the gum. A truly peelable hinge affords the nearest approach to a solution, but even so, in affixing it you may moisten the original gum of the stamp and so attach the hinge to it that it will refuse to peel when the time comes to remove it. We can only recommend fixing the smallest possible portion of the hinge to the extreme upper edge of the stamp, and thus trespassing as little as possible upon the original gum. We hardly like to suggest fixing the hinge to the *face* of the stamp, instead of to the *back*, though the former is in many cases less liable to injury than the latter.

T. J. M.—Many thanks for your letter. The B. R. A. (China) stamp has been mentioned several times in the *Monthly Journal*; it would come into the Local volume of the Catalogue.

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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

1904. *King's Head stamp of Great Britain surcharged.* s. d.
2½d., ultramarine 0 4

BOSNIA.

1900. *Type 3. Perf. 12½.*
5 kronen, slate-green used 5 0
1905. *New value.*
45 h., grey-blue and black 0 8

CHAMBA.

1903-4. *King's Head.*
3 pies, grey 0 1

CHINA.

1904. *Postage Due. New type.*
½ c., indigo 0 1
1 c. 0 1
2 c. 0 1
4 c. 0 2
5 c. 0 2
10 c. 0 4
20 c. 0 8
30 c. 1 0

COLOMBIA.

1903-4. *Type 87.*
5 c., bistre 1 0
1903-4. *Type 84. Coloured laid paper. Imperf.*
10 c., blue on salmon 0 1
20 c. 0 1
10 c. 0 1

1904. *Gold currency. Types 94, etc. Imperf.*

½ c., light brown	unused	0 6	used	0 6
1 c., green	"	0 6	"	0 2
2 c., blue	"	0 6	"	0 6
5 c., rose	"	0 8	"	0 6
5 c., (surchgd. A.R.)	"	—	"	5 0
10 c., mauve	"	—	"	0 9
5 c., blue, A.R.	"	0 8	"	—

1904. *The same. Perf.*

½ c., brown	used	2 0
1 c., green	"	2 0
2 c., blue	"	2 0

CUCUTA.

1904. *New types. Various designs.*
1 c., black 0 1
2 c., green 0 2

DENMARK.

1904. *Provisional. Error with small "1" in "15."*
15 öre on 24 öre, brown; block of nine with the error in centre 8 6

FRENCH CHINA.

1904. *Stamps of Indo-China surcharged "CHINE" in roman instead of antique capitals, and value in Chinese below.*
1 c., black on azure 0 1
2 c., brown on buff 0 1
4 c., purple-brown on grey 0 2
5 c., pale green 0 2
10 c., rose-red 0 3

FRENCH CHINA—continued. s. d.

15 c., brown on azure (1904 type) 0 4
20 c., red on green 0 5
25 c., black on rose 0 7
30 c., cinnamon on drab 0 8
40 c., red on yellow 1 0
50 c., brown on azure 1 0
75 c. 1 4
1 fr., olive-green 2 6
5 fr., lilac 10 0
1904. *The same, but with Chinese overprint above the name.*
15 c., brown on azure 0 8

FRENCH GUIANA.

1905. *New pictorial types.*
1 c., black 0 1
2 c., blue 0 1
4 c., brown 0 1
5 c., green 0 1
10 c., carmine 0 2
15 c., purple 0 3
20 c., brown 0 3
25 c., blue 0 4
30 c., black 0 5
40 c., carmine 0 6
50 c., purple 0 8
75 c., green 1 0
1 fr., carmine 1 3
2 fr., indigo 2 3
5 fr., black 5 3

GWALIOR.

1903. *Service stamp. Head of Queen.*
2 a., violet 2 6

HONDURAS.

1898. *Type 19. Laid paper.*
1 c., brown (No. 112) used 10 6
2 c., rose (No. 112a) 5 0
5 c., pale blue (No. 113) 0 6
6 c., dull lilac (No. 114) 1 0
10 c., deep blue (No. 115) 1 3

HOLKAR.

1904. *Type 5 surcharged "SERVICE."*
1 a., green used 0 3

JAIPUR.

1904. *Type 1.*
½ a., light blue used 0 4
½ a., ultramarine 0 2
½ a. used 0 2
1 a., vermilion 0 3
2 a., light green 0 5

LABUAN.

1904. *Various stamps of 1895-7 overprinted "4 cents."*
4 c. on 5 c., 6 c., 8 c., 12 c., 18 c., 24 c., 25 c., 50 c., and 1 fr.; set of nine 2 6

MALTA.

1904. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*
15., grey and violet 1 4

MAURITIUS.

1904. *Arms type.*
4 c., grey and carmine on blue 0 1
1904. *Inland Express Delivery.*
15 c., red and green 0 4

NORTH BORNEO.

1904. *Various stamps of 1894-7 overprinted "4 cents."*
4 c. on 5 c., 6 c., 8 c., 12 c., 18 c., 24 c., s. d.
25 c., and 50 c.; set of eight 2 6
4 c. on 8½, rose 3 0

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

1904. *United States stamps surcharged. These stamps having been withdrawn from issue, our prices are now as below.*
1 c., deep green 0 3
2 c., carmine 0 5
5 c., blue 1 0
8 c., purple 1 6
10 c., brown 2 0

PATIALA.

1904. *Head of King.*
3 pies, grey 0 1
½ a., green 0 1
2 a., purple 0 3

RUSSIA.

1904. *Charity War stamps. (An additional 3 kopecks is charged above the postal rate of each stamp, for the benefit of the orphans of Russian soldiers who have fallen in the war.)*
kop., red and green (statue Admiral Nachimoff).
5 kop., lilac and yellow (Minin and Poskarski).
7 " blue and salmon (Peter the Great).
10 " orange (Alexander II. and the Kremlin).
Set of four, rs. 6d.

SANTANDER.

1904. *Various new designs.*
5 c., deep green 0 1
10 c., lake 0 1
20 c., purple 0 1
50 c., yellow 0 2
1 peso, black 0 4

SENEGAL.

1903. *Provisionals.*
10 c. on 50 c., carmine 0 9
10 c. on 1 fr., green 0 9
5 c. on 40 c., 10 c. on 50 c., 10 c. on 75 c., and 10 c. on 1 fr.; set of four 3 6

SERVIA.

1905. *Head of King Peter.*
1 p., black and grey-lilac 0 1
5 p. 0 1
10 p. 0 2
15 p. 0 3
20 p. 0 4
25 p. 0 5
50 p. 0 9
1 dinar 1 3
3 " 3 9
5 " 6 3

SIRMOOR.

1894. *Type 1 modified.*
1 pice, yellow-green (No. 4) used 0 9
1 " dark green (No. 5) 0 9
1 " blue (No. 6) 0 9

TRANSVAAL.

1904. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*
½d., green and black 0 1

List of Odd Numbers of Philatelic Journals Wanted by the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

(CONTINUED FROM THE DECEMBER NUMBER.)

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Philatelistische Offerten. Berlin, 1897. Any after No. 1.
Postage Stamp. Boston, Mass., 1896-97. Any after No. 6.
Philatelist. Waterville, Wash., 1896. Any after No. 4.
Philatelista. Lisbon, 1887-96. 1st year, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7; 2nd year, Nos. 10, 12, 13, 14; and any after serie iv., No. 12.
Philatelic Visitor. New York. 1891-97. Any after No. 6.
Post. Leipzig. Title-page and index, 1900. No. 4, 1901; Nos. 7, 9, 10, 1902.
Perforator. New York and Syracuse. Vol. xxi., No. 12.
Philatelic Chronicle and Philatelic Index. Charlotte, Mich., 1901. Any after vol. iv., No. 2.
Polski Filatelista. Styczeń, 1898. Any after vol. iv., No. 1.
Propaganda Industrial. Santiago de Galicia, España, 1895-96. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, and any after No. 10.
Postwertzeichen-Kunde. München. Any after December, 1897.
Postwertzeichen. München. Title-page and index for 1900, and any after December, 1900.
Postiljon. La Haye, 1892. Vol. i., No. 22; vol. ii., Nos. 3, 32, 33, 34, 38, 40, 48, 49, 53.
Philotelical Circular. London, 1881. Any except No. 5.
Philatelic Globe. London, 1881-85. No. 9 (or vol. ii., No. 3).
Philatelic Snoozer. New York, 1877-78. No. 3.
Philatelic News and Philatelic Investigator. New York, 1890-91. No. 1.
Philat. Litteratur. Gumbinnen, 1894. Any after No. 2.
Philatelic Broker. Philadelphia, 1893. Any after No. 2.
Philatelist's Friend. Dixon, Ill., 1890. No. 2.
Philatéliste Egyptien. Suez, 1894. Any after No. 2.
Philatelic Argosy. Buffalo, 1892-93. Vol. ii., No. 6.
Philatelic Herald. Forest Hill, 1893. Nos. 1, 2.
Phare des Timbrophiles. Alexandrie, 1897. Any after No. 1.
Philatelist. Magdeburg, 1886. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.
Philatelistischer Verkehr. Leipzig, 1878-80. No. 9.
Petites Affiches Philatéliques. 1894. No. 8, and any after No. 10.
Poste Orientale. Constantinople, 1895. Any No. but the Prospectus.
Portugal Philatelico. Lisboa, 1893-94. Any after No. 6.
Philatelic Bazar. Williamsville, Mass., 1886-87. Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8.
Porto Philatelico. Porto, Portugal, 1893. Any after No. 4.
Plain Talk. Brooklyn, N.Y., 1885-88. Vol. ii., Nos. 1, 4.
Philatelista. S. Paulo, Brazil, 1884-85. Any after No. 9.
Philatelisten-Zeitung. Stade, 1890-93. 3rd year, No. 2.
Fosta Universale. Milano, later *Poste Universelle*, Vienne, 1891-97. Any after No. 9, except Nos. 1, 2 of 1896-97.
Philatelistische Jugendschrift. Bruchsal, 1892. Any after No. 4.
Philatelatsch. Leipzig, 1884. Any after No. 1.
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Philatelic Inter-Ocean. Waterloo, Iowa. Nos. 1-6, 11-16, 19, 24, 26.
Philatelic Bulletin. Salem, 1897. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21.
Philatelic Bulletin and Eastern Philatelist. Salem and Boston. Vol. xxiii., Nos. 5, 8, 9, 10, 12; vol. xxiv., Nos. 1, 6; and any after vol. xxv., No. 7.
Philatelic Advance. Berwyn, Ill., 1897. Any after No. 1.
Philatelic Courier. New York, 1898. Any after No. 1.
Philatelic Nebraskan. Omaha, Neb., 1897. Any after No. 1.
Philatelic Post. Southport, Pa., 1900. No. 2, and any after No. 8.
Philatelic World. Minneapolis, Minn., 1902. Nos. 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 24, 29, 30, 31, 36, 46, 47, and any after No. 63.
Prairie State Philatelist. Chicago, Ill., 1900. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and any after 16.
Philatelic Review. Hot Springs, Ark., 1891. No. 2.
Philatelic Journal. Salford, 1884. Any number.
Philatelic Monthly Advertiser. Sydenham and Forest Gate, 1898. No. 66, and any after 67.
Propagande Philatélique. Gand, 1899. Any after No. 1.
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Philatelists' Paper. Southampton, 1887. No. 2.
Philatelista de Guimarães. Guimarães, Portugal, 1900. Any after No. 3.
Progresista Filatelico. San Sebastian, 1901. Nos. 1, 3, and any after No. 4.
Peninsular Philatelist. Rockford, Mich., 1887. No. 1.
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Peru Postal. Lima, 1904. Any after No. 3.
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Vol. XV.

No. 176

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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Photograph by Martin & Sallnow

[416, Strand, W.C.]

THE LATE GORDON SMITH, M.A.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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Editorial.

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It is with heartfelt sorrow that we record the death of our friend and fellow-worker, Mr. Gordon Smith, which took place on the 3rd instant, a few days after he had undergone a very serious

Death of Mr. Gordon Smith.

operation. He had suffered for many years from chronic indigestion, which seems to have resulted at last in ulceration of the stomach. On the evening of January 25th he fainted while at dinner, and subsequent examination by a specialist showed that an operation was absolutely necessary to save his life. The operation was most successfully performed, and every hope was entertained that Mr. Smith's life would be preserved, but unfavourable symptoms developed, and he passed away somewhat suddenly, from failure of the heart, on the evening of the 3rd.

Mr. Gordon Smith was born on January 15th, 1856, and had therefore only just completed his forty-ninth year. He was educated at King's College School, London, where he obtained a mathematical scholarship in 1874; in the following year he matriculated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He graduated with honours in mathematics in 1879, when he was 19th Wrangler, and subsequently took his degree as M.A.

During his career at Cambridge Mr. Smith distinguished himself also as an oarsman, and was stroke of his college eight; he afterwards became a member of the Thames Rowing Club, being at one time stroke of the Grand Challenge Eight at Henley, which he led to victory on several occasions.

After leaving Cambridge, Mr. Gordon Smith was for a time mathematical master at Truro College, but he intended to take up the law as his profession, and was called to the Bar, at Lincoln's Inn, in 1882. Had he remained at the Bar there is no doubt that his great abilities would have eventually enabled him to take a high position, but after a few years he seems to have abandoned legal work, or became tired, perhaps, of waiting for work, and the rest of his life was devoted principally to the study of Philately.

He found time, however, for other interests, being an enthusiastic Freemason, and holding high office in that body; he was also for many years an active volunteer, and held a commission as major in the West Kent (the Queen's Own).

It was about 1870 that Mr. Gordon Smith commenced stamp collecting, as a schoolboy, but it was not until some sixteen years later that he took to Philately in earnest, when he made some study of the stamps of this country. In 1890 he commenced making a highly specialised collection of the stamps of South Australia, which ultimately furnished material for the handbook on that country, which he wrote in conjunction with Lieutenant F. H. Napier. Later on he devoted close attention to the Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain, and to various other special subjects, but amidst his specialising he gained and maintained a marvellous general knowledge of stamps, which was invaluable in the position which he occupied in our publishers' firm.

On the 30th December, 1892, Mr. Gordon Smith was elected a member of the London

Philatelic Society, and during the past twelve years the Society has possessed no more active and useful member, nor one who has had its best interests more truly at heart. In the labour entailed by the Exhibition of 1897 Mr. Smith took a very prominent part, and his services were only fittingly recognised by the presentation of a gold watch and chain at a dinner at which Mr. Tilleard and himself were the honoured guests. In the same year—1897—Mr. Gordon Smith was elected a member of the Council of the Philatelic Society, and he has since done excellent work on the Expert and Publication Committees, where his loss will be sorely felt.

Possessed of first-rate natural ability and high scholarly attainments, Mr. Gordon Smith was able to regard philatelic subjects with a breadth of view which is rare, especially among those of us who are specialists. His legal training had taught him that there are always two sides to a question, and, combined with his mathematical capability, enabled him to distinguish *evidence* from *proof*. He recognised the weakness of specialism as well as its strength.

He joined the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, in 1893, and it may fairly be said that to his constant care and great accuracy the excellence of the catalogues and albums since published is greatly due. Occupied as he was in the annual revisions of these publications, and in much other work of a less conspicuous kind, he naturally had but little spare time for the writing of papers upon any of his favourite subjects. Our readers have seen his work from time to time in our pages and know its quality, but it is only those behind the scenes, as it were, who know the great loss that Philately has sustained, and none but his intimate friends can realise the loss that has fallen upon them in the death of so true and honest a comrade.

The funeral took place at the Crematorium at Golders' Green on the 8th inst. We copy from *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* the following list of those who, amongst others, were present:—

“Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. C. J. Phillips, G. Hamilton-Smith, S. E. Gwyer, W. P. Barnsdall, T. F. Fullard, W. H. Hiscox, all colleagues of his in the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Limited; the following representatives of the Philatelic Society:—Messrs. C. W. Biggs, E. D. Bacon, T. Maycock, E. J. Nan-

kivell, R. Ehrenbach, R. B. Yardley; and amongst other friends, Messrs. Ridsdale, W. H. Peckitt, J. W. Jones; E. H. Clair, representing the Grand Lodge of England; G. P. Parker, W. J. Dyer, and R. H. Sadler, of the Tuscan Lodge; C. Von Buch, A. E. Young, and W. J. Fisher, representing other Masonic bodies; and Col. Hewitt and Mr. Frigont of his volunteer regiment.”

* * *

Junior Philatelic Exhibition.

THOSE of our readers, and we trust they are many, who were present at the Exhibition at Exeter Hall to which we referred last month, do not need to be told that it was a great success. The hall was well filled from the commencement, and was at times so crowded that circulation was almost impossible. The exhibits formed an admirable and instructive collection of the stamps of Great Britain, including (besides the regular postage stamps, as they may be termed) telegraph stamps, newspaper stamps, British stamps used abroad, railway letter fee stamps, and what is probably the finest collection in existence of the college stamps of Oxford and Cambridge. There were also shown essays and proofs, forgeries and fakes, postal stationery and curiosities, postmarks and miscellaneous articles, all of which combined to make an exhibition that seemed to be attractive to all classes, from the specialist to the outsider. The competitive section was well filled, we believe, and medals and other prizes were awarded to rising philatelists ranging in age from 11½ up to “under 19.” Mr. Melville's lectures in the evening were listened to by most appreciative audiences, who crowded the available space; and we fancy that no previous exhibition has done more towards the desired object of assisting the junior collector and enticing the non-philatelist into the fold. We congratulate all concerned, and we trust that the members of the Junior Philatelic Society are satisfied with the results of their hard work. One striking result has been that no less than 106 new members have since joined the Society!

* * *

Remainders and Reprints.

OUR esteemed contemporary *The Australian Philatelist* generally recommends itself to us by the excellence of its information

upon Australian stamps and the soundness of its views upon philatelic matters generally. The last number that has reached us contains, however, some extraordinary remarks upon the subject of "remainders," to which we feel bound to take exception. The editorial to which we allude commences as follows:—

"What is the respective status of 'remainders' and reprints of an issue recalled, or become obsolete by the substitution of another design? Both must be considered posthumous impressions, but their value as compared to originals is very difficult to define, especially if reprints have been made on the same watermarked paper and printed in the same shade of ink as 'remainders.' Both have given collectors a great deal of anxiety, as many do not know what positions to give them in their albums. Yet, looking at the question from a commonsense point of view, both reprints and 'remainders' are nothing more nor less than fac-similes of the originals."

Now, with all due deference to a respected confrère, these remarks, so far as they relate to "remainders," are the most absolute nonsense. How can "remainders" by any possibility be "posthumous impressions"? If they are remainders, it is because they remained; if they remained, it is because they were there before. There is no occasion to discuss the position of *remainders* as compared with *originals*, because they are one and the same thing; if they were not originals they could not be remainders. Part of the same stock, part of the same sheet perhaps, of a certain stamp is sold to the public while that stamp is in circulation; those specimens are *originals*; the other part remains at the post office, the stamp becomes obsolete, the stock is eventually sold to collectors or dealers; those specimens are *remainders*. But what possible difference can there be between them? The fact that in certain instances large stocks of obsolete stamps have come upon the market, and have, for a time, upset prices, has nothing whatever to do with the case. We may say

that it would have been better if those stamps had all been used up, but circumstances may have prevented that being done. It might have been better, in some cases, if the stocks had been destroyed, but as a matter of fact that did not take place. Such stamps are originals in every sense of the term. They are no more "posthumous impressions" or "fac-similes" than are the copies that were purchased while they were in circulation. Every unused original copy of an obsolete stamp is a "remainder," and so, for the matter of that, are the used ones.

* * *

Forgeries. MR. C. J. PHILLIPS has shown us an interesting lot of counterfeits, which he obtained recently for his reference collection. They may not all be new, but it is well to note their existence.

Afghanistan. 1 abasi, Type 44, on numerous varieties of coloured paper. 2 abasi, Type 45, on *yellow-green*, also a fine double impression on *blue-green*.

Bundi. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Type 2; 4 a., Type 7.

Charkhari. Set of four values, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 4 a.

Duttia. Type 2, 1 a., on *green, white, yellow, and rose*; Type 3, "Datia," $\frac{1}{2}$ a., on *green, yellow, and rose*. The same block has served in each case to represent various values, the only change being in the colour of the paper.

Kishengarh. Type 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., in *green, red, blue, and lilac*; Type 4, 1 a., in *red, and lilac*.

Nowanuggur. Type 2 or 3, 1 docra on *magenta*; value undecipherable on *blue-green*; 3 docra on *yellow*.

Poonch. 1 pice and 2 annas, in *red* on numerous varieties of coloured paper of divers natures; and 1 pice in *black* on white wove.

Rajmandgaon. Type 1, 2 a., *rose*, with and without the surcharge; Type 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., *green*, with and without the surcharge, and the same value printed in *rose*, without the surcharge, and in *red*, with the surcharge.

Soorath. Types 3 and 4, the 1 a. and 4 a. in their proper colours.

None of the above are very dangerous for those who know the stamps, but many of them might deceive the unlearned.

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. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—A curious variety of the One Penny, *red-brown*, of 1841, was shown at the Exhibition of the Junior Philatelic Society on the 3rd and 4th inst. In the London Society's book upon the Stamps of the British Isles, it is stated that, "On Plate 77, the first stamp in the second row, which should have been lettered 'B. A.', bore the first letter only, the second letter-block being a blank. The error was discovered and corrected about nine months after registration, and the plate was then re-registered as 77 B; this fact is recorded in the Archives, and the latter plate, therefore, was not, as has been stated, a duplicate. Copies of the incomplete stamp presumably exist, but we have never seen or heard of one." What purported to be a specimen of this variety, the first specimen yet discovered, appeared at the Exhibition. It is a used copy, and on a fragment of the original cover.

British Somaliland.—Mr. J. S. Summers tells us of a variety to be added to the long list that we published in December:—

Letter "s" of "BRITISH" more open at the top (probably the extreme end of the top curve broken off). On No. 6, tenth row, upper pane.

All the values (up to 1 rupee?).

British South Africa Company.—Mr. H. L. Ewen shows us a specimen of the £2 stamp, Type 2 in the Catalogue, which is believed to have been printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, instead of by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. The colour is rather a pale *rosy red*, the paper is stated to be thicker than that of the ordinary printing, and the perforation is 15, instead of 14.

£2, *rosy red*; *perf.* 15.

Ceylon.—We give an illustration of one of the current designs, as used for the higher values. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that the 25 c. and 1 r. 50 c. have appeared with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

25 c., *light brown*; *new wmk.*
1 r. 50 c., *grey* "



Some of our contemporaries have adopted the letters "C. A. C." for denoting this watermark, and one of them expresses the hope that the term "multiple" will be "ousted by the shorter and equally expressive trio of letters." The latter are shorter, certainly, but we fail to see that they express what is required. What do they mean? CA and Crown or CA complicated? We confess we prefer the term "multiple," although we get rather tired of writing it, because it conveys some meaning--to our own mind, at all events.

Cyprus.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. also tell us of the 4 piastres on the new paper.

4 piast., *sage-green and mauve*; *new wmk.*

Gibraltar.—Ewen's *Weekly* chronicles the 2s. with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

2s., *green and blue*; *new wmk.*

Morocco Agencies.—The same authority reports the receipt of the 1d. (we presume the 10 c.) stamp on the new paper; the variety with broad top to the "M" still exists, but the bit of extraneous matter between the "n" and "c" of "Agencies" has been cleaned out.

10 c., *purple on red*; *new wmk.*

India.—Gwalior.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that a specimen has been found of the 4 a., *green*, Type 11, of India, with the surcharge Type 2, variety (a), in *black*, instead of *red*. Our contemporary regards this as probably an essay of some sort; we suppose it is not possible that a sheet or pane of the early 4 a. might have been overprinted in one of the later printings.

Indian Native States.—Bhopal.—In examining a small supply of the current stamps of this State, recently received by our publishers, we regret to find that new stones have been made for some of the values of Type 18. Fortunately, the design has not been altered to any appreciable extent, so that we do not regard the new printings as a fresh issue, but merely as further varieties of type of the one design. For the ½ a. there is a fresh plate of 16, all the varieties on which have the native characters at top projecting above the level of the ornaments at each side of them; the first plate of this value exists both with the old embossing and with the new, the second plate probably exists with the new embossing only. Second plates have also been made for the ¼ a. and the 2 a., and these have evidently been formed by means of transfers from the 1 a. plate, on which the value has been altered, all the other details of the varieties remaining the same; thus we have eight fresh varieties of the ½ a. and the same number of the 2 a., in each case corresponding with those of the 1 a., for which no new plate seems yet to have been made. The higher values also remain unchanged. So far as we have seen, the first plate of the ½ a. and 2 a. exists with the old embossing only, and the second plate with the new; but it is more than likely that one of the plates exists with both forms of embossing.

Hyderabad.—We have received also fresh supplies of some of the stamps of this State, among which we find the ½ a. in a *light blue* shade, the 2 a. in a *dark green* that resembles very closely one of the varieties of the 4 a., and the 3 a. in a kind of *buff-brown*, very different from the older colour.

Kishengarh.—We have received a complete new set of stamps for this State, which possibly includes the 2 a. mentioned last month; but as the stamps are printed from steel plates, evidently by the firm which produced the new Jaipur, there are no varieties of type; moreover, the portrait in the centre is neither "very ugly" nor conspicuously "fat-cheeked." The head is in an upright oval, with name spelt "KISHANGARH" (with "A" in the centre) on a fancy tablet above, enclosed in a rectangular frame with value in English at top and in Devanagri at foot, "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" at left, and what we believe to be the name in Devanagri at right; numerals in the corners. We understand that the sheets contain eighty stamps, in ten horizontal rows. Printed on white wove paper, perf. 12½ to 13.



- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| ½ a., deep red. | 4 a., dark brown. |
| ½ a., chestnut. | 1 r., dark olive-green. |
| 1 a., violet-blue. | 2 r., greenish yellow. |
| 2 a., deep yellow. | 5 r., deep purple-brown. |

It is evident that the high values are not required for postage, but they are doubtless very useful for revenue purposes.

We find that *Le J. des Ph.* also mentions a "2 annas, yellow, representing a very ugly gentleman, with his cap on one side and rolling his eyes terribly. This stamp, very roughly engraved, is printed in sheets of ten." If this is not the stamp of 1901, it must be a very close copy of it.

Travancore.—Our publishers have received a fresh supply of the stamps of this State, showing, we are glad to state, no new varieties of colour for the Catalogue, though a specialist might add some shades to his collection. We note, however, that paper has at last been obtained which fits the sheets of stamps; hitherto the watermarks, Type 2, have usually been found sideways in the sheets, and always (as far as our experience goes) placed too far apart, so that there were more stamps than watermarks, the paper having been, perhaps, intended for stamps of larger size. In the sheets just obtained the watermarks are arranged so that one occurs in each stamp, and are the right way up; the number of stamps is eighty-four, in six horizontal rows of fourteen, and the paper has a deckle edge all round, so that it has evidently been made in sheets of special size to suit the plates that have been in use for the last few years. We find the ½, ¾, 1, and 2 chukrams on this paper, and the 4 ch. printed from a plate probably of the same size (we have only part of a sheet), but on the old paper.

Labuan.—We find we made one mistake in the list we gave last month; the 18 c. that has now been reduced in value to 4 c. is No. 101, not No. 99. We forgot that two egregious mistakes had been made over that value in 1897-8.

Lagos.—We have received the 2d. with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

- 2d., purple and blue; *new wmk.*

We have also the ½d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 10s., previously chronicled.

Mauritius.—A transatlantic contemporary announces the issue of the 1 c. on the new paper.

- 1 c., lilac on red; *new wmk.*

Natal.—Several kind correspondents have sent us specimens and news of some Official stamps, which were issued (to one department at all events) on New Year's Day. They have been formed by overprinting the ordinary current stamps with the word "OFFICIAL" in *sans-serif* capitals, in black, across the stamp near the top. One of our correspondents vouches for the existence of the ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. values; another says, "I gather that the whole set of stamps up to 10s., as at present used here, have been thus surcharged." We list the six values only, at present, as a sufficient New Year's gift!

- ½d., blue-green; *new wmk.*
 1d., carmine
 2d., red and olive-green; *old wmk.*
 3d., purple and grey
 6d., green and chocolate
 1s., carmine and pale blue

St. Lucia.—We have received the 2½d. with the multiple Crown and CA watermark, and *Ewen's Weekly* reports the 3d. on the same paper.

- 2½d., lilac and ultramarine; *new wmk.*
 3d., yellow

South Australia.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 2s., Type 3, wmk. Type 8, perf. 12½ top and bottom, 11½ at right, and 13 at left. He asks whether many copies were issued thus perforated, a question that we are quite unable to answer.

Southern Nigeria.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the arrival of the 6d. with multiple Crown and CA watermark.

- 6d., grey-black and mauve; *new wmk.*

Sudan.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that there are two distinct types of the Army Official overprint, in which the word "ARMY" measures 9½ and 8 mm., and "OFFICIAL" 15½ and 13½ mm., respectively. Only the one value had been seen, but it was not known whether both types of surcharge exist on the same sheet.

Tasmania.—We have received a provisional stamp, formed by surcharging the 5d. of Type 15 (No. 181) with a new value, "1½d.", in large figures, in black. From examination of a half-sheet (120 stamps, in two panes of sixty) we gather that the overprint was made up in two rows of six, the third stamp in the upper row showing the left upper corner of the large figure "1" slightly bevelled, and the right-hand stamp in the same row having two little notches in the top edge of the large figure.

- 1½d., in black, on 5d., pale blue and brown.

We may add that each pane has a continuous frame line in blue, and that there is a single vertical brown line down the centre of the space between the panes. The marginal watermarks consist of the name "TASMANIA" above and below each pane.

We are shown a specimen of the 4d., Type 3, wmk. numeral, of the 1864-9 issue, perf. compound of 10 and 11½ to 12. This would be No. 716 in the Catalogue.

- 4d., pale blue; *compound perf.*

Victoria.—In reply to a question as to the existence of the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$, Mr. C. B. Donne, of Melbourne, writes to our publishers as follows:—

“A few of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps were issued perf. 11 vertically and perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally; also a few were perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ on three sides and 11 on the remaining side. The perforations of the latter are somewhat peculiar, each alternate vertical row on the sheet being perf. 11, the balance perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. I do not know what quantities were issued in this manner, but they are exceedingly scarce.”

A diagram enclosed by Mr. Donne shows that the stamps in the second case were perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally, and the vertical rows of holes gauge $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 alternately. If there is a comb-machine at Melbourne perforating ordinary-sized stamps $12\frac{1}{2}$, this, if applied to the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, would leave alternate lines imperforate, to be afterwards perforated with a guillotine machine.

PART II.

Abyssinia.—*Le C. de T.-P.* has received, from a correspondent at Djibouti, two sets of stamps with new varieties of overprints: one of them has the Amharic characters shown in Type 4 in the Catalogue, but of larger size and more irregular shape (colours not stated); the other is surcharged with ordinary numerals covering the characters denoting the value, as follows:—

“05”	, in blue, on $\frac{1}{2}$ g., green.
“10”	,, ,, $\frac{1}{2}$ g., rose.
“20”	, in black, on 1 g., blue.
“40”	, in blue, on 2 g., brown.
“80”	, in black, on 4 g., claret.
“160”	,, ,, 8 g., lilac.
“320”	,, ,, 16 g., black.

Argentine Republic.—*Buenos Ayres.*—We are shown part of an envelope bearing a vertical half of a 2 pesos stamp (apparently No. 33 in the Catalogue) used for 1 peso. The stamp is obliterated with a transverse oval mark inscribed “REF”, followed by some illegible letters, “DE CORREOS” above, and “SAO NICOLAS” below; and there is a date mark at the side, lettered “CORREOS DE BUENOS AIRES” in a circle, with “7—SET—61” in the centre.

Austria.—In chronicling the 6 heller Newspaper stamp, with the shiny bars, which we noted in October, *Le T. Belge* adds that the 2 heller of the same series is already known with that addition.

We have received two of the new stamps overprinted for use in the offices in the Turkish Empire; the surcharge consists solely of the word “CENTIMES”, in *sans-serif* capitals across the neck of the portrait, and a bar cancelling the word “HELLER” at top and bottom, in black. The copies before us are perf. $13 \times$ about $13\frac{1}{2}$.

25 c. on 25 h.,	ultramarine and black.
50 c. on 50 h.,	pale blue.

Hungary.—Mr. J. W. Jones has shown us a copy of the 2 kr. of the 1881 issue, with compound perforation. It is a rather damaged specimen, the colour of which has evidently been changed by some chemical process, as it is a beautiful blue on the face, and there

are traces of the design in rose on the back. We should suppose the original colour to have been mauve.

2 kr., mauve; compound perf.

Ewen's Weekly states that the following values of the current series have appeared with the new watermark, in addition to those already chronicled:—

2 f., yellow.	30 f., brown.
3 f., orange.	1 kr., red-brown.
6 f., brown (olive-green?).	2 ,, blue.
20 f., brown.	5 ,, claret.

Bosnia.—We have received a new value of the series with numerals in black.

45 (h.), pale grey-green and black; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Brazil.—When the 100 and 200 reis of the current design were issued, in 1894, they were printed in two colours, the head (and the value for the 200 r.) in black, and the rest of the design in colour. This second portion of the design was common to all the values, and it included a fine inner line, surrounding the central oval space, and incurved at the bottom over the disc containing the numerals. The head was on a background of horizontal lines, with no frame line, and was intended to fit inside the coloured line mentioned above, but as a rule the two parts were not exactly in register. When it was decided to issue these stamps in one colour only, they appear to have been printed at first from the old plates, so that we have again the inner oval line, and the head with its background more or less out of place, but all in one colour for each value. Very shortly afterwards fresh plates were made, with the two parts of the design fitted together; in the case of the 100 r. the inner oval line was removed (except the incurved portion, which formed part of the circle below), and the head was left upon a ground of lines, cut rather shorter than before, without any frame of colour, and showing a comparatively wide space of white at each side. In the case of the 200 r. the inner frame line was left, and the portion to be inserted in the centre was considerably reduced both in height and width, so as to leave a white oval frame line inside the coloured line; the neck of the bust is very distinctly shortened, and there are only ten lines of shading above the head, instead of eleven; there are conspicuous breaks in the coloured line, at upper left and at top. This type is found both with narrow and with the wide spacing noted last month.

More recently another plate of the 200 r. has been made, in which the central part fills the inner oval, leaving no white space inside the coloured line; the neck is restored to its original length, but there are still only ten lines of shading above the head. This new plate seems to have been prepared with extra care; clear impressions show all the minor details of the design, the little circles ornamenting the numerals, white vertical lines crossing the coloured lines in the lower spandrels, etc. But these perfections will doubtless disappear as time goes on, and it may then only be possible to distinguish copies of the third variety from well-registered impressions of the first, by the fact that the first are always close together on the sheet, while the third are always spaced.

Recent supplies of the 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 300, and 500 reis (which is to be added to the list of values spaced on the sheets), as well as the 700 reis mentioned last month, are on paper which seems to be whiter than before, but the toning of the earlier paper may be due to the gum, which is very *brown* on some of the copies before us, and will probably tinge the paper in time.

We have also a new variety of the provisional issue of 1899, the 2,000 r. on 1,000 r., perf. 12½ to 14.

China.—We give an illustration of the design of the new Unpaid Letter stamps which we chronicled last month.

Colombia.—*Le C. de T.-P.* reports the issue of two high values, stated to be of large size, imperforate, and adorned with the Arms of the Republic. We presume that they are to be sold at paper-money prices.

50 pesos, orange on *pale rose*.
100 „ deep blue on *deep rose*.

The A. J. of Ph. records the discovery of an imperf. pair of the 1 peso, *blue on green*, of the 1892-7 issue.

The same journal adds two fresh values of the type-set provisionals listed under *Barbacoas*; they are said to have been seen upon original covers addressed to a business house in New York.

40 c., black on *grey-blue*; imperf.
60 c. „ *pink* „

Corea.—We copy from *Mekeel's Weekly* the following description of a dangerous forgery. The description is by Mr. C. A. Howes, the well-known authority upon the stamps of Corea:—

“We have been shown by Mr. H. W. Legg a counterfeit Korean stamp, which is probably one of the new series of counterfeits which has been heralded the past year as coming from Japan. This fake is really a dangerous one, as far as the stamp is concerned. The 5 poon of the 1895 issue is the subject, and the design has been very closely copied. The only distinct variation I can discover is in the vertical scroll work bordering the coat-of-arms at the left side. The colour, however, is distinct enough to strike the eye as peculiar. It is more of an *olive-green*, and the paper is thick and quite porous. The perforation, also, is entirely wrong. The genuine 5 p. stamps come with two perforations, gauging 11½ and 13. The former is noted in several catalogues as ‘11½ to 12,’ but is in reality almost exactly 11½. The counterfeit is perforated 10½. The stamp is surcharged in *red* for the 1 poon (the 1 p. on 25 p. is the only one ever issued), and this surcharge at once gives it away. It is much too clearly made and printed to imitate the surcharge that was applied to the 25 p. stamp, and has been listed in *red* on the 5 p. The stamp bears the cancellation mark of ‘Fusan, Corée,’ at some date in July, 1903.”

Crete.—At the last moment we have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. a new series of stamps, in designs which we hope to describe and illustrate next month.

2 l., violet.	20 l., blue-green.
5 l., green.	25 l., ultramarine.
10 l., red.	50 l., brown.
1 dr., centre sepia, frame	carmine.
3 „ „ black „	orange.
5 „ „ „ olive-green.	

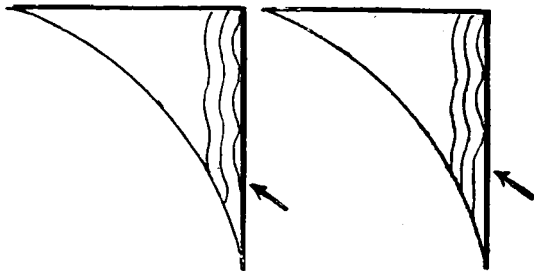
Denmark.—The *M. C.* reports another value in the new design. 5 öre, green; *new type*.

Dominican Republic.—*The A. J. of Ph.* states that the 2 c. and 5 c. converted Official stamps exist with the overprint inverted, as well as the 1 c. on 20 c.

According to *Le Moniteur du C.* all four values of the Unpaid Letter stamps have been converted into 1 c. and 2 c. postage stamps, by means of a surcharge similar to that already described as employed upon the 2 c. The additions to the list are:—

1 c. on 4 (c.), sepia.	2 c. on 4 (c.), sepia.
1 c. on 5 „ „	2 c. on 5 „ „
1 c. on 10 „ „	2 c. on 10 „ „

France.—With reference to the forgeries of the 20 c., *black*, to which we alluded last month, we now give illustrations showing one of the most prominent points of difference between the forged type and the genuine. Our illustrations are reproductions of drawings made by M. Reinheimer, and show on a greatly



Genuine.

Forged.

enlarged scale three of the wavy lines in the right upper spandrel of the design. The differences are plainly visible.

French Colonies.—*French Guiana.*—We give illustrations of the designs of the new stamps: the Ant-eater, the Laundry, and the Drying-ground. Our



readers will remark the artistic effect produced by the family washing hung between the trunks of the palm trees.

French Guinea.—We have received a set of Unpaid Letter stamps, in the accompanying design, which will form a fitting pendant to the picture of the native Postman with a thorn in his foot. The lady, in a somewhat low-necked dress, is evidently holding up a collecting-box for the receipt of Postage Due. The stamps appear to be surface-printed, and are perf. 14 x 13½.



5 (c.), blue.	30 (c.), rose.
10 (c.), brown.	50 (c.), black.
15 (c.), green.	60 (c.), orange.
	1 l., mauve.

Madagascar and Dependencies.—Amongst a quantity of French Colonial stamps recently purchased in Paris, our publishers have found copies of the “o 10” on 50 c. and the “o 15” on 1 fr., with the narrow

figures "o" in the overprint (Nos. 28 and 30 in the Catalogue), without the comma between the figures.

"o 10" on 50 c., carmine on *rose*; without comma.

"o 15" on 1 fr., olive-green on *toned* " " "

Hayti.—We are shown a block of ten of the 50 c., Type 52, consisting of two vertical rows of five, one of which is one way up and the other reversed, thus giving five horizontal *lête-bêche* pairs. We are informed that an outside (right or left) vertical row was inverted on a small number of sheets only, and we must suppose that a row of impressions was made the wrong way up on a plate which was rejected on the discovery of the mistake. It seems more likely that this curiosity has been produced by taking two impressions from the plate close together on the same sheet of paper.

Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 50 c. of the current type has only recently been issued.

Liberia.—*The Ph. R.* reports the existence of one of the recent provisionals, the 1 c. on 5 c. on 6 c., with the second overprint inverted.

Mexico.—*The A. J. of Ph.* now tells us that both the 1 c., *carmine*, and the 2 c., *blue*, recently chronicled, are chemical changelings, produced from the ordinary *purple* and *green* stamps.

Mekeel's Weekly notes the 4 c., of 1903, with the "OFICIAL" overprint, a correspondent of that journal having received a strip of five, of which three had the surcharge inverted. *Official Stamp.*

4 c., rose-red; black surcharge.

4 c. " surcharge inverted.

Nicaragua.—We gather from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the 15 c. on 10 c., chronicled in October, was overprinted in blocks of twenty-five, as usual, and that one stamp in each block is without the wavy lines of the surcharge.

Panama.—We are shown a copy of No. 300, the 2 c., *carmine*, with "PANAMA" handstamped in *violet*, having the overprint struck diagonally and upside down, a not unlikely variation to occur under the circumstances.

Russia.—In October, 1903, we described the watermark in the sheets of the current Russian stamps, stating that, in addition to the laid lines and the rows of wavy lines, there were large letters in Russian script type occurring two or three times in each sheet. A correspondent in Russia has now very kindly given us an explanation of these letters, which are the initials of the title of the Government printing office: "E" for *Expedition* = Office; "D" for *Dlya* = For; "Z" for *Zagotovlenye* = Preparing; "G" for *Gosudarstvennoye* = Imperial; "B" for *Bunagi* = Papers

These letters can be easily identified by comparison with the Russian alphabet given in *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*, but it should be remembered that they generally appear reversed when we look at the back of a sheet.

We have received the new values of the regular series, chronicled last month, and we make out the colours to be 15 kop., *light blue and claret*, and the 25 kop., *lilac and dull green*. We have also two high values to add to the series for the offices in the Turkish Empire, the 3½ and 7 roubles, surcharged

"35" (or "70")—"PIASTRES", in two horizontal lines, *sans-serif* type, in *red*.

35 piast. on 3½ r., black and grey.

70 " on 7 r. " yellow.

Servia.—Our illustration shows the design of the new stamps chronicled last month.

It appears from *Le Coll. de T.-P.* that the "death-mask" story, which we quoted last month, has been taken quite seriously in Paris, where M. Mouchon (the engraver of the stamps) has risen from a bed of sickness to assure the Servian Minister that he never perpetrated the crime with which he was charged, and that he had no communication with the ex-Queen Natalie on the subject. He appeals to his grey hairs and his sixty-two years of honour and honesty in a manner that might almost lead one to suppose that the insult and an attack of influenza ("une grippe infectieuse") had turned his brain. M. Maury is, naturally, convinced that the hand of perfidious Albion is in it. We gather that he does not suppose that British gold corrupted M. Mouchon, whom he believes to be incorruptible in such a matter (and in this we fully agree with him); but he believes the whole story to be a concoction of the English engravers, jealous of any work going to their French rivals! When M. Maury writes like this, we feel almost unkind enough to remind him of a charming little dinner, followed by patriotic toasts, and, later, by his appointment as sole agent for the sale of the stamps of—was it Ethiopia?

We understand that the 20 para Unpaid Letter stamp has appeared in a new shade.

20 p., deep brown; *perf.* 11½.

United States.—*Panama Canal Zone.*—We gather from various sources that the use of the overprinted United States stamps has been abandoned, and that the United States Government purchases stamps from the Panama Post Office at face value in Panama currency, overprints them, and sells them at gold rates for use in the Canal Zone offices. We have received the 5 c., *blue*, and the 10 c., *orange*, Nos. 246 and 247 of Panama (third Panama overprint), further surcharged with the words "CANAL ZONE", in two horizontal lines, in *black*; also the new 1 c. and 2 c. of Panama with the same overprint; and we learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that an 8 c. stamp has been formed from the 50 c. of one of the Panama issues. It seems evident that a fine crop of Canal Zone products may confidently be expected.

1 c., green; black surcharge.

2 c., rose " "

5 c., blue; *carmine* and black surcharges.

10 c., orange " "

8 c., in red, on 50 c., *bistre-brown*; *carmine* and black surcharges.

Philippine Islands.—We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the 3 c., 6 c., 8 c., 10 c., and 2 and 5 dollars of the current United States stamps have at last been seen with the Philippine overprint; it is in *red* on the two high values and in *black* on the lower ones.

Uruguay.—We have received the 10 c. Unpaid Letter stamp with its value reduced to 1 c. by the surcharge shown in the annexed illustration.

1 c., in red, on 10 c., blue.



PROVISORIO

UN cent'mo.



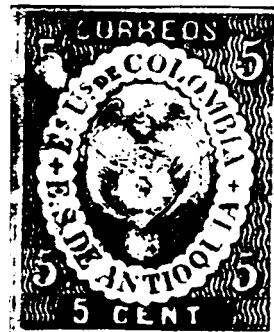
1



2



3



4



5



6



7



ANTIOQUIA. 5 CENT.

(To illustrate Mr. Phillips' notes in February number of *M. J.*)

Antioquia First Issue 5 cent.

NOTES ON SOME FORGERIES.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *



DURING the Exhibition held in Berlin a little friendly dispute arose as to the genuineness of a certain Antioquia 5 cent. first issue, shown by Mr. P. Kosack. Mr. Breitfuss was of opinion that the stamp in question was one of the well-known forgeries of M. Schroeder, of Leipzig, but other good judges did not agree with him, and in the end Mr. Breitfuss promised to send me his own stamps and forgeries, so that I might look into the matter.

On his return to St. Petersburg in September last, Mr. Breitfuss was good enough to carry out his promise, and to send me all his stamps of the first issue of Antioquia, and under date September 28th he wrote me:—

“DEAR MR. PHILLIPS,—I beg to confirm my letter of yesterday with twenty-three stamps of Antioquia first issue, 1868, and I suppose that you have now enough material to write an interesting article about these stamps.

“You can begin the article by speaking of the Berlin Exhibition, and especially of the exhibit of Mr. Kosack, who had, side by side of the Barbados forgery, 1d. + 1d. on two halves of the 5s. stamp, a nice clean stamp of Antioquia first issue 5 centavos, green on white paper. All members of jury were of opinion that the stamp was genuine, and I was the only one member who condemned this stamp.—F. BREITFUSS.”

On receipt of these stamps I wrote to Mr. Kosack, who has kindly lent me his copy of the stamp that was shown in Berlin. I then borrowed an undoubted original from the fine collection of Mr. H. R. Oldfield, and have added to them an undoubted pair of originals, which I have in stock used, on portion of original envelope, with a 1 peso; these three stamps have crossing postmarks.

The next point was to have enlarged photographs made of all these stamps, and to study them carefully side by side.

These photographs I illustrate, and number as follows:—

- No. 1. Property of Mr. Breitfuss, considered by him to be genuine.
- „ 2. Property of Mr. Breitfuss, considered by him to be genuine.

- No. 3. Property of Mr. Breitfuss, from the Notthaft Collection.
- „ 4. Property of Mr. Breitfuss, the known Schroeder forgery.
- „ 5. Property of Mr. Kosack.
- „ 6. „ Mr. Oldfield.
- „ 7. Property of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

After a most careful study of the stamps and of the photographs, I am of opinion that Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, the property of Mr. Breitfuss, are *all undoubted forgeries*; that No. 5, the property of Mr. Kosack, is *absolutely genuine*, as are also Nos. 6 and 7, the property of Messrs. Oldfield and of Stanley Gibbons.

I have had the stamps examined by Messrs. Oldfield, Ehrenbach, Bacon, Yardley, and the late Gordon Smith, and all these gentlemen agreed with my opinion, as stated above.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

GENUINE.	FORGED.
<i>Paper.</i> Very white.	<i>Paper.</i> Yellowish and rather thinner.
<i>Colour.</i> Bluish green.	<i>Colour.</i> Dull yellowish green.
<i>Impression.</i> Generally rather worn, with lines in background, especially at corners, rather defective.	<i>Impression.</i> Lines in background too clear and sharply defined.
First “R” in “CORREOS”. Space between bottom limbs square and angular.	First “R” in “CORREOS”. Space between bottom limbs too wide and with <i>round</i> upper corners.
<i>Left upper</i> “5”. Two white lines or dashes inside lower curve.	<i>Left upper</i> “5”. Three white lines or dashes inside lower curve.
<i>Distinct hyphen</i> under “S” in “U ^s ”.	<i>Large irregular dot</i> under “S” in “U ^s ”.
<i>Lower right</i> “5”. White line above ball of “5” separated from the figure “5”.	<i>Lower right</i> “5”. White line above ball of “5” runs into the figure “5”.

The plate referred to above was not ready in time, and will be given in our next number.

The Postal Issues of Finland.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 124.)

* * * *

B. Reply Paid Cards.



THE Decree of May 15, 1875, ordered the creation of post cards with prepaid reply. They made their appearance on July 1, 1875, as a provisional issue.

Issue of July 1st, 1875.

Similar in every respect to the ordinary cards of the same date, the reply-paid card of this and the following issues, down to that of July, 1885, being simply two single cards joined together, without any additions or alterations to the inscriptions. The two cards are joined at left, and the impression is on the first and third pages.

10 + 10 pen., mauve on buff.

Reprints.

These were made in 1893; the frame measures $126 \times 82\frac{1}{2}$ mm., instead of 125×82 mm.; the lines of instruction measure $75\frac{1}{2}$, 110, and 55 mm. respectively, instead of $74\frac{1}{2}$, 111, and $54\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The stamp is the same as that of 1875.

10 + 10 pen., lilac on buff.

* * *

Issue of end of August, 1875.

Identical with the single card of the same date. The second line of the instruction begins: "Tällä puolella kirjoitetaan ainoastansa." The cards are joined at left and printed as last. The stamp and frame vary considerably in colour, and the colours of the two portions generally differ to some extent.

10 + 10 pen., mauve on buff.

10 + 10 ,, stamp mauve, frame slate-blue.

* * *

Issue of July (?), 1878.

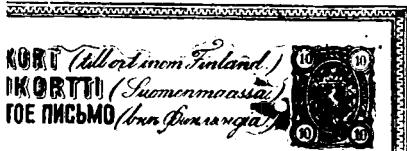
Identical with the single cards of October, 1876, the instruction beginning: "Tälle puolelle kirjoitetaan ainoastaan." Impression, etc., as last.

10 + 10 pen., lilac on buff.

10 + 10 ,, stamp grey-lilac, frame lilac.

* * *

Issue of December, 1882.



Similar to the last, but the first two lines of the heading commence with "POSTKORT" and "POSTI-KORTTI," instead of "BREFKORT" and "KIRJE-KORTTI," and the first word in Russian script type

is shorter. Impression, etc., as last. (There was no separate issue of single cards of this type, or of the cards of January and July, 1885.)

The inscriptions on the back are in smaller type than before; the words at right measure 40 mm., instead of 47 mm., those at top $43\frac{1}{2}$ mm., instead of 46 mm., and those at right 36 mm. (about the same as before, but the type is not quite the same).

10 + 10 pen., violet on buff.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1885.

Similar to the last, but the frame is wider and not quite so deep, measuring 127×81 mm., instead of 125×82 mm. The pattern of the frame is finer than before and resembles that of the earlier cards; it has sixty-six turns along the left side. The two cards are joined at right, and the impression is on the first and third pages as before. The inscriptions on the back are in much larger type, the words at left measuring 47 mm., those at top 50 mm., and those at right 41 mm. The lines on the back are 113 mm. long. The whole impression is in colour.

10 + 10 pen., lilac on pale buff.

Error, without stamps.

Lilac on pale buff.

Reprints.

These were made in 1893, and are identical with the originals, except that the word "Stället" on the back, at left, measures 11 mm., instead of 12 mm., and that the lines measure 116 mm. The frame also was reset; the second line of the instruction at foot measures 108 mm., instead of $106\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the tint of the card is not the same.

10 + 10 pen., lilac on buff.

* * *

Issue of July, 1885.

Similar to the last, but the colour is changed to agree with that prescribed by the Postal Union, in accordance with the circular of October 31st, 1884. The stamp and frame alone are in colour and the inscriptions in black. There are no lines, frame, or inscriptions on the back. The two cards are joined at left, as in the case of the earlier cards, and the impression is the same as before, the frame and inscriptions lithographed and the stamp typographed.

10 + 10 pen., rose (and black) on buff.

Varieties may be found with the inscriptions more or less out of place, the heading touching the stamp and the second line of instruction close to the frame at right.

* * *

Issue of the end of 1886.



No frame ; inscriptions in four languages, Swedish, Russian, Finnish, and French ; heading in seven lines on the first card and in six lines on the reply, in each case in two columns, divided by a vertical ornament. On the first half the left-hand column reads : 1. "VERLDSPOSTFÖRENINGEN." 2. Three words in Russian. 3. "POSTKORT FRAN FINLAND." 4. "med förutbetaltd svar." 5, 6, 7. In Russian. The right-hand column is shown in the illustration.

On the reply half the left-hand column reads : 1, 2. As on the first. 3. "SVARSKORT TILL FINLAND." 4, 5, 6. In Russian. The right-hand column reads : 1, 2. As on the first. 3. "VASTAUSKORTTI SUOMEEN." 4. "CARTE POSTALE." 5. "RÉPONSE." 6. "A FINLANDE."

Instruction in two lines at foot, the same on both cards : 1. "Sida afsedd uteslutande för adressen. —Puoli ainostaan osoitteella." 2. Six words in Russian, followed by "Côté réservé exclusivement à l'adresse." Five dotted lines for the address. Back blank.

Stamp at right, of the same type as before, typographed in colour.

The inscriptions, etc., appear to be lithographed, in black ; the cards were produced at the *Senatens Stämpeltryckeri*. They are joined at top.

(a) In the first printing the word "PAYÉE" at the end of the heading on the first card had a dot over the second "E."

10 + 10 pen., rose (and black) on buff.

(b) In a second printing the superfluous dot was removed (Feb., 1887).

10 + 10 pen., rose (and black) on buff.

* * *

Issue of May 1st, 1889.



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.
 FINLAND. SUOMI. ФИНЛЯНДИЯ. FINLANDE.
 Postkort - svar. || Postikortti - vastaus
 Отвертое Письмо- || CARTE POSTALE-
 отвѣтъ. || réponse.



Heading as shown in the above illustration, which represents the reply half of the card. The first half has the Arms at left, as upon the single card of 1888, with ten pearls at each side of the Crown ; the first and second lines of the heading are the same as upon the reply card ; in the left-hand column, "svar" is replaced by "med svar," and the Russian word in the last line has another word of two letters before it ; in the right-hand column, "vastaus" is replaced by "vastauksella," and the last line is "avec réponse payée." There are four dotted lines for the address on each half and the same instruction at foot as upon

the single cards, but measuring slightly less in total length.

Stamp of the same type as before [but in some copies the letter "A" of "PENNIA" has a white flaw at right, joining it to the circle and giving it the appearance of a letter "N" with a crossbar in the left-hand portion. We have only seen this on the first half of certain copies.—ED. M. J.]

The stamp and the province of Finland, in the map on the reply card, are in colour, the inscriptions, etc., in black. [It seems doubtful whether they are typographed or lithographed ; we find no sign of the impression on the back.]

The cards are joined at the top and perforated along the fold.

10 + 10 pen., rose (and black) on cream.

* * *

Issue of June, 1890.

The form is exactly the same as that of the last card ; the type of the stamp alone is changed, being that of the adhesives of 1889, with Russian inscriptions and numerals in the upper corners, as on the single cards of January 15th.

10 + 10 pen., rose (and black) on cream.

Varieties, with both halves alike.

10 + 10 pen., two first halves joined.

10 + 10 ,, ,, second ,,

* * *

Issue of May 1st, 1891.

Similar to the single cards of the same date for transmission to places in Russia. The cards are joined at the top, but not perforated.

(a) With a second line to the heading, in three Russian words on the first half and in two on the reply.

3 + 3 kop., carmine on buff.

(b) With the same Russian additions to the heading on each half, below the two Russian words found on the single card ; and "AVEC REPONSE PAYÉE" on the first half, and "RÉPONSE" on the second, below "CARTE POSTALE." The two portions of the third and fourth lines are separated by a vertical ornament. 4 + 4 kop., carmine on buff.

Issue of end of 1895.

Corresponding with the single card of September, 1895, and differing from the card of June, 1890, principally in the Arms at left on the first half, the shield now being without the *bordure*.

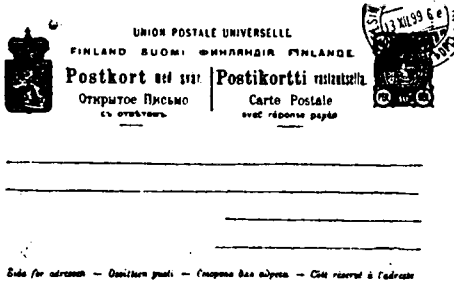
10 + 10 pen., rose (and black) on cream.

[Some authorities doubt the existence of this card, and we confess that we have not been able to find a copy, but M. Hanciau assures us that he had it before him when he chronicled it in *Le Timbre-Poste* for January, 1896. We should suppose that the inscrip-

tions differ somewhat from those of the card of June, 1890, as do those of the single card of 1895 from those of the single card of January, 1890.—E.D. M. J.]

* * *

Issue of December, 1899.



Inscriptions in the same words as upon the cards of 1889, etc., but in quite different type, as shown in the above illustration, which represents the first half of the card. Arms as in 1895, map on the second half as before, and stamp in the type of the adhesives of 1889. The cards are joined at top and perforated along the fold.

10 + 10 pen., rose (and black) on cream.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1901.

Similar to the single cards of the same date, but with additional inscriptions as upon the 3 + 3 kop. card of May, 1891. Impression all in colour; cards joined at top, and not perforated.

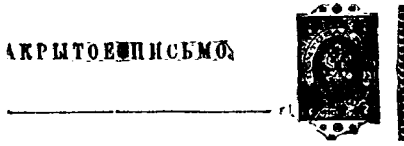
10 + 10 pen., rose on cream.

V. THE LETTER CARDS.

The introduction of letter cards took place as a result of the Ministerial Decree of March 19, 1891 (see page 216, vol. xiv.), relating to the issue of stamps, etc., in the designs of those of Russia, and with values in Russian currency.

Issue of May 1st, 1891.

Arms of Russia at left, stamp of one of the modified Russian types at right, on a dotted ground. Impression all in colour. Line of perforations at sides and below, rounded at the corners.



(a) Heading in two words, in Russian; six dotted lines for the address; instruction at foot, outside the perforations, in six words, in Russian, with a dash between the second and third words.

7 kop., deep blue on buff.



(b) Heading in three lines, shown almost completely in the illustration; five dotted lines for the address;

instruction at foot, outside the perforations, all in one line, the first portion in Russian, as upon the 7 kop. card, but without the dash, followed by: "Détachez la bordure le long du pointillé."

10 kop., pale blue on grey.

VI. RECEIPT FORMS.

The forms for acknowledgment of the receipt of a letter were created in 1871, in accordance with the Circular of the Post Office Department, dated September 14th, 1871 (see page 102, on which the day is given as "19th" in error). They could be used at first for either ordinary or registered letters, but in 1881 a special rate was introduced for registered or insured letters.

1. For Acknowledgment of Receipt of Ordinary Letters.*

A. "RETOUR RECEPISSE."

Issue of October 1st, 1871.

Form type-printed in black. Heading, "Retour recepisse för Finland." Five lines for the address; instructions in two lines; various inscriptions on the back.

Stamp, Type II. of the adhesives of 1866, with fresh upper and lower labels, impressed in colour, at left.

Wove paper, 153 x 82 mm., with the left edge gummed.

There is no hyphen between "Retour" and "recepisse." The word "Aliger" in the instruction is spelt with one "g."

10 pen., rose (and black) on greyish white.

Variety, with the stamp impressed on the back.

10 pen., rose (and black) on greyish white.

Reprints.

These were made in 1893. The word "Aligger" is spelt with double "g," and the two lines of the instruction measure 107 and 91 mm., instead of 110 and 96 mm., respectively. The stamp is the same as that of the original.

10 pen., rose (and black) on white.

* * *

Issue of 1872.

The heading has "Retour = Recepisse," with a double hyphen between the words; and the instruction upon this and the following has "Aligger" with double "g."

10 pen., red-brown (and black) on white.

Variety, with gum at right, instead of at left.

10 pen., red-brown (and black) on white.

Reprints.

These again date from 1893; the impression of the stamp is not in the same shade, and the paper is of a dead white tint.

10 pen., chocolate-brown (and black) on white.

* * *

Issue of September, 1876.

This was made in pursuance of the Circular of May 15th, 1875 (see page 177, vol. xiv.).

The heading has "Retour-Recepisse," with a single hyphen. The stamp is of the type of the adhesives

* And of Registered Letters down to 1881, we gather from the statement made above.—E.D. M. J.

of 1875, and is impressed at *right*. The first line of instruction begins below the fourth letter of the word "Afsändningsorten." The lines measure 115 and 98 mm. Size 147 × 94 mm.

10 pen., bright lilac (and black) on *yellowish*.

Reprints.

These appeared in 1893. The heading is unpunctuated; the lines of instruction measure 107 and 103 mm. The left margin has gum 6 mm. wide, instead of 10 mm. The second line of instruction should end opposite the letter "t" of "Atersända." Stamp of the type of the original.

10 pen., lilac (and black) on *white*.

* * *

Issue of May, 1877-79.

Same form and size as in 1876. The heading is punctuated; "f8r" is in larger letters; the second line of instruction commences above the second letter of "Afsändningsorten."

10 pen., bright lilac (and black) on *white*.

10 ,, brown-mauve ,, ,, (1879).

Reprints.

Produced like the others in 1893. The colour of the stamp differs from that of the original; the form is identical with that of the reprints of the issue of 1876.

10 pen., violet-brown (and black) on *white*.

* * *

B. "Retour-kort."

Issue of January, 1882.

Similar form, on paper of the same size as before. Heading, "Retour-kort inom Finland." (punctuated, as is also the case on the varieties that follow). This was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* in March, 1882.

10 pen., purple (and black) on *white*.

* * *

Issue of January, 1883.

Similar to the last; "inom" in smaller letters. The first line on the back measures 82 mm., instead of 71 mm. Size 147 × 90 mm.

10 pen., purple (and black) on *white*.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1885.

Similar form, but in smaller type. The colour of the stamp is changed in accordance with the Circular of October 31st, 1884 (see page 197, vol. xiv.).

Same size as before.

10 pen., rose (and black) on *yellowish*.

10 ,, ,, ,, *bluish*.

Reprints.

This form was reprinted in 1893; the stamp is impressed in *carmine-rose*; the gum is *white*, instead of *yellowish*; the paper is thicker, and is 154 mm. long, instead of 151 mm.

10 pen., carmine-rose (and black) on *thick white*.

* * *

Issue of June, 1890.

The same form, with the stamp of 1889, in accordance with the Circular of October 17th, 1889 (see page 198, vol. xiv.).

10 pen., rose (and black) on *yellowish*.

10 ,, ,, ,, *bluish*.

Issue of —, 1891.

Similar form, without the instruction.

10 pen., rose (and black) on *white*.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1901.

Same form, with stamp of the design of the corresponding adhesive of 1901, as employed upon the post cards, that is, without the network, and with a ground of dots. The stamp is lithographed in colour; the form type-printed, in *black*.

10 pen., rose (and black) on *creamy white*.

2. For Acknowledgment of Receipt of Registered Letters.

"Mottagningsbevis."

These Receipt Forms were created under the Circular of April 26th, 1879 (see page 178, vol. xiv.), by which the cost of "a certificate of delivery to the addressee of a registered or insured packet" was raised to 25 penni. The issue did not take place until 1881, as in the case of the 25 penni envelopes.

Issue of May 15th, 1881.

Type-set form, printed in *black*; text in Swedish and Finnish; stamp at right, of the type of the adhesives of 1875. Date "188-."

Size 217 × 120 mm.

25 pen., red (and black) on *yellowish*.

Reprints.

These were made in 1893. The rectangle (on front and back) commences under the letter "a" of "(Blankett)"* instead of under the bracket before that word.

25 pen., red (and black) on *white*.

* * *

Issue of —, 1885.

A change was made in the colour of the stamp, which did not apparently necessitate any official notification. The inscriptions on the back were also altered. Same date, "188-." White paper.

25 pen., blue (and black); 230 × 122 mm.

25 ,, ultramarine (and black); 230 × 127 mm.

* * *

Issue of —, 1891.

The design of the stamp is changed to that of the adhesives of 1889. Size 223 × 120 mm.

25 pen., deep blue (and black) on *white*.

[NOTE.—We have before us a copy of what is possibly a reprint of the form of 1885, with the stamp in *blue*. All the inscriptions below the word "Mottagningsbevis," and the corresponding word on the back, are in larger type than before, and at the top is added, "(Se P. ordn. § 20; Instr. §§ 59, 75 och 76.)" on the front, and a corresponding inscription on the back. The date in the left upper corner is "1881," as before, that in the lower part of the form is "18—," instead of "188-." Size 230 × 127 mm.

Our copy of the form of 1891 is identical, except for the stamp, with the form of 1881; the paper is very slightly larger.—ED. M. J.]

* The word on the back is "(Planketti."

TABLE
SHOWING THE STAMPS THE TYPES OF WHICH WERE RE-APPROPRIATED DURING
THE YEARS 1866 TO 1893.

Date.	Nature.	Value.	Wavy lines.	Stars.	Formed from.
1866	Adhesive . . .	5 pen. . . .	close . . .	8	10 k. envelope, 1867.
"	"	10 "	"	"	10 k. " " "
"	"	20 "	wide	"	5 k. " " 1865.
"	"	40 "	"	"	5 k. " " "
1867	"	8 "	close . . .	7	5 k. adhesive, 1860.
1871	Envelope . . .	20 "	wide	8	5 k. envelope, 1865.
"	"	40 "	"	"	5 k. " " "
1871-75	Post Card . . .	8 "	close . . .	"	5 p. adhesive, 1866.
"	"	10 "	"	"	" " " " "
1875	"	10 + 10 p. } .	wide	"	20 or 40 p. " " "
1871-72	Receipt Form . .	10 pen. . . .	"	"	20 or 40 p. " " "

Reprints.

Nature.	Value.	Wavy Lines.	Stars.	Formed from.
Adhesive of 1860 . . .	5 kop. . . .	close . . .	7	8 pen. adhesive, 1867, single-line frame.
" " 1866	5 pen. . . .	"	8	8 " post card, 1871.
" "	20 "	wide	"	10 " " " 1875,
" "	40 "	"	"	or receipt form, 1871.
Envelope of 1860 . . .	5 kop.* . . .	close . . .	7	8 pen. adhesive, 1867, single-line frame.
" " 1871	20 pen. . . .	wide	8	10 " post card, 1875,
" "	40 "	"	"	or receipt form, 1871.
Post Cards of 1871-73 .	8 "	close . . .	"	5 pen. reprint, 1893.
" " 1875	8 + 8 p. . . .	"	"	5 " " "

The stamps, envelopes, etc., produced from altered dies of earlier issues, are, of course, to be fully accepted as in regular circulation; but the reprints are of a purely fancy nature, not being from the original dies of the issues which they represent.

* This was also used for the reprints of the envelopes with two stamps, 5 kop. of 1850 and 5 kop. of 1860.

(Concluded.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

Our Catalogue Prices. IN looking over *The Philatelic Record* for January, I was much struck by the following remarks—*inter alia*—on the decision of our publishers to deal in British Official stamps in an unused condition:—

"The power this firm possess by this means of enhancing or depreciating any particular class of stamp is all the more extraordinary in view of the number of other catalogues which are published nowadays. We are not going to discuss the ethics of all this, but the present moment is an opportune one in which to impress upon the publishers, on the eve of a new catalogue, that the stronger this power grows the more are they called upon to consider themselves trustees for the general body of collectors in the particular work in question."

This paragraph is very *apropos* at this moment, and I hasten to assure my good friends on the editorial staff of *The Philatelic Record* that, so far as I am concerned, the greatest care has been taken in the past, and will be exercised in the future, to quote only prices that represent actual market value at the time of going to press.

At the risk of repeating arguments and facts that have appeared on other occasions in these columns, I will state as briefly as possible the methods that are adopted in fixing our quotations in a new edition of the Catalogue.

Our boast is that *every price in our Catalogue is based on stamps in stock at the time of going to press.*

To do this we enlist the services of highly competent philatelists, and have the stock books of every country rearranged before we fix a new price for the ensuing year.

Before an old stock book is cancelled we go carefully through it and note stamps that sell freely, and those that do not seem to move. If, for a couple of years, we find that a certain stamp has not sold, we know the price is too high and it is reduced, and the following year we reduce it again if necessary.

On the other hand, we constantly find that our stock of some stamps is exhausted, and we then try—both direct and through various agents—to fill up our *lacuna*; often it is found necessary to pay fully our

former selling price, and hence we have to raise the price at which to sell such stamps.

In our business it is necessary to keep up a large turnover, and to do this it is essential to try to quote prices at which stamps will sell freely, and that is the goal we aim at.

Last year we found that our stocks of European stamps were "hanging fire," and that we made but few sales on a stock of over £20,000. That was too much capital to keep idle; we greatly reduced our prices, and the result has exceeded our anticipations. We have had *grand* sales for European stamps during the past twelve months, and much of our stock is cleared out, necessitating the placing of some very important buying orders on the Continent. In the last two months we have bought over £1,100 of French Colonial stamps, and have just placed orders for nearly £300 of the stamps of the older German States.

The editors of *The P. R.* refer to the power our firm holds—as contrasted with that of other catalogue publishers. We recognise this fact, and believe that the stamp-collecting public realise the fact that the Gibbons Catalogue—and the Gibbons Catalogue alone—*quotes prices actually based on stock*. This is the only true criterion; prices fixed by copying from other catalogues or by guesswork can but be misleading, as is evidenced in many examples I could give.

* * *

"The Castle" I HAVE to announce that our publishers Australian have purchased this celebrated collection for the nett cash price of £5,750.

It is about twelve years since Mr. Castle sold us his first Australian collection for the sum of £10,000 nett. He then devoted his attention for some years to collecting European stamps, and when he disposed of these, in 1898, he returned to his old love, and has been an assiduous collector of Australians for the past six years.

Mr. Castle, in making his second Australian collection, very soon realised that it was impossible to get together a really complete collection of unused Australians, and he decided to devote his attention to *immaculate used* specimens, having the centre of the stamp as free from postmark as possible, all imperforate stamps with good margins, and all perforated ones well centred.

With these objects in view, Mr. Castle has practically ransacked every stock in Europe, and has bought largely from Australia and elsewhere. In addition he has bought several fine Australian collections, and in these he acquired a fairly good lot of rarities in *unused* stamps, but the bulk of the collection consists of superb used specimens.

The collection is in twenty-one of our well-known Oriel Albums, and is now being priced and will be ready for inspection about the end of March.

So far as I am aware, this is the most important and valuable collection purchased out and out by any dealer since we bought the "Ehrenbach" collection of German stamps for £6,000, and the sale in America of the "Thorne" collection, for some £9,000, about 1898.

Very few *great* collections have been purchased by the trade for some years now, the most important

being "The Doria" general collection, costing under £2,000 and the "Kintore" collection, which, however, was partly bought, partly sold on commission and partly by auction, so it does not come in this category.

* * *

In order that collectors may form some idea of the importance of "The Castle" collection, I append a short list of some of the leading and best-known stamps contained in it.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney Views.

	Unused.	Used.
1d. red; j Plate 1	3	62
1d. ,, ,, 2	7	69
2d. blue; ,, 1	3	47
2d. ,, ,, 2	3	50
2d. ,, ,, 2; 1st retouch 1		30
2d. ,, ,, 2; 2nd ,, 2		20
2d. ,, ,, 2; 3rd ,, —		20
3d. green	6	43

Total "Sydneys": 25 unused, and 341 used.

1852. *Laureated issue.*

6d. brown	27 specimens.
8d. orange	12 ,,

1856. *Square. Imperf.*

5d. green	4 ,,
8d. orange	7 ,,

NEW ZEALAND.

1855. *London Prints.*

1d. carmine 1 unused; 7 used.

1856. *Blue paper. No wmk.*

1d. red	1 unused; 13 used.
1s. green	8 ,,

1856. *No wmk. White paper.*

1s. green 1 unused; 17 used.

Idem. Serrated 16.

1d. (1). 2d. (2). 6d. (3). 1s. (2).

Idem. Rouletted about 7.

1d. (2). 2d. (1). 6d. (1). 1s. (4).

1860. *Pelure paper. Imperf.*

1d., 1 unused, 5 used; 2d., 1 unused, 9 used; 6d., single and pair, o.g., unused, and 7 used; 1s., 11 used.

Pelure rouletted.

6d., 5 used; 1s., 4 used.

Pelure. Perf. 13.

1d., 3 used; 2d., 5 used; 6d., 6 used; 1s., 5 used.
The New Zealand are a wonderfully strong lot.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1854. *Wmk. Swan.*

1s. oval brown 29 unused; 18 used.

1857. *Octagonal.*

2d. red	2 unused; 49 used.
6d. bronze	1 ,, 34 ,,

Rouletted.

A superb pair of 2d. brown-black on *Indian red* on entire envelope and rouletted all round.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

10d. in black on gd. yellow. 2 with *inverted* surcharge.
10d. in blue ,, gd. ,, 2 wmk. Crown and S.A.

2d. (Type 1) pale vermilion; perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$; postmark
"Mr. 19.68."

4d. blue, error "surcharge omitted," the finest known used copy.

(This is one of the rarest stamps in the world, and I only know of 6 copies existing: 2 unused and 4 used.)

4d. wmk. V and crown; unused and full gum.

* * *

Extension of Business. FROM an advertisement on our back page it will be seen that our publishers have purchased the well-known businesses of

Messrs. Hamilton-Smith and Co.

and

Messrs. Glendining and Co.

* * *

City Branch and Shop. A FINE shop has been taken at No. 97, Gracechurch Street, almost facing Cornhill and two doors from Leadenhall Street. The lease of these new premises is for twenty-one years, and the rent is £750 per annum.

At this branch we have practically three large windows, and have been able to make a very fine display of stamps, albums, etc.

The new premises comprise a fine shop, which has been handsomely fitted up by Messrs. Fred. Sage and Co., Ltd., a private room for the manager, and a very large and light basement, in which has been constructed a large fireproof strong-room 22 feet long and fitted with 16 steel lockers and three safes.

This shop was opened on February 21st last, and a good stock of stamps, etc., is already on sale. Other books are being prepared as quickly as possible.

The City branch will be under the management of Mr. G. Hamilton-Smith, who is prepared to purchase at liberal prices from any clients in the City old collections, really fine specialised collections, single rarities, and especially current used stamps in bulk, for which we can pay higher prices than have been hitherto obtainable in the City.

* * *

The Auction Business OF Messrs. Glendining and Co. will be converted into a private limited company, of which all the shares will be held by the directors of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

This business will, as hitherto, be under the management of Messrs. D. W. Glendining and S. E. Gwyer.

With the large cash capital (nearly £20,000) now at our command, we are prepared to make immediate and liberal advances on the most favourable terms upon any kind of collection deposited with us for sale by auction.

In regard to the stamp auctions, our aim will be to try to secure *better prices for the vendors*. Amongst other steps that we propose to take are:—

To send out auction catalogues to *all our* best clients, including many hundreds of names not hitherto upon the books of Glendining and Co. In

place of sending out 800 or 900 catalogues as formerly, we propose to post 2,000 to 2,500 of each good sale, and these in good time.

Only during this month of February on one occasion I received a catalogue one day and the sale was the *next* evening. I had particular engagements, and was not able to see the lots on such short notice, therefore the vendor lost the benefit of my bids. Another sale this month was at three days' notice, and this is no exceptional occurrence.

We also get catalogues out in time to send to all good buyers throughout Europe and America, and thus secure far more bids for those who entrust their stamps to us.

We have other improvements in prospect, but it is not advisable to disclose all our hand in advance.

* * *

Our American Branch HAS been going ahead in fine style. The receipts for the half-year ending December 31st last show about forty-five per cent. increase on those of the corresponding six months of the previous year.

In order to cope with this and future increases in our American business, I have the very great pleasure to announce that I have secured the services of my friend **Mr. John N. Luff**,

who will join our New York staff on March 1st next.

Mr. J. N. Luff is known personally to many of my readers, and those who do not know him personally will know him from his philatelic works, which are numerous and of the highest order of merit.

Mr. Luff will probably pay us a two months' visit during May and June next, and will meet some old friends, and, I hope, make many new ones.

Our New York branch will, as hitherto, be under the management of Mr. Eustace B. Power, to whom much credit is due for the great success he has attained, and the position he has secured for our firm in America.

In concluding these notes, may I be allowed to paraphrase the *Sydney View* motto:

"*Sic fortis Gibbonia crevit.*"

* * *

Our Catalogues for 1905. IN reply to many inquiries I have the pleasure to announce that our new Catalogues for 1905 are well advanced, and I hope that Part I. will be ready by the end of March.

The new Catalogue will be found very different from the old one, and I think vastly improved, as the whole of the illustrations have been remade at a cost of about £800. The new illustrations are all in the exact size of the stamps, and they will thus be much clearer, and collectors will be better able to identify the varieties than with the old small-sized illustrations, many of which have done duty for six or eight editions of the Catalogue, and some of which were almost illegible.

The use of large illustrations has entailed a slight increase in the size of the Catalogue: it will now be about one inch higher and one inch wider.

The paper in this new edition has been specially manufactured, and is of a superior quality to that

hitherto used, being thinner and tougher, with a highly glazed surface, which will bring up the type and illustrations exceptionally sharp and clear.

The chief alterations in the lists are as follows :—

The list of the stamps of India overprinted for use in the Native States has been entirely rearranged, on the information contained in the handbook recently published by the Philatelic Society of India. The stamps of the Scinde District Post, being really the first postage stamps used in India, are now placed in front of India, which seems to be their proper position.

The list of the Transvaal issues from 1860-78 has been entirely rewritten, the new list being based on the admirable articles of Mr. R. B. Yardley, who has succeeded in elucidating—and I hope finally settling—all the various printings, and I think this list will be found to be more accurate, more complete, and clearer than any list hitherto published of these issues.

The list of the early issues of Uganda has also been revised, following the lines of my article previously published in the *M. J.*

Owing to the vastly increased cost of the Catalogue, it has been found necessary to raise the price to 2s. 6d. each part, or post-free 2s. 9d. *Prepaid* orders can now be booked, and will be despatched immediately on publication.

As regards Part II. of the Catalogue, the work entailed in it is very heavy, and I do not see any chance of publishing it before the end of May at earliest.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following stock books have been rearranged since the list published in the January number of the *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged in accordance with our 1905 Catalogue, and the prices are those that will be adopted in that Catalogue.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Special terms will be made to those desirous of making really important purchases.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUE.
Great Britain, unused	£618
„ „ used	415
„ „ Telegraphs, etc.	280
British Central and South Africa	524
Baden to Mecklenburg	722
Wurtemberg	301
Mecklenburg to Oldenburg	658
Austria, etc.	340
Chili	166
Hungary	86
Antigua, Bahamas, Nevis, and Seychelles	760
Cape of Good Hope	1,028
China	233
Ceylon	1,272

The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

THIS firm is not the only sufferer from the Athenian lady, Madame P. D. Sarrides, who owes us a considerable amount. All our efforts to get a settlement of any kind have failed. Senf Brothers write to the *Mitteldeutsche Philatelisten-Zeitung* to say that Madame Sarrides is an adventuress, and that she got from them on December 2nd, 1901, a selection of stamps to the value of £9 3s. 9d., for which they were unable to get a settlement. Their lawyer tells them that Madame Sarrides, aided by her husband, has made a practice of getting selections of stamps which they turn to account to improve their position, which is none of the best. It is a pity that such swindlers cannot be laid by the heels quickly and without any great ado.

* * *

F. VIDÉKI, whose real name is Weiss, lived formerly at Budapest. For some years he has carried on, after a fashion, a stamp business in the Alt-Jakob Strasse in Berlin, and more recently in the Kronenstrasse. Vidéki has been expelled from Berlin by the police. It is believed that the police have taken action in this summary way as the result of Vidéki's connection with a recent stamp case in Berlin, while it is quite possible that the police are in possession of other facts which throw a curious light upon his methods of doing business—and people. This Felix Vidéki, or Weiss properly speaking, is a brother of Alexander Weiss, whose reputation in stamp circles may be judged by the fact that he had to leave Budapest very hurriedly some years ago. Of course he found a resting-place in London, which he has now left for parts unknown.

* * *

THE great importance of buying stamps with a guarantee is shown by the transaction which M. Josef Levy, of Brussels, has had with M. Baltus, 18, Place Ste. Gudule, of that city. M. Levy bought some time ago from M. Baltus a quantity of stamps of the total value of £10. It has come out that the best items are only very clever forgeries, which M. Baltus refuses to take back, as he says that he sold them expressly without a guarantee. But M. Levy says this was not the case, as if Baltus had said so, then M. Levy would have been on his guard and would certainly not have bought the stamps. To make the case still worse, M. Levy paid prices which are paid locally for genuine stamps. As M. Baltus seems to be a dealer of loose ideas, it is just as well to put collectors and dealers on their guard in dealing with him.

* * *

THE Fiscal Philatelic Society intends to hold an exhibition in London during the coming spring. However, only fiscal stamps issued by British Colonies will be admitted. The Secretary is Mr. A. B. Kay, 2, Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, London, W.

* * *

THE French painter, Joseph Blanc, who died a few weeks ago in Paris, designed the present French stamps from 1 to 5 centimes. M. Blanc was born in Paris and was fifty-eight years of age at his death. His chief work, at which he worked for ten years, are the frescoes in the Pantheon; these frescoes represent the story of the Merovingian ruler Chlodwig, and in one of them, "The Triumph of Chlodwig," M. Blanc used the faces of many contemporaries, such as Gambetta and Clemenceau.

* * *

FROM the report of the XVI. Deutscher Philatelistentag and VIII. Bundestag, held at Leipzig from August 20th to 23rd last, I glean some interesting details concerning that valuable organ, *Das Vertrauliche Korrespondenzblatt Philatelistischer Vereine*. The *V. K.-B.* is in its fourteenth year; it represents 200 societies and 12,000 readers; its aim is mainly that of fighting against forgers and swindlers, and it publishes quickly all such cases as may protect collectors and dealers from rascality. The *V. K.-B.* used to be published by a society for one year and then another society used to take over its publication. The work has been done always excellently well, but so successful have been the labours of Dr. med. Künkler, Exercierplatz 11, Kiel, and of his fellow-workers there, that Herr Ritter de la Renotière, of Vienna, proposed that the journal should be carried on for another year by Dr. Künkler and the Kiel Society, and Dr. Künkler consented, in the name of his Verein, to carry on the work for the fifteenth year of this extremely useful organ. Dr. Künkler is always glad to receive notices of forgeries, doubtful philatelists, and in fact all such items as will tend to rid Philately of the harpies that manage to exist on the weakness or credulity of other people. The *V. K.-B.* is thoroughly sound and reliable, and it is worthy of all the support that the well-wishers of Philately can give it.

* * *

WE have to welcome an addition to our ranks in the *Philatelistisches Echo*, Herr Paul Kohl's new monthly organ, which will be published on the fifteenth of every month. The first number, issued on January 15th, contains nearly four and a half pages of New Issues, the illustrations of surcharges being very well reproduced, and many interesting items taken from the philatelic Press generally. Herr A. Reinheimer, the well-known expert and writer of Frankfurt-on-Main, contributes a most instructive article, to be continued, on the "Plate Errors of Württemberg," with enlarged illustrations. Dr. Rommel, of Leipzig, breaks new ground entirely in a most interesting article dealing with "The Latest Charity Stamps and their Predecessors"; in this case the illustrations are excellent. There have been eight sets of these stamps issued, of which four are to be regarded as postage stamps; thus, the New South Wales, 1897, Queen's Jubilee, 1d. and 2½d., and the Victoria, 1897, 1d. and 2½d., were sold at 1s. and 2s. 6d. respectively; but they could frank letters only to the extent of either 1d. or 2½d., and the difference went to various charitable funds. In 1900 Victoria issued two stamps, 1d. and 2d., for the benefit of the Victorian troops engaged in South

Africa, and only the other day Russia issued a set of four postage stamps to be sold with an addition of three kopecks, or three farthings, to their face value; this excess is to be set apart for the benefit of the orphans of the Russian soldiers killed at the front. The 1s. and 2s. 6d. stamps issued in aid of the "Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund," on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign, are to be regarded only as receipts; they could not pay postage. The same remark is true of the stamp issued by Denmark last December, of the stamp issued by Sweden between last Christmas and New Year's Day in aid of the national funds being raised to fight consumption, and of the stamp issued in Croatia at the end of 1904 to provide money for building elementary schools for the people.

* * *

THE Russian War-Orphan stamps are printed in sheets of forty each, that is, in five rows of eight stamps. The following is the story relating to the two men depicted on the 5 kopecks stamp. These men are famous in the troubled history of Russia; they are Kosma Minin Suchorukoff and Prince Dimitri Posharsky, who is seated. Minin was a brave butcher of Nizhni-Novgorod, and in March, 1612, he called upon his fellow-countrymen to fight for Fatherland and Church. At the head of the crowds who flocked quickly in answer to his summons, partly led by their priests, and with their sacred pictures, or "ikons," borne before them, Minin placed Prince Dimitri Posharsky as the man chosen out of the whole Muscovite empire. Posharsky was born in 1578, and he had already won great renown in the combats that had taken place. Under his leadership, Nizhni-Novgorod threw off the rule of the Swedes and of Charles Philipp, and on August 20th the army of deliverance appeared before the walls of Moscow. There the Poles were defeated in battles lasting three days, the city was occupied, and finally Colonel Strusz was compelled by hunger to surrender in the Kremlin on October 22nd. That was the last step in giving freedom to Russia, and on February 22nd, 1613, Michail Feodorovitch Románoff, who was sixteen years of age, was chosen to be the first ruler of the dynasty which still rules over the Russian Empire.

* * *

THE rocky little island of St. Kilda lies forty miles to the westward of North Uist, and it is the most westerly of the Hebrides; its coastline amounts to seven miles, and its inhabitants number about eighty souls. The *Daily Chronicle* of January 18th contained the following interesting account of the way in which the lonely islanders send off their annual mail to the outside world:—

"The inhabitants of the lonely island of St. Kilda, who are cut off from the mainland for months at a time, have just succeeded in setting up their annual postal communication with their friends in Scotland—and that by a remarkable method.

"The mail boat of St. Kilda is a primitive institution: merely a log about two feet long by eight inches broad, hollowed in the centre to receive a tin vessel containing the letters. The 'mail' can only be launched with hope of success in a gale of north-west wind, which drives it across to the island of Lewis, a distance of sixty miles. Such a gale pre-

ailed on January 8th, and with thoughts of the New Year in their minds the inhabitants resolved to send off their uncertain mail. How many letters were entrusted to the keeping of the strange little craft it is impossible at present to state, but half a dozen of them have arrived in Glasgow bearing the postmark of January 11.

"The adventures of the boat's career can easily be reconstructed. Floating in an open ocean, with a gale howling behind, it arrived on the shores of Lewis within two days of its launching, coming sixty miles. On the 10th it was picked up by a Lewis man, who had it conveyed to Stornoway, where there is a post office. In the 'mail boat' was found money to defray the cost of the postage, and the letters were despatched from Stornoway post office by the quarter to six p.m. post on January 11. Those which were directed to Glasgow were delivered on Saturday, the 13th.

"The dealer who sells in Glasgow and London the tweed woven by the St. Kilda islanders received half a dozen letters. They are salt with the brine of the ocean, and in places are scarcely legible. Brief and to the point, they tell of the simple lives and thoughts of the sixteen families in whose ears the roar of the unharvested sea is ever present. One of the islanders, a fisherman named Macdonald, wrote: 'Very few of the trawlers have visited us this year owing to the bad weather. I wish we could hear how you are all getting on on the mainland, and especially how the Churches are progressing. You will,' he adds, 'be glad to know that we are all living yet.'"

* * *

THE *Bureau International des Postes* publishes some interesting statistics referring to the profit made by the postal systems of various countries. Great Britain heads the list with the biggest profit, for the receipts exceed the expenses by £4,220,000. Then the unexpected happens, for Russia takes second place with an excess of returns amounting to

£2,860,000. France is third, with £2,640,000, and Germany is fourth with £2,500,000. The revenue of the post office of the United States is £23,240,000, but the expenses amount to no less than £25,760,000; thus there is a loss of £2,520,000. Spain's profit is £600,000, that of Hungary is £560,000, of Belgium £510,000, of the Netherlands £200,000, and that of Switzerland £140,000.

* * *

THE *Globe* says that "French philatelists have brought to light a new joy for stamp collectors, though it has its origin in Italy. It is also a joy of wide variety, but very expensive. Probably we are indebted for it to King Victor's passion for numismatism. On his initiative the usual surcharged stamps for army use have been abolished, and every battalion, or other military unit, even every military school, of whatever kind, is to have its own special stamp. A few which have been obtained with great difficulty by the Philatelic Federation of France, and are almost the only specimens known to the outer world, are described as of great beauty. Heroes ancient and modern, classical myths, famous monuments, cities, and scenes, are only a few among the designs selected."

* * *

THE people living at Nikolaieffsk, the capital of Primorsk, or Littoral Province, in the far east of Asia, and extending from Northern Corea to the Arctic Ocean, are at the mercy of the climatic conditions with regard to postal affairs: thus, after waiting for three months, they were able to send off their first winter's post, which reached Harbin on January 9th. The mails weighed just under four tons, and they were carried on twenty-three sledges drawn by three hundred dogs.

A Trip Round the World.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

(Continued from page 154.)

* * * *

WE left St. Louis on October 19th by the night train, and after two nights and a day arrived at San Antonio some two hours late and very hungry, as we were unable to get any breakfast on the train. San Antonio was a very pleasant change after six weeks in the cities of Canada and the U.S.A., but we were anxious to get on to Mexico, and continued our journey the following morning. At Laredo we crossed into Mexican territory, and had a very bad time at the Custom House, where they turned everything upside down. During our journey to Mexico we often wished we could have slept the whole way; the scenery is

most uninteresting and the country absolutely flat. We passed through hundreds of miles of prickly pear and cactus, the latter being used in the preparation of the national intoxicant "pulque."

The only excitement we had was in going over an extra bad piece of track, the recent heavy rains having done a great deal of damage. We afterwards felt that we were quite justified in wondering whether we should keep to the rails or not, as a passenger train coming in the same direction the following day left the track owing to the rails spreading.

We found Mexico City much more up to date than we had hoped, so much so that there was very little

of the natives to be seen, except in the markets and some distance outside the city. There are electric tramways in almost every street, and they are quite up to date, especially in the number of people run over.

I found several enthusiastic collectors, but no dealers of note, and it seems that there are very few good stamps to be found in Mexico, and when found they are generally sent to the States or to Europe, where they command better prices. In Mexico even rare stamps, I am told, only command half catalogue, and as the Mexican dollar is only worth about 46 cents gold, it means that scarce stamps fetch rather less than one-quarter catalogue.

There is a flourishing Philatelic Society, which issues a monthly journal. Four numbers of this have already appeared, printed in Spanish, but I believe that the subsequent numbers will be published in English as well. The feature of the journal is to be copies of all the official documents relating to the Post Office.

I was told that the great drawback to the collecting of Mexican stamps in Mexico was that the plates and the obliterating and town hand-stamps were still in existence, and were being used for making reprints whenever required. This applies to the issues of 1856, 1861, 1868, 1872.

In pursuit of knowledge and information, I got an old schoolfellow to go with me to a bull-fight. I must say I did not look forward to this, and was rather relieved when the whole affair was stopped, owing to a heavy shower, which made the ring very slippery and dangerous, after one horse had been killed, and one of the men engaged in sprinkling sawdust had been twice tossed by the bull. How he escaped with his life no one knows. He was just slightly punctured on one side, and the only other damage was that his trousers were torn to bits. There was great indignation when the President declared the show off; so all the gate-money was returned. I was quite satisfied with what I had seen, and made no attempt to see another.

There are a good many Englishmen in the city, and consequently there is plenty of sport to be had, including football, cricket, golf, lawn tennis, and the Spanish ball game "pelota," which rather resembles racquets, but is played in a much longer court, with only one side wall. The ball is about the size of a tennis ball, and very hard; but the extraordinary feature is the racquet, which is a basket-work affair, strapped on to the hand, and more like the mudguard used at restaurants to protect ladies' dresses from the wheels of cabs than anything else.

From Mexico City we went to Cuernavaca, a small but very ancient and picturesque town, some seventy-five miles distant. The line passes through some of the most wonderful scenery in the world, and goes over a mountain range 10,000 feet above sea-level. I could find nothing of philatelic interest there. After returning to Mexico City we made another journey to Puebla, where I met a collector who used to be very enthusiastic; but owing to the entire absence of other collectors, and the difficulty of finding good stamps, most of his enthusiasm has evaporated.

We left Puebla on November 8th for Oaxaca, a

twelve-hour ride through a succession of valleys, accompanied by a Mexican theatrical company, which included five babies and a rooster. After spending the night at Oaxaca, we started off at six a.m. for Mitla, in a sort of country cart, the springs of which were tied up with cord, and a team of six mules, four abreast in front and two in the shafts. The ruins of Mitla are very curious, and especially interesting because no one knows by whom the buildings were made, or, in fact, anything about them.

Perhaps this trip ought not to be included in these notes, as there was nothing philatelic about it, except that on the way to Oaxaca two old Mexicans, in the national costume and with long white beards, produced a collection of Mexican fiscals in the train, and had an animated discussion about them, which my ignorance of the language prevented me from following.

We then returned to Puebla, but did not stay longer than necessary, as there had been a bad epidemic of typhoid. We afterwards heard that this was due to the fact that a man had fallen into the reservoir, and the remains had not been found for a considerable time. It was said that the water was quite pure again, as a very considerable quantity of disinfectant had been thrown in. The following morning we started for Orizaba. This journey is rather like the ride to Cuernavaca, but the foliage is altogether different, and much more tropical. The gradients on the line are very steep, and there is a drop of nearly 4,000 feet in a distance of about twenty miles.

Orizaba was of no interest from a philatelic point of view, but, nevertheless, it is a beautiful spot, and one of the dampest on the face of the earth. Most of the trees are covered with thick moss and various plants, including several varieties of orchids. Unfortunately only a few were in bloom. After staying for four days at Orizaba waiting for the mists to lift, we returned to the city of Mexico, and after two days there started for Lake Chapala on the way to Guadalajara.

The lake proved one of the most beautiful places in Mexico, but there were no "Guadalajaras" to be found. A remarkable feature about the Lake of Chapala was the great want of stability in the arrangements for going and coming. If the road was wet the stage-coach, which was Louis XIV. style and was one of the two ways of getting to the railroad, would not run at all. This seems ridiculous at first sight, but as it required eight mules when the roads were dry, it is not surprising after all. The other way of reaching the railroad was by means of a very small oil-launch. This was even more uncertain in its movements. Sometimes when the owner wanted it himself, he refused to take passengers at all, and it often started at inconvenient hours, such as two a.m.

We were fortunate enough to catch both the coach and the launch when they kept to schedule time. But the coach ride made itself painfully felt for several days afterwards. As there were to be nine inside, we chose the box-seat, which was hard. The road is difficult to describe—it was rather like a shingly beach scattered with stones of various sizes.

We left Chapala on November 23rd, and arrived at the junction, Irapuato, on the main line in the evening. This place is a great centre for growing strawberries, and they are for sale the whole year round.

There is only one train a day going north, and that left Irapuato at three a.m. The accommodation is quaint, as travellers are put up in rooms round the Bull Ring.

We got to El Paso sixty hours after leaving Chapala, and were rather annoyed there at being classed as aliens and made to pay \$2 each, although we had only left the States some five weeks before. This is one of the petty annoyances that bring in very little to the U.S. Treasury, and are very obnoxious to travellers. From El Paso we came on to Albuquerque, and thence to Williams by the "California Limited," one of the finest trains running.

From Williams it is only three hours by rail to the rim of the Grand Canyon, which is without doubt one of the most wonderful things on earth. No words can describe it—the only way to appreciate it is to see it oneself. As might be expected, there are many lovely walks and drives round the Canyon, and among others we succeeded in making the trip down to the Colorado River and back on foot, a distance of seven miles each way, the river being some 4,500 feet below the rim. It was a pretty stiff climb, as the trail was very bad.

From the Grand Canyon we went west to Los Angeles, a wonderful change of scene and climate. There I had the pleasure of meeting a keen philatelist with a very fine general collection, which I was unfortunately unable to see, as we had very little time to spare. Among other things it included all three of the U.S. 1869 issue with centres inverted.

We then spent a few days at Coronado Beach and Santa Barbara, two of the most delightful spots on earth, and there we found strawberries and sea-bathing, both rather unusual in the month of December.

From Los Angeles we went to San Francisco, the streets of which remind one of a switchback railway. I had the pleasure of meeting there many very keen philatelists, and saw several very fine general and specialised collections, which rank among the best in the world. Mr. Henry J. Crocker very kindly invited me to meet the philatelists of San Francisco at his house, and there I spent a most enjoyable evening. There were about twenty persons present, and as nearly all brought their collections, I had a great treat. At this meeting Mr. H. J. Crocker had the good fortune to find in one of the collections shown one of the very few missing numbers on his Hawaiian plates.

We left San Francisco with great regret on December 17th on the Pacific Mail s.s. *Siberia* for Honolulu.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Junior Philatelic Society.

THE first meeting, after the recent Exhibition, of the Junior Philatelic Society was one of remarkable enthusiasm. Before the doors were opened, shortly before seven, a small group of expectant visitors and new members had assembled outside, and a few minutes after seven it was evident that there would be a "full house." The hall will hold about eighty people, but on this evening an extra room adjoining had to be thrown open to accommodate those who could not find even standing room inside. The business of the meeting was commenced about eight. After passing the minutes, the meeting proceeded to the election of one hundred and six new members, including one life member.

Owing to the large number to be got through, the Exhibition votes of thanks were accorded in batches by acclamation. Everyone who assisted in the work of the Exhibition was thanked by the President, who also intimated that a roughly calculated balance-sheet showed that the receipts totalled to £87 11s. 6d., and the liabilities £86 15s. 11d., leaving a small balance of 15s. 7d. on the right side. This is without counting the profits on the sale of the Society's books, or the subscriptions from new members. Numerous further donations to the Exhibition expenses were acknowledged.

Mr. Bertram Poole, Vice-President of the Society, proposed and Mr. A. H. L. Giles, R.N., seconded a very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Fred J. Melville for his conduct of the Exhibition. The enthusiasm of the very crowded meeting was evinced by loud applause all through the reports on the work done, and the Exhibition and Publication Committee was asked to continue its excellent work in various directions, so that a good deal more will be heard of it.

Two resolutions, on the subjects of stamps in cigarette packets and the sending of approval sheets to boys at school, were unanimously passed. Mr. Melville then read a light and amusing paper on "The Poetry of Stamp Collecting," and caused roars of merriment by numerous sallies of humour, particularly when he promised the meeting he would give them no poems of his own, for which his hearers might be devoutly thankful. Mr. Giles then displayed some large portions of his collection. The sheets of each country's stamps were fastened together and handed round in countries. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Giles for his excellent display. A paper on "Victorian *versus* Edwardian Issues," written by Mr. E. Heginbottom and read by Mr. R. Halliday, was well received.

The Secretary acknowledged gifts of forgeries for the forgery collection by Mr. H. L. Hayman, and a complete set of the *Standard Catalogue* presented to the Society's library by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The visit to the Tapling Collection is now arranged for April 8th at two p.m., but visitors who cannot arrive so early as two may join the party any time up till four o'clock in the King's Library at the British Museum.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on March 4th, but owing to the pressure on the Society's present hall, a more central and a larger meeting-place is being arranged for. Applications for membership (which costs 1s. 6d. per annum) should be made at once for consideration at the next meeting. Forms and full particulars will be sent to anyone who asks for them.

H. F. JOHNSON, *Hon. Secretary.*

Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society.

THE first annual general meeting of the Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society was held, by kind invitation of Mr. Edward J. Nankivell, at Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells, on Monday, January 9th.

Mr. Nankivell was voted to the chair, and the attendance included Mrs. B. H. Collins, Miss Nix, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wheelwright, Mr. Cecil Sharpe, Dr. W. Allan Harmer, Mr. C. H. Scott, Mr. C. Fordham Harriss, and Mr. Frederick Wicks (Hon. Secretary).

Messages of regret at non-attendance were received from Captain George L. Courthope, J.P., and Miss Isabel Nix.

Reporting on the year's work the Chairman said the Society's year commenced with the inaugural meeting in June last, and since then they had had many pleasant and successful meetings. The membership numbered thirty-one, composed of twenty-two ordinary members, the President, and eight Vice-Presidents. This was exclusive of the Honorary Vice-Presidents. He considered the number gratifying, and thought it might probably be increased, now that the Brighton Philatelic Society had been discontinued. Financially, they were sound.

The balance-sheet, read by the Hon. Secretary, showed a balance in favour of the Society of £3 1s. 8d. The receipts had been £7 3s. 10d., made up as follows: balance from preliminary donations, 13s. 7d.; donations, £1 5s.; subscriptions, £5 5s.; stamps, 3d.; and the expenditure amounted to £4 2s. 2d., of which the items were: account books, 3s. 2d.; printing and stationery, £3 0s. 7d.; postage, 18s. 5d. The cash in the hands of the Hon. Treasurer (Captain Courthope) was £2 13s. 1d., and in those of the Hon. Secretary, 8s. 7d.

The accounts were adopted on the motion of the Chairman.

Captain Courthope, the President, wrote that owing to increasing work he was unable to devote much time to the Society, and for that reason he placed his resignation in the hands of the members.

The resignation was regretfully accepted.

Mr. Cecil Sharpe proposed, and Mrs. Collins seconded, the election of Mr. Nankivell as President, and this was unanimously carried.

Mr. Nankivell returned thanks, and proposed that Captain Courthope's name should be added to the list of Vice-Presidents, who were re-elected on the motion of Mr. C. H. Scott, seconded by Mr. C. F. Harriss, viz. the Right Hon. the Earl Sondes (Faversham), Mrs. B. H. Collins (Tunbridge Wells), Mr. W. W. Blest (Wateringbury), Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P. (Brighton), Major E. B. Evans, R.A. (Sydenham), the Rev. John Highwood, M.A., D.C.L. (Staplehurst), and Mr. Vernon Roberts (Cowden).

Mr. Sharpe proposed, and Mr. Wicks seconded, the re-election of the Hon. Vice-Presidents as follows: Major A. S. T. Griffith-Boscawen, M.P., J.P. (Speldhurst), Mr. E. Eaton (Ticehurst), Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P. (Canterbury), Mr. A. Paget Hedges (Leigh), the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Milner, Bart., M.P., P.C. (Eridge), and the Rev. C. C. Tancock, D.D. (Tonbridge).

The Committee was elected as follows: Miss A. L. Nix, Miss I. Nix, Mr. C. F. Harriss (Tunbridge Wells), and Mr. C. H. Scott (Hildenborough).

Captain Courthope was unanimously re-elected Hon. Treasurer, on the motion of Mr. Scott, seconded by Mr. Sharpe; and Mr. Frederick Wicks, of Tonbridge, was re-elected Hon. Secretary, on the proposition of the Chairman.

Mrs. Whitehead, of Rudgwick, near Horsham, and Mr. G. B. Pinyon, of Biddenden, were elected members of the Society.

The Chairman read an interesting and instructive paper on the stamps of China. His fine unused collection of Chinese stamps, which he displayed, comprised no less than thirty-two sheets, including eight of the very rare sheets of the first issue.

The cordial thanks of the members were tendered to Mr. Nankivell at the conclusion for the loan of his study for the meeting, and for his excellent paper and display.

Lincoln Philatelic Society.

President: Councillor J. H. FOSTER.

Committee:

Messrs. J. E. DICKINSON, J. H. FOSTER, J. M. MORTON, J. NERCH, W. S. OWSTON, W. S. PAGE, T. RIFPON, Mr. J. E. DICKINSON, Hon. Financial Secretary, 79, West Parade, Lincoln.

Mr. J. M. MORTON, Hon. Corresponding Secretary, 290, High Street, Lincoln.

(This is a newly formed Society for "Mutual Exchange".)

Scottish Philatelic Society.

OFFICE-BEARERS, 1904-5.

President: JOHN WALKER.

Vice-President: ANDREW HENDERSON.

Committee:

JAMES BAXTER, N. M. BERRIE, WILLIAM BONNAR, JOHN MACGREGOR, W.S.

The Hon. President, Vice-President, and Secretary, *ex-officio*.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—

T. A. M'INTYRE, 43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh.

SYLLABUS OF MEETINGS, 1904-5.

TO BE HELD AT 8 P.M.

Due notice will be given of the Address at which each Meeting will be held.

1904.		
Oct. 10.	Annual General Meeting.	
Nov. 14.	Great Britain.	JOHN WALKER.
Dec. 12.	Egypt and Turkey.	JAMES BAXTER.
1905.		
Jan. 9.	Great Britain (Officials).	ANDREW HENDERSON.
Feb. 13.	General Di-play with Entires.	W. B. WALKER.
Mar. 13.	Paper and Discus-ion.	T. A. M'INTYRE.
April 10.	Australia.	W. BONNAR.

THE usual monthly meeting was held on 13th February at the residence of Mr. W. B. Walker. The following were elected members: Messrs. C. H. Crosse, Oxford; P. J. Boorman, Gravesend; Wm. Morrison, Edinburgh; Hugh Wilson, Kilmarnock; and Captain W. St. G. Ord, Rickmansworth. The Exchange Branch report showed that the November packet, returned from circulation the 8th of February, sales £16 15s. 1½d. net, and that all sheets with remittances were distributed the same day. The February packet was despatched on 1st of February with twenty-nine sheets, value £182 2s. 5½d. net.

Mr. W. B. Walker read an interesting paper, giving the history of his collection, which was on view. The adhesives are mounted on tinted cards, which are kept in a specially constructed cabinet. All countries are represented, some favoured ones being very complete. A special feature is the large number of adhesives on entire envelopes, including many O.W. Officials.

Major H. Vowell, Ealing, sent a collection of entires rich in Indian and South African, including many interesting and curious envelopes and post cards seldom seen.

Mr. McIntyre showed some early Venezuela *bisected* stamps used on entire envelopes.

THOS. A. M'INTYRE,
Hon. Secretary.

43, NILE GROVE, EDINBURGH.

Philatelic Society of India.

THE annual general meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on the 27th January, 1905. Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson presided, and there was a fairly good attendance of Calcutta members.

The provisional accounts for the year 1904 disclosed a satisfactory financial position, and the Hon. Treasurer was instructed to publish them in the Journal in due course. The rules were amended so as to provide for the admission of "life" members.

Since the last meeting the second edition (revised) of the Society's handbook on the surcharged stamps of Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala, by Messrs. C. Stewart-Wilson and B. Gordon Jones, has been published, and has met with a favourable reception, and the nucleus of a public collection of Indian stamps has been formed, the arrangements for continuing which were entrusted to Mr. Corfield. An advance copy of the Society's new handbook on the Fiscal and Telegraph Issues of British India, by

Messrs. C. S. F. Crofton, I.C.S., and W. Corfield, was laid on the table. The work is very fully illustrated, and is the first of its kind to deal with the non-postal emissions of India. The Secretary was instructed to transmit copies to London in time for the forthcoming Exhibition of the Fiscal Philatelic Society in Exeter Hall. It was reported that the Society's handbook on the Postal and Telegraph Issues of British India, by Messrs. L. L. R. Hausburg and C. Stewart-Wilson, is making good progress. It will be the most complete work on the subject yet attempted, and will be sumptuously illustrated and produced. Its appearance cannot, however, be looked for this year, as the detail work necessitated by its compilation is very considerable. Mr. B. Gordon Jones was elected an honorary member of the Society, and arrangements made to assist the Irish national collection in Dublin with stamps still required for the completion of its Indian section. The hope was expressed that a display of stamps by Indian collectors might be arranged for during the coming visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The following honorary officers were appointed for 1905-6: President, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S.; Vice-Presidents, the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., Mr. W. Dorning Beckett, Mr. Wilmot Corfield, the Hon. Mr. C. F. Larmour, and the Hon. Sir David Masson, C.I.E.; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, I.C.S.; Librarian, Mr. Th. Hoffmann; Editor, *The Philatelic Journal of India*, Mr. E. W. Wetherell; Council, the above (*ex-officio*) and Major W. Barratt, D.S.O., I.S.C., Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, Mr. J. T. Chamberlain, I.C.S., Lieut.-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S., Lieut.-Colonel C. P. Lukis, I.M.S., and Lieutenant A. E. Stewart.

The Boston, U.S.A., Philatelic Society.

President: C. F. ROTHFUCHS, 3, Savin Street, Roxbury, Mass.
 Vice-President: GEORGE F. LORING, Boston.
 Secretary: C. A. HOWES, 55, Kilby Street, Boston.
 Treasurer: L. L. GREEN, 47, Tremont Street, Boston.
 Superintendent Auctions and Sales: J. H. LYONS, 9, Bromfield Street, Boston.
 Official Journal: *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR 1905.

- Jan. 17. Talk by Mr. C. H. FOWLE. (Undooley).
- Feb. 21. Annual Jollification. Stamp Exhibit and Refreshments.
- Mar. 21. Competition—Siam. Open to all U.S. collectors. Percentage rating:—Completeness 35, rarity 30, condition 25, arrangement 10.
- April 18. Talk by Mr. C. F. ROTHFUCHS. Competition—25 rarest stamps of ANY ONE COUNTRY. Open to members only. Rarity to count 75, condition 25.
- May 16. Stereoscopic lecture by Mr. JOHN N. LUFF, "What Philately Teaches"
- June 20. Competition. Any European country listing over 100 varieties, according to Scott. Open to all U.S. collectors. Completeness to count 50, condition 20, rarity 20, arrangement 10.
- Sept. 19. Talk by Mr. C. A. HOWES. Competition for Silver Cup. Uncatalogued varieties. Varieties must not be listed in Scott, Stanley Gibbons, or Senf.
 Special Competition of U. S. Colonies (Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii, and Guam) for Gold, Silver, and Bronze Medals offered by Mr. J. M. Bartels, the Gold Medal not to be awarded unless there are five competitors. Both the above competitions are open to ALL COLLECTORS.
- Oct. 17. Talk by Mr. C. F. LORING. Competition—25 rarest stamps of the world. Open to members only. Rarity to count 75, condition 25.
- Nov. 21. Competition—Any South American Republic. Open to all U.S. collectors. Completeness to count 50, condition 20, rarity 20, arrangement 10.
- Dec. 19. Competition—United States, Adhesives and Departments, comprising the General Issues and Official Stamps, numbers 28 to 634 inclusive in Scott's, 64th edition. Completeness to count 35, rarity 30, condition 25, arrangement 10.

RULES FOR COMPETITORS.

1. All stamps entered for competition must be the absolute property of the exhibitors.
2. All exhibits must be in the hands of the Committee by 2 p.m. on the day of the meeting, and the Committee will look after and place in a safe over night any collection whose owner is unable to be present.
 Exhibits may be left with J. H. Lyons, at the New England Stamp Co., 9, Bromfield Street, or with W. O. Wylie, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, 355, Washington Street.

PRIZES OFFERED FOR COMPETITORS.

Blue ribbon for first; red ribbon for second, white ribbon for third. The award of blue ribbon will be conditional upon there being at least two entries; a blue and red upon condition that there are four entries; and all three should there be five or more entries.

M. H. LOMBARD,
 E. M. CARPENTER, } *Committee.*
 W. O. WYLIE,

The Stamp Trade Protection Association.

BALANCE SHEET.

NOVEMBER 1ST, 1903, TO OCTOBER 30TH, 1904.

		Receipts.		
		£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions and Commissions				
" Less Amounts due as per last Balance Sheet in Subscriptions	3 3 0			
" Less Amounts due as per last Balance Sheet in Commissions	0 7 10			
		3	10	10
" To Commissions allowed by Members off Accounts shown as due in last Balance Sheet ..				63 14 0
				£65 10 9
		Expenditure.		
		£	s.	d.
By Balance brought forward		2	19	1
" Salaries		25	0	0
" Expenses, Printing, Postages, etc.		20	11	7
" Fees paid in behalf of Members		1	3	0
" Cash in hand		15	17	1
		£65	10	9

J. S. G. TELFER, Secretary.

I have examined all the books and accounts relating to the foregoing Balance Sheet, and find the statement represented therein to be correct.

R. WESTHOPF, Auditor.
 J. H. TELFER, Director.
 E. J. BRIDGER, Director.

Answers to Correspondents.

L. B.—1 and 2. Inverted and reversed watermarks are by no means uncommon; they are not generally catalogued, being considered of small importance. 3. Samoa, half of 1s., used for postage. We noted this in June, 1895, when it was stated that a fire had occurred at the Post Office, and the greater part of the supply of stamps was destroyed, rendering it necessary to divide the 1s. stamps, and use them in place of other values.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES!

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIAN OFFICES IN CRETE.

1905. <i>New types and surcharges. s. d.</i>	
25 centimes, black and ultramarine . . .	0 5
50 " " dull blue . . .	0 9

BHOPAL.

1903-4. <i>Type 13 redrawn.</i>	
½ a., black on wove . . .	0 6

BRAZIL.

1904. <i>Change of colour. Perf. 1½.</i>	
700 reis, black and mauve . . .	1 3

CHARKHARI.

1894-7. <i>Type 1. Reduced prices.</i>	
½ a., mauve (No. 3) . . .	0 1
½ a., " (No. 5) . . .	0 1
1 a., green (No. 6a) . . .	0 2
2 a., dark green (No. 9) . . .	0 3
4 a., " (No. 11) . . .	0 6

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

1904. <i>King's Head. Multiple wmk.</i>	
½ a., green . . .	0 1
2 a., purple and magenta . . .	0 3
3 a., chocolate and green . . .	0 5
5 a., grey and orange-brown . . .	0 8
8 a., grey and pale blue . . .	1 0

FRENCH GUINEA.

1905. <i>Unpaid Letter stamps. New design.</i>	
5 c., blue . . .	0 1
10 c., brown . . .	0 2
15 c., green . . .	0 3
30 c., carmine . . .	0 5
50 c., black . . .	0 8
60 c., orange . . .	0 9
1 fr., violet . . .	1 3

GERMAN LEVANT.

1904. <i>Type 61 altered.</i>	
10 para on 5 pf., black and green . . .	0 1
20 " " " " carmine . . .	0 2

HOLKAR.

1904. <i>Types 5, etc.</i>	
½ a., orange . . .	0 1
3 a., violet . . .	0 5
4 a., blue . . .	0 6

HYDERABAD.

1871-1900. <i>Type 3.</i>	
½ a., scarlet (No. 10) . . .	0 1
1 a., black (No. 15) . . .	0 2
2 a., sage-green (No. 19) . . .	0 4

HYDERABAD—continued. s. d.

3 a., ochre-brown (No. 20a) . . .	0 5
4 a., olive-green (No. 23) . . .	0 6
1902. <i>Similar type, but larger.</i>	
½ a., blue (No. 28) . . .	0 1
½ a., " " . . .	used 0 3

INDIA.

1904. <i>King's Head.</i>	
12 a., purple on red . . .	1 4
1 r., carmine and green . . .	1 9
2 r., yellow-brown and carmine . . .	3 6
3 r., dark green and brown . . .	5 0
5 r., mauve and ultramarine . . .	8 6

JAIPUR.

1904. <i>New type.</i>	
½ a., blue . . .	0 2
1 a., carmine . . .	0 3
2 a., green . . .	0 5

KISHENGARH.

1904. <i>New type. Waterlow print.</i>	
½ a., carmine . . .	0 1
½ a., chestnut . . .	0 1
1 a., blue . . .	0 2
2 a., orange . . .	0 3

LAGOS.

1904. <i>King's Head. Multiple wmk.</i>	
½ d., green . . .	0 1
2d., purple and blue . . .	0 3
6d., " mauve . . .	0 8
1s., green and black . . .	1 4
2s. 6d., green and carmine . . .	3 3
10s., green and brown . . .	12 6

NABHA.

1903. <i>King's Head.</i>	
4 a., olive-green . . .	0 6
6 a., olive-buff . . .	0 8
8 a., magenta . . .	1 0
12 a., purple on red . . .	1 4
1 r., green and carmine . . .	2 0

NATAL.

1904. <i>King's Head. Wmk. Crown and CC.</i>	
£1 10s., green and violet . . .	36 0
1905. <i>King's Head. Multiple wmk.</i>	
½ d., green . . .	0 1

NEPAUL.

1899. <i>Type 2. Native paper. Imperf.</i>	
½ a., black-brown . . .	0 1

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

1904. <i>Various stamps of Panama Republic, surcharged "Canal Zone." s. d.</i>	
1 c., 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c., set of four . . .	1 9

RUSSIA.

1905. <i>New colours.</i>	
15 kop., brown and blue . . .	0 6
25 " green and purple . . .	0 10

RUSSIAN LEVANT.

1903-4. <i>Vertically laid paper.</i>	
10 p. on 2 k., green . . .	used 0 2
20 p. on 4 k., carmine . . .	0 3
1 pi. on 10 k., blue . . .	0 4
2 pi. on 20 k., blue and red . . .	0 7
5 pi. on 50 k., purple and green . . .	1 4
7 pi. on 70 k., brown and orange . . .	2 0
10 pi. on 1 r. " " " " . . .	2 6
1905. <i>Large stamps. Vertically laid.</i>	
35 pi. on 3½ r., black and grey . . .	10 6
70 pi. on 7 r., black and yellow . . .	21 0

ST. LUCIA.

1904. <i>King's Head. Multiple wmk.</i>	
½ d., purple and green . . .	0 1
1d., " carmine . . .	0 2
2½ d., ultramarine . . .	0 4

ST. VINCENT.

1904. <i>King's Head. Multiple wmk.</i>	
1d., purple and carmine . . .	0 2
1s., green " . . .	1 4

SUDAN.

1904. <i>Army Official. Current issue surcharged.</i>	
1 mil, brown and carmine . . .	used 0 3

TASMANIA.

1904. <i>Provisional. Surcharged in black.</i>	
1½ d., on 5d., pale blue and brown . . .	0 3

TRAVANCORE.

1904. <i>New colours, etc.</i>	
½ ch., deep purple (thin paper) . . .	0 1
¾ ch., black (thin paper) . . .	0 1
1 ch., deep indigo . . .	0 1
1 ch., pale blue . . .	0 4
2 ch., vermilion . . .	0 2
4 ch., blue-green . . .	0 4

URUGUAY.

1904. <i>Unpaid Letter stamp, surcharged for ordinary postage "Provisorio Un cent'mo."</i>	
1 c. on 10 c., red and blue . . .	used 1 0

List of Odd Numbers of Philatelic Journals Wanted by the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

(CONTINUED FROM THE JANUARY NUMBER.)

*Offers, with the prices asked, to be made to Stanley Gibbons, Limited,
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- Philatelic News. Toronto, 1877. No. 1.
Philatelic Spectator. Berlin, Ont., 1899-1900. All numbers.
Petit Messenger Universel. Bains-les-Bains, 1898-99. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and any after No. 10.
Petite Chronique. Lausanne, 1901. Any except July, August, September, 1901.
Phylatelo Aveirense. Aveiro, Portugal, 1901. Any after No. 3.
Philatelo Elvense. Elvas, Portugal, 1901. No. 2, and any after No. 3.
Portugal Cartophilos e Philatelicos. Porto, 1904. No. 1, and any after No. 3.
Philatelistische Rundschau. Genf., 1903. Any but April, 1903.
Philatelist. Rheinfelden, 1901. No. 1, and any after No. 5.
Philatelic and Photographic East. Washington, D.C., 1903. Any but No. 4.
Philatelic Acorn. Springfield, Mass., 1901. All but Nos. 8, 10.
Philatelic Examiner. Phoenix, Arizona, 1901. Nos. 1, 2, and any after No. 4.
Philatelic Herald. Cincinnati, O., 1902. Any after No. 1.
Pigmy. Corning, N.Y., 1901. Any except No. 8.
Postal Card Reporter. Baltimore, Md., 1898. No. 1, and any after No. 2.
Philatelista Rio Grandense. Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil, 1897. Any after No. 4.
Postal Card Bulletin. Springfield, Mass., 1898. Any after No. 55.
Petit Philatéliste. Lyon, 1895-96. Any except October, 1895, and November, 1896.
Petit Carillon Philatélique. Tarbes, 1901. Any after No. 1.
Philatelista Pacutycuse. Pacoty, Brésil, 1900. Any No.
Philatelistisches Echo. Leipzig, 1904. Any except Probenummer 2.
Pennsylvania Philatelist. Reading, Pa., 1898. Vol. xiv., No. 2.
Revista Filatélica do Brasil. Rio de Janeiro, 1896-97. 2nd year, No. 1, and any after No. 3.
Rumänischer Philatelist. Bucarest, 1896. Any after No. 2.
Revue Philatélique Internationale and Revue Internationale de la Philatélie. Rouen, 1895-1900. After April, 1896, to May, 1900, and then after No. 18.
Revue Philatélique Belge. Nos. 8, 9, 1902, and any after No. 6, 1903.
Rocky Mountain Stamp. Denver, Colo., 1898. Vol. iii., No. 12.
Revue Philatéliste. Genève, 1887. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Revue Française de la Philatélie Universelle. Chalons-sur-Saône, 1891-92. Nos. 6, 7.
Réclame Timbrologique. Anvers, 1896. Nos. 3, 4, and any after No. 5 except No. 15.
Raccoglitore Romano. Roma, 1892. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Réclame Philatélique Universelle. Anvers, 1899. Nos. 1, 2, and any after No. 3.
Rotterdam Philatelist. Rotterdam, 1892-93. Nos. 1, 2, 4.
Revista Filatélica. Panama, 1894. Any after No. 2.
Revista Filatélica. Curacao, 1893. No. 2, and any after No. 3, except No. 7.
Redfield's Weekly Philatelic Post. Smethport, Pa., 1900-1. All vol. i.; and vol. ii., Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 13, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and any after No. 32.
Revenue Philatelist. Johnstown, Pa., 1898. Any after No. 2.
Regelmässiger Wochen- und Marktbericht der Hamburger, Lübecker und Bremer Briefmarken-Börse. Hamburg, 1872. Nos. 2, 3, 4.
Revue Postale. Genève, 1898-99. Vol. i., Nos. 8, 9.
Rivista della Stampa Filatelica. Marseille, 1883. Any except Nos. 8, 9.
Revista Filatélica. Buenos Aires, 1874. Nos. 1, 2.
Revista Postal Colombiana. Bogotá, 1904. Any after No. 4.
Revue Française des Collectionneurs. Paris, 1902-4. Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9.
Revista Filatélica Portuguesa. Porto, 1901-4. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and any after No. 24.
Réclame. Hasselt, 1903. Any except November, 1903.
Robinson's Review. Chicago, Ill., 1902. No. 3, and any after No. 9.
Revue Gauloise. Rouen, 1899. Any after No. 3.
Scaldis Philatélique. Anvers, 1896-97. No. 7, and any after No. 14.
Schweizer Briefmarken-Journal. Basel, 1893. Title-page and index to 6th year.
Sammlerfreund. Mannheim, 1895-96. Any after No. 8.
Stamp Exchange. Mile Run, Pa., 1894-96. All vol. i., except No. 7.
Stampman. Pueblo, Colo., 1896-97. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and any after No. 32.
Stamp. Riverside, Cal., 1897. Any after No. 1.
Standard Philatelist. St. Louis, Mo., 1896-97. Nos. 3, 4, 5, and any after No. 6.
Scraps. Butler, Pa., 1896-97. Any except No. 6.
San Marino Corriere dei Francobolli. Torino, 1895-97. No. 15, and any after No. 16.
Stamp Advertiser. Elmira, N.Y., 1895-97. No. 8, and any after No. 9.
Skandinavisk Frimärkstidning. Halberstadt, 1896. Any after No. 1.
Stamps. New York, 1896-97. Vol. ii., No. 6; and title-page and index to vol. ii.
Stamp Collector. St. Francis, Wis., 1894-98. Vol. iv., No. 5, and any after vol. v., No. 1.
Sammler. München and Berlin, 1880-91. Nos. 13-30; vol. vii., 2-10, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24; vol. x., title-page and index; vol. xv., No. 15.
Stamp Collector. Chicago, 1891. Vol. v., No. 35.
Stamp Collector Calendar. Philadelphia, 1895. Any after No. 3.
Stamp, later Stamp Herald. Holyoake, Mass., 1895. No. 3.
Stamp Journal. Newburyport, 1893-95. Vol. i., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10; vol. ii., all except Nos. 2, 3.
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MARCH, 1905.

Established 1856.

Capital £75,000.

Vol. XV.

No. 177

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.

MARCH 31, 1905.

No. 177.

Editorial.

* * *



IN our last number we had occasion to make some remarks upon the *status* of remainders generally; we now wish to say a few words on the subject of certain remainders in particular.

Circumstances must from time to time arise, under which the existence of remainders is inevitable. A change in the

Remainders and Remainders.

currency of a country, or the amalgamation of one country or colony with another, will render necessary the withdrawal from circulation of an entire issue of stamps, which cease altogether to be available for postage after a certain date, and may therefore safely be disposed of at less than their facial value. Changes of colour may sometimes make it advisable to withdraw from sale the stocks of certain stamps; for instance, when a Halfpenny stamp is issued in *green*, to comply with the recommendations of the Postal Union, if there happens to be a stamp of similar design and colour, but of different value, in circulation, it may be well to call in the supplies of that stamp, so as to avoid confusion with the new Halfpenny stamps. As prominent illustrations, we may mention the change of currency in Mauritius, from pounds, shillings, and pence, to rupees and cents, which put out of circulation all the stamps prior to the issue of January, 1878; and the entry of Nova Scotia into the Dominion of Canada, in 1867, which rendered obsolete all the postage stamps of the former colony. The result of each of these events was the existence of a very considerable stock of remainders, which, in one case, were "cancelled," and came upon the market not

long after the stamps had become obsolete, whilst in the other case they remained on hand long enough to become entirely forgotten, and created quite a sensation when they were at last unearthed.

Remainders of a less inevitable nature are brought into existence by the adoption of a system of periodical changes; as in Spain in the earlier days, to take an instance in which Philately had no part, and in the countries which availed themselves of the services of the Hamilton Bank Note Co., per Mr. Seebeck, where the annual changes were entirely due to the fact that stamps have a market value for other than postal purposes. In the case of Spain, there was, of course, no intention whatever of creating remainders; the stamps were changed every year, principally on account of fears of forgery, which fears were not altogether without foundation; the gathering in, at the end of each year, of the unused stamps in the hands both of vendors and of the general public, was a useful check upon the quantity of stamps in circulation, whilst any forgeries of the stamps of the past year at once became useless. On the other hand, remainders were the sole object of the "Seebeck" system; the less the stamps were used the smaller was the cost to the enterprising person who supplied them, and the greater the probable demand for the remainders, for no one in his senses paid face value for these stamps, except for postal purposes.

Still, the "Seebeck" issues were honest and open; the system was a thoroughly objectionable one, in principle, but in practice it probably did little real harm, because everyone knew all about it—purists only took

obliterated copies of the stamps, ultra-purists insisted on having them on the original envelopes, and both classes were doubtless supplied at proportionate prices; the general collector was glad to get sets of nicely got-up stamps very cheap, and the Philatelist, as a rule, ignored them altogether. Far more objectionable, because more insidious, are the cases which have arisen of late, we greatly regret to state, in some of the British colonies. Absolutely unnecessary issues of stamps have been made, producing the absurdity of having two or more distinct sets of postage stamps in circulation at the same time and place; and, as if this were not discreditable enough, whole sets of stamps that were perfectly fit for use have been withdrawn from circulation, for no other purpose than to create remainders for sale in bulk to dealers.

St. Helena is an old offender; for years past stocks of the fine old stamps printed from the plate produced by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. have been from time to time offered for sale in London, instead of being put to their proper and only legitimate use in the colony. In 1896-97 they were supplemented by a fresh issue of Queen's Head stamps, of which we gather at least one value was in no way required; there have been two issues since of stamps with the King's Head, and last year, as has already been noted, there was a great sale of remainders, for the withdrawal of which there was no apparent excuse.

So long ago as 1890, a general series of stamps was issued for the Leeward Islands, superseding amongst others the separate issue for the Virgin Islands. In 1899, however, a special series was again introduced, for the special purpose of raising money from collectors; the Leeward Islands stamps continued and still continue in circulation throughout the group; the Virgin Islands stamps are entirely superfluous, and, although they are available for postage, and therefore cannot be excluded from the catalogues, they are in reality a fraud upon collectors. The issue of last year, with the King's Head, is, if possible, still more superfluous and discreditable; there was no reason for changing the design of the previous issue, except perhaps the fact that it had grown stale and sales had fallen off, but in common decency the stock printed might have been used up, or at least

destroyed. Instead of that, another sale of remainders is advertised, as mentioned in another part of this number—remainders of stamps which should never have existed, which are absolutely unnecessary for any business purpose, we might say for any honest purpose. Their issue was a disgrace, and their withdrawal is a worse one.

Will collectors never combine to relieve themselves from impositions of this kind? They have it in their own hands: the sole object of these issues is to draw money out of collectors' pockets; if collectors cease to respond, these issues will cease to be made.

* * *

Indian Fiscals and Telegraphs. We have before us another * of the valuable works which the Philatelic Society of India is issuing with such commendable frequency. These are issues to which no philatelist can object, they cannot occur too often, we welcome *reprints* whenever they become necessary, and we are sure that it is very unlikely that there will be any *remainders*. Unfortunately the subject this time is one to which we are quite unable to do justice, as we know extremely little about it. The Fiscal portion of the work is, we believe, entirely new, no previous attempt having been made to deal with the Fiscal stamps of India on advanced philatelic lines. The study of fiscal stamps generally may almost be said to be still in its infancy; they were collected, it is true, in early days, but only in the same unscientific fashion as postage stamps, and although there have, we believe, always been a certain number of collectors of fiscals, their numbers have been so limited as to give no encouragement for the accumulation of stamps of that class in such quantities as to provide materials for close study. As the authors of the present work remark in their preface, "no serious official effort seems ever to have been made to preserve with any degree of accuracy records of each issue"; but this we could hardly expect, official effort is seldom directed to doing more than keeping accurate accounts of the quantities of stamps received and expended; if attempts are made to keep separate accounts of different issues one is

* *The Adhesive Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of British India*, compiled from official and other sources for the Philatelic Society of India, by C. S. F. CROFTON and WILMOT CORFIELD, 1905.

apt to suspect philatelic influences, and the results are not always satisfactory. The official records in India no doubt give full details of actual receipts and expenditure. There may be records in England which, if they could be got at, would show exactly what the stamps were that composed each consignment, and thus complete the statistics.

Among the most interesting, however, of the Indian fiscals are the numerous provisionals that have been made at various times, by means of overprints altering the values or uses of stamps in stock, and of some of these issues complete records have been obtained. About others there is, admittedly, still much to be learnt, and investigations appear to be still proceeding; fresh discoveries indeed have been made whilst this book was in the press, rendering it necessary to rewrite one whole section, that relating to the stamps used in the Small Cause Court of Calcutta, a second edition of which appears in the February number of *The Philatelic Journal of India*. Looking at the number of pages thus occupied by the stamps in question, we are reminded of the beautiful and appropriate line, by one of our poets (Shakespeare, probably), who remarked:—

“What vast results do from ‘Small Causes’ spring,”
or words to that effect.

We have but one fault to find with the book, and that concerns the printers rather than the authors. In too many instances illustrations are placed in the centre of a page, regardless of the fact that the letter-press reads across the whole page; this makes very difficult reading, trying to the eyes and to the temper; we acknowledge that illustrations look well in the middle of a large page, but then the matter at each side should form a column by itself, in our opinion. We must temper our hearty congratulations with a little criticism, and it is only a little one.

* *

Fiscal Philatelic Exhibition. WE would remind our readers that the Exhibition, arranged by the Fiscal Philatelic Society, of British Colonial Fiscal, Telegraph, and Railway Stamps, takes place at Exeter Hall, Strand, on April 7th and 8th. Admission is free; tickets may be had from the Secretary, Mr. A. B. Kay, 2, Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, W. We believe that the Exhibition will be found a very interesting one, and we wish its promoters every success.

New Issues and Varieties.

NOTE.—We shall be 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. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—Mr. B. W. Warhurst shows us a specimen of the current 1d. stamp *imperforate* along the lower edge. It is from the last row of the upper pane of a sheet, and has attached to it more than half of the paper covered with coloured rectangles, which separates the panes from one another; there is therefore no doubt that a line of perforations of the comb-machine has been omitted. A further peculiarity is that, although there is no *horizontal* perforation across the bottom margin of the stamp, there are two short *vertical* lines of perforation, extending upwards from its lower edge and ending 6 mm. below the bottom of the stamp. It seems evident that after the upper pane had been perforated from the top down to the last row, the sheet was turned round and the lower pane perforated from the bottom, but the perforation must have been considerably out of position, or the ends of the teeth of the comb would have met in the middle of the sheet at the bottom of the upper pane, instead

of leaving a blank space there, imperforate both vertically and horizontally.

Barbados.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the following values with multiple Crown and CA watermark are obtainable if specially asked for, in addition to the 1d., which has been regularly issued and chronicled:—

½d., grey and carmine;	<i>new wmk.</i>
½d., dull green	“
2½d., ultramarine	“
6d., mauve and carmine	“
8d., orange and ultramarine	“
2s. 6d., blue-black and orange	“

Bechuanaland.—*Protectorate.*—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that one stamp on each sheet of the new 2½d. shows what appears to be a full stop between the first two letters of “PROTECTORATE.” We should suppose that this can only be a bit of metal standing up among the type, and not a real stop, which would make the word too long. *Ewen's Weekly* confirms this, stating that “the 9th stamp in the 17th row has a small blot at the foot of the ‘P.’”

British Guiana.—A correspondent kindly sends us copies of the 1 c. and 2 c. with multiple Crown and CA watermark, and tells us that these, together with the 12 c. on the same paper, were issued in Berbice about the middle of February. We gather from the *D. B. Z.* that a "specimen" copy of the 5 c., in new colours, has also been seen with this watermark.

1 c.,	grey-green;	<i>new wmk.</i>	
2 c.,	purple and black	on <i>red</i> ;	<i>new wmk.</i>
5 c.	"	"	blue "
12 c.	"	"	violet "

British Somaliland.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have seen the current series surcharged "O. H. M. S." in one line. We gather that all the values exist with this overprint, and it is not unlikely that some (if not all) of them have the multiple watermark. We will list them when we have further particulars.

Canada.—We learn from *The L. P.* that the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society has passed as postally used an *imperforate* copy of the 1 c. stamp of 1859. This value was known to exist *imperforate*, but it was doubtful whether it had been actually issued in that condition. The doubts have now been set at rest.

1 c., dull rose (1859); *imperforate*.

Cayman Islands.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the following values of the current series with the multiple Crown and CA watermark:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.,	green;	<i>new wmk.</i>
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.,	ultramarine	"
6d.,	brown	"
1s.,	orange	"

Ceylon.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 2 c. Official stamp, of 1900, with what appears to be an abnormally large letter "S" in "Service". It seems to us, however, that it is merely that this letter was standing high and thus made a very heavy impression. It is said to have been found on the 5 c. also. Another variety shows a broken "e" at the end of the word, and this occurs on all the values.

We gather from our correspondent's letter that considerable quantities of some of these overprinted stamps are on the market in Ceylon, and it seems uncertain whether there has been a leakage, or whether the surcharge has been forged.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the 2 r. 25 c. with the multiple watermark. 2 r. 25 c., brown and green; *new wmk.*

Cyprus.—Some of our foreign contemporaries announce the appearance of the 12 piastres with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

12 pias., red-brown and black; *new wmk.*

India.—*The Ph. J. of I.* tells us that a provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamp has been issued, formed, as on a previous occasion, by overprinting the current $\frac{1}{2}$ a. with the large numerals shown in Type 33 of the Catalogue.

" $\frac{1}{2}$," in *black*, on $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea-green; *King's Head*.

We quote the following official circular from the journal referred to above:—

"In consequence of the abnormal sales of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna postage stamps which have lately taken place, the stocks of the stamp in the three Central Depôts at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras are nearly exhausted, and as fresh supplies are not expected from England till April next, it has been decided, as a temporary measure, to have a quantity of $\frac{1}{2}$ anna postage stamps surcharged with the lower value in order to meet the continuing heavy demand for $\frac{1}{2}$ anna stamps. As in 1898, when this denomination of postage stamps was originally introduced, the surcharge will consist of a large, bold fraction, as shown on the margin, printed in black ink on each surcharged stamp."

1
—
4

We understand that 24,000,000 of these provisionals have been produced, so that there will be ample supplies for both postal and philatelic purposes.

We are shown two distinct shades of the 2 a., *purple*, Queen's Head, one much brighter and warmer than the other.

Chamba.—A Continental contemporary reports that the current 6 a. stamp has been surcharged for use in this State.

6 a., *bistre*; *King's Head*.

Gwalior.—Mr. J. S. Summers tells us of a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Queen's Head, *deep green*, on which the letter "A" of "GWALIOR" is conspicuous by its absence, leaving a blank between "w" and "l." By the same mail we received from Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. what may be a companion to this, in the shape of the 8 a., *magenta*, on which the letter "A" is very defective, or has partially failed to print. *Ewen's Weekly* states that in the sheets of the current 2 and 3 annas (and probably the other values), No. 230 has a tall letter "R" in the overprint.

Puttialla.—According to an article by Mr. B. Gordon Jones, in the January number of *The Ph. J. of I.*, the stamp with the error "PUTTILLA" for "PUTTIALLA" may be struck out of the lists, as it seems to be proved that it only existed on the reprinted sheets. If we knew when this reprinting took place, a piece of information which we have been unable to find in either edition of the handbook, we might be able to express some opinion on this point; in confirmation, however, of the above theory, we may state that the "PUTTILLA" errors were first chronicled by us in September, 1891, together with the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. with error "AUTTIALLA" in *black*, which we now know to be a reprint. We saw the 4 a. and 8 a. with "AUTTIALLA," in *black*, in the previous month, also, no doubt, reprints, or in the case of the 4 a. a fancy variety. None of the adhesives with "PATIALA" were seen until six months later; it was therefore natural to suppose that the stamps seen in September, 1891, were originals, a fresh printing, perhaps, from the type still believed to be current. We have received the 8 a., King's Head, with *Service* surcharge for this State.

Official Stamp. 8 a., *magenta*.

Malta.—We have received the 2d., Type 12, and the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Type 6, with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

2d., mauve and grey; *new wmk.*
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown "

Mauritius.—A correspondent of the *S. C. F.* states that he possesses a copy of the 50 c., *green* (issue not mentioned), which we gather from his description is perf. 14 at top, bottom, and right, and perf. 9 at left. We should suggest that this may have been a specimen from the side of a pane with large margin at left, which someone has tried to improve by the addition of a fraudulent perforation.

Natal.—According to a cutting from the *Natal Mercury*, which we reproduce below, the introduction of the new Official stamps is not altogether satisfactory to those who are called upon to use them, though we do not quite understand why that should be the case:—

“FRANKING OF LETTERS.

“MODIFIED PRIVILEGE TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

“Much discussion and some little heartburning has been caused amongst the junior officials in all departments of the Government service by the fact that under the recently issued regulations their right to frank official correspondence has been withdrawn, it having been decided that in future official stamps will be issued to them. The reason for the alterations, it is understood, is that the Government wishes to apportion to the several departments the cost of their postages. In the magisterial department the Chief Clerk, however, is supplied with a rubber stamp with which to frank the correspondence of the department.”

A question has been raised as to the removal of stamps from old official documents, prior to the destruction of the documents, and the sale of the stamps to dealers, but our correspondent tells us that nothing has come of it at present. We fail to see what possible harm the removal of these stamps can cause, so long as it does not lead to the sale of the documents themselves.

In April last year we noted that the 20s., 30s., and £5, Queen's Head, revenue stamps had been issued for postal use. Mr. H. W. Hawkins now tells us that a correspondent in Natal writes as follows:—“In the early part of 1903 the new ‘postage and revenue’ stamps were issued, and therefore the old ‘revenue’ stamps became obsolete. After a time it was found that the Government had a few of the 20s. revenues on hand, and so they decided to use them as postage stamps. Only a very few were used postally.” We should suppose that this means that the old stamps, like the new, could be used for both purposes from 1903.

Ewen's Weekly tells us that the copies received of the 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. stamps, surcharged “OFFICIAL”, have the multiple watermark, like the ½d. and 1d. We suspect that these stamps do not exist on any other paper, and that our correspondents took it for granted that the watermark was single, because the unsurcharged stamps of those values had not yet appeared on the new paper; forgotten of the fact that the official stamps were overprinted in England, and would therefore naturally be quite fresh stock.

New South Wales.—We are shown a specimen of the 3d. Official stamp, with a very clear double impression of the *black* surcharge, one being rather off centre. It is somewhat badly perforated, but we believe it to be No. 642 in the Catalogue, perf. 10.

St. Christopher.—We are shown a copy of the “ONE—PENNY” on ¼d. of 1887, in which there is no stop after the second word of the overprint. We should suppose this to be a case in which the stop failed to print, as it seems hardly possible that this variety would have remained undiscovered so long if it had existed on every sheet.

St. Lucia.—Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., shows us the certificate, with photograph attached, of the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society, relating to a pair of the provisional “ONE—HALF—PENNY” on 3d., of 1892, the right-hand stamp of which shows a smaller letter “O” than usual in the word “ONE.” At the time of their issue, these provisionals were regarded as of such an extremely speculative and unnecessary nature, that they were perhaps not so closely examined as they otherwise would have been; the pair in question seems to have been used on a letter, but we noted in January, 1892, that “the copies shown us were stuck on a slip of paper and neatly obliterated.” We believe the date of publication would be more correctly given as December, 1891.

Ewen's Weekly chronicles the 6d. and 5s. in Type 9, with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

6d., lilac and deep violet; *new wmk.*
5s., green and carmine „

Sierra Leone.—The *M. C.* reports the appearance of the ½d. with multiple Crown and CA watermark.

½d., purple and green; *new wmk.*

The following, from *Ewen's Weekly*, suggests a title for the new paper, which we would recommend, to those who want an abbreviation, as even more expressive than “C.A.C.”:—

“A correspondent writes:—A man in our parish makes eight tons of paper for stamps weekly under a Government contract. It is interesting to note that the term ‘multiple’ is not used in the mills. The men speak of it as A.O.P. paper (all-over-the-place !).”

Southern Nigeria.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the £1 stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

£1, green and violet; *new wmk.*

Sudan.—According to *Ewen's Weekly* the Army Official stamps were probably overprinted in blocks of thirty, as the variety with the smaller type of surcharge occurs about three times in every hundred stamps; the same authority also states that there is another variety with a note of exclamation, “!” in place of the first “I” in “OFFICIAL”. Does this occur in the same proportion as the other?

Transvaal.—Mr. J. W. Jones has shown us copies, which appear to be postally used, of the stamps which we mentioned in November last as surcharged for use in Swaziland. The overprint consists of the words “Swaziland.—Revenue—only.”, in three lines, with stops after the first and third, and is printed in *black*. We are told that they were used for one mail only, at the end of November, but the official notification of their issue states distinctly that they “may be used for Postage purposes in the Transvaal, and Transvaal stamps may be used for similar purposes in Swaziland.” Possibly the surcharge simply means

that the proceeds of the sale of these stamps go towards the expenses of the administration of Swaziland.

Fiscal Postals. 1d., black and carmine; *multiple wmk.* 6d. ,, orange; *single* ,,

Virgin Islands.—The Crown Agents for the Colonies are advertising another rummage sale of remainders, consisting this time of certain stamps of this colony. The circular before us says: "The issue is that of 1889," but we gather from the list given that the unnecessary labels of "1899" are the ones alluded to. "No offers for less than £50 worth of stamps will be considered. . . . Offers, which must not be less than face value, must be sent in . . . not later than the 30th June, 1905"; but mindful of the St. Helena fiasco, no rash promises are made as to the disposal of stock remaining unsold after that date, so we may safely reckon that the whole lot, some £3,500 worth, will eventually reach collectors, in one form or another.

PART II.

Austria.—We have at last seen the Newspaper stamps on coloured paper, which we chronicled, on the authority of a contemporary, in June last, and we feel that we may safely omit them from the Catalogue. We do not know quite under what heading they would come, but they are not adhesives at any rate; neither can the slips of paper on which they are printed be termed *wrappers*. These slips, as we suppose they are to be called, are issued in sheets, measuring about 11½ x 17½ inches, and containing thirty slips in two vertical rows; when cut up, each slip is 5¾ inches long, and rather more than 1 inch deep, with a stamp at the right-hand side, and we presume they are intended to be used as address labels for newspapers.

Crete.—The new stamps, to which we alluded briefly last month, have been duly advertised by means of a card, bearing impressions of the designs, in their correct colours, and descriptions of them in Greek and in French which we amplify a little for the further information of our readers:—

2 lepta, "Diana (Mycenean Goddess) between two lions shooting with a bow (taken from a seal found at Cnossos)." Diana, who resembles the Queen out of a set of chessmen, is represented standing on the top of a rock, with a lion, or more probably a hound, rampant at each side. According to an early local poet (who may have been "a bit of a liar" himself), the Cretans were worshippers from time immemorial of the Goddess Diana, in her capacity as a drawer of the long bow.



5 lepta, "Britomartis seated on an old oak (from a coin of Gortyna)." We confess our ignorance of the history of this lady, in connection with Crete, and the reasons for representing her as up a tree.

10 lepta, "Portrait of H.R.H. Prince George of Greece, High Commissioner in Crete." The design is very similar to that of the 10 lepta, etc., of 1900.



20 lepta, "Jupiter suckled by a female dog (from a coin of Cydonia)." The old tradition is that Jupiter was nursed by a she-goat, which would seem a more satisfactory kind of foster mother.

25 lepta, "A Triton brandishing a trident (from a coin of Itanos)."



50 lepta, "Crowned head of Ariadne, in a frame of labyrinth pattern," what we generally term a Greek pattern ("from a coin of Cnossos)."

1 drachma, "Europa seated on the bull Jupiter (from a coin of Gortyna)."



3 drachmæ, "The ruins of the palace of Minos at Cnossos."



5 drachmæ, "The historic Monastery of Arcadion, with Mount Ida in the background."

The set is one of the most beautiful and interesting that we have yet seen; the designs seem thoroughly appropriate, and the engraving has been magnificently executed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., whose imprint appears at the bottom of the card.

Ewen's Weekly points out that the third letter of the word *lepta*, as engraved upon these stamps, resembles a Greek letter *g* rather than *p*, and it certainly seems to be a "π" with the second limb much shorter than the first.

Dominican Republic.—*The A. J. of Ph.* tells us that there were two settings of the overprint inflicted recently upon the Unpaid Letter stamps, in one of which the third stamp in the bottom row has the name spelt "DOMIHICANA" instead of "DOMINICANA."

We have seen specimens of what we presume are the two settings referred to above, but we have not seen the error; and as our contemporary gives no description of the differences between the settings, we cannot tell in which it occurs. In the case of the specimens before us, the principal point of distinction is that in the surcharge upon the 2 c. stamps the word "DOMINICANA" measures 19 mm. in length, while in that upon the 4 c. it is more spaced, and measures 21 mm.

We have the following, with the various overprints inverted:—

1 c. on 2 (c.),	sepia;	carmine	surcharge.
1 c. on 4 (c.)	"	"	"
2 c.	"	"	"
5 c. on 50 c.,	lilac and black	(Type 32).	
5 c. on 1 p.	"	brown	"
10 c. on 1 p.	"	"	"

France.—We regret to learn, from the last number of *Le Coll. de T.-P.*, that some question has arisen respecting the nature of certain unused copies of the 40 c., blue, and 60 c., ochre, Unpaid Letter stamps, of 1871, which were offered for sale in the previous number of that journal. The reputation of M. Maury, as we are all aware, is like that of Cæsar's wife, if not more so, and we doubt if there was any occasion for him to defend himself in this case. The specimens offered were described as "without gum and on thin paper," which made it at once evident to purchasers that they were not absolutely identical with the issued stamps. What they exactly are we do not understand. M. Maury objects to their being termed essays, proof impressions, or waste sheets; he suggests that the inferior thickness of the paper is due to the fact of its having never been gummed, and this may well be the case. We gather that he considers that the sheets from which these copies came were printed at the same time as the regular stamps, but, for some unknown reason, put aside ungummed; they may perhaps be on a par with the *imprimatur* sheets of British stamps at Somerset House, from which similar unfinished specimens were obtained at one time.

A more serious matter is that M. Maury has discovered that an enthusiastic philatelist in Paris, who it appears is also a skilful engraver and printer, has been manufacturing imitations of the Unpaid Letter stamps, both of 1871 and of 1881, for his own amusement and that of one of his friends. The imitations are said not to be quite perfect, but still good enough to be dangerous to inexperienced collectors. At present, we believe, only a very few copies have been produced, and that with perfectly innocent intentions, but no philatelist worthy of the name would dream of producing things of this nature. Once they have passed out of their maker's hands he cannot tell what use may be made of them, and we could almost wish that this extremely foolish person might be very unpleasantly convinced of the error of his ways.

Offices in the Turkish Empire (Levant).—A correspondent at Beirut tells us that, on January 17th, 1,000 copies of the 15 c., pale red, of 1902, were altered in value to 1 piastre. The excuse given was that all other denominations had been sold out, and it was stated that these provisionals were affixed to letters

in the Post Office and that none were sold to the public, their use extending over a period of about nine days. Our informant adds: "It is generally understood in town, however, that the greater number of these stamps found their way into the possession of the Postmaster and his clerks, and they are now being offered for sale at fifty francs each." It is for collectors to decide what they will do in cases of this kind; our own opinion is, that when stamps are not sold to the public, but are affixed in the office, they may be regarded as upon the same level as handstamps similarly used to denote postage paid in cash.

We have since seen a copy of the stamp, which was sent to our publishers by another correspondent, who had secured a little stock, for which he requested an offer! The overprint is "1 Piastre—Beyrouth," in two lines, in black.

1 pias. on 15 c., pale red.

French Colonies.—*Diego Suarez.*—In the year 1890 the authorities of this colony issued some interesting labels, in the designs shown in Types 2 to 5 in the Catalogue. A correspondent now shows us some hitherto unchronicled varieties of these, which we must confess do not inspire us with complete confidence. We are given to understand that the plate (or stone) of the 1 c. contained twenty-one or more stamps, in horizontal rows of seven, and we gather from a pair that is sent to us that all these differed from one another in type, and the second stamp in the third row on the sheet contains an error "RLPUBLIQUE" for "REPUBLIQUE." A similar pair of the 25 c. shows a less conspicuous error (?); the "D" of "DIEGO" on one of the stamps is broken at the right side, forming something that resembles a very badly shaped letter "C". These things may be all right, but do the original 1 c. vary at all in type? We cannot find this stated in any of the Catalogues; but reprints, from a retouched plate or block, are mentioned in the *Catalogue Officiel*.

Ivory Coast.—We have hitherto abstained from chronicling various stamps surcharged "Colis Postaux," in the belief that they were used solely for fiscal purposes, the collecting of duties upon imported parcels. We have been assured, however, that such is not the case, and that these stamps denote postal charges; we therefore, with some reluctance, include them in our lists, making a commencement with a few that have just reached us:—

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Issue of France, 1894, imperf.

50 c. on 15 c., green; surcharged "Côte d'Ivoire" at top, "Colis Postaux" at foot, "50 c." in the middle, with a scroll pattern covering the original figures.

50 c., lilac } surcharged "C. P." at top, and "Côte d'Ivoire" at foot.

1 fr., rose } surcharged "Côte d'Ivoire" at top, "COLIS" immediately below it, and "Postaux" at foot.

All these overprints are in black.

Madagascar.—We are shown the 1 c. of Type 6 in a fresh shade and on tinted paper.

1 c., lilac-grey on bluish.

Le J. des Ph. mentions a report that 3,000 5 francs stamps have been surcharged "5 centimes," but no

description is given either of the original stamp or of the disfigurement which has so greatly reduced its value.

New Caledonia.—We have at last seen some of the Unpaid Letter stamps, with the Jubilant Rooster surcharge (Type 14) of 1903. It is in *carmine* on the 5 c., 10 c., and 15 c. The others have not yet reached us.

Tahiti.—We are shown a curious pair of the 10 c. on 15 c. of 1903, showing the two varieties of surcharge side by side; the pair is from the bottom row of a sheet, and the margin being torn a bit of it was turned up over the stamps and received a portion of each of the overprints.

German Empire.—We have received the current 5 pfennig stamp in a much *lighter* shade of *green* than before.

Holland.—*Curaçao.*—We learn from *Le T. Belge* that two comparatively high values have been prepared for this colony, but we fancy that *specimen* copies only have been seen at present. The head is the same as that upon the current Dutch colonial issues, but the whole design is on a larger scale, and it is inscribed "KOLONIE CURAÇAO" on a straight label at top. Our Belgian contemporary gives the perforation as 12½, the *M. C.* says 11½.

1½ gulden, red-brown.
2½ ,, greenish blue.

Ewen's Weekly states that the 50 c. Unpaid Letter stamp, type of 1892, has only recently been issued. The 40 c. of the same series is not yet, we believe, in circulation.

Nicaragua.—We have a few little items to add. We are shown a copy of the 6 c. on 10 c., No. 195 in the Catalogue, with surcharge inverted, and off centre so that when looked at with the overprint the right way up it reads "6 6" in the left upper corner and "s 6 Centavo" below.

The following we take from *Meeke's Weekly*:—

The 15 c. on 10 c. exists with the surcharge inverted; there is also an error with "Centavos" for "Centavos", another with the figure "5" missing and the surcharged value reading "1 Centavos", and there are two varieties of figure "1" employed, one of them taller and thinner than the other.

This value has also been produced in a new form:—
"Vale c 15" on 10 c., mauve.

All these overprints are described as in *bronze-blue*.

Peru.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles, on the authority of a foreign contemporary, a provisional 1 c. on 50 c., *green*. Is there still a stock on hand of the old 50 c. of 1874, which was utilised at various subsequent periods and with divers disfigurements? We know of no more recent 50 c. in that colour, unless it is the Parcel Post stamp of 1897.

Meeke's Weekly chronicles a new value, with a picture of the "Institute of Hygiene" in the centre, in *black*, and inscription "U.P.U. 1905."

"Un centavo," in *black*, on 50 c., *green*.
12 c., *black and blue*.

Portugal.—A correspondent tells us that, owing we presume to the rate of exchange having improved, the letter rate to countries in the Postal Union has been reduced to 50 reis, and consequently the 65, 115, 130, and 180 reis stamps are withdrawn from circulation, and possibly the 15 reis may cease to be issued. There are rumours also that, at some date in the not very distant future, the currency of Portugal may be changed, to correspond with the monetary systems of France, Spain, etc., something equivalent to the *franc* becoming the unit. It is unnecessary to add that a complete change in the stamps of Portugal and all the Portuguese colonies will be one of the first results of any change of this nature.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Portuguese India.*—We learn from *The Ph. J. of I.* that the tint of the current 6 reis stamp has been changed from *yellow-green* to *blue-green*.

Salvador.—We are shown a copy of the 15 c. on 24 c., No. 167, with double surcharge, one of the impressions being considerably misplaced, showing part of an overprint at left and the other part of another at right.

Siam.—Our publishers tell us that they have met with a copy of the "1 Att." on 64 atts, with wide space between figure and word, No. 54 in the Catalogue, showing the surcharge double, both impressions equally clear and distinct.

Spain.—The *M. C.* tells us that the 40 c. stamp has appeared in a new colour.

40 c., *rose*.

Spanish Colonies.—*Le J. des Ph.* gives us four long lists (Rio de Oro now having a set of its own) of colonial stamps of the type of 1903, the date only being changed, and the two minute values, ¼ c. and ½ c., being omitted. The colours are ingeniously rearranged, so we suppose we must copy the lists:—

Elobey, Annobon, and Corisco.

1 c., <i>rose</i> .	50 c., <i>orange</i> .
2 c., <i>deep violet</i> .	75 c., <i>blue</i> .
3 c., <i>black</i> .	1 p., <i>brick-red</i> .
4 c., <i>red</i> .	2 p., <i>dark brown</i> .
5 c., <i>dark green</i> .	3 p., <i>vermilion</i> .
10 c., <i>blue-green</i> .	4 p., <i>dark bistre</i> .
15 c., <i>violet</i> .	5 p., <i>bronze-green</i> .
25 c., <i>carmine</i> .	10 p., <i>carmine</i> .

Fernando Poo.

1 c., <i>deep violet</i> .	50 c., <i>green</i> .
2 c., <i>black</i> .	75 c., <i>brick-red</i> .
3 c., <i>vermilion</i> .	1 p., <i>dark bistre</i> .
4 c., <i>dark green</i> .	2 p., <i>rose</i> .
5 c., <i>blue-green</i> .	3 p., <i>dark brown</i> .
10 c., <i>violet</i> .	4 p., <i>bronze-green</i> .
15 c., <i>carmine</i> .	5 p., <i>carmine</i> .
25 c., <i>orange</i> .	10 p., <i>deep blue</i> .

Rio de Oro.

1 c., <i>green</i> .	50 c., <i>dark green</i> .
2 c., <i>carmine</i> .	75 c., <i>violet</i> .
3 c., <i>bronze-green</i> .	1 p., <i>red-brown</i> .
4 c., <i>dark bistre</i> .	2 p., <i>orange</i> .
5 c., <i>vermilion</i> .	3 p., <i>lilac</i> .
10 c., <i>dark brown</i> .	4 p., <i>blue-green</i> .
15 c., <i>brick-red</i> .	5 p., <i>light blue</i> .
25 c., <i>blue</i> .	10 p., <i>red</i> .

Spanish Guinea.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 c., black. | 50 c., blue. |
| 2 c., green. | 75 c., orange. |
| 3 c., carmine. | 1 p., carmine. |
| 4 c., bronze-green. | 2 p., violet. |
| 5 c., dark bistre. | 3 p., blue-green. |
| 10 c., red. | 4 p., dark green. |
| 15 c., dark brown. | 5 p., vermilion. |
| 25 c., deep red. | 10 p., blue. |

The date, we presume, is 1905, but this is not stated.

Uruguay.—We have received three more new stamps, the designs of which are lithographed imitations of those of previous issues, which, it is perhaps



unnecessary to say, are not improved in the transmutation from steel to stone. Perf. 11½.

- 10 c., dull violet; copy of Type 79.
- 20 c., pale dull blue; copy of Type 40.
- 25 c., stone-brown; copy of Type 41.

Venezuela.—We do not know whether there have been any fresh editions of the interesting type-set labels of 1903, but some unchronicled varieties have been found in our publishers' stock.

Guayana.—Type 42, with error "COREOS" for "CORREOS."

- 25 c., black on pale blue.

Type 43, error of colour.

- 50 c., black on deep red.

Marino.—Type 44, variety with name in smaller type, measuring 7½ mm. in length, instead of 9 mm.

- 5 c., black on deep red.
- 10 c., " yellow.
- 25 c., " pale grey granite.
- 50 c., " pink.
- 1 b., " pale blue.

We are also shown a tête-bêche horizontal pair of the 25 c., one stamp of which has the name in large type, and the other has it in small. All these bear the word "CORREOS," in an arch, over an ornament, with the name "GUIRIA" or "YRAPA" below, hand-stamped in carmine, but we take this to be an obliteration, struck to order.

Maturin.—Type 45, error of colour.

- 50 c., black on orange.

The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines.

By L. HANCAIU.

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* * * *

STRUCK by the advantages of the new system of franking letters, adopted in Great Britain in 1840, the Postmaster-General of the Philippine Islands submitted to the Government of Spain a proposal, dated May 14th, 1847, for the adoption of this system and for the issue at the same time of four stamps of the values of ½, 2, and 4 reales, and 1 peso.

The proposal was not accepted, for the reason that this system had not yet been brought into use in the Peninsula, although it had been under consideration there since 1843.

In the Archives of the Post Office Department at Manilla there were four designs for the stamps proposed on this occasion, affixed to a sheet of paper in the order shown below, and with the following inscription:—

"PLAN

"of Stamps or little engravings for the franking of
correspondence in the interior of the

ISLAND OF LUZON.



"These stamps having been adopted they would be made use of for the franking of correspondence, by affixing to the cover of the letter or sheet one or more of them, to correspond with amount required by the postal tariff, exhibited at the offices at which they would be sold, which would be the same as those appointed for the sale of stamped paper.

(Signed) "MANUEL DE URIOSTE."

In *Le Timbre-Poste* for July, 1872, it was stated that the proposition of May, 1847, was put forward by Don Antonio Gutierrez y Pavia, and that the proposed stamps were actually put in circulation. But it appears from a letter written by this same Don A. Gutierrez, and published in *Le T.-P.* for October, 1880, that this was an entire mistake. He there states that "the Post Office Department of the Philippines had never rendered any account of its receipts and expenditure in the matter of the franking of letters, until the first quarter of 1854," and that it was at this date that the Department came under his direction.

According to *Le T.-P.* for July, 1872, the stamps in question were *square*, and bore the word "INTERIOR", whilst *Le Magasin Pittoresque* of 1865, which was the first to mention this proposed issue, states that the stamps were *round*, and inscribed "CORREOS", as shown in the above illustrations. I have no doubt that the two descriptions apply to the same subject, the values and colours of the stamps being the same in both:—

½ real, green.
2 reales, yellow.
4 " blue.
1 peso, rose.

It appears to me that after the letter of Don A. Gutierrez [in which he says, "I can assure you that there is nothing to confirm the belief that these stamps were ever issued"], and especially after reading the documents that follow, it is impossible to doubt that the first issue dates from February 1st, 1854, and not from 1847.

"Royal Ordinance establishing compulsory prepayment of correspondence within the interior of the Islands.

"YOUR EXCELLENCY,—A report having been laid before H.M. the Queen, whom God preserve, of the plan under consideration, relating to the regulations for correspondence within the interior of these Islands, H.M. has been pleased to authorise Your Excellency to arrange a scheme, after consultation with the Superintendent, upon the following basis:—

"1. There shall be established a reduced rate of postage for letters circulating within the said Islands.

"2. Prepayment of postage shall be compulsory; for this purpose Your Excellency should make requisition for the number of stamps considered necessary, indicating the prices at which they are to be sold, in order that these may be impressed upon them, Y.E. being, in the mean time, authorised to arrange the best means of carrying out the prepayment of the postage.

"3. The service for the conveyance of correspondence will be arranged in such a manner as to cause as little change as possible in the system at present in force; laying this duty upon the heads of the provinces, and granting them a commission of so much per cent., fixed by Y.E., in agreement with the Superintendent.

"4. And finally, a certain commission shall be granted, as fixed by Y.E., again in agreement with the Superintendent, to the persons who have to carry out the transport of the mails, so as to be able to compensate, to some extent, those who are engaged in this service.

"By Royal Command, &c.,

"Madrid, January 12, 1853.

"To the Governor,

"Captain General of the Philippines."

"Manilla, December 7th, 1853. In compliance with the directions given by Her Majesty, in the Royal Ordinance of January 12th last, for the purpose of carrying out the scheme proposed, and in accordance with the advice of the Assessor General of the Government, I have decreed as follows:—

"1. From the 1st day of February next year there will be established a charge for postage and regulations for the conveyance of correspondence within these Islands, for which object the arrangements and instructions will be adhered to, that have already been prescribed by the General Post Office Department of this capital.

"2. In the provinces, the respective chief officers will be charged with the distribution of the stamps, for which purpose they will receive through their agents in this capital, from the Post Office Department, the number of stamps considered necessary for their province. As soon as the agents have received the stamps, the heads of provinces will become responsible for their nominal value, and only in case of unpreventable and fully explained loss or destruction will they be relieved of that responsibility.

"3. In view of the special circumstances of the province of Rondo,* and with consent of the Superintendent, the Revenue Department in that province will be charged with the sale of stamps there.

"4. There is granted, with the approval of the Superintendent, to the Heads of provinces, and the Director of the Revenue Department of Rondo, a commission of ten per cent. of the value of the stamps sold by them, as remuneration for the expenses caused by this service, and for the labour and responsibility involved.

"5. The Chief Magistrates, the Governors, and the Director referred to above, will communicate direct with the Post Office Department upon all matters relating to the service, and will render accounts thereto, at the end of each year, of the stamps on charge, with a receipt for the amount of the stamps sold.

"6. For the present, on account of the additional work caused by this service to the heads of provinces, they will not be required to furnish securities; but the Director of Revenue at Rondo, being in a different position, will be required to do so, and the amount will be fixed by the Post Office Department in accordance with the extent of the service.

"7. Official correspondence will be conveyed free, and the covers will bear an impression of a stamp in black, with or without Arms, indicating from what official and from what province the packet emanates."

8, 9, 10, and 11 relate to official correspondence, and are of no special interest to us.

"12. For the transmission by post of legal papers of various kinds, reference should be made to the general regulations of the service, articles 6, 7, and 8

* In Don A. F. Duro's book on the stamps of Spain and Colonies, this name is given both in this article and the following as "Tondo." We can find neither of these names upon our maps.—ED. M. J.

of chapter 12. Consequently, these packets should be prepaid at the charge of those concerned, except in the case of official processes or actions between persons known to be poor; in such case, the circumstances must be certified on the cover of the packet, by the clerk of the place of origin, and countersigned by the judge.*

* *"Preliminary instructions for the establishment of the postal charges and prepayment of postage on correspondence within the Philippines."*

"Article 1. There is established from the 1st of February, 1854, compulsory prepayment of postage upon all correspondence circulating within the Archipelago, whether addressed from one province to another or between places in the same province. The rate of postage will be the same for all.

"Art. 2. From the above-named date, no letter will be transmitted which has not been previously franked by means of an adhesive or impressed stamp† corresponding with the rate required.

"Art. 3. For all the operations of the Post Office, letters will be separated into single and double. A letter will be reckoned as single which does not reach a half ounce in weight. All others will be reckoned as double.

"Art. 4. Both single and double letters may be despatched in two ways only:—

"1. Prepaid.

"2. Prepaid and registered.

"Art. 5. Letters will be prepaid, if single, at the rate of five cuartos, and if double at the following rates: those that weigh up to eight adarmes, inclusive, ten cuartos; those that exceed one ounce, one real fuerte; and so on, the rate increasing by ten cuartos for each amount exceeding half an ounce.

"Art. 6. Registered letters must also be prepaid, and in addition to the required rate of postage, they will be charged two reales each for registration, irrespective of their weight.

"Art. 7. Letters circulating within the limits of each division or province will be charged the same rate as that fixed by the general tariff.

"Art. 8. Newspapers and other periodical publications will be charged by weight, at the rate of two pesos the arroba, provided that they conform to the four following conditions:—

"1. They must be delivered to the Post Office direct from the publishers.

"2. They must be in wrappers.

"3. The wrapper must bear the name of the periodical.

"4. They must contain neither letters nor anything else in manuscript besides the name and address of the subscriber.

"Art. 9. Printed matter of all other kinds, with the exception of books (including even those that may be published in parts periodically), will be charged also by weight, at the rate of two pesos the arroba, provided that they conform to the four following conditions:—

"1. They must be delivered to the Post Office direct by their producers, publishers, or proprietors.

"2. They must be in wrappers.

"3. On the wrapper must be printed the name of the producer, publisher, or proprietor.

* In Señor Duro's book these instructions are headed "7 Diciembre."—ED. M. J.

† The original says "selo ó timbre," evidently meaning two different natures of stamp, presumably one of them the adhesive stamps about to be issued, and the other either one of the stamps to be impressed upon official correspondence or one denoting payment in cash when stamps were not obtainable.—ED. M. J.

"4. They must contain neither letters nor anything else in manuscript except the name of the addressee and his address.

"Art. 10. Newspapers and other periodical publications, with the exception of books, when delivered in wrappers and containing neither letters nor anything else in manuscript but the name and address of the addressee, will be charged five cuartos each, if they do not exceed one ounce in weight, ten up to two ounces, and so on, increasing by five cuartos for each excess of weight over one ounce.

"Art. 11. The same rate of postage will be charged for samples of merchandise, of no value, enclosed in wrappers such as to allow of its being ascertained that they do not contain any manuscript note, other than invoices and marks.

"Art. 12. Books, periodical publications, printed matter, and samples of merchandise, which are not included under Articles 8, 9, 10, and 11, will be charged at the same rate as letters.

"Art. 13. Printed matter under Art. 9, and books, will not be accepted for despatch by weight, by the ordinary means of conveyance, until after the closing of the packet containing the letters and newspapers.

"Art. 14. The prepayment of postage and registration fee of letters, and also the prepayment of postage on newspapers and printed matter posted separately, and not by their publishers, must be indicated by means of stamps in accordance with the regulations relative thereto.

"Art. 15. The franking of newspapers and other printed matter, delivered at the Post Office by the publishers, will be indicated at the office by means of an imprint [handstamp?] provided for that purpose.

"Art. 16. No person will be obliged to accept letters that may be addressed to him, other than those which he may select before opening them.*

"Art. 17. Any person, corporation, business house, or establishment will be permitted to impress upon the outside of letters a stamp indicating by whom they are despatched. Letters thus marked, which for any reason cannot be distributed, will be returned to the person named in the stamp.

"Art. 18. Closed [or sealed] letters transmitted from one place to another, although not sent by the post, must nevertheless have affixed to them the stamps corresponding with the postal rate; otherwise they will be regarded as contraband, and will render the carriers liable to the penalties laid down in chapter xx. of the General Ordinance for the Postal Service."

"Royal Ordinance approving the preliminary instructions for the establishment of the postal charges and prepayment of postage on correspondence within the Philippine Islands."

"YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The scheme forwarded by Y.E. in your letter, No. 381, for the purpose of establishing the new regulations for correspondence within the interior of these Islands, having been submitted to the Queen (whom God preserve); H.M. has thought fit to approve in all its details the work of Y.E. relating to this subject, and desires that, after the expiration of a year of trial, the Government of the Colony should report upon the result and upon any improvements which experience may show that it is necessary to introduce in order to render as perfect as possible the service for the correspondence referred to above. "By Royal Command, &c.,

"To the Governor, "Madrid, March 31st, 1854.

"Captain General of the Philippines."

* This rather curiously worded regulation evidently means that persons could refuse letters (presumably those that were insufficiently prepaid), provided that they returned them to the Post Office unopened.—ED. M. J.

I. THE ADHESIVE STAMPS.

A. For Correspondence within the Islands.
Issue of February 1st, 1854.

Two types, copied from the Spanish stamps of 1853:—

1. Profile of Queen Isabella II. to right, on a ground of curved lines, in a pearled oval, broken at top and bottom by inscribed labels; enclosed in a rectangular frame with horizontal labels above and below, inscribed at top "CORREOS 1854 Y 55," at bottom "FRANCO 5 (or "10") C^s." The spandrels are filled with horizontal lines.

2. The inscriptions are transposed, at top "FRANCO 1 R. 2 RS." (or "2 RS. 5 C.") and at bottom "CORREOS 1854 Y 55."

A local engraver exhibited his patience and his artistic talents in reproducing on the plates forty copies of each value. The forty, which form so many varieties of type, are arranged in eight horizontal rows of five. They are indeed as many caricatures of the portrait of Queen Isabella, but among them are some that are not quite so bad as the others.

The engraving is in *taille-douce*, and the stamps were printed by the copper-plate process, on yellowish white paper, that is very brittle. Imperforate.*

5 cuartos, orange (pale to bright), orange-red.

10 " carmine-red, red, dull rose.

1 real, bright blue, slate-blue, greenish blue, dull blue, pale blue.

2 reales, yellow-green, deep yellow-green, green, bright green.

Variety. The first stamp in the sixth row on the sheet of the 1 real is inscribed "CORROS" instead of "CORREOS."

1 real, bright blue, slate-blue, greenish blue, dull blue, pale blue.

Somewhat large blocks of these stamps may occasionally be met with obliterated; these come from the stock left in the hands of the Government, and were thus cancelled when withdrawn from circulation. In 1881, the greater part of the stock then remaining in the treasury was sold to M. J. B. Moens.

It was not found altogether easy to introduce the use of postage stamps in the early days, as may be seen by the following extract from the letter of Don A. Gutierrez, published in *Le Timbre-Poste* for October, 1880:—

"Having undertaken the office of Director General of Posts in the Philippine Islands, at the commencement of 1854, in spite of the difficulties that my predecessors had encountered in overcoming the obstacles presented by the character of the people

* There appears to be no doubt that the 5 cuartos plate was re-engraved, at some at present unknown period, after it had become worn. The principal point of distinction is that in one, probably the original state of the plate, the background of the head is formed of comparatively fine lines, whilst in the other state the lines are coarse and wider apart.—ED. M. J.

and the indecision of the Magistrates and Governors of the provinces, who could not make up their minds to accept the responsibility imposed upon them by Art. 2 of the Decree of December 7 [1853], I succeeded nevertheless, thanks to the goodwill of the Governors of the Districts and the native authorities, in establishing, from the month of March, 1854, a regular service throughout the Archipelago, with the exception however of the Marianne Islands, Catandanan, and Batanar, on account of the want of communications between those provinces and the capital, Manila; but this irregularity disappeared after a year in the case of the first two islands and after two years in the case of the third."

Forgeries.

It appears that a few forged stamps were made at first, according to Don A. Gutierrez:—

"The only other difficulty that disturbed the harmony and regularity of the new service, was the discovery of two or three forged postage stamps in circulation, which led to the arrest of the criminal, an Indian, who had engraved them in so rough a manner that, in consideration of the ignorance of the culprit, the examining magistrate set him at liberty, without further punishment than the detention he had undergone during the investigation of the case."

Essays.

The only one known to me is an impression of a single type of the 10 cuartos (different from any of the forty on the sheet), printed in *black*, on India paper, and showing the dimensions (55 × 81 mm.) of the small plate of copper in the centre of which it was engraved. This probably served as the pattern from which the plate of forty varieties was copied. It is now in the collection of Mr. Martin Schroeder, of Leipzig.

The impression in question is crossed by single vertical and horizontal lines [apparently cut in the plate, to cancel it.]

10 cuartos, black on *India paper*.

* * *

In spite of the fact that they were produced in a very primitive fashion, the engraving and printing of the stamps from engraved plates must have been found expensive. Lithography was therefore resorted to for the subsequent printings.

A lithographer at Manila was entrusted with the reproduction of the portrait of Queen Isabella II., after the design of the issue of 1854, and he created another caricature in which the head of the Queen was even fatter than before, and the nose proportionately small, as if by way of compensation.

Issue of June, 1855.

Although issued in June, 1855, the design nevertheless bears the date "1854 Y 55," probably because the Royal Ordinance of March 31st, 1854, quoted above, directed that the system should be introduced experimentally for one year.*

Design of Type 1 of the previous issue, differing only in the fact that the head is upon a solid ground of colour, and that the pearls surrounding it are very much smaller.

* The stamps issued in February, 1854, were engraved before this order was given; and it is more probable that the lithographer simply copied the design already adopted, without thinking of altering the date.—ED. M. J.

The solid disc is not cut into by either the upper or lower label. Size of the stamp, $18\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Lithographed in colour on white paper; imperf.
5 cuartos, vermilion (bright to intense).

* * *

I do not know why this stamp was replaced, almost immediately after its issue, by the following, which is of the same type, but in four fresh varieties, arranged in two rows.

Issue of July (?), 1855.

Same design as the last, but the solid disc is cut into by the top label, as shown in the accompanying illustration, and it exists in four varieties which can be recognised by the characteristics given below.

Same impression, etc.

5 cuartos, vermilion (bright to pale), brownish red.

The four varieties, arranged thus, can be distinguished from the single type of June and from one another by the following points:—



1	2
3	4

	JUNE, 1855.	JULY, 1855.			
	Single type. mm.	Var. 1. mm.	Var. 2. mm.	Var. 3. mm.	Var. 4. mm.
Width of stamp	18½	19	19½	19	19½
Height „	21½	22	22	22	22
Lines in spandrels:					
Upper left .	10	8	9	7	9
Lower „ .	9	8	8	8	10
Upper right .	13	11	13	10	11
Lower „ .	13	13	15	12	13

Varieties 1 and 2, of the block of four, have the pearly circle broken by the frame at left; in Variety 3 the frame just touches the pearls; in Variety 4 they are just clear. There is a stop after the date "55" in Varieties 1 and 4, and not in the other two.

The sheets of the July issue contained forty-eight stamps, six horizontal rows of eight, composed of twelve blocks of four, the value of the sheet being 30 reales, copper.

My reasons for placing the issue in four varieties after that of June are: that the single-type stamp is far

the rarer of the two, that it exists in only one tint, which was continued in use for the stamps of July (but the latter varied in colour, ending with a brownish hue), that the four varieties were received in entire sheets in 1864, and, finally, that the idea of reproducing a single design in blocks of four minor varieties was again carried out in the case of the stamps of 1859, which succeeded those of 1855.*

There were probably no *Essays*.

* All authorities seem to be agreed in assigning the date "1855" to the lithographed stamps. The Catalogue of the stamps, etc., of Spain and Colonies, published by the London Philatelic Society at the end of 1878, says, "End of 1855," more recent works give the date as "June, 1855," but we find nowhere any actual proof that the stamps were issued in that year at all. In the book by Messrs. Bartels and Foster and Captain Palmer, published last year, a note remarks: "They were current three and a half years, which makes their rarity difficult to explain. However, at this time but few natives were able to write, and these often regarded the prepayment of postage with suspicion, perhaps not without due cause." This would hardly account for their using so many more of the engraved stamps in less than eighteen months, than they did of the lithographed stamps in three years and a half.

There is much greater difference in the actual rarity of the stamps than the current catalogue prices would seem to indicate, but it must be remembered that there will be a greater demand amongst specialists for a stamp that exists in four varieties, than for a stamp that exists in only one, and a greater demand still for a stamp of which there are forty varieties of type; this has doubtless tended to reduce the price of the rarest, and increase that of the least rare of the three. The fact remains that the lithographed stamps are scarcer than the engraved, which would not be the case if they had been in use twice as long. We would suggest that either the lithographed stamps were a provisional issue, made, perhaps, while the 5 cuartos plate was being engraved, or that they were issued at a later date than 1855.

The only foundation for the theory that they were issued in that year appears to be the fact that they are dated "1854 v 55," but, as no one suggests that they were issued in 1854, this date proves nothing. The stamps bearing that date continued in use until 1859; and the date upon the lithographed stamps should have been "1855" alone, if intended to indicate that they were issued during that year. It is surely more probable that the lithographer simply copied the design of the stamps then in use, regardless of the date of his work; and unless dated copies are known that were used as early as 1855, we should be inclined to suppose that they did not appear till later.—ED. M. J.

(To be continued.)

THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 149.)

* * * * *

SIRMOOR—continued.

Issue of January (?), 1895.



E Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste, in its number for January, 1895, announced a new series of stamps, of the same values and in the same colours as before, with the portrait of the Rajah replaced by an Elephant. The stamps,

however, had evidently not reached M. Maury at that time, for he gave no description of the design till the March number. I think it may be assumed that they were duly advertised beforehand, but were not put on sale until the beginning of the year. In view of the fact, which afterwards became manifest, that the stamps of 1885 and 1888 were never superseded by those of the new design, it is probably also safe to

assume that the object of the Elephant stamps was principally the collection of revenue from philatelic and other sources; still, these stamps could be, and no doubt were, used for postage, and must therefore be described here.

The design is an attractive one, though rather too small; it shows an Elephant in the centre, within a transverse oval frame, inscribed "SIRMOOR POSTAGE" above, "AND INLAND REVENUE" below; the word "PIES," "ANNA," or "ANNAS," is on a tablet at foot, and the whole is enclosed in an oblong frame, with a ground of engine-turned pattern, and numerals in the four corners.



The stamps are beautifully executed, and are printed from *taille-douce* engraved plates, on white, or slightly toned wove paper, in sheets of seventy, like the previous issue, but arranged in ten horizontal rows of seven. They are perf. 14 to 15; I have measured some long strips and found the perforation to gauge as nearly 15 as possible, but I have single specimens perf. 14.

- 3 pies, buff-brown.
- 6 ,, green, yellowish green.
- 1 anna, grey-blue.
- 2 annas, carmine-rose.

* * *

Issue of January (?), 1899.

In the *Monthly Journal* for February, 1899, four higher values of the Elephant type were chronicled, and in the following month I received a set of the same values, in the same colours, but in a design similar to that of the lithographed stamps. This design is engraved in *taille-douce*, like that of the Elephant series, and it was supposed to bear the portrait of a new Rajah; I believe, however, that the head is merely a redrawing of that upon the previous issues, and that it has strayed a little further away from the original, so much so as to be an entirely fancy portrait. Our illustration is not a very successful one, as it seems to show a gentleman with a beard, which is not the case with the stamps. I have not seen entire sheets, but they probably consist of seven horizontal rows of ten, like the other "Head" stamps.



The paper is the same as that of the 1895 stamps, and the perforation of the Elephant stamps appears to be the same as before. That of the Head stamps is more variable; the gauge ranges from 13 to 15. In a set of four single copies, the 3 a. and 8 a. are perf. 15 all round, the 4 a. is perf. 13 at top and bottom and 14 at sides, and the 1 r. is perf. 13 at top and right, 14 at bottom and left. I should suppose that there was one machine that perforated a very nearly regular 15, and another giving an irregular 13 to 14.

Elephant type.

- 3 annas, yellow-green.
- 4 ,, dark green.
- 8 ,, deep blue.
- 1 rupee, vermilion.

Head type.

- 3 annas, yellow-green.
- 4 ,, dark green.
- 8 ,, deep blue.
- 1 rupee, vermilion.

I think there can be no doubt at all that neither of these sets was in any way necessary for postal purposes, and I believe postage stamp collectors would be justified in ignoring them altogether. One of the two was evidently superfluous, and it is worthy of remark that no value above 2 annas was ever overprinted for Official use, and that it is very doubtful whether any of the Elephant stamps were thus overprinted and put in use.

SERVICE STAMPS.

These were formed by overprinting the ordinary stamps with the inscription "On S. S. S.", which stands for *On Sirmoor State Service*, and as the stock of type in the local printing office was not a large one, and the overprinting was done there from time to time during a period of nearly ten years, there are of course numerous varieties. There are errors also, but considering the circumstances under which the work was done these may be said to be extremely few. The stamps were overprinted, as a rule, in horizontal strips of ten, thus necessitating the employment of thirty letters "S"; care seems always to have been taken to use thirty letters of the same type, and to space them in approximately the same manner throughout the row, though different types and different spacing are found in different printings.

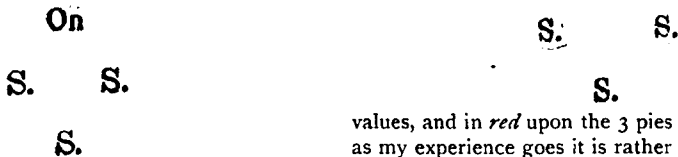
At two distinct periods the surcharge was set up in two rows of ten, thus requiring sixty letters "S," which must have considerably strained the resources of the establishment; on the other hand, there are cases in which the surcharging was laboriously done upon each stamp separately, with the word "On" and the letters one by one, involving the use of a single letter "S" only.

Issue of 1890.

We fortunately know within a little the date of this first issue of the surcharged stamps. They seem to have been first noted in the *Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal* for June or July, 1890, that paper having received the 6 pies, green, with red surcharge, and the information that the other values had been similarly treated. I first saw copies early in October, 1890, and described them in this magazine for that month, the specimens shown me being the 6 pies and 1 anna with red surcharge, and the 2 annas with black surcharge; also what were stated to be errors, namely, the 6 pies with black surcharge and the same value with double surcharge, in black and in red. The 1 anna is also catalogued with black surcharge, but here I think it is not a case of an error in the colour of the surcharge, but of a mistake in the description first given of the stamp. I have never seen the 1 a. with the first type of the overprint in black, and I find that this value with black surcharge was chronicled at about the same time as the 3 pies with similar overprint; there is little doubt that both belong to the second issue.

The type of the 1890 surcharge is sufficiently accurately shown in the annexed illustration. It may be recognised by the large, square letters "S," and

also by the fact that the side letters are exceptionally close together; it measures about 20 mm. in total height and 16½ mm. in width. There is one prominent variety, with the stop before the left-hand "S," instead of after it; this occurs on all three values. There was probably only one printing, with the same setting



of the surcharge used throughout. I have never seen any complete strips or blocks of these stamps, but I have no doubt that the overprint was set up to surcharge a single horizontal row of ten stamps at a time, and from examination of several copies with the misplaced stop I gather that this variety was No. 7 in the row.

The stamps found in this issue are:—

- 6 pies, Second Printing.
- 1 anna, First "
- 2 annas " "

and I believe the list should be arranged as follows:—

- 6 p., green; red surcharge.
- 1 a., blue " "
- 2 a., rose; black "

Varieties with misplaced stop.

- 6 p., green; red surcharge.
- 1 a., blue " "
- 2 a., rose; black "

Error, with surcharge in the wrong colour.

- 6 p., green; black surcharge.

Variety as before.

- 6 p., green; black surcharge.

Error corrected, double surcharge.

- 6 p., green; red and black surcharge.

Variety as before.

- 6 p., green; red and black surcharge.

I should add that this surcharge is generally very heavily printed, as if with ink that was too thick. Sir D. P. Masson tells me that he has a specimen of the 6 pies, with red surcharge, on which the letter "n" has entirely failed to print, no doubt by accident; he does not suppose that the letter was absent, but rather that it in some way escaped being inked. Similar varieties occur in other issues.

* * *

Issue of 1891.

At the beginning of 1892 the 3 pies stamp was chronicled with the Official surcharge, and shortly afterwards the 1 anna with the surcharge in black instead of red. Very little attention was paid to varieties of this nature; it was taken for granted that the type of the overprint remained practically unchanged, and thus the 3 pies and the 1 anna with black surcharge were added to the first Official issue. I confess that it was not until some years later that I noticed that the two overprints are essentially different, and that I came to the conclusion that the 3 pies does not exist with the first overprint.

The word "On" appears to me to be in the same type as before, but the letters "S" are narrower (see

illustration), and the side letters are much wider apart; the height of the overprint is 20 mm. and the width 19 mm.

This surcharge was printed in black on all four

values, and in red upon the 3 pies and 1 anna; as far as my experience goes it is rather scarcer in red upon the 6 pies than it is in black, and much scarcer in black on the 1 anna than it is in red. My theory is that it was first printed in black on all, and then red was reverted to for the 3 p. and 1 a. The earliest copies I have seen with dated postmarks were used in September, 1891; we may therefore suppose that the second printing took place about twelve months after the first.

There are no appreciable varieties of type. I have a strip of the 6 pies, with black surcharge, in which there is no visible stop after the left-hand "S" on the left-hand stamp, but I have no doubt that this is merely due to want of ink, the surcharge on the whole strip being lightly printed. I have also two strips of this value, in which there is no stop after the lower "S" on the fifth stamp, and I have seen a single copy of the same stamp with, apparently, a raised stop before the lower "S," instead of after it; but I am not sure that the apparent stop in this case is not an accidental blot of ink, such as is not infrequently found on stamps with this overprint. The stop in this case seems to have dropped out during the printing. The type was set up for a single row of ten, and the stamps are commonly found in single strips; in fact, I have never seen two unsevered strips, or so much as a vertical pair of any value of this issue. The paper was brittle, the perforation close, and it was probably found difficult to pass entire sheets through the press. I have some complete strips of the 3 pies, mounted one below the other on a sheet of paper, and overprinted manifestly with the same setting of the surcharge, the letter "O" on the ninth stamp of each strip being too high, so that the "n" partly failed to print. Sufficient proof that the overprint was in one row in this case.

The stamps employed are the same as before, with the addition of the 3 pies of 1888:—

- 3 pies, Second Printing.
- 6 " " "
- 1 anna, First "
- 2 annas " "

and the list is as follows:—

- 3 p., orange; black surcharge.
- 6 p., green " "
- 6 p. " red "
- 1 a., blue; black "
- 1 a. " red "
- 2 a., rose; black "

Errors.

- No stop after lower "S."
- 6 p., green; black surcharge.
- Stop before lower "S," and high (?).
- 6 p., green; black surcharge.

With surcharge inverted.

3 p., orange; black surcharge.
6 p., green; red "

With double surcharge.

6 p., green; black surcharge.
6 p. " red "
1 a., blue " "

The red surcharge is often very messy, and I think double impressions may be due to "setting off" from the backs of sheets previously laid upon others that were not dry, but I have a pair of 6 pies with a very clear double impression of the black surcharge, and a single copy of the same value with an equally satisfactory double impression in red.

At some period during the use of this form of surcharge, another setting was made up and used, in one instance certainly, in conjunction with that just described, to overprint two rows (twenty stamps) at a time. I think it is very possible that it was also used alone to overprint single rows, but this I cannot prove. It is formed of smaller type, as shown in the illustration to be given under the 1892 issue, but with the side letters wide apart; it measures $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height, and 18 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width, being therefore very nearly square.

I have never seen a used copy with this overprint, and therefore have no idea when it was introduced; I place it with the issue of 1891 because I have found it used in conjunction with that setting. I have only seen it on the 3 and 6 pies of the Second Printing.

Of the 3 pies I have examined several single strips, but I have never seen a block or a vertical pair to show either the two overprints together or this overprint upon two consecutive rows. Of the 6 pies I have blocks of four, six, and eight, each in two horizontal rows with the ordinary overprint of 1891 on the upper row and this smaller type on the lower.

3 p., orange; black surcharge.
6 p., green; red "

I find no prominent varieties, but on the eighth stamp in the row there is a space between the left-hand "S" and the stop that follows it. I find this on both values, which proves the identity of the setting. I have also a curious strip of the 3 pies with the surcharge defective, owing probably to a strip of paper (perhaps another strip of stamps) having come slanting across the type at the time of printing; the four stamps at the left of this strip have the surcharge complete; the fifth stamp shows only the lower part of "On" and the whole of the letters "S. S. S."; the sixth and seventh stamps have these letters only; the eighth stamp has the left and bottom letters "S." complete and only a small portion of the right-hand letter; the ninth stamp has the bottom letter complete and a very slight trace of the left-hand one; and the tenth stamp has the bottom letter only. All the stamps show colourless impressions of the portions of the surcharge that have failed to print. I have described this fully, because single specimens of other varieties with portions of the surcharge deficient have been chronicled, and it is of interest to understand how they occur; a little list of varieties might be made from this one strip.

* * *

Issue of 1892 to 1896.

This is a difficult series to deal with; there must have been several printings during this period from type of the same nature but differently set. The printings, or settings of the type, can be readily distinguished (in most cases at all events) upon entire strips by means of errors or varieties of measurement, etc., but single copies are so difficult to distinguish with certainty that I think it best to treat the whole series first as one issue, and then to describe the different printings in more detail.

The type is that represented in the annexed illustration

On

S.

S.

S.

tion, and the letters are the same as those of the second variety of the issue previously described. They differ in appearance in the different printings, owing to bad printing and the use of damaged and dirty type, but Messrs. Brendon and Son, to whom I submitted specimens, assured me that all are in letters of the same face and size, and that the apparent differences are due to the causes mentioned.

It must be remembered that the smaller type given under the 1891 issue only exists (so far as is known) on the 3 p. and 6 p., Second Printing; the 3 p. of that printing I have never found with the later overprint, and the 6 p. I have only found with one setting of it, which is easily distinguished from that of 1891.

For the general collector the issue now to be described will be simply that with the small-type surcharge of 1892-96, and he may or may not consider it necessary to distinguish the two lower values from those with the small-type surcharge of 1891.

The stamps upon which the 1892-96 surcharge is found are the following:—

3 pies, 3rd, 5th, and 6th printings.
6 " 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th printings.
1 anna, 1st, 4th, and 5th printings.
2 annas, 1st and 5th printings.

And the list will be as follows:—

3 p., orange (3, 5, 6)*; black surcharge.
6 p., green (2, 3, 4); red "
6 p. " (4, 5); black "
1 a., blue (1, 4); red "
1 a. " (5); black "
2 a., rose (1, 5); black "

Errors and Varieties.

Left-hand "S" inverted, and stop high in consequence.

3 p., orange (3, 5); black surcharge.
6 p., green (2, 3, 4); red "
6 p. " (5); black "
1 a., blue (1, 4); red "
1 a. " (5); black "
2 a., rose (1, 5) " "

No stop after lower "S."

3 p., orange (3, 5, 6); black surcharge.
6 p., green (5) " "
1 a., blue (1, 4); red "
2 a., rose (1, 5); black "

* The figures in brackets denote the printings of the stamps.

Stop inverted, and therefore high, after right-hand "S."

3 p., orange (5); black surcharge.
 6 p., green (5) " "
 1 a., blue (5) " "
 2 a., rose (5) " "

*Surcharge inverted.**

3 p., orange (3, 5); black surcharge.
 6 p., green (2 & 3 or 4); red "
 1 a., blue (4) " "

*Errors and varieties inverted.**Left-hand "S" inverted and stop high.*

3 p., orange (3, 5); black surcharge.
 6 p., green (2 & 3 or 4); red " (?)
 1 a., blue (4) " "

No stop after lower "S."

3 p., orange (3); black surcharge.
 6 p., green (2 & 3 or 4); red " (?)
 1 a., blue (4) " "

Stop inverted (high) after right-hand "S."

3 p., orange (5); black surcharge.

The items marked (?) should exist, but I have not seen specimens.

I now take the various Settings separately:—

Setting of 1892. It was in September, 1892, that the small type of surcharge was chronicled in this magazine, and I saw complete strips of ten of all four values, three of which strips I have before me now. It seems evident that the surcharge in this case covered a single strip of ten stamps only, and probably the sheets were torn into horizontal strips before they were overprinted, as I have never seen a vertical pair of any one of the values; I have seen several strips of the 3 pies stuck upon a sheet of paper, but this may have been for convenience in sending supplies to dealers.

The overprint measures 18½ mm. in extreme height and 17 mm. in width, throughout the row, and the type is in bad condition and dirty. The width will distinguish this surcharge from the small type of 1891 upon the 6 pies, Second Printing.

The third stamp from the left, in all the values, has the left-hand "S" inverted and the stop high, and the ninth and tenth stamps in the 3 p., 1 a., and 2 a. have no stop after the lower "S." The 6 pies has all the stops complete; possibly this value was overprinted last, and the missing stops supplied. In all other respects the setting is the same, and as the three values with the stops missing and the fourth with stops complete came over together, it seems unnecessary to make two settings of them.

The list is as follows:—

3 p., orange (3); black surcharge.
 6 p., green (2, 3, 4); red "
 1 a., blue (1, 4) " "
 2 a., rose (1); black "

Left-hand "S" inverted and stop high.

3 p., orange (3); black surcharge.
 6 p., green (2, 3, 4); red "
 1 a., blue (1, 4) " "
 2 a., rose (1); black "

No stop after lower "S."

3 p., orange (3); black surcharge.
 1 a., blue (1, 4); red "
 2 a., rose (1); black "

Surcharge inverted.

3 p., orange (3); black surcharge.
 6 p., green (2 & 3 or 4); red "
 1 a., blue (4) " "

Of the stamps with inverted surcharge, I have the 3 pies with inverted "S" and stop high, and with the stop missing after the lower "S"; I have also heard of the 1 anna with inverted "S" and stop high, and this value should exist with missing stop. The 6 pies should exist with inverted "S" and stop high.

When these stamps were first chronicled, varieties of the 1 anna were listed as having colons after one or more of the letters "S": such specimens are not at all uncommon, but the second dot is simply the result of blurred impressions and dirty type. Similar varieties exist among the 6 pies, and spots of red ink may be found scattered over many of the stamps with surcharges in that colour. There are also copies of the 3 pies, with the larger surcharge of 1891, which show a superfluous dot after or below the lower letter "S," due no doubt to a speck of dirt among the type.

There are various points to be noted about the series just described. In it the 3 and 6 pies, Third Printing, make their first and only appearance, so far as I know; I have never seen specimens of either with any other overprint, and a used copy of the 3 pies, shown me by Mr. W. T. Wilson, is the only unsurcharged specimen I have met with. The 2 annas, First Printing, and the 6 pies, Second Printing, appear for the last time with a regularly printed surcharge. The 1 anna, Fourth Printing, I have not seen with any other surcharge, and it is very scarce unsurcharged. Finally, we have here the last of the red surcharges.

Subsequent settings of this type are difficult to arrange; they seem to have, as a rule, one point in common, which is that although the height of the overprint is about the same throughout (18 to 18½ mm.), the width varies greatly in the same row, the stamps at the left-hand end having a much narrower overprint than those at the right, while the central stamps show intermediate widths of the overprint.

Of these I place first a setting which I have only been able to identify upon the 6 pies, Fourth Printing; I only possess used copies, but I fortunately found a number of these in pairs and strips of three amongst the stock of Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and have thus been able to reconstruct an entire strip of ten, which no doubt shows the entire setting of the overprint. The type is clean, and there are none of the errors and conspicuously damaged letters which distinguish some of the settings to be described later. The widths of the overprints are as follows:—

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4	. 17 mm.
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8	. 19 mm.
No. 9	. 20 mm.*
No. 10	. 21 mm.*

The impression is in black, and this sufficiently identifies the stamp, because this is the only surcharge printed in that colour which I have found upon the 6 pies, Fourth Printing, but I have described it fully because it may exist upon other stamps also. The postmark dates I have seen are June and October, 1895.

6 pies, green (4); black surcharge.

* Of these I have the 3 pies, both printings, and the 1 anna, 4th printing; the two 6 pies are listed by Sir D. P. Masson.

* I have seen a pair, which I believe to be Nos. 9 and 10, with the surcharge 19 mm. wide on each, which would indicate some readjustment of the type.

In September, 1896, I was shown specimens of fresh varieties of the surcharged stamps, the 3 pies in double strips, showing the overprint set up to cover twenty stamps, and the 6 pies in single strips the surcharge upon which did not correspond with that upon either of the rows of the 3 pies. I have since found that the setting in a block of twenty was in use at least twelve months earlier, and I suspect that that upon the 6 pies was earlier still and should immediately follow the one described above (even if it should not precede it). The overprints upon this value are the same width, 21 mm., throughout the row; the type is comparatively clean, and there are no errors or conspicuously broken letters. The impression is in *black*, and I have only seen it upon the 6 pies, Fifth Printing.

6 p., dark green (5); black surcharge.

I may be quite wrong in placing this setting *before* that in a block of twenty; the only used copies I have been able to identify are a single pair, the date upon which appears to be "97," but even if this is correct it proves nothing, except that the pair in question was used late. We must remember also that the sheets of stamps contained an odd number of rows, and therefore there may have been a single-row setting employed at the same time as the double-row setting or immediately after it, formed out of the type of one of the two rows and used upon the odd rows of stamps.

Setting of 1895 (or earlier). This is the setting in two horizontal rows; it was certainly as early as 1895, as I have several used copies bearing various dates in that year, and I have also a single copy of the 6 pies on which the figures appear to be "93." I think it probable, however, that the figure "3" is either an error for "5" or a much-broken figure "8"; I do not think this setting was in use as early as 1893.

In strips or blocks this printing can be recognised without much difficulty. I only know of three *printed* surcharges that are to be found on vertical pairs or blocks consisting of two rows; one of these has been already described, and I only know it in *red* on the 6 pies. The one now under consideration is known in *black* only, but on all four values; the third is in very much larger type, and will be described later. Single copies cannot always be distinguished from specimens of the other printings in the small type.

A leading characteristic of this setting, when seen upon blocks of stamps, is that the upper row is in dirty type, looking rather larger and heavier on that account, while the lower row is in clean, fresh type; it is evident that a second row was added to a row that had been previously used singly. It is probable that these are the two single rows that I have described last, since the upper row shows similar irregularities of spacing to that found in *black* upon the 6 pies, Fourth Printing, whilst the lower row is regularly spaced; but both have been reset.

The widths of the overprints are as follows:—

<i>Top row—</i>	
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4	17 mm.
Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8	19 mm.
Nos. 9, 10	20 mm.
Height 18½ to 19 mm.	

There are little variations in this on the end stamps; in my block of twenty 3 pies, No. 1 has the surcharge distinctly narrower, hardly 16½ mm. wide, and the

"S" at foot is directly under the "O" of "On," and No. 2 has the surcharge 18 mm. wide. I have also a strip of four with these surcharges of normal width, and a block of four of the 1 a., with margin at left, showing the surcharge, on No. 1 20½ mm. wide. That upon No. 10 may also be found 21 mm. wide instead of 20 mm.

No. 3 shows no proper stop after the "S" at foot, but there is an irregular impression of a bit of metal resembling a "]" attached to that letter on the right side.

No. 4 has the "O" of "On" broken at upper right. The left-hand "S" on No. 6 has the top broken off.

Second row, Nos. 11 to 20; the width of the overprint is uniformly 19 mm. Height 18 mm.

No. 11 has the left-hand "S" inverted, and the stop therefore high.

Nos. 16 and 17 have the stop after the right-hand "S" inverted, and therefore high.

This setting exists inverted on the 3 pies. It is found on the four values of the Fifth Printing only, so far as I am aware.

3 p., orange (5); black surcharge.
6 p., green (5) " "
1 a., blue (5) " "
2 a., rose (5) " "

Errors and varieties.

No stop, but an irregular mark after lower "S."

3 p., 6 p., 1 a., 2 a., as above.

Left-hand "S" inverted and stop raised.

3 p., 6 p., 1 a., 2 a., as above.

Right-hand "S" with stop raised.

3 p., 6 p., 1 a., 2 a., as above.

Surcharge inverted.

3 p., orange (5); black surcharge.
With the same errors and varieties.

I have heard of varieties with one of the letters missing, but the only specimens I have seen showed colourless impressions of the letter, which had failed to receive the ink.

After this the upper row appears to have been cleaned up and used upon single rows of stamps; the spacing is the same as described above; the superfluous bit of metal was removed from the lower "S" on No. 3, breaking a bit out of the lower part of the letter, which remains without a stop.* The broken "O" on No. 4 was replaced by a complete letter; but the broken "S" on No. 6 is still there, and it is by Nos. 3 and 6 that strips can be identified. I have complete strips of the 3 p., 6 p., and 2 a., all with the surcharge quite clear, but rather heavily printed and showing in relief on the back. They are again of the Fifth Printing. I have not seen the 1 a., but I think it should exist.

3 p., orange (5); black surcharge.
6 p., green (5) " "
1 a., (?) (?) " "
2 a., rose (5) " "

Variety broken letter "S" at foot with no stop.

3 p., 6 p., (1 a. ?), 2 a.; as above.

I have also seen single specimens of the 3 pies, Sixth Printing, with this small type of overprint, one of which has no stop after the letter "S" at foot. The overprint measures 19 mm. in height and 18 mm. in width on all. I cannot identify this with any of the settings of which I have strips or blocks.

3 p., orange (6); black surcharge.

Variety, no stop after "S" at foot.

3 p., orange (6); black surcharge.

* Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown me part of a strip of 2 a., which appears to be of this setting, but the broken "S" has been replaced by a complete letter, and it has a stop, the variety disappearing.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Absence on the Continent. I EXPECT to be on the Continent from March 18th until about April 12th, and shall be obliged if my correspondents will excuse delay in any matters calling for my special attention.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged in accordance with our 1905 Catalogue, and the prices are those that will be adopted in that Catalogue.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Special terms will be made to those desirous of making really important purchases.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUE.
Bechuanaland and Zululand	£404
Barbados	742
Bermuda, British Honduras, Dominica, and Turks Islands	1,021
British East Africa and Zanzibar	989
Falkland Isles, Niger Coast, and St. Helena	756
British Guiana	713
Canada	529
Grenada and St. Christopher	602
India and British Somaliland	567
Gibraltar, Malta, and Heligoland	438
Chamba to Gwalior	272
Jhind to Patiala	320
Cyprus and Uganda	663
Hong Kong	454
St. Vincent	768
Mauritius	766
Natal	687
Fiji and Cook Islands	346
Labuan	303
Jamaica, Virgin Isles, and Montserrat	566
Trinidad	920

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

The Philatelic Society of South Australia.

REPORT presented at the sixteenth annual meeting, held at Pirie Chambers, Pirie Street, Adelaide, on Wednesday the 2nd of November, 1904.

Your Committee, in submitting their annual report for the year 1903-4, have to congratulate you on the continued progress of the Society. During the year three new members were elected. The number on the roll at present is thirty-five, being an increase of three members on the previous year. Nine ordinary meetings and one committee meeting were held, with an average attendance of ten members.

The balance at the Society's credit is £4 19s. 11d., which your Committee consider satisfactory.

During the year Mr. Blockey read the following papers: (1) "Imperforate S.A."; (2) "Perforate S.A.," showing examples of various perforations made by the different machines. It is hoped that further articles will be contributed by members, so that a paper may be read at each meeting. Mr. Blockey is also drawing up a list of S.A.

stamps, which Messrs. Peck and Krichauff, the committee appointed by the Society, are pricing. This pricing is to be considered and adopted at meetings in instalments and published in *The Australian Philatelist*. The work so far is only in its infancy, and it is hoped that members will take an active interest in seeing to the pricing of stamps of their own colony.

- Several changes have taken place in the current issues:—
- (1) New perforations—1d. and 2d., perf. 12.
 - (2) New type, "POSTAGE"—6d., 9d., 1s., and 5s.
 - (3) Varieties in type of all the long stamps, notably the 8d. with the error "EIGNT."
 - (4) New post card, 1d. Longer inscription.

The Secretary is making arrangements to bind, for the Society's library, some of the most important of the literature in hand, which has been accumulating for some years.

Your Committee regret having to call attention to the sad loss sustained through the death of your late President, Mr. Shaw, who took an active interest in the work of the Society.

In conclusion, your Committee trust that increased interest will be shown in the study of Philately during the coming year.

For and on behalf of the Committee,

J. W. HILLMAN, *Vice-President*.
W. L. PECK, *Hon. Secretary*.

The Boston, U.S.A., Philatelic Society.

President: C. F. ROTHFUCHS, 3, Savin Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Vice-President: GEORGE F. LORING, Boston.
Secretary: C. A. HOWES, 55, Kilby Street, Boston.
Treasurer: L. L. GREEN, 47, Tremont Street, Boston.
Superintendent Auctions and Sales: J. H. LYONS, 9, Bromfield Street, Boston.
Chairman Expert Committee: E. M. CARPENTER, 12, Bromfield Street, Boston.
Official Journal: *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*.

THE 143rd regular meeting and Annual Jollification was called to order in Elks' Hall on Tuesday evening, February 21st, at 8.40. President Rothfuchs occupied the chair, and eighty-five members and friends were present.

Gifts to the counterfeit collection from A. H. Loomis and W. F. van Malder were acknowledged. Letters were read from the Junior Philatelic Society, London, offering their publications for our Library, and from Messrs. J. H. Smyth and Co., of Sydney, presenting a complimentary subscription to the *Australian Journal of Philately*.

President Rothfuchs read a communication from the *Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt philatelistischer Vereine*, inviting us to join with them. Mr. Bartels explained the purposes of the Verein, and upon his motion it was voted that the Boston Philatelic Society become a member.

Mr. Carpenter said the Library had received donations of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* and *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* from Mr. Charles J. Phillips; a file of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* from Mr. J. W. Scott; a box full of philatelic papers from Mr. Oliver Thayer; and three bound volumes of the *Philatelic Journal of America* from Mr. C. A. Howes. A vote of thanks was passed to the donors.

About nine o'clock the President made a short speech of greeting to those present, and turned the meeting over to the Entertainment Committee. The feature of the evening was announced as an exhibit of part of the collection of Mr. Geo. H. Worthington, of Cleveland, Ohio, who is reputed to have the finest collection in the United States. The portion exhibited included Ceylon, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands, and Virgin Islands. The early Ceylons were particularly noteworthy among the rarities, and many of the scarcest stamps were shown in blocks of four. The rarities on view ranged in value from \$100 to \$1,200, and the total value of the exhibition was estimated at \$40,000. As Mr. Worthington is particularly interested in these British Colonies, it will be realised that the treat placed before us was exceptional. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Worthington for his kindness and courtesy to the Society.

About ten o'clock supper was announced, and the company proceeded to inspect an excellent exhibit in the hall below.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIA.

1904. Stamped Newspaper Labels.

Type	s. d.
2 h., blue on yellow	0 1
2 h., blue on green	0 1
1905. Newspaper Stamp. With shiny bars.	
2 h., blue	0 1

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

1900. Perf. 12½ to 13.

2 pi. on 50 h., pale blue	used	0 3
5 pi. on 1 kr., rose	"	0 4

1900. Perf. 12½ to 13. With shiny bars.

2 pi. on 50 h., pale blue	used	0 3
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1902. Unpaid Letter Stamps.

10 pa. on 5 h., green	used	0 1
20 pa. on 10 h. "	"	0 2
1 pi. on 20 h. "	"	0 3
2 pi. on 40 h. "	"	0 6
5 pi. on 100 h. "	"	1 3

BOSNIA.

1904. Postage Due.

1 heller to 200 heller. Set of thirteen	6 0
---	-----

CRETE.

1905. New Picturesque Stamps.

2 lepta, purple	0 1
5 " green	0 1
10 " carmine	0 1
20 " blue-green	0 3
25 " ultramarine	0 4
50 " brown	0 8
1 dr., carmine and brown	1 2
3 " black and orange	3 3
5 " black and sage-green	5 3
Complete set of nine values	10 6

CYPRUS.

1903. King's Head. Single wmk.

½ pi., green and carmine	used	0 3
30 pa., violet and green	"	0 3
1 pi., carmine and ultramarine	"	0 3
2 pi., ultramarine and marone	"	0 4
4 pi., sage-green and marone	"	1 0

1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

4 pi., sage-green and marone	0 8
------------------------------	-----

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1904. Provisionals; 1901 issue surcharged.

5 c. on 50 c., black and lilac	0 9
5 c. on 1 p., brown	0 9
10 c. on 1 p. "	1 6
5 c. on 50 c. (inverted surcharge)	5 0
5 c. on 1 p. "	5 0
10 c. on 1 p. "	7 6

August, 1904. Official Stamps of Type 81, surcharged for postage.

5 c., blue, black, and red	0 9
10 c., green and black	1 6
2 c., scarlet and black (inverted surcharge)	6 0
5 c., blue, black, and red (inverted surcharge)	4 6

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—continued.

1904. Unpaid Letter Stamps, surcharged for postage.

1 c. on 2 c., carmine and sepia (inverted s. d. surcharge)	2 6
2 c., carmine and sepia	0 5
2 c. " " (inverted surcharge)	3 6
1 c. on 4 c., carmine and sepia	0 4
1 c. on 4 c. " " (inverted surcharge)	3 6

DUTTIA.

1904. Without rouletting.

½ a., red on white	0 1
½ a., deep red on white	0 3
1 a., black on white	0 2

1899-1902. Rouletted horizontally only, and imperf. vertically.

½ a., pale rose on white	per pair	0 4
½ a., deep " "	"	0 2
½ a., carmine " "	"	0 2
½ a., black on yellow-green	"	0 4
1 a. " white	"	1 0
2 a. " orange-yellow	"	1 0
4 a. " red	"	1 4

FRENCH LEVANT.

1902. Surcharged in black.

1 pi. on 25 c., blue	used	0 1
2 pi. on 50 c., brown	"	0 2

GERMAN LEVANT.

1889. Type 10 surcharged.

1 pi. on 20 pf. ultramarine	used	0 1
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1900. Type 11 surcharged.

1 pi. on 20 pf. ultramarine	used	0 1
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GIBRALTAR.

1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

2s., green and blue	2 8
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HUNGARY.

1905. Types 7 and 8. New type of Crown wmk.

1 f., grey	0 1
2 f., olive-yellow	0 1
3 f., orange	0 1
5 f., emerald	0 1
6 f., olive-green	0 1
20 f., brown	0 3
25 f., blue	0 4
30 f., orange-brown	0 5
35 f., red-lilac	0 6
50 f., lake	0 7
1 kor., red-brown	1 2

IVORY COAST.

1903. Parcel Post.

50 c., lilac	2 6	
1 fr., red	5 0	
50 c. on 15 c., green	1 6	
50 c. on 15 c., green	used	1 6
1 fr. on 5 c., blue	"	3 0
Un fr. on 5 c., blue	"	25 0
1 fr. on 10 c., lilac-brown	5 0	
1 fr., on 10 c. "	used	3 0

IVORY COAST—continued.

1903. Parcel Post.

4 fr. on 15 c., green	used	8 6
4 fr. on 60 c., lilac	"	8 6
50 c., dull lilac (surcharged C.P.)	"	1 6
1 fr., red	"	2 6
4 fr. on 5 c., blue	"	15 0
8 fr. on 15 c., green	"	20 0

MALTA.

1905. Multiple wmk.

2d., mauve and grey (King's Head)	0 3
4d., brown (Sailing vessel)	0 6

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

10 c., purple on red	0 2
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MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

1900. Provisionals. Perf. 12½.

25 reis on 5 reis, orange	0 6	
25 " " " "	used	0 6
50 " on half of 20 r., lavender	1 0	
50 " " " "	used	1 0

NEW CALEDONIA.

1903. Jubilee. Unpaid Letter Stamps

5 c., blue	0 6
10 c., brown	0 8
15 c., green	1 0

SALVADOR.

1903. Official.

1 c. to 100 c. Set of ten	12 6
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URUGUAY.

1900-1. Type 79.

10 c., lilac	used	0 2
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1904. New type.

5 milesimos, orange	0 1
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VENEZUELA.

1903. Type 42.

5 c., 10 c., 25 c., 50 c., and 1 b. Set of five	3 6
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1903. Type 43. Guayana.

5 c. to 1 b. Set of five	3 6
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1903. Type 44. Marino.

5 c. to 1 b. Set of five	3 6
--------------------------	-----

1903. Type 45. Maturin.

5 c. to 1 b. Set of five	3 6
--------------------------	-----

1903. Type 44. Marino, surcharged.

"CORREOS GUIRIA."	3 6
5 c. to 1 b. Set of five	3 6

1903. Type 44. Marino, surcharged.

"CORREOS YRAPA."	3 6
5 c. to 1 b. Set of five	3 6

1903. Type 45. Maturin, surcharged.

"CORREOS MATURIN."	3 6
5 c. to 1 b. Set of five	3 6

List of Odd Numbers of Philatelic Journals Wanted by the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

(CONTINUED FROM THE FEBRUARY NUMBER.)

*Offers, with the prices asked, to be made to Stanley Gibbons, Limited,
391, Strand, London, W.C.*

- Stamp Collector's Guide and West of Scotland Curiosity Circular.** Glasgow, 1872-76. All *except* No. 1 and "Fifth Annual Issue." 1388
- South Wales Philatelic News.** Swansea, 1884. Nos. 1, 2.
- Sächsisches Postwerthzeichen-Offertenblatt.** Bautzen, 1895. Any *after* No. 3.
- Sitzungsbericht des Internationalen Postwerthzeichen-Händler-Vereins.** Berlin, 1890-94. Nos. 53, 55, 58, 59, 61, 67, 69, 76, and any *after* No. 78.
- Skandinavisk Frimaerke-Tidende.** Kjobenhavn, 1890-93. Title-page and index to years ii. and iii.; year iii., Nos. 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.
- Stamp.** Stromsburg, Neb., 1892. All Nos.
- Stamp World.** Indianola, Iowa, 1891-92. No. 6.
- Skandinavisk Frimærkestidning.** Malmö, 1893. Any *except* "March 15th, 1893."
- San Marino Philatelist.** San Marino, 1892-94. Year ii., No. 12.
- Stamp Collector.** New York, 1879-81. Nos. (3), (4), 1879; Nos. 3, 4, 1881.
- Stamp Exchange.** Kankakee, Ill., and Fort Wayne, Ind., 1900-2. Vol. i., Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6; ii., 1, 2, 3, 5, 6; iii., 1, 4; v., 3, and any *after* No. 5.
- Southern Stamp Collector.** New Orleans, La., 1897. Any *after* No. 1.
- Stamp Snaps.** Nutley, N.J., 1898. Any *after* No. 1.
- Stamp Exchange.** Columbus, Ind., 1897. Any *except* No. 8.
- Stamp Exchange.** Boston, Mass., 1899. Any *after* No. 4.
- Stamp Tribune.** Harriman, Tenn., and Cleveland, O., 1899. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, and any *after* No. 12.
- Stamp Tribune.** Lexington, Ky., 1901. Any *after* No. 2.
- Stamp Reporter.** Albany, N.Y., 1901. Any *after* No. 1.
- Swap.** Rochester, N.Y., 1900-1. Vol. i., all *except* No. 3; vol. ii., Nos. 1, 2, 3, and any *after* No. 9.
- Stamp Collector's Chronicle.** St. John, N.B., 1872-73. No. for January, 1873.
- Stamp and Curiosity Circular and Collectors' Vade Mecum.** Dewsbury, 1867. No. 1, April, 1867, and any *after* No. 1.
- Stamp Collector's Advertiser, later Stamp Advertiser, later Universal Stamp Advertiser.** Birmingham, 1899-1905. Nos. 42 (Aug. 1902), 45, 46, 51, 55, 56, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, and any *after* No. 65.
- Scottish Philatelic Advertiser.** South Queensferry, 1900-1. Nos. 3, 13.
- Santo Domingo Postal.** Santo Domingo, 1903. No. 1.
- Stamp Chronicle.** Handsworth, Sheffield, 1878. No. 2.
- Stamp Collector's Record.** Montreal, 1864. No. 2.
- Star Stamp Journal.** Warrington, 1872. No. 2.
- Szekula Briefmarken-Verkehr.** Budapest, etc., 1901. No. 1.
- Stamp Exchange.** Allahabad, India, 1903. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and any *after* No. 5.
- Stempelmarke.** Münster, 1904. Any *after* No. 2.
- Stamp Reporter.** Cobleskill, N.Y., 1903-4. Any *except* Nos. 8, 10.
- Schweizerischer Philatelisten-Verein.** Zurich, 1884-85. Any *except* No. 2.
- Stamp Reporter.** St. Catharines, Ont., 1897-99. Any *except* vol. i., Nos. 7, 11, 12; and vol. ii., No. 5.
- Senf's Catalogue.** 1902.
- Stamp Herald.** Breinigsville, Pa., 1903. Any *after* No. 1.
- Saymon's Magazine.** New York, 1903. Any *after* No. 1.
- Stamp Talk.** Kansas City, Mo., 1899. Any *except* No. 6.
- Stamp Book.** Brockton, Mass., 1901-2. Any *except* vol. ii., Nos. 2, 3.
- Stamp Collector's Figaro.** Wellington, O., 1897-98. Any *except* No. 4.
- Südüngarische Briefmarken-Zeitung.** Karansebes, 1898. Any *after* No. 3.
- Stamp Special.** Putnam, Conn., 1900. Any *after* No. 1.
- Timbrophile Poitevin.** Poitiers, France, 1895, etc. Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, and any *after* No. 90.
- Timbrologie Universelle.** St. Etienne, 1896. Any *after* No. 1.
- Timbrophile Lorrain.** Chef-Haut, 1895. Any *after* No. 7.
- Timbrophile Egyptien.** Alexandrie, 1895-96. No. 1 and any *after* No. 3.
- Timbrophile Athénien.** Athènes, 1897-98. Nos. 3, 17, 18, and any *after* No. 19.
- Timbrophile Gaulois.** Malzéville-lès-Nancy, 1896. Nos. 5, 6, 32, and any *after* No. 34.
- Trans-Mississippi Stamp.** Omaha, Neb., 1896-97. Any *after* No. 6.
- Texan Philatelist.** Abilene, Texas, 1894-99. Any *after* No. 57.
- Tauschheft.** Reutlingen, 1895-96. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and any *after* No. 15.
- Trinacria.** Napoli, 1895-96. Any *after* vol. ii., No. 3.
- Timbrophilist.** Amsterdam, 1869. Any *after* No. 1.
- Toscane Philateliue.** Livourne, 1897. Any *after* No. 1.
- Timbrologie Méridionale.** Montpellier, 1895. Any *after* No. 4.
- Tunis Philatélique.** Tunis, 1895-96. Any *after* No. 4.
- Timbrologie Egyptienne.** Le Caire, 1891-92. Nos. 1, 6, 7, and any *after* No. 8.
- Timbrophile Roumaine.** Berlad, 1897. Any *after* No. 1.
- Timbrologie Africaine.** Tripoli, 1893. Any *after* No. 1.
- Tri-monthly Collector.** New Oxford, Pa., 1899. Any *after* No. 16.
- Trader.** Washington, D.C., 1875-76. No. 3.
- Timbre-Poste.** Bruxelles, 1863. Nos. 1, 2. *Reprinted by Beauvais.*
- Tausig's Bargain Advertiser.** New York, 1903. No. 2, and any *after* No. 3.
- Timbrophile du Littoral.** Fréjus, 1901. Any *after* No. 20, *except* iii., No. 1.
- Timbrophile Suisse.** Chaux-du-Fonds, 1903-4. Nos. 1, 2, and any *after* No. 7.
- Timbrophile Suisse.** Geneva, 1897-98. No. 2, and any *after* No. 6.

(To be continued.)

1905.

New Stamp Catalogue.

POCKET SIZE, in Two Volumes. New Edition.**NOW READY.****VOL. I. contains all**

Postage Stamps of Great Britain and the British Colonies.

Price 2/6; post-free, 2/9.

IN issuing the 1905 Edition of our Priced Catalogue, we wish to draw attention to the chief alterations made therein.

After a trial for some years of small illustrations, we have come to the conclusion that they are not suitable for the *leading Stamp Catalogue*, chiefly from the fact that when they have been used in printing two or three large editions of this work all the fine lines wear out, with the result that, in many cases, the young collector has had great difficulty in identifying varieties. We therefore decided to go to the great expense of inserting new and exact-sized illustrations throughout our Catalogue. The cost has been close upon £800, and we leave our readers to judge whether the result is not greatly superior to any that has hitherto been attained by similar trade lists. A comparison of this new edition with any other catalogue will, we venture to think, conclusively prove that for general get-up and for beauty and clearness it far excels any previously published.

We are rather sorry to say that in order to place the large illustrations in double column it has been necessary to enlarge the Catalogues by about an inch, both in width and length.

In this edition also a more expensive paper is used, which being thinner than that in former use, is better adapted for bringing out the type and illustrations more clearly.

In the last edition we announced that we had ceased to price unused British Official stamps; but now that these have been withdrawn from use, and the authorities do not object to their sale in small quantities, we have in the present edition priced such as we had in stock at the time of going to press.

In like manner, finding from inquiries made that in many colonies similar stamps, *e.g.* "Officials," "Service," "O.S.," Postage Dues, etc., have at one time or another been sold to the public, we again quote prices for such as have thus been legitimately obtained, and which we had in stock at the time of going to press.

It has not been necessary to rewrite many lists in Part I., but we would draw especial attention to that of TRANSVAAL, 1869 to 1878, which has been—we hope finally and completely—listed, following the exhaustive researches of Mr. R. B. Yardley, whose aid in preparing this new list we most gratefully acknowledge.

UGANDA has also been rewritten on the lines of the articles published by Mr. C. J. Phillips in the *Monthly Journal*.

The stamps of SCINDE were really the first postage stamps used in India and have now been placed in their proper place in front of the Indian general issues.

THE STAMPS OF INDIA OVERPRINTED FOR USE IN THE NATIVE STATES, such as Chamba, etc., have been rearranged according to the excellent handbook published by the Philatelic Society of India.

The illustrations of the watermarks used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. and Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for Stamps printed by them for various colonies and possessions have been grouped together on page xiv of the introductory notes, and reference is now made to them thus, instead of, as in previous Catalogues, under each particular colony.

Owing to the largely increased cost of these Catalogues it has been necessary to raise the price of each part to 2s. 6d., or 2s. 9d. post-free.

The question of the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue has received our most careful attention. These have been most carefully revised, and higher prices have become necessary in many cases.

An important point to remember is that *all prices* quoted in our Catalogue are in every case based upon *stock in hand* at the time of going to press. We do not believe in "guess-work prices," or those based upon the average of other catalogues.

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APRIL, 1905.

Established 1856.

Capital £75,000.



ol. XV.

No. 178

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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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 sei.

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We shall be greatly obliged if our *confrères* in the trade will help to make this paper as widely known as possible, especially amongst the younger collectors: by this term we do not mean those young in age so much as those who are beginners in collecting and "young" in a philatelic sense.

We are trying to publish a paper that will be of real help and assistance to the beginners, and all dealers, we think, will join with us in the desire to secure new recruits to our ranks.

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have agreed to keep *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* on all their bookstalls throughout Great Britain, and our friends will oblige us very much if they will order at the bookstalls whenever they are travelling.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.

APRIL 29, 1905.

No. 178.

Editorial.

* * *



IF we have to congratulate the members of the Fiscal Philatelic Society upon the excellent results of their undertaking, from one point of view, we fear that we must offer them our condolences upon the comparative absence of result, from another point of view. They got together a very fine and interesting Exhibition, but unfortunately it was very poorly attended.

Fiscal Philatelic Exhibition.

The fact is that collectors of fiscal stamps are comparatively few in number at present, and the outside public knows even less about fiscal stamps than about postal. Those who did visit the Exhibition had the great advantage of being able to study the exhibits without difficulty, and as there was no charge for admission, no financial loss was occasioned by the want of more numerous visitors; but still, the object of an Exhibition is to be seen, and that object was not attained on this occasion so completely as the promoters would doubtless have desired.

The Exhibition itself we are not in a position to criticise—we know little or nothing about fiscal stamps, and they are outside the scope of this magazine—but we have every reason to believe that the show was a most excellent one. Great numbers of very curious and also of very handsome stamps were on view, and if attractive appearance had as much to do with the popularity of stamps among collectors, as is sometimes supposed to be the case, one would expect to find fiscal stamps far more in favour than they are at

present. There were not a few great rarities shown also, for, if we may use a paradoxical expression, great rarities are far more common among fiscal than among postage stamps. There are several varieties of each of which, we believe, but one specimen is known to exist, and none of them are ever likely to become common; whilst one of the great attractions of Fiscal Stamp Collecting is, or should be, the fact that there are probably numberless varieties yet to be discovered, and that there is an immense amount still to be learnt about many of the stamps that are known.

As an Exhibition the show was undoubtedly a success; our fiscal friends are not likely to be discouraged by the scantiness of the attendance, and we wish them better luck in that respect next time.

* * *

More Exhibitions. FOR some little time past there have been rumours floating about as to a Great Philatelic Exhibition, to be held somewhere within the British Isles in the course of the next year or two. London, we thought, was to be the favoured spot, but the only more or less definite information that has leaked out is published in small print in a provincial philatelic magazine, and its terms leave us in a little uncertainty whether the show is to take place in London or somewhere in the neighbourhood of Manchester. We have extremely pleasant recollections of a capital Exhibition held in the latter city a few years back, when

the Lord Mayor of Manchester attended the opening ceremony and the Lady Mayoress was an exhibitor and a medallist, but the paragraph to which we allude mentions "The Executive Committee of the London Exhibition of 1906," and states that the place selected is situated somewhere in Westminster, which sounds as if the Metropolis was to be the scene of the Exhibition this time. On the other hand there is a mysterious statement to the effect that the Exhibition building, which we gather is neither Westminster Hall nor Westminster Abbey, can be reached in "seven minutes in a hansom for the sum of one shilling" from, presumably, the Editorial Office of *The Philatelic Record*.

We have some doubts whether our Manchester friends will find that they can reach even the remotest parts of Westminster in seven minutes in a hansom, though, of course, a good deal depends upon where you start from. We once heard an Irish recruit describe the situation of the place of his birth as "eighteen moiles from annywhere," and it seems possible that the meaning of the expression we have quoted from *The Philatelic Record* is not that a shilling cab fare will bring visitors to the proposed Exhibition from the uttermost parts of the earth, but that the selected situation is something like "eighteen pence from annywhere." It seems a pity that a more central, or at least more public, position could not have been found, because, although philatelists will find their way to a great Exhibition of stamps, however carefully it may be concealed, less enthusiastic collectors may be deterred by the dangers and difficulties of the expedition or the expense of the journey. "Seven minutes in a hansom for the sum of one shilling" does not sound prohibitive, but there may be economists who will want to know how near they can get to it for a penny in a bus, and the important question is, Where does the journey commence, at Manchester or in the Strand?

When considering the question of position, however, it must be remembered that these Great Exhibitions are not got up, as our friend Mr. Cornelius Wrinkle, of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, seems to suppose, for the education of the young collector or for the attraction of the raw recruit, far less for the promotion of the stamp trade, but for purely scientific purposes. The scientific philatelist prefers show-

ing his treasures to the appreciative few, rather than to a multitude who cannot understand the delights of specialism, and those of us whose specialities run in unpopular directions can sympathise with that point of view. Pessimists assure us that there are no really popular directions in specialism, and that no very highly specialised collection is much of a joy to anyone except its owner; in fact, that an Exhibition of such collections would appeal to no one but the exhibitors, in which case it does not matter where it is held or whether it is held.

Our own personal opinions are not of this pessimistic shade. We believe that a fine Exhibition does great good to Philately, and affords great pleasure to stamp collectors of all classes. The more easily accessible the place in which it is held, the greater the amount of good that it is likely to do; still, Philately is pretty extensively advertised at the present day, and we doubt not that collectors will manage to bring a good many of their unconverted friends to the Great Philatelic Exhibition of 1906, even though they have to make a pilgrimage into the Wilds of Westminster on foot. We have equally little doubt that it will be a Great Exhibition, and will out-rival all its predecessors, but it is high time to let people know something about it.

* * *

New Books.

A FEW months ago we reviewed a book upon early British Postmarks. We have now received a work dealing with the *Marques Postales de la France*, by M. Arthur Maury, which is of more interest to philatelists, because it treats not only of postal marks prior to the issue of stamps, but also of the obliterations and date stamps used at the present day. M. Maury, as we all know, enjoys making little excursions into the fields bordering upon the high-road of Philately, and he always manages to bring back something that is well worthy of the attention of stamp collectors. The study of postmarks in general, and of obliterating marks in particular, is a necessary one for collectors of postage stamps. These marks used to be intended in this country to convey information to the general public, as well as to postal officials, in regard to the time and place of posting of letters, etc. In later days they have developed, or degenerated, into

official cyphers, the mysteries of which are impenetrable by the outsider, with the result that in many instances it is impossible to ascertain when or where an article was posted, or at what time it reached the office of destination. This, however, has nothing to do with M. Maury's book, which contains illustrations and interpretations of almost all the marks that have been or are in use in France, and which should be of much service to collectors of French stamps.

Mr. F. J. Melville has compiled another of those little books that are so useful to the young collector, and indeed to collectors of all ages, in the shape of a handy guide and index to the Tapling Collection,* a thing that is greatly wanted by all who desire to find, without difficulty, any particular stamp or the stamps of a particular country. The arrangement of the work is very simple and convenient. After a short preface we have "The Story of the Tapling Collection," forming a brief biography of its late owner, showing how he got together the magnificent collection which he so generously bequeathed to the nation, and giving an account of the sources from which some of its gems were obtained. Following this is a list of "Stamps to look for," that is of the great rarities in the collection, which both collectors and others may like to find without having to search through all the cases; we then have portraits of Mr. Tapling and of Mr. Bacon, who arranged the collection in its present form, and illustrations of a few of the rarest and most interesting of the stamps; and, finally, a complete index to the cases, giving the countries in alphabetical order, with the numbers of the sliding frames in which the stamps of each country are contained.

* *The Tapling Collection of Stamps and Postal Stationery at the British Museum.* By FRED J. MELVILLE. London: Lawn and Barlow.

It is a most useful little book for visitors to the museum, and should be kept on sale in the gallery in which the collection is exhibited. It will not, of course, take the place of the detailed catalogue of the collection—portions of which, compiled by the late Mr. Gordon Smith, appeared in some of our volumes, and which we still hope to see completed and published in book form—but it is eminently suitable for the purpose for which it is intended.

We have also received a curious little pamphlet, entitled *Philately: Past and Present*,* written by the Headmaster of Bidar High School. This is a general treatise on the pursuit of Philately, the history of which is divided by the writer into three periods—Ancient, Medieval, and Modern! The earliest of these is not of very remote antiquity; it extends from 1840 to 1860, covering the chaotic period, when stamps were collected by the sackful for the purpose of papering boudoirs, and coming down to the time when order commenced to be evolved. The Middle Ages are from 1860 to 1890, and the modern epoch is too painfully modern to need further description. The contents of the book would form an interesting and instructive magazine article for the general reader; indeed that was, we gather, the original object of the writer. He tells us in his preface that it was offered to no less distinguished a periodical than the *Nineteenth Century and After*, the editor of which, for some unaccountable reason, considered that it did not "quite suit his pages." These editors are very "uncertain, coy, and hard to please," especially the last; but perhaps he was right. We should have been inclined to try *The Strand*, as having more local connection with modern Philately.

* *Philately: Past and Present.* By S. Z. ALI, B.A. Hyderabad (Deccan): Ali Bros.

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. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

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PART I.

Bechuanaland.—*British.*—Our publishers have found in their stock a third variety of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of 1897. The two words of the overprint are $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart, instead of either $10\frac{1}{2}$ or 13 mm., and they measure $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 mm., respectively, like the closer of the two catalogued varieties, whereas the words that are 13 mm. apart measure 8 and 16 mm.

Protectorate.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. show us the new 1d. stamp, which we chronicled some months ago, but with a query as to whether it was actually in circulation.

British Guiana.—*Even's Weekly* chronicles the 24 c with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

24 c., purple and green; *new wmk.*

Canada.—We have received the Special Delivery stamp in a *very dark green* shade, distinctly deeper than that of previous supplies.

Falkland Islands.—We have received the 2d., 6d., and 1s. of the King's Head issue, Type 6 in the Catalogue; they are, of course, on the multiple Crown and CA paper. The *Ph. Echo* adds a 5s. of larger size.

2d., reddish purple.

6d., orange.

1s., olive-bistre.

5s., rose-lilac.

Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—We have received the 5 c. upon the multiple Crown and CA paper.

5 c., dull green and green; *new wmk.*

Hong Kong.—We have received the 10 c. on the new paper, which we listed in January, and which has now been put on sale.

India.—*Gwalior.*—We have received the 4 a, King's Head, with the ordinary overprint for this State, and a foreign contemporary states that the 2 a. has appeared with the *Service* overprint.

Ordinary Stamp. 4 a., olive green; *King's Head.*

Official Stamp. 2 a., purple; *King's Head.*

Puttialla.—In examining sheets of the current $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. Official stamps, our publishers have found that on the right-hand stamp of the third row in the lower pane, both the letters "T" in "STATE" have the lower half of the upright stroke broken off, so that they look like very short letters with wide tops. Probably the same thing occurs on other values.

Indian Native States.—*Dhar.*—A correspondent in India tells us that he has seen a sheet of the type-set 1 a., on *green*, with an impression on the back as well as on the face. In printing the first impression the paper evidently became considerably creased, showing wide gaps in some of the stamps when the sheet was smoothed out; consequently it was turned

over, and a good impression taken on the other side. Only the latter stamps bore the oval control mark.

Jaipur.—A correspondent in India writes as follows to *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*:—

"I can give you some assistance with regard to the inscriptions on the Jaipur stamps for *G. S. W.* The inscriptions at the side show the value in words in Urdu and Nagri character respectively. The inscription at the top in Nagri is 'SAWAI JAIPUR.' *Sawai* literally means 'besides,' or 'except.' In revenue matters 'Sawai' (usually 'Siwai' in Hindi) 'income' means the miscellaneous income of a village as opposed to the revenue from land. No doubt it has a similar meaning here, and refers to postal revenue as subsidiary to the main revenue from land. This is only a surmise on my part. The inscription on the flag is, 'Yāto dharmm stāto jai,' and the literal translation is, 'If (religion or charity), then (means or victory).' This is probably the State motto, with a play on the word 'Jai-pur.' Its probable meaning may roughly be translated, 'Who gives, gets,' implying that charity means no loss. *Dharm* also means 'religion,' and *jai* 'victory,' and it is possible the motto might mean, 'God giveth the victory'; but I think the first interpretation is more probably correct."

Labuan.—A foreign contemporary states that the 2 and 5 dollars (presumably Nos. 84, 85 of North Borneo) have been surcharged "LABUAN," and that possibly the 10 dollars (No. 86?) and the 25 dollars (which we leave to our fiscal brethren) may be added to the list. No doubt they will be added, if there is any prospect of sales to collectors, but we shall expect to find them printed in special colours.

Lagos.—We have received the 5s. with the multiple watermark, which we listed in January as having probably come into use.

Mauritius.—According to the *M. C.*, one of our foreign contemporaries (which has not reached us) claims to have seen the 15 c. provisional of 1899 "with the original value (36 c.) *missing*." Is this the case, or is there any confusion between the 15 c. of 1899 and the 15 c. Express Delivery stamp of last year?

Natal.—A few months ago a correspondent showed us a specimen of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d. of 1895, in which the letter "L" of the overprint had a short centre limb, making it like an inverted and reversed "F" (or an "E" with upper limb removed). We did not describe it, as we supposed the superfluous limb to be merely the impression of an accidental bit of extraneous matter amongst the type, which might only show upon one single stamp. We have since heard that another copy has turned up elsewhere, and it is possible that this variety may be a broken "E," and that it ran through one of the printings of this provisional.

New South Wales.—Mr. C. McNaughtan tells us that he has found the 5s. Postage Due stamp with compound perforation, 11 with 11½, 12. It is on ordinary paper, not chalk surfaced.

New Zealand.—Messrs. Wilcox, Smith, and Co. send us a Railway Parcel stamp, of similar design to the Newspaper stamps already catalogued. It has the Royal Arms in the centre, "PARCEL" below, in place of "NEWSPAPER," and a frame of a different pattern from that of Type 71.

Railway Parcel Stamp. 6d., green on wove; perf. 12½ (?).

The perforation is very rough, and difficult to gauge.

Mr. Nankivell shows us a variety of colour of the current 5d. stamp, which may perhaps be intended as a reversion to the *sepia* of the London printing. The watermark is Type 41, as arranged for the large stamps, and shows sideways in the copy sent us; it is perf. 11. The colour, if not quite *sepia*, is very different from the *red-brown* of the previous printing.

North Borneo.—According to the *I. B. J.*, the 2 dollars, No. 84, has appeared with the "BRITISH PROTECTORATE" surcharge, in *red*. News of rubbish of this kind seems frequently to be published first on the Continent, where perhaps it is more highly appreciated than in London.

5s, dull green; red surcharge.

Queensland.—Miss A. L. Swift shows us a curious minor variety of the ½d. of the 1890-4 issue (Type 13), having a little white excrescence on the end of the horizontal limb of the figure "2" at left, giving it the appearance of a turned-up tail, instead of the usual straight base. Probably the clichés for these were produced in blocks of four, like those of the 1d., etc.

St. Helena.—In reference to the case of the stamps cancelled to order, upon which we made some remarks in January, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that the Post Office of this colony, when executing orders from stamp dealers, sends out an invoice on a printed form, at the bottom of which is the following paragraph:—

"NOTE.—The obliteration of stamps for purposes of sale is strictly forbidden."

Saints are evidently not always consistent.

Southern Nigeria.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt tells us that he has received the current 5s. stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

Ewen's Weekly reports the 2½d. on the same paper.

2½d., grey-black and blue; *new wmk.*
5s. " " yellow "

Straits Settlements.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt tells us that he has the 30 c. and 1 dollar, Type 40, on the paper with multiple Crown and CA.

Ewen's Weekly adds the 25 c.

25 c., lilac and green; *new wmk.*
30 c.; dark grey and carmine "
\$1, dull green and black "

Federated Malay States.—From Mr. Peckitt we also hear of the following values of Type 3 on the new paper.

8 c., ultramarine and black; *new wmk.*
20 c., black and lilac "
50 c., orange-brown and black "

Sudan.—A correspondent on the spot shows us specimens of the two types of Army Official overprint, and tells us that there are two copies of the smaller variety in each block of thirty, one below the other at the right upper corner of the block, Nos. 6 and 12 therefore.

Tasmania.—We have received the 2d. with the watermark sideways, like the 1d., No. 210; and *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 9d., watermark V and Crown, perf. 11, on the authority of a correspondent.

2d., purple; *wmk.* V and Crown sideways; perf. 11.
9d., blue; *wmk.* V and Crown; perf. 11.

Miss A. L. Swift tells us of an additional value of the Railway Newspaper stamps, a copy of which she has had in her possession since May, 1903, but which does not seem to have reached compilers of chronicles and catalogues.

Railway Newspaper Stamp. 3d., black.

Tobago.—Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., shows us a pair of the provisional ½d. of 1889 (on the 6d., *orange-brown*), with slightly double impressions of the surcharge on both the stamps, as if the sheet had slipped a little in the printing.

Transvaal.—We are shown the current 4d. stamp (single watermark), overprinted with the letters "C. S. A. R.," in *sans-serif* capitals, in *black*. We are told that these stand for "Central South African Railway," but we do not know whether this is to be considered an official surcharge, or merely a private marking of stamps used by the railway company.

Trinidad.—We have received the current 5s. stamp in a much deeper shade than that of the printing of 1901; it can no longer be called *lilac*, perhaps *purple* would cover it. We have also the 4d. and 1s. in the so-called "re-engraved" type to which we alluded just two years ago, and which we believe to be merely the result of using a new and perhaps better plate. All three are on the old papers.

Turks and Caicos Islands.—We have received the ½d. and 1d. with the multiple Crown and CA watermark; we learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that they were issued on March 13th, and that the supply of the lower value was immediately bought up by one of those silly people who are such a nuisance to stamp collectors.

½d., green; *new wmk.*
1d., carmine "

Western Australia.—*Le C. de T.-P.* chronicles a 1d. stamp, the design of which is described as a redrawing of the type of 1890, slightly larger than before. Nothing is said as to watermark or perforation, except that the latter is not the same as in the previous issue, and we are therefore unable to say in what respect the new-comer differs from the stamp we listed in November, 1902.

PART II.

Abyssinia.—We have seen divers statements as to the colours of the overprints upon the stamps which we chronicled in February, but as it seemed doubtful whether the writers had actually seen the stamps or not, we did not copy them. The editor of *Ewen's Weekly* has now examined sheets of the stamps, and states that the overprint is in *pink* on the 1 g., in *grey*

on the 8 g., in *black* on the 16 g., and in *blue* on all the other values. According to the *D. B. Z.* the 1 g. also exists with overprint in *red* (or *pink*?), and the $\frac{1}{2}$ g. with Type 4 in *black* has received in addition "05," in *blue*. We also hear of a $\frac{1}{2}$ g., divided diagonally and each half surcharged "05" in *blue*. Doubtless there are other varieties to come, for Abyssinia is evidently becoming rapidly civilised, with the aid of Philately and the printing-press.

Austria.—We have received the 2 (heller) Newspaper stamp with the shiny bars.

Newspaper Stamp. 2 (h.), blue; with shiny bars.

We clip the following from *Mekeel's Stamp Collector* :—

"The same paper brings information of a lately discovered Austrian error: The 3 kr. of the 1867 issue printed in *red*. This was looked upon by most authorities as a chemical changeling. It is now proved from internal evidence that this is not possible and that the stamp must be a bona fide error. Presumably the error was discovered and corrected very soon; still there must have been a certain number of them, for a postal official in Bohemia now recalls that an entire sheet of these errors was sold at a Bohemian post office. It is curious that it was not discovered earlier, as Austrian stamps have been so closely studied."

The paper referred to is the *Briefmarken Offertenblatt*. If this supposed error has been submitted to various authorities, it is curious that its existence has not been made public sooner. How it could have been "corrected" we do not quite understand, unless by printing a sheet of 5 kr. in *green*!

Hungary.—We have received a number of the current stamps with the new watermark, some of which have not yet been noted here, whilst others are in colours which do not seem to agree with those given in our previous lists. Perf. about 12.

Type 7, with new *wmk.*

1 f., grey.	25 f., blue.
2 f., olive-yellow.	30 f., orange-brown.
6 f., olive-brown.	35 f., reddish mauve.
20 f., deep brown.	50 f., magenta.

Chili.—A correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly* states that it was the American Bank Note Co. that depicted the Huemul, on the Telegraph stamps, in his natural nakedness, and Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. who generously furnished him with a mane and tail. The writer says, "Evidently the London firm wished to make him into a British Lion," but we would suggest that it is more likely they took the Unicorn for their model.

Colombia.—*Antioquia.*—Our publishers show us a portion of a sheet of the 10 c. of 1902, containing the variety with a smaller head, which we chronicled in November last. We have also an almost complete sheet, printed from another stone, in which this variety does not occur; this sheet consists of fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows, whilst the sheet containing the variety had seven horizontal rows with the stamps closer together, both vertically and horizontally. We have seen only two vertical rows of this, and the stamp with small head is the second from the right, in the fourth horizontal row.

Bolivar.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the following *imperforate* varieties exist :—

1879.	5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 40 c.;	on bluish paper (laid?).
1880.	5 c., 20 c., 40 c.	" " (").
1882.	5 p., 10 p.	" " (").

What are these things, and where do they come from?

Santander.—We have received some of the values of the new series in colours other than those which we listed in January.

5 c., pale blue.	50 c., rose-lilac.
10 c., dull red.	1 p., deep blue.
20 c., emerald-green.	5 p., rose.

We understand that there are some additions to be made to the list of varieties of the *Cucuta* set also :—

1 p., mauve on white.	
1 c., yellow-green on yellow.	
2 c., pale red	"
5 c., deep blue	"
10 c., brown	"
20 c., deep green	"
50 c., vermilion	"

Corea.—Mr. J. N. Luff writes thus to *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, on the subject of a new printing of the stamps of 1900-1, which appear to be replacing those of October, 1903 :—

"This new printing is distinguished by being on very thin, semi-transparent paper, perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ (the previous issue of this series was perforated 10 and $11\frac{1}{2}$), and in paler colours than heretofore. So far only two values have been noted; the 50 cheun, which is printed in light olive-green and very pale pink instead of olive-green and pink, and the 2 woon, which is printed in light violet and light green instead of purple and yellow-green. Both stamps were found in recent importations from Corea, and in the case of the 50 cheun it is stated that an order which included it was filled with the exception of that denomination, which was reported to be out of stock at the moment and was forwarded in a subsequent mail.

"It is evident that, temporarily at least, the stamps of the Falcon type, which were printed in Paris, have been abandoned. Possibly the war shut off communication with Europe, but it is more probable that Japanese influences interfered and brought about a return to the native printing. In 1900-1 this was done at the mint at Seoul, and, no doubt, the Japanese preferred to have the manufacture of the Corean postage stamps carried on where they could superintend it themselves. Time and labour are of small value in Corea, otherwise the return to the smaller-sized stamps might be a welcome relief to the over-worked tongues which have been licking the Falcon stamps."

Counani.—We have recently had an opportunity of conversing with a gentleman who has spent a considerable portion of his life in Brazil, and is now at home for a few months after an unbroken sojourn of six years in that country. The firm to which he belongs does business both at Pará and at Manaus, and as the latter place is on the north side of the river Amazon and actually within the territory claimed by the Republic of Counani, we thought he might know something about that State. In answer to our inquiries, he told us that he thought he had seen the name Counani mentioned in the newspapers, and on our showing him what claimed to be an "Official Map of the Free State of Counani," indicating the whole of the northern bank of the Amazon, up to and considerably beyond Manaus, as included in that Republic,

he assured us that nothing of the kind was the case. He was able to tell us, from his own personal knowledge, that all the towns on the northern bank of the Amazon (as well as on the southern) are Brazilian and, naturally, Brazilian stamps are used there. The territory between the Amazon and British, Dutch, and French Guiana, is very thinly populated—in fact, there are hardly any settlements except along the numerous rivers, most of which are tributaries of the Amazon. Our informant had been up some of these rivers in the course of business, and was able to say that the places upon them were undoubtedly Brazilian; in fact, we gather that all the parts of this territory that are settled and occupied at all are in Brazilian hands.

We find that we made a mistake in December when we stated that the Stamp Department of these parts took a rest between 1900 and 1904. In 1901 there was an attempt to float an issue for *Amazonia*, which appears to be only another name for *Counani*.

Crete.—We are shown an unused pair of the 10 para., *blue*, Type 2, *imperforate*. We do not know its history, but we may assume that it has as much right to exist as the 10 para., *brown*, in the same condition.

Denmark.—The editor of the *M. C.* states that he has been informed that the 5 öre stamp does not exist in the new type.

Iceland.—According to the *Philatelistisches Echo*, the 100 aur ordinary, and the 16 and 50 aur Official stamps, with the "1 GILDI" overprint, exist perf. 12½, and, we suppose, are to be considered as issued thus; the same values, with the addition of the 40 aur ordinary, and the 5 aur Official, are said also to exist without the overprint, but in that condition they are to be considered reprints. This is a case in which reprints and remainders come very near together.

Dominican Republic.—*The A. J. of Ph.* tells us that the 1 c. on 4 c. provisional exists with the error "DOMIHICANA," to which we referred last month, and which we presume exists in the setting with "DOMINICANA" measuring 21 mm. Another error, "CENT VO" for "CENTAVO," is said to occur on the same sheets.

Ecuador.—A Continental contemporary states that the Commemorative series of last year has been overprinted with the word "OFICIAL," in a double-line frame, in *black*.

<i>Official Stamps.</i>	1 c., black and red.
	2 c. " blue.
	5 c. " yellow.
	10 c. " red.
	20 c. " blue.
	50 c. " yellow.

France.—*Offices in China.*—We learn from *Le T. Belge* that both the 25 c., *black on rose*, and the 25 c., *blue*, of Indo-China exist with the fresh variety of surcharge. This ought not to be the case, as only the 25 c., *blue*, is listed with the previous overprint of name and value.

We have received the 5 c. of the 1904 issue of Indo-China, with this surcharge.

5 c., green on *greenish*.

French Colonies.—*Dahomey.*—We learn from *Le J. des Ph.* that the 50 c. stamp now has the name in *blue*, instead of *red*. Presumably this change will in

time be introduced in all the colonies which continue to use the general colonial design.

Guadeloupe.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that "a set of pictorial Postage Due stamps for this colony" was issued in Paris on the 11th inst. Perf. 14 × 13.

Postage Due Stamps.

5 c., blue.	30 c., rose.
10 c., red-brown.	50 c., black.
15 c., grey-green.	60 c., orange.
1 f., violet.	

Obock.—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the "2" on 15 c. and "5" on 25 c., of the first issue, are to be added to the list of varieties, with *red* surcharge inverted.

Tahiti.—We are informed that a variety which used to be catalogued, but which was struck out for want of sufficient evidence of its legitimate origin, the 25 c., Type 1, on 40 c., may now be restored to the list; a copy of the Decree authorising it has been found, and also a specimen of the stamp, used on a letter dated "12 Aout, 83."

25 c. on 40 c., red on *yellow*; imperf.

German Colonies.—*German East Africa.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a set (or part of one) of a new series for this colony, which we suppose will be followed by similar issues for the others. The type is C 2 of 1900, but the values are expressed in "HELLER." Perf. 14, as before.

2½ h., light brown.
4 h., green.
7½ h., rose.
15 h., ultramarine.
20 h., black and red on <i>yellow</i> .
30 h. " carmine.
45 h. " mauve.
60 h. " carmine on <i>rose</i> .

Italy.—*The A. J. of Ph.* has heard of the 1 lira Postage Due stamp with inverted numeral.

Benadir.—We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the *Società Anonima Commerciale*, which has hitherto managed the affairs of this locality, has not turned out a success, and that in consequence the Italian Government has taken over the administration. We may assume that the stamps of Benadir will now be withdrawn from circulation, and that if any stamps are required in those parts, the stamps of Italy will be issued there, with or without a surcharge. There is a company nearer home, which manages a territory further east, whose suppression no philatelist would regret.

Liberia.—We are shown a used pair of the 8 c. of 1892 with the centre inverted; the postmark is dated 1897, and the specimens were found upon a letter in a merchant's office. Evidently a sheet of this error was issued in the ordinary way, and never noticed until now.

8 c., black and dark brown; centre inverted.

Luxemburg.—The following varieties have been found in our publishers' stock:—

<i>Official Stamps.</i>
1891-6. Type 8 surcharged, in black, with Type 57.
25 c., blue; perf. 12½.
1899. Type 8 perforated with the word "OFFICIEL."
1 fr., purple; perf. 11½ × 11.

Nicaragua.—We take from *The A. J. of Ph.* a long list of stamps that have been overprinted for use in

parts of this Republic, where, as we stated in October last, efforts have been made to persuade the inhabitants to pay for their stamps in coin, instead of in paper. We gather that two forms of surcharge have been employed:—

1. For Bluesfields, consisting of a large capital "B," followed by "DEPTO ZELAYA," in *black*, on stamps of 1900, 1902, etc.

1 c., lilac.	5 c., blue (1902).
2 c., orange-red.	10 c., mauve (,,).
3 c., green.	15 c., ultramarine.
4 c., deep olive.	50 c., dull red.
5 c., carmine (1902).	5 c. on 10 c., mauve.

2. For Cabo, consisting of the word "CABO" in italic capitals (in *black*?) on all the stamps given above, except the 50 c., and in *violet* on the 10 c.

A fiscal stamp, 5 c., *orange and black*, is also stated to have been used for postage at Zelaya, with the word "Correo" written upon it, but this we can make for ourselves, if we want it.

Paraguay.—We have received three *blue* stamps, of similar designs, but of three different values, which might be liable to cause some confusion. One is the 30 c. of Type 36, in a new shade, if the original edition was correctly described as *dark blue*, for this is in a *bright blue* with a tendency towards *ultramarine*. It is lithographed and perf. 11½; there are no inscriptions in the margins, but there is a horizontal line of colour opposite each stamp in the left (and right?) side margins, and vertical lines in a line with the left side of each stamp in the upper (and lower?) margins. The second is a 5 c. stamp, presumably of the issue chronicled in July last year; the design resembles Type 35, but is dated "1904" on a scroll at foot. It is engraved in *taille-douce* and printed by the "Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, Buenos Aires," whose imprint is in the margin, and also perf. 11½. The third is the 10 c. stamp of the provisional Government, which we described in December, and we have only to add that it seems to be lithographed, and has the same perforation as the other two.

Peru.—The *Philatelistisches Echo* chronicles the 10 c. Parcel Post stamp surcharged "CINCO-CENTAVOS" in two lines (in *black*?), and we think it probable that the 1 c. on 50 c., which we mentioned last month, is of the same nature.

Parcel Post Stamps. 1 c. on 50 c., green.
5 c. on 10 c., purple-brown.

Russia.—*Le C. de T.-P.* warns collectors against faked copies of the 3½ and 7 roubles of the 1890-2 issue, from which the Thunderbolts had been carefully erased, with a view to their sale as specimens of the 1884 issue.

Wenden.—We are informed that the stamps of this district have been replaced by the regular issues of Russia from January 1st of this year. We had an idea that they had been employed for local postage only, for some years past, and we have not chronicled the more recent issues on that account.

Spain.—Poor old Don Quixote! His memory is to be desecrated in the usual manner, and stamp collectors are expected to pay the expenses. We learn from a newspaper cutting, sent us by M. Cayetano Cervigon, that a whole series of unnecessary labels,

of the values of 5, 10, 15, 25, 30, 40, and 50 centimos, and 1, 4, and 10 pesetas, is to be put on sale from the 1st to the 15th of May, during which period (and afterwards?) they may be used for postage concurrently with the regular series.

The same paper contains a notice to the effect that an Express Letter stamp, of the value of 20 centimos, is to be issued shortly. It is to be used, we gather, in conjunction with the 15 c. stamp representing the ordinary letter rate, and letters bearing the additional stamp will be separated from the rest and sent out immediately by messengers on bicycles; it is calculated that Express letters will thus reach addressees in Madrid within half an hour of their arrival or of their being posted in that city, and it is pointed out that the additional charge is very low, as compared with that made for Express Delivery in other countries.

The *M. C.* now tells us that the 40 c. in a new colour, which was chronicled last month, appears to be unknown in the country of its supposed birth.

Spanish Colonies.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us the 1 c. to 5 c. of the sets for Fernando Poo and Spanish Guinea, which we listed last month, and we are glad to find that they are dated 1905, not 1904. In regard to colours, we would make the following suggestions:—

Fernando Poo.—The 1 c. we should term *deep mauve*, and the 4 c., *deep dull green*.

Spanish Guinea.—The 2 c. is *blue-green*, very nearly as *blue* as the 5 c. of Fernando Poo; the 3 c. we should call *lake*, and the 5 c., *dark chocolate*.

Sweden and Norway.—*Norway.*—The *Philatelistisches Echo* chronicles the 25 and 50 öre, of current type, perf. 14½ × 13½.

25 öre, lilac.
50 ,, brown-violet.

United States.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports the discovery of an imperforate pair of the 1 c. Postage Due stamp of 1894.

We copy from *Mekeel's Weekly* the following official description of the design of the current Special Delivery stamp, which we are told was published to replace the description of the "1904" (presumably 1894) issue that has hitherto been given in the Postal Regulations:—

"This stamp is of line engraving, rectangular in form, thirteen-sixteenths by one and seven-sixteenths inches in dimensions. The colour of this stamp is blue. Its design is as follows: At the top is a heavy panel, upon which are the words 'United States of America' in white, supported on either end by fluted columns, at the base of each of which is the numeral '10' in white surrounded by an acanthus scroll. On the left of the inner space is the figure of a special delivery messenger boy on a bicycle, riding toward the right. On the right, inclosed in an acanthus scroll, appear the words 'Secures immediate delivery at any United States Post Office.' Directly over the wording is a ribbon, which arches over the head of the messenger boy, containing the words in small capital letters, 'Series 1902,' and in large capital letters, 'Special Delivery.' In a panel on the right half of the base of the stamp are the words 'Ten Cents.'"

Philippine Islands.—We understand that the current 4 c. stamp should be added to the list quoted in February.

The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 193.)

* * * *

Issue of January(?), 1859.

PROFILE of Queen Isabella II. to right, crowned with laurels, on a solid ground of colour within a pearly circle; enclosed in a rectangular frame with horizontal labels above and below, inscribed "CORREOS. INTERIOR" at top, and "FRANCO 5" (or "10") "C^s." at foot. The sides of the frame contain small ornaments, and the spandrels are filled with a kind of network of overlapping circles.



Lithographed at Manilla, in colour on white paper, varying in quality. Imperf.

There are four varieties of type, the same for both values (the value alone being altered), to be found, as a rule, in a block of four.

1	2
3	4

1. The letter "C" of "CORREOS" leans backwards; the lowest row of the pattern in the left lower spandrel contains 4½ semicircles, that in the right contains 5 semicircles [in addition, in each case, to a small white space under the central disc, which almost forms a sixth semicircle at right].

2. The lower part of the frame at the right side contains two complete ornaments and almost the whole of a third (in the other varieties there are two ornaments and a very small fragment only). In the left lower spandrel the bottom row contains 4 semicircles, and that in the right 5.

3. The letter "G" of "CORREOS" leans backwards a little, as in No. 1; but the bottom row in the left lower spandrel contains 4½ semicircles, and in the right 4 semicircles and a long narrow segment.

4. The characteristics of this are more marked. The letter "N" of "INTERIOR" leans forward, and there is a little white space in the spandrel immediately below this letter (a few copies of this variety

do not show the latter peculiarity). The bottom row of the pattern in the left lower spandrel has 3½ semicircles, and that in the right 4 and again a long narrow segment.

The first printing was in sheets of fifty-six stamps (value 35 or 70 reales copper), in eight horizontal rows of seven, arranged thus:—

5 cuartos.

1	2	1	2	1	2	1
3	4	3	4	3	4	3
1	2	1	2	1	2	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	4
1	2	1	2	1	2	1
3	4	3	4	3	4	3
1	2	1	2	1	2	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	4

10 cuartos.

1	2	1	2	1	2	1
3	4	3	4	3	4	3
1	2	1	2	1	2	1
3	4	3	4	3	4	3
1	2	1	2	1	2	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	4
1	2	1	2	1	2	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	4

Thus each sheet contained twelve complete blocks and four vertical pairs, and the sheets of the two values differed only in the arrangement of these pairs. Each block of four is surrounded by a single-line frame.

(a) *Thick, white wove paper.*

- 5 cuartos, orange (deep to pale).
- 5 " red (deep to bright), blood-red.
- 5 " vermilion (deep to bright).
- 10 " rose (pale, deep, bright).

I have seen the 5 cuartos, orange, obliterated on February 20th, 1859; this must therefore have been the first tint.

(b) Thick, yellowish wove paper.

5 cuartos, vermilion.
10 " rose.

Varieties. No. 4 usually shows a white space under the "N" of "INTERIOR," a characteristic which is wanting here.

5 cuartos, vermilion.
10 " rose.

A fresh stone (the second) produced sheets of 192 stamps, arranged in four panes of 48; each pane consisting of eight horizontal rows of six, composed of twelve complete blocks of four. The blocks are again framed with a single line.

(c) Thick, white laid paper.

5 cuartos, vermilion.
5 " pale orange.

(d) Ordinary, white wove paper.

5 cuartos, orange-vermilion (pale to bright).
5 " carmine-vermilion (bright).

(e) Thin, yellowish wove paper.

5 cuartos, bright red.

(f) Thin, bluish wove paper.

5 cuartos, vermilion.

* * *

A Royal Ordinance directs the Superintendent in the Philippines to put a stop to the printing of stamps locally :—

"Royal Ordinance directing that the Superintendent should not arrange for the printing of the Postage Stamps.

"YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have submitted to the Queen (whom God preserve) Y.E.'s letter, No. 1,097, and the report which accompanied it, relative to the amount of the cost of printing and gumming the stamps employed in the Island for the inland correspondence; and H.M., in view of all the circumstances, whilst approving of the aforesaid expenditure, incurred with consent of the Council of the Treasury on the spot, as a matter of urgency, desires me to instruct Y.E. to cease for the future to have the stamps printed in the Islands, making requisition sufficiently in advance, to this Department, for the stamps when required for use; the printing done locally is in all cases most liable to fraud, even though the work is carried out in the presence of an official of the Treasury in the establishment of the lithographer who has the contract, seeing that the latter, although he may comply with all the conditions provided for in his agreement, keeps the printing stone in his house during the time that the work is going on, and in that time may print off more copies than are ordered, it being impossible for the official commissioned to superintend the printing to be at the lithographer's all the time; these difficulties are avoided by having the impressions in question verified at the National Printing Office, which exists in our capital for the manufacture of all kinds of stamped papers.

"By Royal Command, &c.,

San Ildefonso, August 18th, 1859.

"To the Deputy Superintendent of the Treasury in the Philippines."

Whether the Superintendent was unable to avoid having further supplies printed locally, or whether he did not wish to avoid doing so, we cannot say; the fact remains that he did not strictly carry out the

instructions that had been given him, for he continued the production of new issues as usual.

Issue of . . . 1860.

This issue was produced from a third stone, in sheets containing 130 stamps, arranged in thirteen horizontal rows of ten. The first twelve rows were composed of thirty complete blocks of four, and the last of five horizontal pairs, thus :—

1	2	3	4	3	4	1	2	1	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

The blocks of four are no longer surrounded by a frame, but the frame may be found in some cases.

(g) Thin, white wove paper.

1. Without the frame line.

5 cuartos, vermilion, bright vermilion.

2. With the frame line.

5 cuartos, vermilion, bright vermilion.

* * *

Issue of . . . 1861.

A fourth stone, similar to the preceding, differs from it only in having the last row thus :—

3	4	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2.
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

Thin, white wove paper. No frame line.

5 cuartos, vermilion, bright vermilion.

Variety, with frame line.

5 cuartos, vermilion, bright vermilion.

The figures denoting the value are not exactly alike in these different sheets. The stop after "CORREOS" is sometimes absent on the impressions from the third stone.

[We would venture to suggest that the issues of 1860 and 1861 should really be considered as forming one issue only; it would seem that single copies cannot be distinguished either by the paper or by the colour of the impression, and that entire sheets differ only in the composition of the bottom row; it would almost seem as if the two stones had been made up at the same time, as the bottom row of the second is as it were the complement of that of the first.

The specimens with the frame line should be difficult to distinguish from those of the previous issue, except by the greater whiteness of the paper. We gather that these varieties are more numerous on the third stone than on the fourth.—ED. M. J.]

* * *

The lithographer appears to have found it necessary to produce a new type, and from this period the stamps were printed without minor varieties, the type being uniform throughout the sheet.

Issue of . . . 1861.

Design of the issues of 1859, etc., but differing in the details. The words "CORREOS. INTERIOR" are closer together (there is still a single dot between them); "FRANCO" almost touches the frame of the lower label at left. The lines indicating the hair on the upper part of the head of the effigy start from the wreath, instead of showing a space there, and most of them are con-



tinuous to the back of the head, instead of being broken at the line across the centre; the bust is cut square below. The pearls in the circle are smaller, and the white outer circle is much less conspicuous. The whole impression has a darker and heavier appearance.

Number of stamps in the sheet unknown.

Lithographed in colour on thin, white wove paper, slightly bluish.

5 cuartos, vermilion (pale to bright).

* * *

Eighteen months later another new drawing was made.

Issue of August 8th, 1862.

The general design is still the same, but it is considerably modified. The inscriptions are in much smaller letters and in Roman capitals instead of *sans-serif*. There is a single dot (as a rule) after "CORREOS"; and there is a stop after "C^s." in the lower label, instead of under the "s," as before; there is an inner frame to the inscribed labels. The end of the bust is pointed in front and almost touches the bearded circle. The central disc is smaller than before and does not touch either the upper and lower labels or the sides of the frame; the circle surrounding the effigy is out of the centre of the solid disc of colour, and there is an additional circular white outline at the left side. There are three complete ornaments and a portion of a fourth in each half of the sides of the frame; the pattern in the spandrels is comparatively coarse.

The sheets contained, I believe, 128 stamps in thirteen horizontal rows, twelve of ten stamps each and the thirteenth of eight stamps, with a blank space at each end of the row, as in the case of the stamps of 1863.*

Lithographed in colour, on thick, white wove paper; imperf. 5 cuartos, vermilion (pale to bright).

Varieties.

With a dot after "FRANCO."

5 cuartos, vermilion.

As above and with two dots after "CORREOS:"

5 cuartos, vermilion.

With two dots after "C^s:"

5 cuartos, vermilion.

Essay (or Proof). On white, wove paper.

5 cuartos, black.

According to the document quoted below, this issue of 1862 consisted of 200,000 stamps; and the Royal Ordinance, whilst granting approval of the issue that had already taken place, sternly requests the Government of the Philippines not to neglect to send in its requisitions in good time in the future; it being easier perhaps for the home authorities to make this

* In December, 1902, a block of stamps was sold, in one of the J. M. Bartels Co.'s auctions, showing this peculiarity. It appeared from the description given to belong to the 1862 issue; if this was the case it would prove that the arrangement of the sheets of that issue was the same as that of the issue of 1863. Perhaps one of our readers can tell us to which issue the block in question really belonged.—*Ed. M. J.*

recommendation than to acknowledge that they were themselves in fault.

"Royal Ordinance directing that demands for Postage Stamps should be made sufficiently in advance to avoid delay and expense.

"Your Excellency: In view of the letters of Y.E., Nos. 822 and 850, dated March 6th and April 30th last, forwarding with the first the report relating to the manufacture of 200,000 stamps of the value of five cuartos, for the franking of inland correspondence, the printing of which was authorised by Y.E. on August 8th, 1862, and giving an account in the second of the unavoidable necessity that had arisen for giving similar authority for other printings of stamps of different values, on account of the exhaustion of the supplies in the offices of the Treasury, the Queen (whom God preserve) has deigned, in view of the reasons expressed in the above-named report, to approve of Y.E.'s decision in respect of the manufacture of the 200,000 stamps; and in regard to the printing of the stamps of other kinds, since this Ministry has been informed that the required supplies of stamps produced at the National Printing Office have already been sent to Cadiz for immediate despatch to the Islands, Y.E. must suspend all further printings, which, at the receipt of this order, may not have been completed and distributed to the branch offices of the department. H.M., whilst giving instructions that this service" [of the supplying of stamps, presumably] "should suffer no further delay here in the Peninsula, has at the same time directed that it should be pointed out to Y.E. that in future the requisitions referred to above should be sent in sufficiently and conveniently in advance, it being very extraordinary that it should be asserted that in 1861 a request was made for 80,000 stamps for external correspondence, without any one being able to give the date at which this requisition was made, and without there being any record of it to be found in the books of this Department.

"By Royal Command, &c.,

"Madrid, September 18th, 1863.

"To the Governor,

"The Captain-General of the Philippines."

This Document authorises a new issue of 5 cuartos stamps, but no other values, the printing of which was to be suspended; this leads me to believe that the 10 cuartos and 1 and 2 reales of similar type were never issued. They were probably not even printed until later, since the Ordinance of the 24th September, 1863, which will be quoted further on, confirms the issue of 30,000 1 real, *green*, an issue which took place in February, 1863.

Issue of January, 1863.

Profile of Queen Isabella to right, in a bearded circle, as before; "CORREOS: INTERIOR," with colon between the words, at top, "FRANCO 5 C^s." below. Frame of the same design as in the previous issues, but more finely drawn; the groundwork of the spandrels is much finer [and there are four almost complete ornaments in each half of the sides of the frame].

Lithographed in colour on white paper. The sheets contained 128 stamps, in thirteen horizontal rows, of which twelve were of ten stamps each, and the bottom of eight, leaving a blank space at each end. The sheet was thus of the value of 80 reales.

5 cuartos, vermilion (pale to bright), vermilion-red.



We shall find this type adapted in various ways for the production of other values, 10 cuartos, 1 and 2 reales, which will be described later, under 1864.

Forgery.

There is a sufficiently dangerous counterfeit of this stamp to render it worth while to describe it here. It was made in Germany.

The end of the bust is pointed, instead of being rounded; the end of the ribbon is cut diagonally, instead of square; the nose and the ear are too long, and the lips too thick; the figure "5" is too thin and differs plainly from that of the genuine stamp.

* * *

Issue of February, 1863.

The same head as upon the preceding stamp, in a similar frame, lettered, "CORREOS," stops level with centre of letters, at top, and "1 R^l. PLATA F." at foot, the inscriptions being in Roman type. The ground of the spandrels is coarser than in the 5 cuartos of January.



Lithographed in colour on white paper; in sheets of fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows.

1 real fuerte, bottle-green, Russian green, very deep blue-green.

Variety without the stop before and after "CORREOS."

1 rl. ft., bottle-green, Russian green, very deep blue-green.

This design was made up of two separate parts: 1. The head with the pearly circle of the 5 cuartos of January; 2. The portion outside the circle. Transfers of the one were inserted in transfers of the other, and were not always very successfully fitted together, the central medallion being frequently too high, too low, or too much to one side or the other.

There are white dots at the top and bottom of the circle, which the lithographer made there to assist him in fitting the parts of the design together correctly. These white dots were afterwards covered more or less (generally less) successfully, by means of little figures "1," in colour; these were added upon the stone, with the result that there are as many varieties of this detail as there are stamps on the sheet. The figures also are thick or thin, short or tall, upright or slanting, above or upon the pearly circle, sometimes it is impossible even to say whether there is a figure or not.

* * *

A second printing followed the first very speedily, so much so that I am in doubt whether there were really 30,000 stamps printed in February, and it seems quite possible that the printing of March was merely the completion of the former.* In any case, the same stone was employed, but with less satisfactory results. The stamps of February are clear, sharp impressions, those that follow are very defective, a point of distinction that is not to their advantage.

* It does not appear to us that there is any direct evidence of two separate printings. There are good impressions, well printed, from the stone in its earliest state, and bad impressions from the worn stone and perhaps with badly prepared ink. The first may have been printed and issued in February, 1863, but the printing would have gone on as long as was necessary and until the stone ceased to print satisfactorily.—ED. M. J.

Issue of March (?), 1863.

Similar to the preceding, but defective in impression, owing apparently to the ink being too liquid. The same white paper.

1 reale ft., grey-green (deep to very pale).

Varieties, due to defective printing:

"OORREOS" for "CORREOS" (with or without punctuation).

With a dot before the figure of "1 R^l."

* * *

The printing having become too defective, the lithographer decided upon producing a fresh type. This was first described in *Le Timbre-Poste* for April, 1864; we may therefore presume that it made its appearance towards the end of the year 1863.

Issue of the end of 1863.

The design is still the same, but it is better executed than that of the previous issues, 1862 and 1863. The effigy is similar to that of 1862; "CORREOS" at top, and "1 R^l. PLATA F." below, are in white, sans-serif type; the groundwork of the spandrels is coarse.



1 real ft., apple-green, emerald, grey-green.

1 ,, yellow-green (pale to deep) on yellowish.

The printing consisted of 30,000 stamps, approved by the following Circular * :—

"Circular of the General Post Office Department promulgating a Royal Order to the effect that no difficulty is to be made in regard to the circulation of correspondence from the Philippines which may arrive prepaid by stamps prepared by the authorities of those Islands.

"General Post Office Department—His Excellency the Under Secretary of the Ministry for the Possessions beyond the Seas, under date of the 18th inst., communicates to me the following Royal order :—

"Y.E.—The Superintendent of the Treasury in the Philippines has informed this Department of the necessity that has arisen for authorising the printing of thirty thousand 1 real stamps, for the franking of correspondence to places outside those islands, on account of the scanty supply of these stamps remaining in the offices.

"This deficiency in the supply has arisen through the delay which has been occasioned, no doubt by causes beyond the control of the National Stamp Factory, in the despatch of the stamps intended for those Islands. Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the measures adopted by the Superintendent, and although the supplies demanded are already on order at the said Factory, and the necessary instructions have been given for their being despatched to Manila without delay, still, since it is very probable that this will not be carried out in time to prevent the manufacture of the thirty thousand stamps mentioned above, H.M. has decided that this matter should be brought to the knowledge of Y.E. in order that the correspondence from the Islands of the Archipelago which may arrive bearing the stamps alluded to, may suffer no delay in circulation or delivery.

* We would point out that the Circular mentions only one lot of 30,000 stamps, supposed to have been already printed and issued; this number is generally supposed to have included all the 1 real stamps manufactured locally in 1863, but it seems doubtful whether that was actually the case.—ED. M. J.

"This Department communicates the above to Y.E. for the carrying out of the instructions contained in the said Royal order, and that it may be notified in due course to the officials under your orders.

&c. &c. &c.

"Madrid, 24th September, 1863.

(Signed) "MARIO DE LA ESCOSURA.

"To the Chief Officer of the
Post Office at . . ."

[Looking at the whole history of these 1 real stamps, from the point of view of one who has no special knowledge of the case, it appears to us that there are one or two points which require further study and explanation.

There is the important question of separate dates for the different varieties. The old catalogues were content to give 1863 as the date of the last of the 5 cuartos stamps (with the 10 cuartos, 1 and 2 reales of the same type, which M. Hanciau places later), and the varieties of the 1 real, *green*. This was the arrangement in the book of the London Philatelic Society, published in 1878. In 1881, Señor A. F. Duro, in his well-known work upon the stamps of Spain and her Colonies, compiled from official sources, gave January, 1863, as the date of issue of the 5 cuartos and its companions, and February as the date of the 1 real, *green*; but he quotes no authority for these dates, in fact, his only documents bearing upon this subject are those given in this paper, dated, at Madrid, 18th and 24th September, 1863.

In the sixth edition of Moens' Catalogue, 1883-84, the varieties of the 1 real are (for the first time, so far as we can ascertain) divided up into three separate issues, but they are as follows:—

February, 1863. "CORREOS" *without dots*,
1 real, bottle-green.

March, 1863? *Type redrawn*; "CORREOS" *punctuated, and the end of the bust rounded*.

1 real, grey-green.
1 " deep grey-green.

Date? *Type redrawn*; "CORREOS" *punctuated, and the end of the bust pointed*.

1 real, yellow-green.
1 " apple-green.
1 " grey-green.

The only illustration given in that edition shows the design with *sans-serif* lettering, which was regarded as the normal type.

It is well to note that the description given in the London Society's book is as follows:—

"Of the 1 real, there are three varieties, differing by the lettering, and also by the shape of the neck and its position. In the slate-green the neck is rounded and far from pearls, in the other colours, the neck is pointed and close to the pearls. A variety, without the stop after CORREOS, exists and is very rare."

It is the front end of the neck that is rounded in the type with Roman lettering and pointed in the type with *sans-serif* lettering, and it is much closer to the pearled circle in the latter than in the former. The variety is described as "without the stop after CORREOS"; Moens' Catalogue says "sans points," which would imply that both dots are absent, and gives this variety as a separate issue. M. Hanciau

says distinctly "*without the stop before and after 'CORREOS,'*" but makes it a variety on the sheet of the stamps with Roman lettering and rounded end to bust.

Moens' Catalogue of 1892 adheres to the arrangement of the previous edition, only altering slightly the designations of some of the colours; but it gives illustrations of the types of "March, 1863?" and of the following issue of doubtful date. The illustrations are unfortunately transposed in the plates, but it is evident from the descriptions that the March type is the one with Roman lettering, etc., and the later type that with *sans-serif* lettering. We have no doubt that M. Hanciau is perfectly correct in further modifying the list by ceasing to treat the stamp with deficient dots as a separate issue and making it a variety of one of the distinct types; the question is whether he is equally right in still dividing the stamps into three issues at all. We have never seen the variety without one or both of the dots; it is not in the Tapling Collection. We should be inclined to include it with the varieties given under the second printing, due to defective impressions from a worn stone.

Let us now return to the two documents, quoted on pages 211 and 212. They are dated 18th and 24th September, 1863, and they both refer to the same subject.

The first is addressed to the Governor of the Philippines and is in reply to two letters dated March 6th and April 30th of that year. The contents of these letters have unfortunately never been published, so far as we are aware, but we see that the earlier of the two reported that, so long previously as August 8th, 1862, the Governor had authorised the manufacture of 200,000 stamps of the value of 5 cuartos, some of which were no doubt put in circulation in that month and formed the issue described under that date. There seems to have been no mention in that letter of the manufacture of any other 5 cuartos stamps or of stamps of any other value. The 5 cuartos described under January, 1863, may have formed part of the 200,000 stamps authorised in August, 1862, in which case the date assigned to it is purely conjectural; or it may have been a separate issue, authorised later, but in that case it must have come after March 6th, 1863, the date of the letter reporting the former issue. The printing of the 5 cuartos stamps must have continued from August, 1862, until the arrival of the stamps issued in 1864; there may have been a distinct order given for 200,000 stamps in August, 1862, which lasted till March 6th (and probably till April 30th), 1864, or an order for stamps to be locally printed may have been given at the first date, and 200,000 may have been the number that had been printed down to the beginning of the following March. In any case, if the 5 cuartos stamps last described were issued as early as January, 1863, they simply formed a continuation of the issue of August, 1862, and their date of use can only be determined by means of used copies with dates attached to them.

The necessity for printing higher values does not appear to have arisen when the letter of March 6th, 1863, was despatched; it was nearly two months later, April 30th, 1863, that the Governor-General

reported that he had been compelled to authorise the printing of other stamps. Surely if there had been an issue of 1 real stamps in February, that fact would have been mentioned in the letter of March 6th. From the documentary evidence, we should infer that the issue of the 1 real stamps of 1863 did not take place until March or April in that year.

The second document adds but little to the information that we are able to glean from the first; we do learn, however, that, so far as the home authorities were concerned, the only stamps author-

ised, besides the 200,000 5 cuartos, were 30,000 1 real; but, as in the case of the lower value, the local manufacture of 1 real stamps must have continued until supplies were received from Spain. We may suppose that 30,000 were ordered in March or April, between the dates of the two letters from the Governor of the Colony, and that further printings were ordered if, and when, required; and that the printer would either have used the same stone or have prepared a fresh one if he found it necessary to do so.—
ED. M. J.]

New Caledonia.

THE FIRST ISSUE.

* * * *

SOME interesting documents published by M. Th. Lemaire, in a recent number of *Le Journal des Philatelistes*, have reminded us of the old controversy as to the nature of the curious label bearing the name of this French colony, and have drawn our attention to the fact that even at the present day the year of its issue seems to be considered uncertain. The documents in question, which we gather have been recently discovered by M. Lemaire, should finally settle this point, and we therefore give a translation of them below.

The first 10 c. stamp of New Caledonia, the rude design of which is shown in the annexed illustration, was known to collectors in quite early days; we find it listed in the first edition of Mount Brown's Catalogue, published in 1862. A few years later there was a dispute as to its character, a writer in the *Briefmarken Sammler*, in 1866, denouncing it as an entire fraud, got up, in New Caledonia, at the instigation of an enterprising seafaring gentleman, whose wife had a stamp-shop in Marseilles. This story was, however, found to be a fiction; the genuine nature of the stamp was fully proved, and it was shown to have been used (for the most part) for franking letters between Port-de-France, New Caledonia, and Sydney, New South Wales, where letters for Europe, etc., were further franked, by the French Consul, with stamps of New South Wales.



The date of issue given by Mount Brown is 1860; later authorities have given earlier dates, upon what grounds we have not discovered. The last edition of Moens' great catalogue says "*Commencement de 1858*," the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors* says "1858" simply, the 1905 edition of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company has "1859," whilst our publishers and Messrs. Senf seem to have adhered to the old date, 1860, which it appears is the correct one after all.

The first document relating to a postal service in the colony is dated August 4th, 1859, prior to which date, M. Lemaire believes, there was no inland postal service in New Caledonia; this may have been the case, but there is nothing in these documents to prove it, and we presume that there was a post office at Port-de-France, for the distribution of letters arriving from abroad, at all events.

This first Notice is as follows:—

"No. 114. *Creation of a postal service between Port-de-France and Kanala.*

"The postal service between Port-de-France and Kanala is divided into two portions:—

"Mail from Kanala to St. Vincent and back.

"Mail from St. Vincent to Port-de-France and back.

"The mail-carrier from Kanala is under the supervision and direction of M. Pannetrat, magistrate at Kanala. This mail-carrier will leave Kanala every Thursday evening; he should arrive, at latest, at St. Vincent on Saturday, where he will remain until the arrival of the mail from Port-de-France; he will leave St. Vincent on his return to Kanala on Tuesday evening.

"The mail-carrier from St. Vincent is under the supervision of the Chief Titéma (Watton). He will leave St. Vincent on Sunday morning, he should arrive at Port-de-France the same evening, and he will start back from Port-de-France on Monday in each week.

"There will be allotted a sum of 30 francs per month to each of the two mail-carriers of Kanala and St. Vincent; the mail-carrier of Kanala will be provided for by the Chief Watton, the one of St. Vincent will receive provisions from Port-de-France.

"The box containing the mail will only be opened at Port-de-France and at Kanala; for this purpose it will be furnished with a lock or bolt, one key of which will be sent to the Commandant and the other to the Director of Posts at Port-de-France.

"The service will commence as soon as M. Pannetrat has been able to make arrangements for it at Kanala.

"Approved :
"For the Government
and by order
"The Commandant
Signed: DURAND

Port-de-France, 4 Aug., 1859.

The Acting Director
of the Interior
Signed: FOUCHER."

The earliest mention of a charge of 10 c. per letter is contained in No. 12 of the *Moniteur Imperial*, of New Caledonia and its dependencies, dated December 18th, 1859; at this period the Post Office was under the direction of the authorities of the port. The following is a translation of the notice in that journal:—

"COMPULSORY FRANKING OF LETTERS AND
NEWSPAPERS.

"Letters for Europe, and for all other countries, that are sent via Australia, not exceeding a $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 6 pence. Add 6 pence for each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or fraction of a $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

"Packets of newspapers for Europe, via Marseilles, not exceeding 2 ounces, 2 pence. Not exceeding 4 ounces, 4 pence. Not exceeding 8 ounces, 8 pence, and so on.

"Newspapers for Australia are not charged postage.

"Commencing from 1st January, 1860, a payment of 1 *decime* is compulsory for every letter passing through the post office at Port-de-France; in default of payment of the required *decime*, letters will not be forwarded to their destination.

"Signed: DESTREM,
"Harbour Master."

We may assume that it was for the purpose of denoting payment of this rate of 10 centimes, levied from January 1st, 1860, that the well-known stamp was produced.

In No. 14 of the *Moniteur Imperial*, dated January 1st, 1860, we find the following announcement:—

"The postage stamps of the colony are to be obtained from the Director" (of Posts) "at the rate of 5 francs for fifty stamps; not less than 10 will be supplied at a time.

"Signed: DESTREM,
"Harbour Master."

It is not, however, until 1868 that we find an Official Decree, which authorises this charge of 10 centimes, and which speaks of the stamp under consideration:—

"No. 213. Decree of the Governor, relating to the rate of 0 fr. 10, levied by the Post Office upon letters circulating within the colony.

"We, Governor of New Caledonia and Dependencies:—

"Seeing that it appears from the accounts of the Post Office Department that a rate of 0 fr. 10 has been levied, from the 1st January, 1860, upon letters circulating within the colony or addressed to other places, except Europe, as also upon all letters arriving from other places under the same conditions.

"Seeing that there does not exist amongst the local legislation any official decree, or any written order authorising the levying of this charge, which has nevertheless certainly been carried out since 1860, since we find, from that period, in the official journal of the colony, records of the delivery of postage stamps of the value of ten centimes printed specially for the rate in question, in the colony itself.

"Seeing that it is necessary to supply this omission, and thus to cover the responsibility of the Department charged with the collection of the amount;

"Under the circular of the 15th February, 1867, upon the recommendation of the Colonial Secretary,

"Have decreed and do decree:

"Article 1. The rate of 0 fr. 10, levied from the 1st January, 1860, by the Post Office Department upon letters despatched within the colony and to all other

places except Europe, will continue to be charged throughout the territory of New Caledonia.

"Art. 2. The sums received prior to this date and resulting from this special rate of ten centimes are declared to have been justly and legally charged.

"Art. 3. The Colonial Secretary is charged with the execution of the present decree, which is to be registered in the official *Bulletin* of the colony and communicated to the Colonial Treasury and to the Post Office Department.

"Nouméa, November 9, 1868.

"Signed: GUILLAIN.

"By the Governor.

"The Colonial Secretary:

"Signed: MATHIEU."

The lithographed stamps were in use only from January 1st, 1860, to September 17th, 1862, the stamps received from France having been put on sale on the latter date, as set forth in the following Decree:—

"No. 77. Decree of the Governor laying down regulations for the bringing on charge, the distribution, and the sale of the colonial postage stamps.

"Port-de-France, 17th September, 1862.

"We, Governor of New Caledonia and Dependencies:—

"In accordance with the Ministerial Circular of April 28, 1858, of which the only copy that has reached the colony has been forwarded by direction of the Finance Minister's Department to the Treasurer;

"In accordance with the Ministerial Despatches of March 28, 1862, and May 26 following, announcing the despatch of the colonial postage stamps and directing that reference should be made to the circular above-mentioned;

"Seeing that these stamps have arrived, and that it is necessary to place them at the disposal of the public;

"Seeing that there is only one post office established in the colony and that the sale of the stamps at that post office will be sufficient for the requirements of the place.

"On the recommendation of the Acting Director of the Interior,

"Have decreed and do decree:

"Article 1. The colonial postage stamps are brought on charge at their facial value by the Treasurer, on their arrival from France;

"Art. 2. From this date postage stamps of the values of 0.40 c., 0.10 c., 0.05 c., and 0.01 c., are placed at the disposal of the public for the franking of ordinary and registered letters, and of printed matter and newspapers.

"Art. 3. The office established at Port-de-France is the only one, for the present, charged with the sale of postage stamps."

[The other Articles are of no special interest to philatelists.]

"Signed: GUILLAIN.

"By the Governor.

"The Acting Director of the Interior:

"Signed: O. GILBERT-PIERRE."

If any doubts still exist as to the authenticity of the first issue of New Caledonia, the above documents should set them at rest. There is no allusion, in the last of them, to the fact that a 10 c. stamp was already in circulation, but the existence of the stamp and its origin are clearly stated in two of the others. Philatelists may be grateful to M. Lemaire for having published these old official papers.

Denmark: the Varieties of Type of 1870 and 1875.

By L. HANCIAU.

* * * *

BELIEVE that I am not the only person (and that must be my excuse for this article) who has at some time or another failed to distinguish the types of the 1870 and 1875 issues of Denmark, and has supposed them to have been produced from one and the same die. Close examination of the stamps, however, shows, not only that the types differ from one another, to some extent, but that the system of reproducing the dies, both for the various values of the adhesives and for the post cards and wrappers, differed in 1875 from that employed in 1870.

When the engraver, Ph. Batz, was preparing the die, in 1870, he provided for the printing of the stamps in two colours, and he divided his engraving into two portions, one for the central oval and the other for the frame, which were joined together for the stamps of the cards and wrappers (printed all in one colour) and used separately for the adhesives.

The oval portion contained no numerals, but two places were left for them, one in the centre and one in the band, in order that all the values might be of identically the same type.

The distinguishing characteristic of the type of 1870 is that, instead of the usual three leaves or *fleur-de-lis* rising from the base of the crown, there are three almost semicircular spaces, each containing four or five vertical dashes; the relative positions of the post-horn and the branches, with reference to the inscription in the oval band, should also be noted.



1870



1875

The same engraver, Ph. Batz, was entrusted with the production of the dies for the new stamps, issue of 1875, and, in accordance with the instructions given him, he engraved a separate die for each value of the adhesives, taking for a pattern the type of 1870; but the three semicircular spaces are now replaced by three six-pointed stars, and all the values differ from one another in minor details, the post-horn and the branches ending, in almost every case, opposite different portions of the inscription in the oval band. These are the plainly visible points that distinguish the types of 1875 from that of 1870; the frame remained the same.

While waiting for the delivery of the dies by the engraver, the printer, wishing, probably, to save time on account of the large stocks of stamps, cards, and wrappers that he had to supply, made use of the die of 1870 for the production of the wrappers and cards, adapting it in the following manner:—

First, I should suppose through some mistake, the

central portion of the die of 1870 was employed, with the oval band entirely removed and replaced by another with wider figures and the inscriptions in larger letters; this was used, with the addition of course of the frame of 1870, for stamping 4 öre wrappers, which we may term variety (a).

Secondly, a fresh die was made for these wrappers, and for the 4 and 8 öre cards, by simply substituting the word "ÖRE" for the letters "SK." and inserting the required numerals. This forms variety (b).

The cards and the 4 öre wrappers mentioned above were issued on January 1st, 1875, together with the 3, 4, 8, 12, 16, 25, and 50 öre adhesives, the latter being all from dies separately engraved, but of the same design.

In July, 1875, the 20 öre adhesive was issued, again from a separately engraved die; and the 6 öre card that appeared at the same time was produced in the same manner as the 4 and 8 öre cards of January, 1875, but with *divers varieties in the numerals*, and in the position of the word "ÖRE" in the oval band, as shown in the illustrations given later.

Later on, when a new card of the value of 10 öre was to be issued, the engraver reverted to the system of 1870, and produced a die with blank spaces for the numerals, in the type of 1875, with the three six-pointed stars. And from this were produced, in September, 1875, 8 and 10 öre cards, with stamps from the same die.

In October, 1877, and March, 1879, however, when fresh values of adhesives (100 öre and 5 öre) were issued, they were produced in the same manner as the adhesives of 1875, that is to say, by engraving a fresh die for the oval portion of each of them.

The size of the cards having been increased to 140×90 mm., the 4 öre card, which appeared in January, 1879, was stamped with the die of the 4 öre wrapper, variety (a), abandoning variety (b), which had been used for the card of January, 1875.

In April, 1879, the 6 öre card appeared in the larger size, but with stamp of the same type as before, again with variations in the position of the word "ÖRE" and in the shapes of the numerals. And the 8 öre card, which was issued in the large size in July, 1879, retained the stamp of September, 1875, as did also the 10 öre card of September, 1879.

In 1882, when a 5 öre wrapper was introduced and a fresh supply of 4 öre was also manufactured, both were impressed with the types of the then current adhesives of those values (the 4 öre of 1875 and the 5 öre of 1882) without any modification whatever, and the provisional type of 1875, varieties (a) and (b), was laid aside for a time.

In July, 1883, post cards with reply paid were issued, and the types of the stamps impressed upon them were as follows:—

4 + 4 öre,	type of the single card of January, 1879.
6 + 6 "	" " " April "
8 + 8 "	" " " July "

Finally, in 1888, there was a printing of 4 öre wrappers with stamp of the type of that used for the wrappers of 1882; 3 and 3+3 öre cards, with stamp of the type engraved in September, 1875, for the 8 and 10 öre cards; and 4 and 8 öre letter cards, the former of which bore the type used for the wrapper of 1875, variety (a), and the latter that of the 8 öre cards.

We have therefore the results of four different methods of reproduction, as follows:—

1. The type of 1870 with the oval band completely re-engraved, used for the—



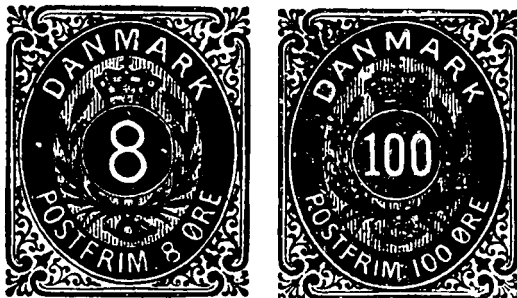
4 öre wrapper of January, 1875 (var. a).
 4 ,, card of January, 1879.
 4+4 ,, ,, July, 1883.
 4 ,, letter card of October, 1888-90.

2. The type of 1870 with the value only altered, and fresh numerals, used for the—



4 öre wrapper of January, 1875 (var. b).
 4 ,, card
 8 ,, "
 6 ,, " of July
 6 ,, " of April, 1879.
 6+6 ,, " of July, 1883.

3. The type of 1875, with the oval portion separately engraved for each value, and without any varieties in the same value; used for the—



Adhesives, 3, 4, 8, 12, 16, 25, 50 öre, of January, 1875.
 ,, 20 öre of July, 1875.
 ,, 100 ,, October, 1879.
 ,, 5 ,, March, 1879.
 Wrapper, 4 ,, end of 1882.

4. The type of 1875 re-engraved, with movable numerals, so as to be available for various values; used for the—



8 öre card of September, 1875.
 10 ,, "
 8 ,, " July, 1879. "
 10 ,, " September, 1879.
 8+8 ,, " July, 1883.
 3 ,, " October, 1888.
 3+3 ,, "
 8 öre letter cards of October, 1888-90.

All this complication, all these variations of type, would have singularly facilitated the task of any forger who might have attempted to counterfeit the stamps, whilst it would have been far simpler, as well as safer, to adhere to the system adopted in 1870.

The Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 198.)

[NOTE.—Mr. W. T. Wilson points out to me that there are two unfortunate slips of the pen on page 195 of the March number. In the second column, lines 5 and 10, "3 pies" and "3 p." should be "6 pies" and "6 p." The surcharge has never been found in red on the 3 pies.

Mr. Wilson also tells me that he has a strip of the 6 pies of this printing, in which the fifth stamp has

the stop 3 mm. away from the lower "S." No doubt the type was loose here, as it is this stamp that I find with no stop after that letter. I have since found the same variety in the 1 a. with red surcharge, again on the fifth stamp in a row; I have therefore to add:—

Error, no stop after lower "S."
 1 a., blue; red surcharge.]

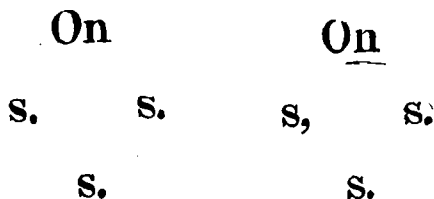
SIRMOOR—*continued.*

Issue of 1896 to 1900.



HERE again we have a difficult series, in which there must have been several printings from different settings of type, which I am obliged to take together because I have no means of arranging them in any certain order. Some of the variations are very distinct; there are at least three varieties of the letters "S," and there are equally distinct variations of measurement; but all are alike in having the word "On" in very large type. Unfortunately no one seems to have imported any quantity of these stamps, unused; I have not seen a single complete strip of any of the settings of this period, so do not know what varieties occur together; a strip of four is the largest that I have seen. I believe, however, that we may fairly assume that the setting consisted in each case of a single horizontal strip of ten; I also take it that where there are distinct differences in the height of the surcharges they belong to different settings, differences in the width we know may exist in the same setting.

There seems to be no doubt that the earliest of these overprints is the one represented in the following illustrations, one of which shows the variety with



a comma after the left-hand letter "S." The size and shape of the letters are accurately represented, but the spacing is not quite correct, the first illustration being taller than any impression that I have met with, in fact it is taller than the stamps. The surcharge itself measures 25 mm. in height, and the lower letter "S," in all the copies I have examined, is clear to the right of a vertical line drawn through the centre of the "O" of "On." The width varies from 19½ to 21 mm. About the arrangement I can only say that I have a left-hand stamp of a row of 3 pies, the surcharge on which is 19½ mm. wide; a strip of three from the right-hand end of a row on which the surcharges are 19½, 19½, and 21 mm. wide respectively; and a strip of four, of the same value, on which all the surcharges are 21 mm. wide. My copies of the other values show variations from 20 to 21 mm., and it is possible that there was a setting in which all were 21 mm. wide.

In this setting I find two errors; one with a comma after the left-hand "S," and the other with the right-hand "S" inverted, but the stop level.

The setting exists on—

3 pies, Sixth Printing.
6 ,, Fifth and Sixth Printings.
1 anna, Fifth Printing.
2 annas, Fifth "

Thus the list is as follows:—

3 p., orange (6); black surcharge.
6 p., green (5, 6) ,, "
1 a., blue (5) ,, "
2 a., rose (5) ,, "

Errors, with comma after left-hand "S,"

(No. 5 in each row).

3 p., orange (6).

6 p., green (5).

1 a., blue (5).

2 a., rose (5).

With right-hand "S" inverted.

6 p., green (5).

1 a., blue (5).

My copies of this error are not exactly alike, the surcharge on the 6 pies being 19½ mm. wide and that on the 1 anna 20½ mm. The latter I find to be the eighth stamp in a row.

Surcharge inverted.

3 p., orange (6).

I have not seen this; it may exist also with comma after left-hand "S."

Double surcharge.

3 p., orange (6).

If there was a setting 21 mm. wide throughout, it probably contained neither of the errors and it would be the one found upon the 6 pies of the Sixth Printing (as well as upon some of the others).

Sir D. P. Masson agrees with me in placing this type of the surcharge first, but he mixes it up with what I believe to be a distinct setting composed of the same letters. The height of this setting is 23 mm., and a vertical line through the centre of the "O" touches or passes through the lower "S." The width is 19 to 19½ mm. The comma appears again, but after the lower "S." This seems to be found only on the 6 pies and the 1 anna of the Fifth Printing.

6 p., green (5); black surcharge.

1 a., blue (5) ,, "

Errors, with comma after lower "S," (No. 5 in each row).

6 p., green (5).

1 a., blue (5).^{*}

From comparison with entire sheets of the 6 p. and 1 a. stamps (unsurcharged) I have ascertained that the comma occurs on the fifth stamp in the row, in both settings.

I place next, following Sir D. P. Masson's grouping, a surcharge which differs from the above in having very much narrower letters "S." The letters are the same height, 3 mm., but less than 2 mm. in width; they are almost closed at top and bottom, and when heavily printed sometimes form a figure "8." The surcharge measures about 22 mm. in height and varies in width from about 18½ to 21 mm., but the majority of the specimens I have measured are 19 to 20 mm. wide.

There is a variety with a smaller "S," only about 2½ mm. high, at right; the only copy I have of this has the overprint very narrow, a little under 17 mm. in width, and the illustration given in *The Ph. J. of India* agrees with this. My copy of this (a 1 anna) was the right-hand stamp of a row; it is therefore possible that the type got loose and dropped out, and was replaced with a letter from another fount and some of the spacing omitted. This may also account for a variety with no stop after the small "S."

There are other varieties chronicled by Sir D. P. Masson which I have not seen, with comma after lower "S," and with lower "S" inverted and stop high.

This type of surcharge we only know on the 6 pies and 1 anna.

6 p., green (5, 6); black surcharge.
1 a., blue (5) ,, "

Errors, with small "S" at right.

6 p., green (5, 6).^{*}

1 a., blue (5).

No stop after small "S."

1 a., blue (5).^{*}

^{*} Masson.

Comma after lower "S."
6 p., green (6).*

Lower "S" inverted and stop high.
6 p., green (6).*

Another setting, with the same large "On," has the three letters "S" small, about the same size as the small "S" in the previous setting, or even smaller (they seem to be only 2½ mm. high), but so much depends on the heaviness of the printing. At any rate these are three small letters, and the whole overprint differs greatly in dimensions from that just described; it is 25 mm. high and 20 mm. wide, and on the copies I possess a line vertically through the centre of the "O" passes nearly 2 mm. to the left of the lower "S." This has been found only on the 3 and 6 pies, and no varieties are known.

3 p., orange (6); black surcharge.
6 p., green (5) " "

I now come to what is stated by the authority already quoted to have been the last of the local overprints; the large "On" is again accompanied by letters "S" 3 mm. high, but they are not nearly so square as the letters first used, and they are lighter looking and much more open; they are just 2 mm. wide. I think that there must have been two editions of this, as I have specimens with the overprint 23 mm. high and others with it only 22 mm. The width in all is about 17½ mm. Sir D. P. Masson believes that this overprint came into use about April, 1900, and he lists some stamps with it which I have not seen, so I do not know under which heading to place them.

Surcharge 23 mm. high.
3 p., orange (6); black surcharge.
6 p., green (5, 6) " "
1 a., blue (1)? " "
1 a. " (5) " "
1 a. " (6)? " "
2 a., rose (5)? " "

Surcharge 22 mm. high.
3 p., orange (6); black surcharge.
6 p., green (5) " "
6 p., green (6)? " "
1 a., blue (1)? " "
1 a. " (5)? " "
1 a. " (6) " "
2 a., rose (5)? " "

Error, stop high after lower "S."
6 p., green (5).

This may exist upon others also.

The stamps marked "?" are listed by Sir D. P. Masson with one variety of the surcharge.

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Reminiscences of M. Pierre Mahé. I HAVE very much pleasure in announcing that I have made arrangements with my friend M. Pierre Mahé, the well-known philatelist of Paris, to contribute to our pages a series of articles on his reminiscences of Philately in the old days, dating back to 1860, or even earlier. The first instalment will be found in an early number of the *Monthly Journal*.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged in accordance with our 1905 Catalogue, and

the prices are those that will be adopted in that Catalogue.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Special terms will be made to those desirous of making really important purchases.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUE.
Greece, 2 vols.	£653
Luxemburg	360
Ecuador	186
Peru, very fine	989
New South Wales, 3 vols. (extra fine, containing a superb lot of middle issues) }	2,351
Holland	380
New Zealand	—
Dutch Indies	—
Modena to Roman States	—

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

The International Philatelic Union.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society took place at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Wednesday evening, April 12th, when there were present Mr. H. R. Oldfield, President (in the chair), Messrs. W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwarte, A. B. Kay, W. S. King, Philip P. Brown, P. L. Pemberton, S. C. Sidebotham, F. F. Lamb, and the Hon. Secretary. Mr. Fulcher read an interesting paper, accompanied by a display of his specialised collection of the stamps of Bosnia, which was supplemented by the President's collection of the unused stamps of this country. In proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Fulcher, which was carried unanimously, the President remarked that the stamps of this country, on which Mr. Fulcher had read such an able and interesting paper, would well repay still further study and research. The annual general meeting and election of officers and committee on May 10th will terminate the present season. At this meeting the President will give a display of and paper on picture stamps, and as important business will be brought forward it is hoped that all who can possibly do so will attend. Particulars of membership on application to the Hon. Secretary, T. H. Hinton, 26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

Answers to Correspondents.

G. S. W.—1. The Unpaid Letter stamps with a blank space at foot, or with the space filled in, do not belong to New South Wales exclusively. You will find them under "Australian Commonwealth." 2. The presence of both used and unused copies of the same stamp in a collection should add to its value, not diminish it. 3. Postage stamps used fiscally would be regarded by collectors of fiscal stamps in the same manner as fiscal stamps used postally are regarded by collectors of postage stamps; both classes of collectors are "philatelists." In our own opinion a postage stamp is admissible into a collection of postage stamps, whatever its obliteration may be.

L. H. T.—Many thanks for the block of the provisional ½ a.

A. V.—We believe that the 12½ perforation may be described as 12½, 12, in which case stamps will be found perf. 12½ x 12 as well as perf. 12½ all round.

J. T.—Natal, Nos. 90 to 92: The thick bar is composed of three thinner ones, which can generally be distinguished more or less clearly, though not so shown in the illustration. Trinidad: We do not know No. 35 doubly perforated, but copies may very likely exist in that condition.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

1902. Type 1. Perf. 11½, 12. s. d.	
½d., emerald-green	0 9
1d. "	1 0
2d. "	1 3
3d. "	2 6
4d. "	1 6
6d. "	2 6
8d. "	3 0

1902-4. Type 2. Perf. 11½, 12.	
5d., emerald-green	0 9

BRITISH GUIANA.

1898. Jubilee issue.	
2 c., indigo and brown used	0 3

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

1896. Cape Stamps, surcharged.	
½d., black	0 9
1d., rose	0 9

1891-4. Type 4. Perf. 14.	
8d., rose-lake and ultramarine	1 6

1895. Perf. 12½.	
4d., yellow-brown and black	1 0

CANTON.

1901. Value in Chinese.	
5 c., bright yellow-green	0 3
10 c., rose-red	0 4
15 c., grey	0 6
20 c., red on green	0 9
25 c., black on rose	1 9
50 c., brown on azure	12 0
5 fr., lilac on pale lilac	12 6

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

March, 1893. Provisional.	
1d. on 3d., ochre, variety no stop	15 0

CYLON.

1904-5. King's Head. Multiple wmk.	
2 c., orange-brown	0 1
5 c., lilac	0 2
15 c., ultramarine	0 4
25 c., ochre	0 6
1 r. 50 c., grey	2 9
2 r. 25 c., brown and green	4 0
1903-4 "ON SERVICE." King's Head. Single wmk.	
2 c., orange-brown used	4 0
3 c., green	5 6
5 c., lilac	2 0
15 c., blue	7 6
30 c., violet and green	7 6

CHINA.

1904. Unpaid Letter Stamp.	
½ c., indigo used	0 1

COOK ISLANDS.

1902. Wmk. single-lined N Z and Star. Perf. 11.	
½d., yellow-green	0 1
1d., rose-pink	0 2
1½d., reddish purple	0 3
2d., brown	0 3
2½d., dark blue	0 4
5d., olive-black	0 8
16d., purple	0 9
10d., green	1 3
1s., carmine	1 6
Set of nine values	4 6

CUCUTA.

1905. Colours changed. Imperf.	
1 c., green on yellow	0 1
2 c., pink	0 2
5 c., indigo	0 4
10 c., red-brown	0 6
20 c., deep green	1 0
50 c., red	2 6
1 p., lilac	5 0

FRANCE.

1904. Military Frank Stamp. Surcharged F.M.	
15 c., slate-green	0 4

FRENCH CHINA.

1905. New type of Indo-China, surcharged "CHINE." s. d.	
5 c., green	0 2

GUADELOUPE.

1905. Unpaid Letter Stamps. New type.	
5 c., blue	0 1
10 c., brown	0 2
15 c., green	0 3
30 c., carmine	0 5
50 c., black	0 8
60 c., orange	0 9
1 fr., lilac	1 3
Complete set of seven values	3 3

HAI-HAO.

1904. Value in Chinese.	
25 c., black on rose	2 6
50 c., brown on azure	15 0

HONG KONG.

1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.	
10 c., lilac and ultramarine on blue	0 4

INDIA.

1902-5. King's Head.	
½ a. on ½ a., green, unused or used	0 1
3 a., orange-brown used	0 1
4 a., olive green (Service)	0 2
8 a., magenta	0 8
1 r., carmine and green (Service)	1 6

LAGOS.

1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.	
1d., purple and black on red	0 2
5s., green and blue	6 6

MALTA.

1904. Type 7. Multiple wmk.	
5d., vermilion	0 7

MONGTZE.

1903. Value in Chinese.	
50 c., brown on azure	12 0
5 fr., lilac on pale lilac	15 0

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.	
5 c., green	0 1
5 c., green, variety broad top to M	1 6

NABHA.

1903. Service Stamps. King's Head.	
1 a., carmine	0 6
4 a., olive-green	1 0

NEW ZEALAND.

1902-5. Cowan paper. Perf. 12. New shades.	
2½d., deep blue	0 4
3d., deep bistre-brown	0 5
4d., black-brown	0 7
6d., carmine-rose	0 8
8d., steel-blue	0 10
9d., bright purple	1 0
1s., bright brown-red	1 4
2s., deep blue-green	2 6

PACKHOI.

1904. Value in Chinese.	
25 c., black on rose	1 9
50 c., brown on azure	10 0

PARAGUAY.

1903. Type 36.	
30 c., ultramarine	0 6

PATIALA.

1902. Service Stamp. Queen's Head.	
1 a., carmine	0 6
1903-5. Service Stamps. King's Head.	
½ a., green	0 4
1 a., carmine	0 6
8 a., magenta	2 0

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea, Mozambique, or St. Thomas and Prince.

1904. Unpaid Letter Stamps. s. d.	
5 reis, yellow-green	0 1
10 " lilac-grey	0 1
20 " brown	0 2
30 " orange-red	0 3
50 " dark brown	0 5
60 " lilac-brown	0 6
100 " mauve	0 9
130 " blue	1 0
200 " carmine	1 6
500 " violet	3 6

India.

1904. Unpaid Letter Stamps.	
2 reis, lilac-green	0 1
3 " yellow-green	0 1
4 " orange	0 1
5 " lilac-grey	0 1
6 " brown	0 1
9 " brown	0 2
1 tangga, orange-red	0 2
2 tangas, dark brown	0 4
5 " blue	0 9
10 " carmine	1 6
1 rupia, violet	2 0

Macao.

1904. Unpaid Letter Stamps.	
½ avo, blue-green	0 1
1 " yellow-green	0 1
2 avos, lilac-grey	0 1
4 " brown	0 2
5 " red-orange	0 2
8 " dark brown	0 3
12 " lilac-brown	0 5
20 " blue	0 8
40 " carmine	1 3
1 pataca, violet	3 0

Timor.

1904. Unpaid Letter Stamps.	
1 avo, yellow-green	0 1
2 avos, lilac-grey	0 1
5 " brown	0 2
6 " orange-red	0 3
10 " dark brown	0 4
15 " lilac-brown	0 6
24 " blue	0 9
40 " carmine	1 0
50 " orange	1 6
1 pataca, violet	3 0

ST. LUCIA.

1905. New values. King's Head. Multiple wmk.	
6d., lilac and deep violet	0 8
5s., green and carmine	6 6

SANTANDER.

1905. Colours changed. Imperf.	
5 c., pale blue 0 1 50 c., lilac	0 2
10 c., brick-red 0 1 1 p., indigo	0 4
20 c., green 0 1 5 p., rose	1 6

TASMANIA.

1905. Wmk. V and Crown sideways. Perf. 11.	
2d., violet	0 6

TCHONGKING.

1904. Value in Chinese.	
25 c., black on rose	2 0
50c., brown on azure	10 0

TRINIDAD.

1904. Type 10. Multiple wmk.	
1d., black on red	0 2

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

1905. Type 1. Multiple wmk.	
½d., green	0 1
1d., carmine	0 2

VENEZUELA.

1904. Official Stamps. New type.	
5 c., black and green used	0 4
10 c. " carmine	0 5
25 c. " ultramarine	0 6
50 c. " lake	0 9
1 b. "	1 6
Complete set of five values	3 3

YUNNANSEN.

1904. Value in Chinese.	
50 c., brown on azure	10 0

List of Odd Numbers of Philatelic Journals Wanted by the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

(CONTINUED FROM THE MARCH NUMBER.)

*Offers, with the prices asked, to be made to Stanley Gibbons, Limited,
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- Tribune Littéraire & Philatélique.** Macon, 1901-2. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and any after No. 17.
- Timbrophile Parisien.** Paris, 1897. Any after No. 5.
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- Toledo Philatelist.** Toledo, O., 1901. Any after No. 1.
- Timbrologia Espanola.** Val de Santo Domingo, 1897-98. Any except vol. ii., Nos. 6, 7, 8.
- Union Postale Universelle.** Paris, 1896. Any after No. 42.
- Universum.** Frankfurt. No. 148, and any after 149.
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- Union Philatélique.** Paris, 1903. Any after No. 10.
- Union des Collectionneurs.** Chef-Boutonne, 1902-4. Any after No. 17.
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- Unión Postal.** Barcelona, 1900-2. Any after No. 17.
- Virginia Philatelist.** Staunton, Va., 1891. No. 2.
- Venezuela Postal.** Caracas, 1892-94. Vol. i., Nos. 4, 9, 10, 11, 12; vol. ii., Nos. 2, 5, and any after No. 8.
- Voz.** Barranquilla, 1888-93. Nos. 1, 29, 35.
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- Vereinsmittheilungen des Vereins Braunschweiger Briefmarken-Sammler.** Braunschweig, 1891-94. Any after No. 7.
- Vertrauliche Mittheilungen des Skandinavischen Philatelisten-Vereins in Kopenhagen.** 1894. Any after No. 4.
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- Vereinsberichte der Vereinigung Oldenburger Briefmarken-Freunde.** Oldenburg, 1889. Nos. 1-11.
- Vereins-Bote.** Leipzig, 1892, etc. Nos. 67, 70-79, 81-105, 108, 110-118, 131, 144-148, 152-154, 156, 157, 159.
- Vlaamsche Verzamelaar.** Antwerpen, 1899. Any after No. 1.
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- Wiedling's Monthly Stamp News.** Canton, O., 1901. Any after No. 4.
- Weekly Stamp Tribune.** Cleveland, O., 1899. All vol. i., and any after vol. ii., No. 9.
- Wisconsin Philatelist.** De Pere, Wis., 1897-98. Any except Jan. and Feb., 1897, and Nov., 1898.
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- West of Scotland Stamp and Packet Circular.** Glasgow, 1868. Any Nos.
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- Young Collector.** Red Lion, Pa., 1897. Nos. 1, 11, and any after No. 12.
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- Youths' Journal.** Jackson, Mich., 1890-91. Nos. 1, 2, 3.
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- Yankee Clipper.** Smyrna, N.Y., 1880-81. Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.
- Youth's Gazette and Advertiser.** London, 1869-70. No. 3.
- Yvert and Tellier's Catalogue.** 1st and 5th editions.
- Zürcher Briefmarkenbörsen-Zeitung.** Zürich, 1894, etc. Any after vol. iii., No. 3, except Oct., 1900, July, Oct., and Dec., 1901.
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and the British Colonies.****Price 2/6; post-free, 2/9.**

IN issuing the 1905 Edition of our Priced Catalogue, we wish to draw attention to the chief alterations made therein.

After a trial for some years of small illustrations, we have come to the conclusion that they are not suitable for the *leading Stamp Catalogue*, chiefly from the fact that when they have been used in printing two or three large editions of this work all the fine lines wear out, with the result that, in many cases, the young collector has had great difficulty in identifying varieties. We therefore decided to go to the great expense of inserting new and exact-sized illustrations throughout our Catalogue. The cost has been close upon £800, and we leave our readers to judge whether the result is not greatly superior to any that has hitherto been attained by similar trade lists. A comparison of this new edition with any other catalogue will, we venture to think, conclusively prove that for general get-up and for beauty and clearness it far excels any previously published.

We are rather sorry to say that in order to place the large illustrations in double column it has been necessary to enlarge the Catalogues by about an inch, both in width and length.

In this edition also a more expensive paper is used, which being thinner than that in former use, is better adapted for bringing out the type and illustrations more clearly.

In the last edition we announced that we had ceased to price unused British Official stamps; but now that these have been withdrawn from use, and the authorities do not object to their sale in small quantities, we have in the present edition priced such as we had in stock at the time of going to press.

In like manner, finding from inquiries made that in many colonies similar stamps, e.g. "Officials," "Service," "O.S.," Postage Dues, etc., have at one time or another been sold to the public, we again quote prices for such as have thus been legitimately obtained, and which we had in stock at the time of going to press.

It has not been necessary to rewrite many lists in Part I., but we would draw especial attention to that of TRANSVAAL, 1869 to 1878, which has been—we hope finally and completely—listed, following the exhaustive researches of Mr. R. B. Yardley, whose aid in preparing this new list we most gratefully acknowledge.

UGANDA has also been rewritten on the lines of the articles published by Mr. C. J. Phillips in the *Monthly Journal*.

The stamps of SCINDE were really the first postage stamps used in India and have now been placed in their proper place in front of the Indian general issues.

THE STAMPS OF INDIA OVERPRINTED FOR USE IN THE NATIVE STATES, such as Chamba, etc., have been rearranged according to the excellent handbook published by the Philatelic Society of India.

The illustrations of the watermarks used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. and Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for Stamps printed by them for various colonies and possessions have been grouped together on page xiv of the introductory notes, and reference is now made to them thus, instead of, as in previous Catalogues, under each particular colony.

Owing to the largely increased cost of these Catalogues it has been necessary to raise the price of each part to 2s. 6d., or 2s. 9d. post-free.

The question of the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue has received our most careful attention. These have been most carefully revised, and higher prices have become necessary in many cases.

An important point to remember is that *all prices* quoted in our Catalogue are in every case based upon *stock in hand* at the time of going to press. We do not believe in "guess-work prices," or those based upon the average of other catalogues.

**VOL. II. contains the****Postage Stamps of the Rest of the World.****Price 2/8; post-free, 2/9. READY END OF MAY. Prepaid orders now booked.**

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None of our Prices are guess-work; they are based on our stock of stamps, and all stamps priced are in stock as we go to press.

MAY, 1905.

Established 1856.

Capital £75,000.



Vol. XV.

No. 179

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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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 sei.

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WE shall be greatly obliged if our *confrères* in the trade will help to make this paper as widely known as possible, especially amongst the younger collectors: by this term we do not mean those young in age so much as those who are beginners in collecting and "young" in a philatelic sense.

We are trying to publish a paper that will be of real help and assistance to the beginners, and all dealers, we think, will join with us in the desire to secure new recruits to our ranks.

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Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON

have agreed to keep *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* on all their bookstalls throughout Great Britain, and our friends will oblige us very much if they will order at the bookstalls whenever they are travelling.

STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.

MAY 31, 1905.

No. 179.

Editorial.

* * *



We have great pleasure in giving our readers definite news this month as to the steps that are being taken for holding an Exhibition of Stamps in London next year, and we are sure that the details which we are able so far to publish will be considered highly satisfactory. The following official notification has been sent us:—

Philatelic Exhibition of 1906.

“INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1906.

“It has been decided to hold an International Philatelic Exhibition in London in 1906, under the auspices of the Philatelic Society, London, and a Working Committee has been appointed consisting of the following:—

“Four members of the Society, Messrs. Castle, Ehrenbach, Fulcher, and Reichenheim, in addition to Messrs. Oldfield and Hausburg, who will act as Hon. Secretary and Hon. Assistant Secretary of the Committee; two members representing the Provincial Philatelic Societies, viz. Messrs. Dorning Beckton and Slade; and four of the London Stamp Dealers, Messrs. Oliver, Peckitt, Phillips, and Hamilton-Smith.

“The Working Committee have engaged the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, St. Vincent Square, Westminster, for the Exhibition, which will be held towards the end of May or the beginning of June, and the arrangements for the programme are in process of consideration.

“In the course of the next few weeks invitations will be issued to the various Philatelic Societies and to prominent Philatelists, with a view to the formation of a thoroughly representative Committee.”

It will be seen that the arrangements are in the hands of a working committee of experienced philatelists, whose competence no one can call in question; if we had any suggestion to make, it would be that perhaps the addition of an active member of the Junior Philatelic Society might ensure the interests of our future specialists and experts being attended to, though we do not suppose that those interests will be in any way overlooked by the Committee as at present formed.

The Hall that has been engaged is, we believe, eminently suited to the purpose. The only objection that could possibly be raised lies in the fact that it is not situated in a great public thoroughfare, like the Strand or Piccadilly, but it is not by any means so difficult of access as one of our contemporaries seemed to suppose. A place that is within ten minutes' walk of Victoria Station, and about half that distance from the Army and Navy Stores, can hardly be considered inaccessible; it is true that omnibuses do not run past the door, but the tramcars in Vauxhall Bridge Road pass within three hundred yards of it.

On the other hand, the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall has the great advantage of being a new building—it was opened by His Majesty last July—with all modern improvements and appliances, specially intended for exhibition purposes, and admirably lighted. There are also rooms that can be used for auctions, refreshments, etc., and we gather that, if a conversazione forms part of the programme, as in 1897, it can be held under the same roof as the Exhibition, a manifest advantage. The Hall is described as the

lightest and finest in London, and when well filled with interesting philatelic exhibits, as it certainly will be, there will be no lack of philatelic and other visitors.

We do not envy the Working Committee the twelve months that lie before them. The Hon. Secretaries have our especial sympathy; they will have no excuse for joining the ranks of the unemployed, and they may look in vain for relief until the Exhibition is well over, but they may rest assured that their labours will be crowned with success. In the meantime, any little assistance that we can render in the matter of publicity will be gladly given. "The Philatelic Exhibition of 1906" will form a kind of standing heading for some time to come.

* * *

More Literature. THE Philatelic Library is ever growing, or rather we should perhaps say that candidates for admission to that library are ever on the increase. We could wish, indeed, that our library space and its book-shelves would grow, but they, alas! are limited and seem to contract rather than to expand, whilst "of the making of books there is no end." We have but three small additions this month, all well worthy of admission.

Let us take first a little book* of seventy-three good-sized pages, on which our friend Mr. J. N. Luff has evidently spent an immense amount of time and trouble. We hardly like to suggest that the time and trouble have been wasted, but we do venture to assert that they might have been far more worthily employed. The mushroom issues of a mushroom Republic, both of which might well have been suppressed and absorbed by the United States as soon as ever they made their appearance, the extraordinary vagaries of the innumerable emissions of the Independent State of Panama are easily accounted for by philatelists. As Mr. Luff himself remarks: "A revolution without provisional postage stamps would be Hamlet with the Danish Prince omitted," and it must be acknowledged that, in the play enacted on the Isthmus, the cast was fully complete, if not more so. Still, as the things exist, it is well that collectors should know what there are of them, and, if they are disposed to admit them into their

albums, should be able to distinguish between the varieties (quite sufficiently numerous) that really were issued for use, and those that are altogether illegitimate; and in this they will find the book before us of infinite service.

There is one class of Panama stamps, however, about which we have always felt considerable doubts; Mr. Luff includes them in his lists without any remark, and therefore our doubts are presumably unreasonable. We refer to the ordinary and overprinted stamps of the State, surcharged (?) with a large "R," or with that letter and the word "COLON," in a circle, or with the letters "A. R.," etc. Is it quite certain that any stamps thus adorned were ever issued for use? That they were supplied in sheets to dealers we know; but that proves nothing. The hand-stamps employed for these supposed surcharges were also used as obliterating marks, and we have no doubt that they were originally intended as postmarks. Ordinary stamps seem frequently to have been used for denoting Registration fees, and were then obliterated with these special marks; thus would have originated the (philatelic) demand for stamps overprinted in this way, a demand which was of course complied with; even so we have never seen a copy on an original envelope, which did not show plainly that the mark had been applied *after* the stamp had been affixed, and in one case we noted that the envelope of a letter containing a supply of the so-called *surcharged* stamps, bore upon it similar stamps (unsurcharged) *obliterated* with the very same mark!

Mr. Luff has done his work in the thorough and conscientious manner which we are accustomed to associate with his name, and we hope he will forgive us if we say that we prefer his book to the stamps of which it treats.

We have also another of the useful little Handbooks which Mr. F. J. Melville compiles, primarily for the benefit of the younger collectors, but by no means without instruction for more advanced philatelists. The stamps of the Republic of Hayti* form the subject of the present work, which gives a very interesting sketch of the history of that State and of some of the numerous Presidents who have endeavoured to rule over it

* *A Reference List of the Stamps of Panama*, by John N. Luff. New York: The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. 1905.

* *The Postage Stamps of Hayti*, by Fred J. Melville. London: C. Nissen and Co.

during the last hundred years. It is proverbial that "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," but very few crowned heads have had as uncomfortable experiences as those that generally fall to the lot of a President of Hayti. It is imprudent, in that country, to order stamps to be engraved with the head of the President upon them, as the head is not unlikely to be cut off its shoulders before the engraver has had time to cut it on the die. Arms are considered more appropriate, as being more permanent than heads. The postal issues of Hayti are not, however, nearly so complicated as these political vicissitudes would lead one to expect. Within the last few years, it is true, there have been outbreaks of those surcharged provisionals without which no up-to-date revolution is complete, and of commemorative labels, which appear to have enabled the Post Office Department to obtain a new series free of expense. Apart from these irregularities, the Haytian emissions are singularly straightforward and free from suspicion of philatelic influence. They may fairly be recommended as a subject for specialism, and those interested in them will do well to obtain Mr. Melville's book. We would add that specialists should not neglect the forgeries described in the last chapter, which

were undoubtedly made to defraud the Government and must have been largely used for that purpose, being far scarcer unused than used.

Last, but not least perhaps in importance, we have the supplement to the "Catalogue Officiel" of last year,* containing the issues from January, 1904, to February, 1905, and bringing that work as nearly up to date as may be. In spite of the limits of date given upon the title-page, we find (not unnaturally) some few issues headed "1903," which made their appearance too late to be included in the original volume. Amongst these, however, are both the Commemorative issue of Hayti and the more or less permanent series that followed or accompanied it, neither of which, we believe, was issued before the beginning of last year. There are a few other instances in which dates might be similarly modified, but these little alterations can be made when the present supplement is embodied in a future edition of the Catalogue. The system of arrangement adopted is of course the same as that of the book, with its advantages and defects, and we have therefore no observations to make upon that point.

* *Supplément à la première édition du Catalogue Officiel de Timbres-Poste et Télégraphe.* Paris: Plon-Nourrit et Cie. 1905.

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. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

* * * *

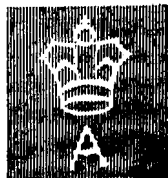
PART I.

Great Britain.—In the London Society's book upon the *Stamps of the British Isles*, Messrs. Wright and Creeke state, at page 74, "Until recently, we had never seen any impressions from either plates 2 or 3" (of the 2½d.) "on blued paper, but we have lately been shown a fine unused copy, with full gum, of plate 2, on paper blued as deeply as the bluest specimens of plate 1." It may be of interest to note that we have before us a fine *used* copy of plate 2, on very deeply blued paper, on part of an envelope posted at Liverpool on March 1st, 1876.

Australian Commonwealth.—We have received three more of the Postage Due stamps, Type 2, perf. 11. *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 10s. and 20s. in the same type and with the same perforation.

3d.	emerald-green.
4d.	" "
6d.	" "
10s.	" "
20s.	" "

We have been shown an entire sheet of the watermarked paper, which we understand is to be used for the future stamps of the Commonwealth. It consists of two full sheets of 240, each composed of four panes of 60 (10 rows of 6). The watermark is a Crown over the letter "A," and there is a separate watermark for each stamp; the marginal inscriptions are "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA" (*sic*) along the left margin of the lower half and the right of the upper half of each sheet of 240, and



"POSTAGE" along the left margin of the upper half and the right of the lower half. Across the centre, "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA" with the last word correctly spelt; and in the centre at top, bottom, and sides there is watermarked a cross.

Barbados.—We have received all the values recently chronicled on the multiple Crown and CA paper, and we find that the 2s. 6d. is *violet and green*, not *blue-black and orange* as we stated in March.

British East Africa.—We are shown a specimen of the 6 a. of India with no dot over the first "i" of "British" in the overprint. This is not identical, however, with the variety that has a figure "1" in place of the letter "i," as described in Mr. Phillips's paper in August, 1903; the defective letter is shorter, if anything, than the others, and the word "EAST" is in a different position.

British Guiana.—We have received the 60 c. with multiple Crown and CA watermark, in addition to the 1 c., 2 c., 12 c., and 24 c. already chronicled. All are printed from plate 3.

60 c., green and rosine; *new wmk.*

We have since seen the 5 c., of which a "specimen" copy was noted in March.

British New Guinea.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a new value in the current type, etc.

2s. 6d., black and brown.

Ceylon.—We have at last received the 75 c. of the King's Head issue. It is in Type 45 of the Catalogue and on the single Crown and CA paper.

75 c., blue, *value in orange.*

Fiji Islands.—A correspondent shows us two copies of the 5s., Queen's Head, Type 13 in the Catalogue, which show some small differences in the central portion that may be due in part to wear and tear, and in part to some retouching. In the earlier of the two copies, obtained in 1900, the background of the central disc is surrounded by an outline of colour, which, so far as we can see, is continuous all round, joining the ends of the horizontal lines when the latter are complete; at the lower part, just over the letters "VE" of "FIVE," the ends of some of these lines are worn away, and there is a distinct white space between the ends of the horizontal lines and the surrounding circle of colour. In the second copy, obtained last year, the circular outline seems to have entirely disappeared, and the irregularity in the edge of the background at the part described above has disappeared also, either from the lines having been restored, or (as we think more likely) from the whole disc having been slightly reduced in size by cutting, or wearing away of the edges. There is also, in the second stamp, much more white on the forehead and on the end of the neck of the bust than in the earlier copy, but this may easily be the result of wear, which may also be the cause of all the variations noted.

Gambia.—*Madrid Filatelico* lists the following fresh values of current type:—

5d., grey and black; *multiple wmk.*
 7½d., green and carmine "
 10d., olive-brown and carmine; *multiple wmk.*
 1s. 6d., green and carmine on *yellow*; *single wmk.*
 2s. 6d., purple and brown "
 3s., carmine and green " "

Hong Kong.—The 10 dollars has arrived on the new paper, and we can therefore vouch for its existence. The plate has a double frame line, broken opposite the spaces between the stamps, and the *grey-black* line is outside, except inside the plate numbers (the discs for which are in that colour) where the two lines fall one upon the other.

India.—It appears that the authorities contemplate the introduction of new stamps for use either as postage or receipt stamps, and that there is a chance of the same sort of mixing up of the current stamps of the two natures as took place in the United Kingdom in 1881 and later. Of course, we cannot expect the authorities to pay special attention to the wishes of philatelists, but we should fancy that the confusion which arose on the previous occasion, from the hunting up of all sorts of old stamps and using them upon letters, must have caused some little inconvenience to the officials; and this might well be obviated by declaring the new stamps, only, to be available for either purpose, and the old stamps, so long as any remain unused, to be only available for their original purpose.

Mr. J. S. Summers tells us that the second stamp in the sixth row of the upper pane of the sheets of the provisional ¼ a. bears an impression from what appears to be a damaged cliché; the top *serif* of the figure "1" is sloping instead of horizontal, and the bottom *serif* of the figure "4" is turned up on the left-hand side.

Le T. Belge chronicles the 1 rupee, King's Head, with the "On H.M.S." overprint.

Official Stamp.

1 rupee, carmine and green.

Chamba.—In describing a variety of the overprint on the new 6 a. stamp, a contemporary says that the first "T" of "STATE" is a small "T" over a dot. This seems a rather elaborate method of indicating that the letter has a break in the upright stroke.

Gwalior.—Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. show us a specimen of the current 3 pies stamp, with the *Official* surcharge considerably off centre, so that the first character of each word shows at the right of the stamp and the remainder at the left. Such varieties seem to us to be on a par with badly centred stamps of all kinds.

Malta.—We have received the 1d., King's Head, with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

1d., black and carmine; *new wmk.*

New Zealand.—A question has been raised as to the nature of the Railway Newspaper Stamps, in use in this and in some of the other Australasian colonies, and as to their inclusion in a catalogue of Postage Stamps. Those of New Zealand and Tasmania are in our publishers' Catalogue, and the Scott Stamp and Coin Company includes also a similar series for Queensland, but inquiry made by Mr. Hagen has elicited the information that in no one of these places have the stamps anything whatever to do with the Post Office. They are used for the payment of carriage on newspapers conveyed by the railways, and are of the same nature as the stamps employed

on British railways for the same purpose. They are not Postage Stamps in the usual sense of the term, and they will be omitted in future from our publishers' lists.

With reference to the 6d. *Railway Parcels* stamp, which we chronicled last month, a correspondent tells us that he possesses three of these: 3d., *black*, and 6d., *pale green* and *dark green*, all on wove paper and perf. 12½, which he found in one of Stanley Gibbons' stock books some months ago! It seems evident that our publishers have been entertaining angels unawares—if indeed unchronicled varieties are of angelic nature, which we sometimes doubt—but they are not going to entertain this particular class any longer.

St. Kitts-Nevis.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the 2½d. stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

2½d., grey-black and ultramarine; *new wmk.*

St. Lucia.—*Le T. Belge* adds the 1s. stamp to the list of King's Heads with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

1s., green and black; *new wmk.*

St. Vincent.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. report the arrival of the ½d. on the new paper.

½d., purple and green; *new wmk.*

Sarawak.—Our publishers have received a fresh supply of the stamps of 1899-1901, amongst which we find the 12 c. in a much deeper shade than before, which we should term *reddish mauve*. The 2 c., 4 c., 8 c., and 25 c. now have a double frame line round the panes, the "duty plates" of those values having been framed, as well as the general head plate; the line in the colour of the value tablet comes outside the other.

12 c., reddish mauve; *new shade.*

Seychelles.—A correspondent tells us of some varieties or defective impressions of the provisionals of 1901 which do not appear to have been chronicled. The 16 c. and 36 c. overprinted with the bars only, of Type 5, "3 cents" being absent; and the 36 c. with "ents" (and the bars, presumably), the figure "3" and the letter "c" being invisible. These were found, we are told, amongst the ordinary stamps on the day of issue. It is curious that they have not been heard of before. We have since seen two vertical pairs of the 3 c. on 16 c., which evidently once formed a block of four; the lower stamp of the left-hand pair shows only microscopic traces of the overprint "3 cents," and the corresponding stamp of the right-hand pair shows an equally minute trace of the figure "3," and has a broken "e," like a "c," in "cents."

Some of our contemporaries chronicle as novelties some 3 cents provisionals, which seem to differ from those of 1903 principally in the fact that one of them is said to be upon an 18 c., *orange*, a stamp that is quite new to us. We await further information before listing them.

South Australia.—In June, 1904, we gave a long list, compiled from a contemporary, of varieties of the stamps of Type 25, differing in the length of the words denoting the value. Among these the only marked variations were those of the 6d. and 8d., the

latter of which has been given a second number in the Catalogue, to which honour the former seems also to be entitled. We listed the 6d. with value 16½ to 16½ mm., perf. 11½, and with value 15 to 15½, perf. 12; we have now been shown this stamp with value just 15½ mm., perf. 11½.

The same correspondent shows us a curious variety of the 3d., No. 293, which at first sight appears to have the word "PENCE" spelt "PENGE"; the fourth letter, however, is not really "G," but there is a little notch in the lower part of the "C" which makes it very closely resemble the wrong letter.

Our publishers have received sheets of some of the current stamps, the margins of which have been adorned with coloured lines. The 1d. and 2d. are in sheets of 240, four panes of 60, as before; the 1d. has a coloured tablet, formed of four horizontal lines, the upper and lower of which are joined together at the ends so as to make a frame enclosing the other two, extending along the top of the right upper pane, and presumably similar tablets at the top of the left pane, and at the bottom of the lower panes. The 2d. has a series of ten thin lines and a thick outer one in the left margin of the sheet and a plate number "3" in the upper margin, over the second stamp from the left; we presume there are similar lines at the right. The higher values—we have 6d., 9d., 1s., 5s., and £1—are in sheets of sixty, two panes one above the other, each composed of three horizontal rows of ten; the panes are separated by a narrow blank space, and the whole sheet is surrounded by a thick frame line, broken at each corner, and in the centre at top, bottom, and sides, by a hole for a screw. We find similar screw holes among the frame lines of the 1d. and 2d. sheets, with impressions of the heads of the screws visible. The earlier sheets of the large stamps consisted, we are informed, of one pane only, in six rows of ten, without frame lines.

Southern Nigeria.—We have received the 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and £1, on the multiple Crown and CA paper, of which the following have not previously been listed by us:—

4d., grey-black and sage-green; *new wmk.*
2s. 6d. " " brown " "

Straits Settlements.—*Federated Malay States.*—We have received some more values of Type 3 with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

8 c., ultramarine and grey-black; *new wmk.*
20 c., black and lilac " "
50 c., orange and grey-black " "

Sudan.—The Government of this territory is evidently run upon strictly economical principles; even the treasures of the waste-paper basket are not overlooked, if we may judge from an advertisement in *The Egyptian Gazette* of April 28th. It calls for tenders for the purchase of a large quantity of defaced postage stamps, described as "Sudan," "Egyptian," and "Foreign." We do not know whether any of them are "defaced to order," but a statement to the effect that "the above Sudan Stamps can also be obtained in complete sets at the rate of 50 m/m a set, but not less than four sets can be sold," sounds rather suspicious.

Tasmania.—See note under New Zealand on the subject of Railway Newspaper stamps.

Western Australia.—In forwarding to our publishers a supply of some of the current postage stamps, the Deputy Postmaster-General of this Colony notes on the invoice, "Revenue stamps *cannot* now be used for postage." This was a natural inference from recent issues, but it is as well to have it on proper authority.

PART II.

Abyssinia.—This country is making rapid progress; it is now stated that there was a second variety of the overprint "Malekathé," in larger characters than those shown in Type 4 in the Catalogue, and printed in *black* on all the values; and that it is the $\frac{1}{2}$ g. of this series that has been further surcharged "o 5," in *blue*. Divers of our contemporaries state that the $\frac{1}{2}$ g. has been divided in half diagonally, and each half surcharged "o 5," but this seems unlikely, as that is the value of the whole stamp. The divided stamp that we heard of last month was the $\frac{1}{2}$ g.

We have since received the last-named variety from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., a whole copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ g. surcharged "5 $\frac{c}{m}$ " in the right upper and left lower corners, in *deep blue*. Purchasers are evidently left to divide the stamps for themselves.

Austria.—**Bosnia.**—We find that we have not yet published an illustration of the design of the postage Due stamps which we chronicled in December; we now supply that omission.



Mr. M. Giwelb shows us a curious variety of the 10 (nov.), Type 1, with a white flaw in the left upper corner, which converts the figure "o" into something closely resembling a letter "Q." We gather from specimens before us that it occurs in the earlier printings, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13, and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12.

Belgium.—We have received some of the values of the new issue, which has been prophesied in various quarters for some time past. The central feature of the design is a most venerable-looking portrait of the King of Belgium, with a long white beard, almost in



profile to left, upon a solid ground. This is enclosed in a frame of different pattern for each value, containing the name in French and in Dutch, and figures denoting the value. No other inscriptions, except the foolish ones on the coupon at foot.

20 (c.), olive-green; perf. 14.
 25 " blue "
 35 " chocolate "

We are shown a copy of one of the Parcels Post stamps of 1902, which was intended, no doubt, for the 70 c., but which has no figures in the centre. We understand that the specimen has by no means lost value by having its value omitted.

No value (70 c.), blue.

Bolivia.—The 10 c. of the issue of 1901, originally listed in that year and again reported in 1903, has we believe only recently come into use; we have seen it at last and are able to give an illustration of its design.



Chili.—A correspondent asks us some questions, which we may as well answer here, to the best of our ability. The stamps of Type 16 are in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten, with no marginal inscriptions on those we have seen. The surcharge, Type 19, of 1903, exists in two minor varieties of type; probably one engraving only was made, and from this two matrices struck, for making electrotypes or stereotypes. In one, which we may call *a*, the large letter "C" ends almost directly under the first stroke of the "N" of "CENTAVOS," and if prolonged would coincide with that stroke. In *b* the body of the letter "C" is rather thicker than in *a*, and it ends in a small knob, spreading to the left of the letter "N." These are the only marked points of difference we can find. The two types seem to be always found in pairs, but not always in the same order; we have only been able to examine the upper part of sheet, on which they occur thus:—

<i>b</i> ?	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	?	?
<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	?	?

The queries denote blank spaces. It may be noted that the fifth row is the same as the first, so far as it is complete, but probably the plate of the overprint covered at least half the sheet, if not the whole at once.

Colombia.—We give an illustration of the design of the 100 pesos stamp which we chronicled in February.



Our attention has been drawn to the fact that some of the stamps of 1903, Types 87 to 91, exist with what appears to be a pin-perforation, as well as with a clean-cut perforation, gauging about 12. On comparing some of these together we find copies of the 50 c., *brown*, *green*, *vermilion*, and *orange*, and the 1 p., *brown* and *rosine*, with perforations on one or more of the sides in which hardly any of the paper seems to have been removed, but the gauge is the same as that of the clean-cut, and in other parts of the same stamps the holes appear to be properly punched out, so that

the apparent "pin-perforation" is probably due to imperfections in the machine that produces the clean-cut perf. 12.

Santander.—We are shown a *tête-bêche* pair of the provisional 50 c. stamp of 1903, produced as described last September by two impressions of the block of stamps being printed side by side on the same sheet, but in reversed positions. The curious feature of this case is that one impression was in *red* and the other in *rose*!

Costa Rica.—We are shown a copy of the 1 c. fiscal stamp, Type 51 in the Catalogue, with the overprint, Type 53, vertical, instead of horizontal. We have also a block of four, with margins, of the provisional 2 c. Official stamp of 1902, showing that the error with "PROVISIORO" is the last stamp on the sheet (in the right lower corner).

Counani.—In confirmation of what we stated last month, Mr. S. Chapman kindly sends us an extract from a letter which he received from the British Vice-Consul at Rio, in reply to an inquiry as to the existence of this supposed Republic:—

"The Independent State of Counani never had an existence. Its introduction to the world was the consequence of the exploits of an adventurer named Galvez, who had a certain amount of success, I believe, in exploits directed chiefly, if not solely, against the Peruvians. The country, I understand, forms part of the Acre territory now in the exclusive possession of Brazil, by virtue of the Brazilian-Peruvian treaty, recently concluded at Petropolis."

The following paragraph, from *The Daily Telegraph* of May 10th, is also of some interest in connection with the same subject:—

"PLOT AGAINST BRAZIL.
"A FICTITIOUS REPUBLIC.

"Reuter's Agency is officially informed that the plot against the Brazilian Government, which was discovered in Madrid a few days ago, is only part of a general plan for setting up a fictitious independent State for financial purposes in an integral portion of Brazil. Last year the matter formed the subject of diplomatic representations to the French Government, who took repressive measures, and the question has now been brought to the notice of the British Foreign Office. The Brazilian Government does not regard it with alarm. Any filibustering movement in the territory in question will be promptly suppressed in the ordinary way by the local authorities, but it is important that this question should be brought to the notice of the general public in order to prevent anyone entering into financial or industrial transactions with regard to the territory of Cunani, except through the authorised Brazilian channels. Any such concessions or enterprises will be valueless unless receiving the assent of Brazil. Persons asked to go out as emigrants are specially warned."

Denmark.—*Danish West Indies.*—We learn from the *D. B. Z.* that a new set of Postage Due stamps has been issued here, with value expressed in *bits*, a local currency, of which we are told that five are the equivalent of 4 cents of a dollar. The design is of extreme simplicity, not to say crudeness; at the top are the words "DANSK—VESTINDIEN," in two lines, at bottom "EFTERPORTO" and the value in

figures and the word "BIT," also in two lines, leaving room for a small ornament in each corner; in the centre are large white figures on a ground of horizontal lines in *grey*, the upper and lower portions of the design being in *red*.

Postage Due Stamps.

5, 20, 30, 50 bit, red and grey; perf. 13.

Dominican Republic.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us three more provisionals from this fertile spot. They are formed from the 20 c. of 1885, by means of an overprint consisting of the word "DOS," "CINCO," or "DIEZ," at top, "1905" across the centre, and "CENTAVOS" below, printed in *red*. We have heard of no inversions or other varieties as yet.

2 c. on 20 c., brown.
5 c. on 20 c. " "
10 c. on 20 c. " "

Ecuador.—We are shown a copy of a fiscal stamp, Type F 5, dated "1901-1902," surcharged, in *black*, "BIENIO—1903 Y 1904" in a transverse oval frame (which no doubt gave it currency for those two years), apparently used for postage.

Fiscal Postal. 1 c., vermilion.

Egypt.—Mr. W. R. Gatt kindly sends us a curious variety of the Postage Due stamp, 3 m. on 2 piastres, of 1898, which does not appear to have been catalogued. In the ordinary overprint on the stamps in the block shown us, the Arabic figure "٣" (3) at the right of the lower line of inscription is rather below the level of the other characters; in the variety (which is the right-hand stamp of the row) this figure is rather above the level of the rest, and below it is a figure "٢" (2) in a similar position to the correct figure on the normal stamps. Our correspondent suggests that a wrong figure was inserted in the forme, and that the error was afterwards corrected by printing a figure "3" over the figure "2." No doubt this is the variety that we noted in August, 1898, when we were told that the small figure was also a figure "3" (it is not very clearly printed), and a larger figure appeared to have been added to make the value plainer.

France.—*Offices in China.*—We find that we were in error last month in stating that the earlier overprint of "CHINE" and the value in Chinese existed upon the 25 c., *blue*, of Indo-China. We must have looked at the wrong list; that surcharge was upon the 25 c., *black on rose*. It is quite possible, therefore, that both may legitimately be found with the later overprint.

French Colonies.—*Dahomey and Dependencies.*—We have received the 50 c. with name in *blue*, which we noted last month. It is in *pale brown*, on slightly *bluish* paper.

Guadeloupe.—We have received the Postage Due stamps chronicled last month, and are now able to describe them. They are of ordinary size, and have the usual French perforation, 14 × 13½. In the lower part of the design is a view of a harbour, surmounted by an arched label, lettered "POSTES · GUADELOUPE · CHIFFRE-TAXE"; above this is a vertical slab,



bearing the value, followed by "A PERCEVOIR"; there are large letters "R" and "F" in the upper corners, and representations of flowers, fruit, and fish at the sides. About the colours, we should say *dark blue* for the 5 c., *brown* for the 10 c., *green* for the 15 c., and *mauve* for the 1 fr. It should be noted that the words "CENTIMES" and "FRANC" are actually given in full.

Martinique.—We learn from *The L. P.* that a question has arisen amongst the members of the *Société Française de Timbrologie* as to the authenticity of two of the early varieties of this Colony, the "5 c." on 20 c., and the "15 c." on 4 c., Nos. 5 and 18 in the Catalogue. We do not quite understand from our contemporary's remarks whether the existence of such varieties is doubtful, or whether the genuine character of certain specimens of them is in question. The "5 c." on 20 c. was chronicled in 1886 without any doubts being raised as to its legitimacy, but the "15 c." on 4 c. was stated to be the result of a mistake, made by someone who may have been conveniently colour-blind, and who overprinted fifty copies of the 4 c., *purple-brown*, in place of a similar number of the 20 c., *red on green*. Accidents do happen sometimes, even quite by accident!

German Empire.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the remainders of the Prussian Official stamps of 1903 have been sold to a German dealer. Those of Baden will also no doubt be obtainable by collectors who exercise a little patience.

German Colonies.—*German East Africa.*—In reference to the new issue chronicled last month, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that the higher values are to remain unchanged; the currency is still rupees, but instead of being divided into 64 *pesa*, each of which equalled a $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, the rupee is now divided into 100 *heller*, equivalent to the *cents* employed in Ceylon, etc. The stamps of the other German Colonies will therefore probably remain as before.

Japan.—*Der Ph.* states that the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, *grey*, has been surcharged, in *red*, for use in Japanese offices in Corea. It was stated that the use of such stamps ceased some four years ago, and it seems unlikely that they have been reintroduced under existing circumstances.

Liberia.—Mr. H. L. Hayman shows us new tints of some of the current stamps:—

- 1 c., light green.
- 2 c., rose and black.
- 5 c., ultramarine and black.
- 10 c., light yellow and blue-black.

Official Stamps.

- 1 c., light green (R).
- 2 c., rose and black (Bk.).
- 5 c., ultramarine and black (R).

Luxemburg.—We are shown a block of the 20 c., Type 8, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ (all round), but apparently printed in *brown*, instead of *orange*.

Macedonia.—*Le J. des Ph.* tells us of the existence of a series of stamps which appear to be on a par with those of "Cuba Libre," which one used to hear

of in the days before the war between Spain and the United States. The design is said to show *A Female Figure in chains, holding up her arms towards the Sky, in which appears the Star of Liberty*. The object is similar to that of the Cuban stamps, principally to collect more or less voluntary contributions from the people of Macedonia, and doubtless also from the pockets of philatelists elsewhere, whose scruples are to be overcome by the statement that a special post office has been opened somewhere for the sale of the labels in question.

Nicaragua.—We have to chronicle a series of Official stamps which was in use so long ago as 1896, but which never found its way into our publishers' Catalogue. The fact is that at that period the wholesome influence of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps was at work, and the entirely unnecessary issues of Nicaragua and other places were ignored. Later it was found impossible to exclude from the Catalogues stamps that had really been put in circulation, and most of the issues of that period were inserted. This one seems to have escaped our notice, and we suppose it must go in now, though it does not appear to have ever been missed by our readers. It consists of four values of the Postage Due stamps of that date, surcharged "*Franqueo—Oficial*," in two lines, in *violet*.

Official Stamps.

- 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., orange; violet surcharge.

It is unnecessary to add that the overprint is known inverted, or double, on some of the values.

The A. J. of Ph. tells us that a new lot of stamps has been prepared for Bluefields, with the overprint described last month printed instead of handstamped. The stamps are those of 1900, 1902, etc.

- 1 c., lilac, | 5 c. on 10 c., mauve.
- 2 c., orange-red. | 10 c., mauve.
- 15 c. on 10 c., mauve.

On two stamps in each block of 25, Nos. 22 and 23, the "o" of "Dpto" failed to print.

Mekeel's Weekly adds that the stamps overprinted "Vale C 5" and "Vale C 15," have both been found with the surcharge inverted, and that a specimen of each with the additional overprint "B—Dpto Zelaya" (we gather that the words are thus), has been found with the letter "C" (before "5" and "15") inverted and the rest of the surcharge normal.

Panama.—We are shown two horizontal pairs of the Registration Labels, Colombia No. 618, surcharged with Type 16 in *black*, with the value altered to 10 c., by an overprint of figures "10," in one case in *blue* and in the other case in *magenta*. In each pair the numerals are right way up on one stamp and inverted on the other.

We are at last able to give illustrations of the de-



signs of the ordinary and registration stamps which we chronicled some time back.

Paraguay.—We give an illustration of the design of the 10 c. stamp of the Provisional Government which we chronicled in December.



According to the *I. B. J.* this was not the only issue made by the Revolutionary party. Some stamps are said to have been looted from the post office of Villa del Pilar, towards the end of last year, by a body of insurgents, who must surely have had a philatelist amongst them, for the stock was immediately overprinted, in *black*, with the inscription "Gobierno-provisorio-Agò, 1904," in three lines of script type. The stamps thus treated are stated to have been the 10 c., 20 c., 30 c., and 60 c., of Type 35 of 1903, with date at foot, and the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c., of Type 36, with date at top.

It quite reminds one of South Africa; were there no raised dots or inverted letters "v"?

Der Ph. reports the existence of the 20 c. on 24 c., of 1902, with surcharge in *black*, instead of *red*.

We also give illustrations of the designs of the 5 c.



stamp dated "1904," and of an official set of the same date, of which we have seen two values.

Official Stamps.

1 c., pale green; *perf.* 11½ x 12.

2 c., orange; *perf.* 11½.

—There is probably some irregularity in the perforating machine. Our copy of the 1 c. is certainly *perf.* 12 at sides.

Persia.—*Mekeel's Weekly* notes a specimen of the 12 ch. on 1 kran of 1902, No. 265 in the Catalogue of last year, with the surcharged value inverted, and, we presume, Type 26 the right way up. We only know this with Type 26 inverted and Type 27 in its correct position.



Peru.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 12 c. stamp which we chronicled in March.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Mozambique.*—We are shown a specimen of the "2½" on 40 reis, No. 201 in the Catalogue, with a double impression of the overprint.

Roumania.—We have received the current 15 and 25 bani with compound perforation, also the 50 b. Postage Due stamp without watermark and, like the other two, on the paper tinted *pink* at the back, *perf.* 11½.

15 b., mauve; *perf.* 11½ x 13½.

25 b., blue " "

Postage Due Stamp.

50 b., pale green; *no wmk.*; *perf.* 11½.

Russia.—*Der Ph.* reports the 3 (6) kòpecs, War Fund stamp, *perf.* 13½.

Servia.—We have received a 30 para stamp of the current type. The frame is in a kind of *bluish grey* tint, which looks *blue* by gaslight.

30 para, black and bluish grey; *perf.* 11½.

Siam.—According to the *I. B. J.* the 14 and 28 atts stamps of last year have already been put to base uses, being converted to 1 and 2 atts respectively, in the usual manner.

1 att, in *black*, on 14 atts, violet-blue.

2 atts " 28 " chocolate and blue.

Spain.—We have received the series of labels intended to do honour to the memory of the immortal Don Quixote, and incidentally to assist in raising funds for the general expenses of the celebration. We cannot say that we are very favourably impressed by these stamps; from a philatelic point of view they are, of course, entirely objectionable, and from an artistic point of view they are extremely poor. The engraving is far too coarse for the minute pictures displayed upon the stamps, and they have all the appearance of having been reduced from prints of some size and not improved in the process.

We give illustrations below, which obviate any necessity for detailed description. Some of the designs are clear enough to tell their own tale, but we obtain the titles of all from *Madrid Filatelico*.



5 c., dark green; *Don Quixote starting upon his first Expedition.*



10 c., scarlet; *Attacking the Windmills.*



15 c., mauve; *the Meeting with the Country Girls.*



25 c., indigo; *Sancho Panza tossed in a Blanket.*

30 c., blue-green; *Don Quixote Knighted by the Inn-keeper.*40 c., rose; *Tilling at the Flock of Sheep.*50 c., black-blue; *Don Quixote on the Hobby-horse.*1 p., carmine; *the Adventure with the Lions.*4 p., purple; *Don Quixote in the Bullock-cart.*10 p., orange; *the Enchanted Lady.*

The stamps are surface-printed, on white wove paper, perf. 14, and are numbered in *blue*, on the back.

Spanish Colonies.—We have received three complete sets out of the four that we listed in March, and we have, of course, some remarks to make upon the colours, which we should designate as follows:—

Elobey, etc.—15 c., *mauve*; 50 c., *dull orange*; 75 c., *deep blue*; 1 p., *chocolate*; 4 p., *dark chocolate*; 10 p., *lake*.

Fernando Poo.—10 c., *mauve*; 25 c., *dull orange*; 75 c., *chocolate*; 1 p., *dark chocolate*; 5 p., *lake*.

Spanish Guinea.—25 c., *chocolate*; 50 c., *deep blue*; 75 c., *dull orange*; 2 p., *mauve*.

Porto Rico.—We are shown the upper portion of a sheet of the 1 *milesima* stamps of 1893, with complete top margin, in which there is immediately above the stamps the inscription, "FILIPINAS.—IMPRESOS.—50 sellos de 1 *milesima* de peso," in one line. This is cancelled by a wide bar of colour; and above it, in two lines is, 1, "PUERTO RICO—COMUNICACIONES"; 2, "50 sellos de 1 *milesima* de peso." The whole impression is in the same colour. At the right upper corner is the number "0.009.702," in *black*.

United States.—Panama Canal Zone.—We have seen the 8 c. on 50 c. which we chronicled in February, and find that it has the same "PANAMA" overprint as the 5 c. and 10 c., and is further surcharged "8 cts.," also in *carmine*, and "CANAL ZONE" in *black*.

Porto Rico.—We hear that there has been some question of late as to the legitimate existence of a 3 c. stamp of the issue of 1895-99, overprinted for use in this island. It is a little late for such a variety to turn up, and it seems certain that no such stamp was ever issued, but it is possible that a sheet was overprinted for the Government collection shown at one of the exhibitions, in which case it is a fancy article.

Uruguay.—*Le T. Belge* tells us that all the lithographed stamps recently issued—5 mil., 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c.—have been surcharged "OFICIAL," in *sans-serif* capitals, in *black*.

Venezuela.—*The A. J. of Ph.* notes the discovery of a copy of the 1 *bolivar* of 1893, Type 32 in the Catalogue, with the "Resellada" surcharge, Type 36, *inverted*.

The 1886-7 Issues of Tolima (United States of Colombia).

By THOMAS WILLIAM HALL.

* * * *



FEW months ago the late Mr. Gordon Smith, in the course of editing Part II. of Gibbons' Catalogue for 1905, noticed that the lists of the 1886-7 issues of Tolima were somewhat incomplete, and that there

were differences of type in the eagles that had not been chronicled. He asked me in consequence if I would write up the list for him.

I had long known that there were two types of eagle, one with shorter and more stumpy wings than the other; but on looking through my own collection I soon found I had not given these issues sufficient attention, and that in place of two types I had at least three, all distinct and quite easily discernible.

To make this point clear, I would call attention to the three types of 5 c., brown, of which illustrations are given here, and which I describe as follows (all three are lithographed):—

Type 1. Clearly drawn. The wings of the eagle are of equal length, 6 mm. long. There are two well-defined spear-heads at the tops of the flagstaves on each side. The upper spear-head on each side cuts through the lower portion of the wings of the eagle. The lower spear-heads do *not* touch the central oval.

The ships at each side of the isthmus in the lower third of the shield are clearly defined; the cap of liberty in the middle third of the shield is broad.



1



2

Type 2. Badly drawn, notably so as regards the head and neck of the eagle. The neck is thinner than in Type 1, the beak is badly drawn, and altogether the head is more like the head of a goose than an eagle. The wings are shorter than in Type 1, only 5 mm. long, a shade lower on the right than on the left. In neither case do the wings reach to the top spear-head, which is shorter and more indistinct than in Type 1. The lower spear-heads touch the oval at each side. The wing on the left nearly touches the inner edge of the oval band and runs parallel with it. The cap of liberty is narrower, and the ships in the lower portion of the shield are indistinguishable.



3

Type 3. Always imperforate. The drawing is even worse than Type 2; the wings of the eagle more nearly resemble Type 1, about 6 mm. long, a shade shorter on the left.

The central scroll containing the inscription merges into the upper spear-heads, thus leaving only one spear-head visible on either side. Extra ornamentation has been added, especially in the 5 c., over the shields containing the numerals of value.

The wing on the left nearly touches the inner oval at the top and then slopes away from it, leaving the lower pinions on a clear background, and not intermingled with the design, as in Type 1.

The series of Type 1, consisting of the values 5 c., 10 c., 50 c., and 1 peso, was lithographed on white paper and issued in January, 1886. The 5 c. and 10 c. were in sheets of 100 stamps, 10 x 10. The 50 c. and 1 peso in sheets of 50, 10 horizontally by 5 vertically.

This first type is generally catalogued as typographed, but a careful examination will confirm my opinion that they are lithographs only.

The perforation is generally given as 10½, but really gauges nearer 11 than 10½, and should, I think, be given as perf. 11. I have in my collection the 5 c. and 1 peso imperforate, and I have little doubt that the other two values also exist in this condition.

In April, 1886, the 5 c. of the same type and perforation appeared on *mauve* tinted paper, incorrectly catalogued as "*bluish*." The 10 c., 50 c., and 1 peso on the same paper and with the same perforation appeared a little later. The printing of these stamps on tinted paper is flatter and much less perfect than that of the first issue, which doubtless by comparison gave rise to the idea of the first issue being typographed; really they were both produced by the same process.

I have not given any description of the stamps themselves, as they are well known to most collectors, but it may perhaps be worth while to allude to the tablets containing the figures of value, and to the connecting labels containing the word "CENTAVOS," which differ in each value.

In the 5 c. the tablets are complete double-lined ovals and the connecting label is slightly curved, with double marginal lines.

In the 10 c. the tablets, which are semicircular, and the label, which is slightly curved as before, are not divided off, but are all enclosed by one ornamental border line.

In the 50 c. the tablets are octagonal and the label straight; and in the 1 peso the tablets are oval, and the words "UN PESO" are in a straight line.

I have quite recently come across one copy of a 1 peso stamp which, at first glance, might be assigned to this second edition, but printed on white paper and perforated 11½. So far as I can find out, this stamp is only recorded by Collin and Calman in their *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, wherein it is doubtless the one referred to as—

"Large eagle, perf. 12.
1 peso, vermilion."

I have not seen any other values in this condition, consequently, its real status is a matter of some little doubt. An examination of it, however, shows that the bottom label is differently set from the previous 1 peso stamps, consequently it is clearly a production from a different stone, and in my opinion it is a reprint, the one referred to by Mr. E. D. Bacon, in his well-known book on reprints, as follows:—

"Issue January, 1886. The 50 centavos and 1 peso were reprinted in 1898 on thick and thin white wove paper with white gum and perforated 11½. The impression of both values shows signs of wear, particularly in the shading of the flags, and the colours are different to those of the issued stamps. The perforation has been missed between some of the specimens. The original stamps are perforated 10½.

50 c., pale dull green.
1 p., bright orange-red."

Mr. Bacon alludes to the 50 c., green, having been reprinted, and as I could find no evidence of the fact beyond his note I wrote to Mr. J. N. Luff on the subject, and he kindly sent me two 50 c. stamps and two 1 peso from his own collection of reprints. The peso stamps agree in characteristics and perforation with my own unused copy, but the two 50 c., green, stamps I can't distinguish, either by design or perforation, from the undoubted originals. Indeed, Mr. Luff in his letter states that he believes the two 1 p. are reprints, but he doubts if the two 50 c. stamps are other than originals. Mr. Bacon further mentions that the perforation has been missed between some of the specimens.

At present, therefore, the question of reprints of the 50 c., green, must be held in suspense.

In April, 1886, the stamps of Type 2 appeared, as follows:—

1 c., grey.
2 c., rose-lilac.
2½ c., flesh.
10 c., blue.
20 c., yellow.
25 c., black.
1 peso, vermilion.
2 pesos, violet.
5 pesos, yellow.
10 pesos, rose.

And in May of the same year:—

5 c., brown, brown-violet.
50 c., green.

All are perforated 12, and lithographed in sheets of twenty, five horizontal rows of four.

I have in my collection the 10 c., imperforate, in black, on very thick paper, almost card, which I have no doubt is a proof.

I have also the

5 c., brown,
10 c., blue,
1 peso, vermilion,
10 pesos, rose,

of this issue imperforate, and have no doubt that most, if not all, of the other values exist in the same condition.

The 20 c., yellow, exists *tête-bêche*, the reversed stamp being the third in the second horizontal row.

The 2 pesos, lilac, also exists *tête-bêche*, the reversed stamp in this instance being the fourth in the fifth horizontal row, *i.e.* the last stamp on the sheet.

The 25 c., black, and 50 c., green, exist in pairs imperforate between.

The tablets and lower labels again differ from those of the preceding issue, and slightly from each other.

No purpose would be served here by giving an exact description; suffice it to say that the 1 c. and 5 c. have circular tablets and a curved label.

The 2 c. octagonal tablets open at the side towards the label, and the whole encircled by one double marginal border line.

The 2½, 10, 20, 25, 50 centavos, and the 1, 2, 5, and 10 pesos all have octagonal tablets and a straight label.

The proper status of Type 3 is difficult to define. So far as my experience goes, it is always found imperforate, occasionally pen-cancelled, and rarely postmarked. It may be an essay, but in my opinion it is a forgery, although owing to the lax methods exhibited in Colombia some examples may have been genuinely used with intent to deceive the postal authorities. I have in my collection the following values:—

2½ c., flesh.
5 c., brown.
10 c., blue.
2 pesos, violet.
5 pesos, yellow.

I have the 5 c. *se tenant*, both in pairs and strips of three, with the error 10 c., brown, and the 2 pesos in an apparently genuinely used pair, one stamp being the variety with no figures in the tablets of value. This error does not exist on an entire sheet of the 2 pesos, violet, of Type 2 (the one in which is the reversed stamp), which has been lent for my inspection by Dr. Michelsen.

Does Dr. Michelsen's note in *Le Timbre-Poste* for June, 1889, account for this? The note is as follows:—

"A private person has obtained from the Government of Tolima permission to reproduce the stamps whose original designs no longer exist, in order to complete the sets of the issues of 1884 and 1886."

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons also catalogue :—

- 2 pesos, *orange*, in the sheet of the 5 pesos.
5 pesos, *l'île-bêche*.
5 pesos, with value label inverted.

I have not seen any of these errors myself, but I have carefully examined entire sheets of both the 2 and 5 pesos stamps of Type 2 from Dr. Michelsen's collection. None of these errors exist therein, consequently I am strongly of opinion that they exist, if they exist at all, in Type 3 only, and that they are therefore probably forgeries and no more.

SYNOPSIS.

January, 1886. Type 1. *Lithographed. Perf. 11.*

- 5 c., chestnut-brown.
5 c., dark brown.
10 c., blue.
50 c., green.
1 p., vermilion.

Varieties. Imperforate.

- 5 c., dark brown.
10 c., blue (?).
50 c., green.
1 p., vermilion.

April, 1886. Type 1. *Lithographed on mauve paper. Perf. 11.*

- 5 c., red-brown.
10 c., blue.
50 c., green.
1 p., vermilion.

Reprint. Type 1. *Lithographed on white paper. Perf. 11½.*

- 1 p., vermilion.

April, 1886. Type 2. *Lithographed. Perf. 12.*

- 1 c., grey.
2 c., lilac-rose.
2½ c., flesh.

- 10 c., blue.
20 c., olive-yellow.
25 c., black.
1 p., vermilion.
2 p., violet.
5 p., orange.
10 p., rose.

May, 1886. Type 2. *Lithographed. Perf. 12.*

- 5 c., brown.
50 c., green.

Varieties. Imperforate.

- 5 c., brown.
10 c., blue.
1 p., vermilion.
10 p., rose.

The other values probably exist.

Imperforate between.

- 25 c., black.
50 c., green.

Tête-bêche.

- 20 c., olive-yellow.
2 p., violet.

Type 3. *Imperforate. Query—Forgery or Essay.*

- 2½ c., flesh.
5 c., brown.
10 c., blue.
2 p., violet.
5 p., yellow.

Varieties.

- 10 c., brown, *in sheet of 5 c.*
2 p., violet, *with no figures in tablets.*

Query (probably also in Type 3).

- 2 pesos, orange, *in sheet of 5 pesos.*
5 pesos, orange, *tête-bêche.*
5 pesos, orange, *value label inverted.*

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

Australian Stamps as an Investment.

DURING the past three years I have bought five large collections of Australian stamps; and since I announced that I had bought Mr. Castle's last Australian collection I have bought another lot of the older issues only, amongst them being seventy-four Sydney views, etc., etc., but owing to the great demand for Australians, both here, on the Continent, and in America, I never seem to have a really good set of stock books for three months running. No sooner is one lot of such books priced than they are cleared out. An example of this occurred recently with the Castle Collection. The stamps have been only priced for about two months, and the absolute sales in that short time amount to *considerably over five thousand pounds.*

To my mind this steady and increasing demand for Australian stamps, together with an almost total cessation of the supplies formerly coming from there, indicates that these stamps have a great future as an *investment*; and when we add to this the fact that the Philatelic Society of London has in hand a superb series of books—one on each State of the Australian Commonwealth—which will tend to still further enhance the demand, we have here factors that go far to prove my contention that as a group Australians will be difficult to beat as a first-rate and sound investment, if properly collected and studied.

* * *

A Successful Auction Sale.

THE largest and most successful auction sale of postage stamps of this season has just been held by our auction department, Glendining and

Co., Ltd., at their fine auction rooms, No. 7, Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W.

The auction lasted for three days, and contained 899 lots, the total amount realised being over £2,000.

The collection consisted principally of the British Colonials belonging to Mr. A. A. Bartlett, of Prince Edward Island, with some lots from the collection of a well-known London amateur.

The following were some of the chief lots, with the prices realised:—

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		£	s.	d.
8 cents, in <i>blue</i> , on 12 c., purple-brown, and large "8" in <i>red</i>		14	10	0
EGYPT				
1866. 5 pias., rose; with overprint of the 10 pias.		8	0	0
MAURITIUS.				
1891. 2 c. on 4 c., inverted surcharge		6	0	0
TRANSVAAL.				
1877. 1d., red on blue; error "vral," imperf.; and short and badly thinned		40	0	0
BRITISH GUIANA.				
1856. 4 c., black on magenta		16	10	0
CANADA.				
1851. 6d., on <i>laid</i> paper; unused		16	10	0
1852. 10d., blue; fine used block of four		12	0	0
MEXICO.				
1867. Guadalajara $\frac{1}{2}$ real, white, perforated		7	0	0
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
1851. 3d., red; unused		2	10	0
" 1s., violet; unused, and part gum		54	0	0
" 1s. " fine used		13	0	0
" 1s. " on letter		13	0	0
" 5 c., Connell; unused, but not well centred		20	0	0
NEWFOUNDLAND.				
1857. 4d., scarlet-vermilion; unused, but short margins		28	0	0
" 6d., scarlet-vermilion; unused, good margin, but colour rather poor		21	0	0
" 1s., scarlet-vermilion; unused, fine colour, but no margins		31	0	0
" 4d., orange-vermilion; fine, unused		9	0	0
NOVA SCOTIA.				
1851. 1d., red-brown; a mint bock of five		16	0	0
" 6d., deep green; pair used on letter		5	15	0
" 1s., violet; fair, unused copy, no gum		40	0	0
" 6d. and 1s., used together on letter		10	0	0
" Half of a 1s. and half of 3d. used on letter to make up $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate, fine		38	0	0
ST. VINCENT.				
1d. on half of 6d., used pair		10	0	0

TURKS ISLANDS. £ s. d.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d., mint	7	0	0
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 6d., black (Gibbons' 22)	15	10	0

This sale was exceptionally strong in stamps of British North America, which were in fine condition, and which I considered realised very good prices. There were also a considerable number of Australians, but mostly wretched poor copies, such as will not find a place in the collection of any good amateur, and which consequently went for prices commensurate with their condition.

* * *

Forthcoming Sale. I WOULD draw attention to a sale that will be held by Glendining and Co.,

Ltd., on June 1st and 2nd next, in which will be included a small collection formed by a Manchester gentleman, who has been for some years in South Africa, and has secured some exceptionally fine pieces in Transvaal stamps, and amongst his Capes there is a *fine 4d. woodblock, unused.*

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged in accordance with our 1905 Catalogue, and the prices are those that will be adopted in that Catalogue.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Special terms will be made to those desirous of making really important purchases.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUE.
New Zealand, etc., 3 vols.	£2,249
Curaçao and Surinam	291
San Marino, Modena, Naples, etc.	518
Japan, 2 vols., very fine.	520
Russia	261
Bulgaria and Montenegro	203
Portugal, 2 vols.	778
Italy	114
Sardinia, Sicily, and Tuscany	776
Finland, Wenden, and Livonia	—
Servia	—

* * *

Catalogue, Part II., 1905-6 Edition, WILL not be ready before July next. It has taken much longer than I anticipated to get together the many thousand stamps necessary in order to make the new full-size illustrations to match Part I.

Although this volume will be much thicker than Part I., it will be sold at the same price, viz. 2s. 6d., post-free 2s. 9d., and prepaid orders can now be booked.

A Trip Round the World.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

(Continued from page 177.)

* * * *

HONOLULU is, without doubt, one of the most pleasant and beautiful spots on earth. In spite of the tropical vegetation the climate is most equable, and the heat is seldom oppressive. Sunstroke is unknown, and there is little danger of catching colds or fever, as the temperature seldom drops suddenly.

There are several enthusiastic collectors in the Islands, and there is the nucleus of a very fine collection at the Bishop Museum. It includes a very fine copy of the Two Cents, and fair copies of the Five and both types of the Thirteen Cents of the first issue of Hawaii. Unfortunately these stamps are tightly pasted down. The later issues are not very strongly represented.

There is another fine collection of Hawaiians, containing exceptionally fine copies of the Five and both types of the Thirteen Cents of the first issue. This collection is very strong in the *numerals*, which have been plated according to Mr. H. J. Crocker's arrangement. It contains only specimens in the finest condition; and although the owner tells me he has had very few opportunities of seeing other collections, it is arranged on the most up-to-date lines and is a model of neatness. In addition to this he has a large general collection.

Having several introductions to residents in the Islands, among whom were friends of an uncle who used to live in Honolulu, we soon felt quite at home. Christmas day was spent in a rather unorthodox way, as it included bathing in the sea all the morning. Every form of sport can be indulged in, from football to surf-riding in catamarans.

Very little can now be found in the way of good stamps. Many shops have an assortment of the commoner ones; as usual, at much higher prices than they can be bought for in London.

We were fortunate in being in Honolulu when the news of the fall of Port Arthur arrived, as there is a very large number of Japanese in the Islands. The event was celebrated by a picturesque lantern procession. Among other interesting people, we met Mr. Sandford Dole, whose portrait is to be found on the 25 cents stamp of the last Hawaiian issue. He was elected President of the Republic when the monarchy was overthrown, and up till a short time ago was Governor of the Islands.

As our time was short we did not make a trip to Hawaii. An additional reason was that the voyage is often most unpleasant, and the boats are small and unsteady. The local paper one day described the crack boat of the fleet as a round-bottomed stomach-pump, and this settled the question as far as we were concerned.

Sunday, January 8th, was spent at Waialua, a very pretty place on the other side of the island. We happened to be there when a native dance of the old style was being got up. It was the same sort of dance as those seen in India and other places, and was for men only. These dances are forbidden by law, as they used to last several days and end in drunken orgies. This particular one was got up by the native District Judge, who was also surveyor of roads and other things. He was most enthusiastic, and imitated the steps and postures to the best of his ability, with a large bottle of gin under his arm.

The most exciting sport is surf-riding, which is usually done in large catamarans with outriggers. It was unfortunate that for most of the time the waves were not big enough, but on one occasion we were able to see what it was like. The sensation is rather like tobogganing, though it has to be done in bathing suits, as the boat generally gets half swamped each time, and if not kept straight to the waves usually upsets.

We left Honolulu on January 14th for Suva by the *Aorangi*, a rather ancient but comfortable boat. There were only fifteen passengers, and none of them collectors. We had intended stopping at Suva for ten days, in order to catch the Auckland boat, but soon gave up the idea, as January and February are the hottest and dampest months of the year there. The boat stopped at Suva for the afternoon, and that was quite long enough for us. It was worse than Singapore or Colombo, and there were no punkahs or electric fans in the hotels. I did not succeed in finding any stamps, and soon discovered the reason on returning to the ship, as one of the new passengers had been more than a year in the Islands hunting for stamps. He showed me all he had found, and there were no rarities among them.

We were fortunate in not coming in for a hurricane after leaving Suva, and had a pleasant voyage to Brisbane, where we arrived January 28th.

Brisbane was very hot, and we only stayed three days, as we wanted to catch the first possible boat for Auckland. I spent the whole of one day at the Post Office and Government Printing Office, in order to get information for the work of the Philatelic Society, London. The Deputy Postmaster-General, the Under Secretary to the Treasury, the Government printer, and all the officials connected with the latter Department, gave every possible assistance, and could not have taken more interest in the subject had they been collectors themselves. In spite of all their efforts I was unable to discover many things I had hoped for, including the machines used for perforating the unwatermarked series, and impressions from the stones

used for the 4d. and 5s. on the unwatermarked paper, and the 4d. on the Q and Crown paper, as well as plates of the 1879 and later issues. All had disappeared.

The earliest perforating machine in the Government Printing Office had just been sent to British New Guinea, and I am hoping to be able to get a pull from that shortly. Mr. J. T. Costin, the head of the Lithographic Department, told me that he had been there since 1867, and remembered quite well the lithographed 4d. and 5s., which had been produced by means of transfers from the 3d. and 1s. plates.

On January 31st we took the train from Brisbane for Sydney, arriving the following morning. Having a few hours to spare, I paid a visit to some of the principal dealers. The same evening we sailed on the *Manuka* for Auckland, the Australian cricket team being on board. We were fortunate in having a calm passage, which is rather unusual there.

Auckland is a very pretty place, but does not seem to be a good centre for obtaining rare stamps. I saw several very nice collections, naturally particularly strong in the "Island stamps." I saw a variety new to me in Cook Islands, namely, the 1d., *brown*, with the crown twice surcharged.

We left Auckland on February 10th for Rotorua, in the hot lake district. Every imaginable form of volcanic action is to be found in that region—boiling geysers, mud volcanoes, sulphur springs, and oil baths, and the atmosphere seems to have a flavour of the nether regions about it.

Perhaps the most wonderful of all is the "Blow-hole" at Wairakei, some fifty miles south of Rotorua. It is a hole about a foot in diameter on the side of a hill, from which issues steam at a very high pressure, said to be 180 lbs. to the square inch. A large petroleum can was thrown at the hole, and immediately hurled to a considerable distance by the force of the steam.

After leaving Wairakei we went on to Pipiriki, a total distance from Rotorua of some 170 miles, most of which has to be done by coach, a painful and dusty means of locomotion. The roads are generally bad and the coaches antiquated and uncomfortable, sometimes without springs, and unfortunately for us, very much overcrowded. There were, however, compensations for the discomforts, the scenery being both beautiful and varied.

From Pipiriki we went by steam launch down the Wanganui River as far as Wanganui, where I had the pleasure of meeting two very keen philatelists with good general collections, New Zealand being specialised.

We left Wanganui on February 15th, and arrived the same evening at Wellington, where my good friend Mr. A. T. Bate at once came to see us. Needless to say, there was much to discuss, including the later issues of New Zealand. Thanks to the courtesy of the Secretary of the Post and Telegraph Department, Mr. W. Gray, I was enabled to inspect the various processes carried on in the Government Printing Office.

The ½d. and 1d. values are printed in a power-press capable of printing from four plates at the same time; the higher values, however, are printed in a hand-press.

There are three rotary perforating machines, two being the 14 gauge and the third the 11 gauge. In addition to these there are two single-line treadle machines which also perforate 11.

In order not to waste any sheets unevenly perforated, as is already well known, strips of paper were pasted on the backs of the sheets so as to cover the incorrect perforations, and those parts were again perforated. It is often said that these sheets might have been perforated by the same machines as that previously used, in the case of ½d. and 1d. values—that is to say, the machines gauging 14; but, as stated above, these are both rotary machines, which perforate as many as twenty-one lines at a time; and in order to perforate only one line all the other wheels would have to be taken off, and there would be a very great waste of time. It was therefore much more convenient to use the treadle machines, gauging 11, which perforate only one line at a time.

Wellington is certainly the centre of Philately in New Zealand. There are several most earnest and keen collectors, and unlike many of the principal collectors in some countries, their knowledge is as varied as it is profound. I had the pleasure of meeting some of the most prominent collectors on the evening of February 18th at Mr. Acock's house, and much enjoyed going through the collections they had brought. The high-water mark of specialising is to be found in a Wellington collection. The bicoloured 1d. of the London-printed pictorial series is shown with the central portion of the design displaced, so that the canoe appears in different positions on the lake!

Having had enough of coaching in the North Island, we decided to go direct from Wellington to Christchurch by boat. We were again fortunate in the crossing as far as the weather was concerned, but half of the promenade deck was occupied by a flock of sheep—rather unusual, I imagine, on a first-class boat.

In Christchurch I saw several nice general collections, with especial attention given to New Zealand. One collection in particular contained some very fine stamps, most of them used, among them being one type of the 13 cents Hawaii.

In this town, by dint of making inquiries among the various engravers, lithographers, and printers, Mrs. Hausburg found the employers of one of the engravers formerly in the service of the New Zealand Government. I was thus able to obtain some most interesting information, which will be published at a later date.

From Christchurch we went by train to Dunedin. I there saw a very nice general collection, with a fine lot of old New Zealand, including the finest used copy I have seen of the 1s. on blue paper.

Dunedin is the headquarters of some of the principal dealers in New Zealand. I found them most kind and courteous. They allowed me to inspect their stocks. I believe most of their business is done by correspondence. In this town I also chanced to meet an old lithographer who had been in the employ of Messrs. Campbell and Ferguson, of Melbourne, in the days when the stamps of the first issue were still being printed. Even in those days it seems to have been recognised that the portrait of Queen Victoria was hardly a flattering one.

After leaving Dunedin, I saw no more stamps for some time. We started on the overland trip to Milford Sound. This consisted of a train journey of six hours to Lumsden, a rather uninteresting coach ride of nine hours from Lumsden to Lake Te Anau, and the following day a most lovely trip across to the head of this lake, which is one of the most beautiful in the world.

From this point the remainder of the journey—nearly forty miles—has to be done on foot. The track is very good in parts, but some of it is very rough, especially the climb over the Mackinnon Pass. There are huts on the way, one for men and another for ladies, at distances of seven miles apart, in which to spend the night. These are rough affairs of slabs and corrugated iron, with rather excessive ventilation, containing wooden bunks in two tiers. The bunks are rather hard, except in one hut, where some genius has improvised spring mattresses out of wire netting, which, however, were hardly a success. The weather, for a wonder, was perfect, so we made the most of it, and covered the forty miles in an afternoon and a day. We were very lucky, as the rain began to fall an hour

after our arrival, and did not stop for two days. It is useless to attempt to describe the scenery. The path goes through most wonderful bush between lofty mountains. Many mountain torrents have to be crossed, some by rustic bridges, often more or less rotten, some by stepping-stones, and one in a sort of wine case slung on a wire rope, along which one had to pull one's self. One of the sights by the way is the Sutherland Falls, which are nearly two thousand feet in height.

As we found that a steamer would call at Milford Sound on the way to The Bluff, we decided to return by sea instead of going over the same ground twice, especially as all the undergrowth would be very wet and the rivers much swollen. The chief drawback to this trip is the sandflies, which are most persistent in their attentions. The passage to The Bluff is usually a bad one; and this was no exception. However, it does one a lot of good.

At Invercargill I had the pleasure of meeting several collectors, who, as usual, were most kind in showing me their stamps and in helping us in every possible way.

The End of a Philatelic Legend.

By A. REINHEIMER.

* * * *

ABOUT fifteen years ago, if I remember rightly, there was the first talk of a peculiar variety, at that time held to be rare, of the French stamps of the issues 1853-70, which showed a ground of lines in the centre instead of the solid background. Th. Haas, L. Brummer, and others wrote articles upon them; I looked for such stamps and found some. Since those days a deal—a very great deal—has been written on the stamps. Besides single articles in various stamp journals, Dr. Marconnet treated this question at some length, no less than a page and a half, in his work *Les Vignettes postales de la France et de ses Colonies*, page 412, under the title "Les Timbres français à fond ligné." In his remarks Dr. Marconnet mentions first the specimens of this variety that were known to him, and then, without expressing his own opinion thereupon, reproduces the view of M. Maigrot verbatim from the *Bulletin mensuel de la Société Philatélique Lyonnaise*, which contained that gentleman's article. The appearance of the lined instead of the solid background, in the middle of the stamps in question, is there explained as being an intentional cross-hatching of the surface round the head, with the view of obtaining a clearer and fuller impression, and of avoiding any risks of white specks in that surface, as, in printing, the cross-hatched places come out better, as a rule, than the solid ones.

M. Maigrot's opinion has been maintained even to

the present day. Only a couple of years ago a great specialist in the stamps of France, Mr. Franz Reichenheim, published in *The London Philatelist*, No. 144, December, 1903, an article which shows us that he shares the same opinion, and seeks by *proofs* to strengthen it still more. Mr. Reichenheim sees this *proof* in an unsevered pair which he owns, of which one stamp has a solid background and the other a lined background; and he is of opinion that this proves to us that there were two different clichés next to one another. This explanation did not seem to me to be sufficient, and after I had gone over my own materials again, which also include an unsevered pair *with and without lines*, I determined to investigate the matter thoroughly once more. The result of this investigation is of such a definite kind that I may certainly venture to maintain that, as the title of this article says, a philatelic legend has been utterly destroyed.

So sure am I of this that I am convinced that all earnest philatelists, including Mr. Reichenheim himself, whose personal confidence I may flatter myself I possess, will certainly confess that even if the French stamps with "lined background" still continue to be regarded as interesting varieties, it can no longer be maintained that they were printed from special clichés, and, in consequence, they deserve a place in a special collection only as varieties of printing.

I have divided my dissertation into two parts: first, the theoretical reasons against the existing supposition

of an intentional cross-hatching ; and second, an explanation of the fact itself.

The theoretical grounds referred to are as follows :—

1. That, if there had been a really intentional cross-hatching of some clichés, at least one copy would have been found in which a perfectly white or colourless line could be distinguished here and there among the dark ones ; but this is not the case, although stamps with "lined background" are by no means rare. The surface in question, that is, the background of the head, consists in these stamps of *dark* and *light* lines, never of *coloured* and *white* lines. This fact alone is very instructive.

2. How is it to be explained that neither in France, where no less than four or five issues of stamps with this appearance occur, nor in other countries, where such "lined backgrounds" are also to be met with, no official confirmation of such an intentional treatment of the clichés has been obtained?

I possess specimens of the 1867 issue of Austria, which show quite clear lines in the background round about the head, and even sloping and crossed lines.

The stamps of Denmark, issue of 1874, and of Norway, issue of 1877, are to be found both with perpendicular and with crossed lines. I possess copies of them in which this comes out very clearly. Also stamps of Roumania, 1879, with horizontal lines ; Belgium, 1869, crossed lines ; Hanover, 1859, perpendicular lines ; Spain, 1857, perpendicular lines, etc.

Also stamps without a solid surface, such as Wurtemberg, 1851-52, and Bosnia, 1900, are found lined, and very clearly so.

Thus, during a period of half a century, such a method is supposed to have been tried, or to have been introduced for a time, in at least ten different countries without any official notification of it reaching us. Who can believe that this could be possible?

But this forms only a small portion of my grounds of proof. I continue :—

3. Anyone who has collected, as a specialist of the country, copies of the various issues of France with "lined background," and possesses a quantity of them, or who has examined many of them, must confess that in the case of most of the copies the lines in question must be *looked for*, that is, that only extremely rarely are they to be seen at once and with the naked eye. The lines are of very different degrees of clearness, varying from very light, hardly perceptible, up to quite clear, sharp lines ; but the latter are very exceptional.

Does anyone possess copies in which the surface in question appears just as sharply cross-hatched as, for example, the early issues of the stamps of Great Britain? It is only from such copies that a really definite opinion can be formed.

Among more than 100,000 stamps of the various issues of France under consideration I have found one copy showing really sharp, dark lines, just as sharp as in the really cross-hatched stamps mentioned above. This copy, and this copy alone, enables me to affirm that, contrary to what has been supposed hitherto, it is not the background around the head only which is lined, but the whole of the stamp.

This interesting piece of evidence was furnished me by a 30 c. stamp of the issue of 1863-70, printed

in a *dark brown* colour, in which one can see without a magnifying-glass that the darker and lighter lines do not go only through the surface around the head, but also through the labels containing the inscriptions, through the lines forming the frame, and even through the head itself. Will anyone come forward and maintain that the Emperor's head was cross-hatched with fine lines in order to obtain a cleaner, clearer printing? That is simply impossible.

I come now to the second part of my task, and indeed the harder.

I must confess, quite openly that it went very much to my heart when I had to say to myself: It is absolutely impossible that the stamps with apparently lined background can have been produced from re-engraved dies ; but, that being so, how are we to explain the existence of Mr. Reichenheim's pair of stamps, showing the two varieties unsevered? As stated already, I have also a pair *with* and *without* lines.

Here my information failed me, until one day I mentioned the matter to a local expert, whom I had known for a long time as the possessor of large printing works, in which the Thurn and Taxis stamps used to be made. At once all was made clear to me. My friend told me that, shortly after the war of 1870-71, accompanied by a German who was in business in Paris as a maker of printer's inks, he had visited the Government Printing Office. To his very great astonishment he noticed that the stamps then being issued were produced by means of hand-presses. The explanation given to my friend was that the Government could in this way find employment for a large number of old soldiers. Dr. Marconnet, in his book mentioned above, published a letter from M. Hulot, in 1851, to Herr M. Speiser, Basle, in which he says that he could supply the then daily need of 1,200,000 stamps by means of hand-presses. Thanks to the information given me by my informant, I can thus prove that in 1871 and 1872 a large part, if not all, of the stamps required in France were printed by hand-presses ; and now I have in my hand the key to the riddle before me.

The plate made up of clichés arranged together is, as is well known, put into a frame, carefully examined, and then laid as level as possible on the bed of the hand-press. After the plate has been supplied with colour by means of a roller, the printer lays a moistened sheet of paper upon it, which has to take up the colour. Over this is then placed a covering sheet of thick paper, of thin metal, or of both together, and then the whole goes through the machine, which works with great pressure. Often, however, it is only after many trials that the clichés are so arranged that the stamps can be properly printed.

In the first proofs, there are almost always parts of the sheet in which the colour appears too heavy or too light ; these inequalities are corrected by sticking pieces of cloth or paper of the required thickness over the places in question, so that the covering sheet may press equally upon the whole sheet of paper to be printed. The parts which now come under those portions of the cover, which are overlaid with silk or with small pieces of cloth for equalising the pressure, consequently show lines ; those, on the other hand, which occur under the plain portions of the cover are

without lines, that is, with solid ground. The lines which we perceive on the specimens with so-called "lined background" are produced by the fine lines in relief, which can easily be seen with the naked eye in the stuff used, and the latter correspond exactly in size and appearance with the lines observed upon the stamps.

I made a small experiment, which fully confirmed the remarks made by my friend the printer, and any one of my readers can make the same experiment. Paint upon pasteboard, with simple, thick water-colour, a small disc or rectangle of the size of a stamp; place this on a hard surface of wood or metal, then moisten a piece of thin printing-paper, such as a margin of newspaper, and lay it carefully on the painted surface, which must be still damp; over this lay a piece of ribbed silk, and on the top of all another piece of pasteboard; then with a press, or simply with the hand by means of a paper-knife, apply strong pressure, and behold, the painted surface will be transferred with a lined ground to the printing-paper.

In this way the absence of quite white lines is also explained, as well as the differences in the lined backgrounds themselves; for in the case of France alone there are three varieties, quite different from each other: the most common is one that shows 5 lines in $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; then there is one much finer, in which there are 6 lines in 1 mm.; and I have discovered a third variety, which consists of considerably broader lines (3 only in $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.) sloping upwards from left to right. We have nothing at all to do here with the many varieties that can be found in the "*fonds lignés*" of the other countries. The broad, sloping lines discovered by me, impressions of which are very uncommon, but which certainly occur in the 30 c. stamp of the issue of 1870, owe their origin to the fact that a piece of ribbed silk, cloth, or paper has been laid diagonally upon the cover.

The damp state of the sheets, consisting mostly of thin paper, explains satisfactorily their power of reproducing the effect of the fine little pieces of cloth on the printing colour. Finally, we can thus explain the existence of two stamps side by side, showing differences in printing, and yet printed from dies that are identically the same: the one *with* lines had exactly above it a piece of ribbed silk, used to correct the unevenness of the plate; the other, *without* lines, came directly under a plain portion of the cover. "Thus errors die."

Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, and not to the Editor.

E. R.—We are much obliged for your letter, but the only means of ascertaining what the varieties you mention would fetch would be to offer them for sale.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I have often wondered if it would not be possible to have a spaced stamp album which might be a permanent resting-place for a collection.

The *Imperial Postage Stamp Album* has now been divided into three volumes, all of which are very nice-sized books, but if carried on on the present system of issuing a new album every few years, dating from the beginning of the penny postage, they must again get too bulky, as did the old Volume II., and will then have to be split up once more.

Would it not be possible for Stanley Gibbons, Limited, to publish an edition from 1840 to, say, 1900, or the end of Queen Victoria's reign, or any other date that might seem most suitable, and for that to be taken as a standing album, and to issue new supplements at periods of, say, two or three years, each dating from the date of that edition?

The supplement system certainly has been tried before, and proved a failure, but this is not the same as issuing a separate supplement for every year or two. A collector would have his "permanent" album for all stamps to a certain date, and all supplements would date from then onwards to the date of issue, so that when a new supplement was bought the stamps would be transferred to it, and the old one discarded. These supplements, I should suggest, might be at first issued in one volume, and divided up as it becomes necessary, till we again have three books about the same size as the present volumes, and then the same thing could start over again.

Of course it might be urged that new varieties of old stamps are from time to time being discovered, but these would be comparatively few, and I think that it would be quite possible to issue a list of any such with each supplement, and these could be noted by collectors in their albums, or if necessary pages might be issued with any such additions, to be stuck into the albums. The objection would also probably be raised that we want to have our stamps in as few volumes as possible. But it seems to me inevitable that the present album must at some future date be split up into more than the three volumes, or they would become much too bulky to handle conveniently.

A stamp dealer will probably tell anyone when buying an *Imperial Album* that it is a permanent album. To a certain extent that is true, but most collectors do not trouble to insert new leaves in their old albums; they prefer to buy a new edition and transfer their collection to that. This of course necessitates a considerable amount of unnecessary wear and tear on the stamps, and must decrease the value of the collection to a greater or less extent.

This seems to me about the only way of preventing the spaced album from becoming too bulky altogether, as the countries cannot very conveniently be divided into more than the present three divisions.

I trust that you may find room in your valuable journal for this letter, and that it may draw further letters from stamp collectors, so that the opinion of the philatelic public may be sounded, and further suggestions made, with a view of getting Stanley Gibbons to publish an album which will be most convenient from a collector's point of view.

Thanking you in anticipation, and for past favours,

Yours faithfully,

"PHILETAIRE."

MELBOURNE,
March 16th, 1905.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

1902-5. Type 2. Perf. 11½, 12. s. d.

10d., emerald-green	1	9
1s.	2	0

Perf. 11½, 12 comp. with 11.

¼d., emerald-green	0	2
1d. "	0	3
2d. "	4	
8d. "	1	6

Perf. 11.

3d., emerald-green	0	8
4d. "	0	9
6d. "	1	3

BADEN.

1905. Official Stamps of German Empire, with large figures "16" in background, being the official number of this State.

2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 pf., set of five used	0	9
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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

1905. King's Head.

2½d., ultramarine	0	4
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BRITISH GUIANA.

1905. Type 28. Multiple wmk.

1 c., green	0	1
2 c., purple and black on red	0	2
5 c., purple and ultramarine on blue	0	4
12 c., purple and violet	0	8
24 c., purple and green	1	4

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

¼d., green	0	1
2½d., ultramarine	0	4
6d., brown	0	8
1s., orange	1	4

CEYLON.

1903-4. Service Stamp. King's Head.

25 c., light brown	used	20	0
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CRETE.

1904. Provisional. Type 8 surcharged.

5 l. on 20 l., orange	0	2	
5 l. on 20 l. "	used	0	2

DAHOMY.

1900-1. Type 1.

50 c., brown on azure	0	8
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EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

1903-4. King's Head. Single wmk.

1 s., grey and carmine	used	0	3
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ELOBEY, FERNANDO POO, OR SPANISH GUINEA.

1905. Type 1 (of Elobey), but in new colours and dated 1905.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50, and 75 c. s. d.	
and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 pesos, set of sixteen	36

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

1904-5. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

¼d., yellow-green	0	1
1d., vermilion	0	2
2½d., ultramarine	0	4

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1904-5. Type 3. Multiple wmk.

1 c., green and black	0	1
3 c., brown "	0	2
10 c., claret "	0	4
20 c., black and lilac	0	8
50 c., orange and black	1	6

GAMBIA.

1904. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

1d., carmine	0	2
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GOLD COAST.

1904. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

2d., lilac and orange	0	3
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MALTA.

1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

1d., black and carmine	0	2
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MAURITIUS.

1904-5. Type 36. Multiple wmk.

6 c., lilac and carmine on red	0	2
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MODENA.

1852. White paper. Wmk. Type 2.

1 lira, black	2	6
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PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

1905. New types. Surcharged "CANAL ZONE."

1 c., green	0	1
2 c., carmine	0	2

Old types. Surcharged "PANAMA" and "CANAL ZONE."

5 c., blue, black, and red	0	6
8 c. on 50 c., ochre, black, and red	0	8
10 c., orange, black, and red	0	10

ROMAN STATES.

1852. Various types.

½ baj., lilac-grey (No. 3a)	used	1	0
2 " greenish white (No. 8)	"	0	4

SAN MARINO.

1892-9. Types 1 and 2.

2 c., blue (No. 18)	used	0	4
10 c., blue-green (No. 20)	"	0	4
2 c., rose-lake (No. 32)	"	0	2
20 c., lilac (No. 33)	"	0	4
10 c., lake (No. 36)	"	0	3

ST. VINCENT.

1902. King's Head. Single wmk.

¼d., lilac and green	used	0	2
1d. " carmine	"	0	2

SERVIA.

1905. Head of King Peter. New value.

30 paras, black and slate	0	6
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1902. Large Stamps. "POSTAGE," Type 26. Perf. 11½.

3d., olive-green	0	6
4d., orange	0	8
6d., green	1	0
8d., ultramarine	1	3
9d., lake	1	6
10d., orange	1	6
1s., brown	2	6
2s. 6d., deep mauve	4	0
10s., green	12	6
8d., ultramarine (var. words of value 16½ mm.)	1	0

1902-4. As last, but perf 12.

3d., olive-green	0	5
4d., orange-red	0	6

1904. "POSTAGE" in thicker type.

6d., blue-green	0	8
9d., brown lake	1	1
1s., brown	1	6
5s., carmine	6	6
£1, blue	25	0

1904. Small stamps. Perf. 12.

1d., scarlet	0	2
2d., bright violet	0	3

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

1904-5. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

¼d., green and black	0	1
1d., carmine "	0	2
2d., orange-brown and black	0	3
2½d., ultramarine "	0	4
4d., olive-green "	0	6
6d., mauve "	0	8
1s., black and green	1	4
2s. 6d. brown and black	3	3
5s., yellow "	6	6

SPAIN.

1905. Don Quixote Celebration.

5 c., green	0	1
10 c., red	0	2
15 c., purple	0	3
25 c., indigo	0	4
30 c., blue-green	0	5
40 c., rose	0	6
50 c., grey	0	7
1 p., lake	1	3
4 p., mauve	5	0
10 p., orange	15	0
5 c. to 50 c., set of seven	7	0
1, 4, and 10 pesetas, set of three	15	0

Addenda List of Odd Numbers of Philatelic Journals

Wanted by the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

Offers, with the prices asked, to be made to Stanley Gibbons, Limited,
391, Strand, London, W.C.

- Allgemeiner Anzeiger.** Arolsen, 1896. II. year. Nos. 3, 5.
- Ami du Timbrophile.** Lisbonne, 1888. Proof No. (Feb. 10th, 1888.)
- Archives des Collectionneurs.** Mericourt—l'Abbé, 1901, etc. Nos. 24, 25, 26, and any after No. 30.
- America Filatelica.** Guayaquil, 1897. Nos. 4, 5, 6, and any after No. 7.
- Amateur des Timbres-Poste.** Paris, 1898, etc. Nos. 4, 11, 13, 36, and any after No. 40.
- Alliance Timbrologique.** Paris, 1898, etc. Nos. 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 61, 62, 66, 70, and any after No. 73. V388
- Annonce Philatélique et Commerciale.** Bois-Colombes, 1897-99. Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, and any after No. 19.
- Annonce Philatélique.** Troyes, 1900-4. Nos. 3, 47, and any after No. 48.
- Annonce Anversoise.** Anvers, 1903-4. Nos. 1, 5, 6, and any after No. 10.
- Anunciatorul Mărcilor.** Jassy, 1897. Any after No. 1.
- Antverpia et Scaldis Philatélique Réunis.** Anvers, 1900. Nos. 6, 15.
- Aurora Philatélique.** Anvers, 1898-99. Any except II. year. Nos. 7, 11, 12.
- Abgar's Philatelic Monthly and Stamp Mart.** Calcutta, 1894. Any No.
- Australian Stamp News.** New Series. Kilkivan Jct. Queensland, 1898. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- América Postal.** Valparaiso, 1901. Any after No. 1.
- América Postal.** Iquique, 1902. No. 3 and any after No. 10.
- Anunciador Filatélico.** San José, 1902. Any after No. 1.
- Ambition.** Chicago, 1899. Any except No. 3.
- Atlas.** Vonkers and New York, 1901-2. All except No. 3 and April and May, 1902.
- Annunzio Filatelico e Filocartista.** Firenze, 1900-1. Any except Nos. 9, 10.
- American Advertiser.** Chicago, Ill., 1904. No. 1 and any after No. 3.
- Advertiser.** Brooklyn, N.Y., 1896. No. 0.
- Alliance Philatélique.** Paris. All Nos.
- Alliance Philatélique Franco-Belge.** All Nos.
- Buenos Aires Filatélico.** Buenos Aires, 1898-1900. Nos. 12-126.
- Bulletin de la Société Timbrophile de Bruxelles.** 1833-84. Nos. 1, 2.
- Brazil Philatelico.** Porto Alegre, 1903. All 1st year. II. 1 and any after II. 12.
- Bélyeg-nyűjtó.** Budapest, 1903. Any after No. 1.
- Brooklyn Philatelic Advertiser.** Brooklyn, 1902-3. Nos. 4, 6, and any after No. 7.
- Braga Philatelica.** Braga, 1901. No. 3 and any after No. 5.
- Boletin de la Sociedad Timbrologica Sud-Americano.** Paris, 1892. All Nos.
- Bulletin Trimestriel de la Société Lausannoise de Timbrologie.** Lausanne, 1889-96. Nos. 1 and 1-13.
- Bulletin Mensuel de la Société Philatélique Lyonnaise.** Lyon, 1897-98. No. 3 and any after No. 20.
- Barry's Philatelic Monthly.** Melbourne, 1887. All Nos.
- Boys' Own Philatelist.** Berlin, Ont., 1897-98. Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8.
- Bolivia Filatelica.** La Paz, 1901. No. 2 and any after No. 3.
- Boletin del Circulo Filatélico Matritense.** Madrid, 1897. Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and any after No. 12, except No. 18.
- Buckeye Philatelist.** Columbus, O., 1901. Nos. 3, 4, and any after No. 6.
- Bulletin de la Société "L'Union des Échangistes."** Paris, 1898-1901. Oct., 1900, and any after Dec., 1901.
- Boletin Filatélico.** Manzanares, Spain. Any except No. 4.
- Blaue Blatt.** Stolberg, 1899-1903. Any except I. 2, IV. 24, and V. 6.
- Bulletin des Annonces Timbrologiques.** Alexandrie, 1898. Nos. 1, 6, and any after No. 7.
- Boy Philatelist.** Huntington, W., Va., 1902. Any except No. 6.
- Bear Hill Advertiser.** Stoneham, Mass., 1903. Any after No. 1.
- Boletin de la Agencia General de Negocios de Ramirez Hermanos.** Malaga, 1904. All Nos. except the Prospectus.
- Briefmarken-Courier.** Budapest, 1904. All Nos. except the Prospectus.
- Butler Philatelist.** Butler, Pa., 1896. Nos. 1, 2.
- Berliner Briefmarken-Anzeiger.** 1898-99. All Nos.
- Badger State Advertiser.** Palmyra, Wis., 1894. No. 1.
- Bulletin Mensuel des Petites Annonces du Collectionneur.** 1899. All Nos.
- Bélyegvilág.** 1899-1900. All Nos.
- Belin.** Maurice. Catalogue. 2nd and 3rd editions.
- Collectionneur de Timbres.** Ledeberg-lez-Gand [1882]. Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6.
- Commerçant de Timbres-Poste.** Genève. 1886. II. year, No. 3.
- Chile Filatélico.** Santiago, 1901. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and any after No. 4.
- Coleccionista.** Bogotá, 1904. Any after No. 10.
- Cyclone.** 1901-3. Vol. i., Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; vol. ii., 9, 10, 11, 12; vol. iii., 1, and any after No. 2.
- Canadiana.** Meriahilf, Grenfell, Assa, 1902. Nos. 7, 8, 9, and any after No. 12.
- Courrier Philatélique Belge.** Tongres, 1898-1900. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, and any after No. 15.
- Courrier Philatélique Belge.** Spa, 1899-1901. Nos. 3, 7, 10, and any after No. 22.

(To be continued.)

1905.

New Stamp Catalogue.

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IN issuing the 1905 Edition of our Priced Catalogue, we wish to draw attention to the chief alterations made therein.

After a trial for some years of small illustrations, we have come to the conclusion that they are not suitable for the *leading Stamp Catalogue*, chiefly from the fact that when they have been used in printing two or three large editions of this work all the fine lines wear out, with the result that, in many cases, the young collector has had great difficulty in identifying varieties. We therefore decided to go to the great expense of inserting new and exact-sized illustrations throughout our Catalogue. The cost has been close upon £800, and we leave our readers to judge whether the result is not greatly superior to any that has hitherto been attained by similar trade lists. A comparison of this new edition with any other catalogue will, we venture to think, conclusively prove that for general get-up and for beauty and clearness it far excels any previously published.

We are rather sorry to say that in order to place the large illustrations in double column it has been necessary to enlarge the Catalogues by about an inch, both in width and length.

In this edition also a more expensive paper is used, which being thinner than that in former use, is better adapted for bringing out the type and illustrations more clearly.

In the last edition we announced that we had ceased to price unused British Official stamps; but now that these have been withdrawn from use, and the authorities do not object to their sale in small quantities, we have in the present edition priced such as we had in stock at the time of going to press.

In like manner, finding from inquiries made that in many colonies similar stamps, e.g. "Officials," "Service," "O.S.," Postage Dues, etc., have at one time or another been sold to the public, we again quote prices for such as have thus been legitimately obtained, and which we had in stock at the time of going to press.

It has not been necessary to rewrite many lists in Part I., but we would draw especial attention to that of TRANSVAAL, 1869 to 1878, which has been—we hope finally and completely—listed, following the exhaustive researches of Mr. R. B. Yardley, whose aid in preparing this new list we most gratefully acknowledge.

UGANDA has also been rewritten on the lines of the articles published by Mr. C. J. Phillips in the *Monthly Journal*.

The stamps of SCINDE were really the first postage stamps used in India and have now been placed in their proper place in front of the Indian general issues.

THE STAMPS OF INDIA OVERPRINTED FOR USE IN THE NATIVE STATES, such as Chamba, etc., have been rearranged according to the excellent handbook published by the Philatelic Society of India.

The illustrations of the watermarks used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. and Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for Stamps printed by them for various colonies and possessions have been grouped together on page xiv of the introductory notes, and reference is now made to them thus, instead of, as in previous Catalogues, under each particular colony.

Owing to the largely increased cost of these Catalogues it has been necessary to raise the price of each part to 2s. 6d., or 2s. 9d. post-free.

The question of the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue has received our most careful attention. These have been most carefully revised, and higher prices have become necessary in many cases.

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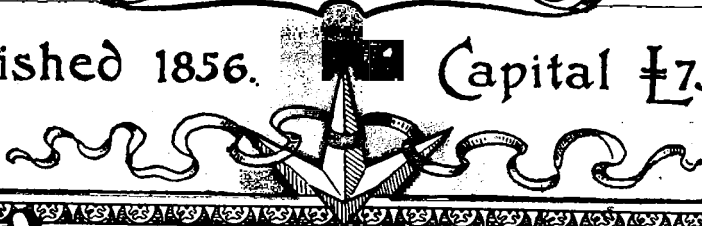
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STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

JUNE, 1905.

Established 1856.

Capital £75,000.



Vol. XV.

No. 180

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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We shall be greatly obliged if our *confrères* in the trade will help to make this paper as widely known as possible, especially amongst the younger collectors: by this term we do not mean those young in age so much as those who are beginners in collecting and "young" in a philatelic sense.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.

JUNE 30, 1905.

No. 180.

Editorial.

* * *



Philatelic Exhibition of 1906.

THE arrangements for the Exhibition are duly progressing, and an appeal has been circulated for donations and for a Guarantee Fund, which we trust will meet with a prompt and liberal response. One of the difficulties attending the promotion of exhibitions on a large scale is the great preliminary expense that has necessarily to be incurred, and although it is hoped that, as on the last occasion, the guarantors will not eventually lose any of their money, it is essential to have cash for current expenditure and a fund to fall back upon in case the receipts should not come up to expectation.

We see that in 1897 donors received an equivalent for their donations in the form of tickets of admission to the Exhibition and to the entertainments held in connection with it, and we would suggest that the same should be done in the present instance, as the Committee would thus get the advantage of having a considerable number of entrance fees paid well in advance.

It should not be necessary this time to explain to the great body of collectors that the Exhibition is not being got up by a single Society, or by a limited body of persons interested in the stamp trade. Somebody must take the initiative, and in this case it was taken by a representative Committee of philatelists who are anxious to obtain the interest and assistance of all who are willing to help pecuniarily, personally, or otherwise, and we sincerely hope that the necessary support will be provided rather by a large

number of subscribers and guarantors of small sums, than by a few contributions of large amounts. The name "London" occurs in the heading of the circulars issued by the Committee, because the Exhibition is to take place in London. All stamp collectors in the British Isles are invited to assist in making it a success.

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that, by a slip of the pen, the address of the hall chosen for the Exhibition was given as "St. Vincent Square." This is incorrect; it is "Vincent Square" only, at present. It was a natural mistake for any philatelist to make, as the Vincent that we are familiar with is a Saint of the highest class, and doubtless after next year the London County Council, or the Municipality of Westminster, will see the propriety of adding the suggested prefix to the title of this square.

A correspondent has suggested the inclusion of a novel section in the programme of the Exhibition, which he believes (and we fully agree with him) would be of considerable interest if it could be effected. He terms it "A Retrospective Exhibition of Philately," meaning thereby a historical section, illustrative of the history, not of Postage Stamps, but of their Collection. He would like to see brought together illustrations of the first beginnings of stamp collecting: early editions of Stamp Albums and Catalogues, early methods of arranging and affixing the stamps, early stamp literature of all kinds, dealers' price lists, etc. etc. We confess we should like to go further back still, and have the handling of Accumulations in the Original Sack (such as Mr. Gibbons picked up in the early sixties),

little collections in scrap-books, and so forth ; but the question is whether either these, or the more legitimate representatives of primitive Philately, would be forthcoming in such numbers and condition as to compose anything resembling a complete history of the struggles of the real pioneers of Philately, to whose perseverance under difficulties we owe so much. The old sacks have been emptied long ago—we should be apt to find but “one halfpenny worth of” stamps to “an intolerable deal of sack” (as Shakespeare has it) ; the old collections have been broken up, the old methods given up, and the despoiled albums have gone into the waste-paper basket. There is nothing but the literature left, and that by itself would not fully meet the case. The idea, we think, is a good one, but we doubt the possibility of finding materials for carrying it out.

* * *

The Million Legend.

MENTION of sacks of stamps reminds us of the old tales of the wonderful things that were

to be awarded to the successful accumulator of a Million used Penny Stamps, tales that have been discussed recently by such serious papers as *The Spectator* and *The Church Family Newspaper*. The former paper regards the whole story of anyone getting a patient into a hospital by means of a million stamps as a fiction, and no doubt that is the case, but it supposes that this kind of collecting arose about the same time as the stamp collecting that is more familiar at the present day ; the second periodical carries the matter a good deal further back, relating a story of a stern parent who, in 1848, made the collection of a million stamps a condition of his consent to the marriage of his daughter to the man of her choice. This is another version of the Legend, and we think a not altogether improbable one. As we have stated in these pages before now, the accumulation of numbers of penny and twopenny stamps (there were no others to collect at first) commenced at a very early date after their issue ; it is not at all unlikely that the collection of a million may have been set, either as a trial of patience or as a supposed impossible task, to test the constancy of a pair of youthful lovers, or the perseverance of a collector of subscriptions for some charitable object. In neither case would there have been any idea of the stamps

being of any value or use, the reward offered being not for the stamps themselves, but for the collecting of them. This was the idea that, to the best of our belief, prevailed some fifty years ago, the tale being that an unknown philanthropist had made all kinds of rash promises, to be fulfilled when a million stamps had been collected. The result was no doubt disappointing to the accumulators of that day, who never succeeded in discovering the philanthropist, but the stamps thus accumulated have been in some instances of great interest and value to collectors of a later period and a different class, millions of old stamps having thus been saved which would otherwise have been destroyed. Indeed, we fancy that the celebrated sack of “triangular Capes,” which helped to lay the foundations of Mr. Gibbons' fortunes, owed its existence to the Legend we have been discussing.

The investigations of *The Church Family Newspaper* have been brought down to more modern times, with the result that the old Million Story is mixed up with a well-understood business of an entirely different nature. It is a well-known fact that various charitable and religious associations collect old stamps as a means of raising funds ; this is by no means with any idea of special merit attaching to the collecting of a million or any other particular number, but simply because miscellaneous lots of old stamps have their market value. Large numbers of the commonest possible stamps have, of course, very little value ; they are used, we believe, for the ornamentation of plates and vases, and for mosaic work ; but mixed assortments, collected by persons who do not pick out all the plums, are generally worth something to a dealer.

* * *

Obliterating Marks.

IN the first edition of the *British Postal Guide*, dated “1st May, 1856,” a description, with illustrations, is given of the obliterating stamps then in use in London, in other parts of England and Wales, in Scotland, and in Ireland, together with a complete list of the numbers in the centres of these obliterating stamps ; and this for the purpose of affording useful information to the general public. A note at the head of the list reads as follows:—

“It sometimes occurs that the stamps on

letters used to denote the places at which such have been posted are not sufficiently plain. In such cases the *stamp used to obliterate the postage label* may supply the information. The shape of the stamp and its number will prove the office in which it has been used."

Then follow illustrations of the different shapes, and four lists, as indicated above. Whether this information was supplied in any subsequent issues of the *Guide* we do not know, but it has long ceased to be given in the quarterly editions, and it does not appear that any official list of the obliteration numbers is now obtainable. A book, therefore, that has recently been compiled and published by the Secretary of the "Post Mark Society" may be found useful by others besides Collectors of Postmarks and Stamps.* The book in question consists of a list of the

* *A List of Obliterating Numbers used by the Post Office in the United Kingdom and certain Places Abroad; together with the Post Offices to which the same were assigned from 1844 to 1904.* By Thomas Whitworth. Southport, 1905.

numbers, with the Offices to which they belong, arranged under the four heads previously mentioned, and a fifth for the places abroad, followed by an alphabetical index of the places, with their respective numbers, similarly arranged; so as to enable both members of the general public to ascertain from what place a numbered postmark emanated, and collectors of postmarks to arrange their collections in what order they think best.

The study and collection of Postmarks is, of course, closely connected with the study and collection of Stamps. We do not suggest that Stamp Collectors should collect Postmarks also, but a certain amount of study of Postmarks is a necessity for every philatelist, and Mr. Whitworth's book, with others treating of different branches of the same subject, which we have noticed in previous numbers, should be welcome additions to a philatelic library.

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. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only.

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PART I.

Great Britain.—Mr. Giwelb draws our attention to the fact that the 6d., King's Head, "I. R. OFFICIAL," is omitted from the current Catalogue, and shows us an unused and a used copy. This stamp was struck out of the previous edition of the Catalogue, owing to its not having been issued at the date when that edition was published; and through some oversight it was not reinserted.

We believe that we have solved the mystery of the supposed Plate 126 of the 1d., *red*, impressions from which are turning up in the Antipodes in such profusion as might almost lead their discoverers to doubt the character of their finds. The key to the solution was given us in *The Australian Journal of Philately*, for April 17th, where, in a P.S. to an article upon this vexed subject, it is stated:—

"Since writing the above, Mr. Cole, of this city, has shown us another 126 (?) specimen, on which the last number on one side looks very like a 6, and on the other a distinct 3!! His contention is that the numbers on that particular plate may have got mixed up, which, on being noticed, caused the withdrawal of the plate."

Fortunately Mr. Cole's contention is in no way tenable; the numbering of the plates was not done in such a way as to render it possible for the numbers to get mixed up; as they were engraved upon the roller they were necessarily the same throughout the plate, and if the plate had been withdrawn (on account of the roller having one number at one side and another at the other) at so early a stage that no impressions had ever been seen in this country, it is surely improbable that so many copies would be found elsewhere.

However, this gave us a clue. We have before us three unused and five used copies of Plate 123, from our publishers' stock-book. All show plainly the number "123" at the left-hand side; the third figure on the right side is not always very distinct, and as a rule there seems to be a little break between the upper curve and the centre of the figure, making it resemble an imperfect figure "6" or letter "s." On one or two of the copies we have examined it really might pass for "6," on others it is more like "s," but on others again is quite as much like "3." We still want to see a copy with "126" at both sides.

Australian Commonwealth.—The following extract from *The Sydney Morning Herald*, of May 5th, shows that there is likely to be still some delay in the issue of a uniform series of stamps for the whole Commonwealth; and we fear that there may be a good deal more messing about before things are finally settled.

"A Uniform Stamp.—The desirability of a uniform Commonwealth stamp to take the place of the six different State sets now in use has been impressed on the successive Postmasters-General. The obstacle to what seems a simple change is the separate keeping of accounts under the book-keeping system, and no way out has yet been discovered. Mr. Sydney Smith's attention was directed to the question yesterday by a deputation comprising Mr. Basset Hull (President of the Sydney Philatelic Club), Mr. Pettifer (Vice-President), Mr. E. D. E. Van Weenan (a member of the Council), and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Smyth). It was pointed out that in view of the possible early termination of the book-keeping period the Postmaster-General might profitably take the matter in hand. The deputation thought that while designs could be obtained in Australia better work of this kind might reasonably be expected from England, and the opinion was also expressed that the uniform stamp when introduced should be steel engraved. Stamps now in use in Australia were printed, although the steel engraving had been introduced with great satisfaction into New Zealand. At the Sydney Post Office there was a plant which would do the engraving of all the stamps needed by the Commonwealth. The Postmaster-General said he fully sympathised with the desire for a universal stamp. The matter was now under the consideration of the Cabinet, and he hoped that the difficulties to such a laudable project would be removed."

British Guiana.—We have received the following extract from *The Official Gazette* of this colony, dated 29th April, 1905, giving the date of issue of the new 5 c. stamp:—

"POST OFFICE NOTICE.

"NEW ISSUE 5 CENTS STAMP.

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
"GEORGETOWN,

"29th April, 1905.

"On and after Monday, 1st May, a new issue of stamps of the value of Five Cents—printed in purple on blue paper, with blue overprint—will be on sale by this Department.

"The issue of Five Cents stamps printed on white paper is also available for use until the supply is exhausted.

"F. W. COLLIER,
"Postmaster-General.

"No. 2,407."

We have received the 48 c. on the multiple Crown and CA paper.

48 c., grey and chocolate; *new wmk.*

British South Africa Company.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses the £20, *bistre*, postally used. We chronicled this stamp in February, 1903, but we fancy that its omission from the Catalogue is not injudicious, as its postal use is no doubt extremely limited.

Another correspondent shows us specimens of the 2d. of the 1896-97 issue, No. 29 in the Catalogue, which he thinks may be considered varieties of shade.

The variations are very slight, and hardly, we think, of catalogue rank, but what principally strikes us is the fact that neither these, nor some copies we have taken from our publishers' stock-book, are in *grey-brown*; the colour seems to us rather a *reddish brown*, varying somewhat in depth.

Ceylon.—*Ewen's Weekly* has been informed that the 3 c. and 5 c., with multiple Crown and CA watermark, have been found with the overprint "On Service," and used on official letters. They are possible varieties, but one hoped that such things did not exist.

Official Stamps. 3 c., green; *new wmk.*
5 c., lilac "

Fiji Islands.—A transatlantic contemporary states (or so we gather from another source) that "a large quantity of the old issue of the following values have been cancelled to order and put on the market: 1, 2, 2½, 4, 5, 6 pence, and 1 and 5 shillings."

Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the broad-topped "M" still exists in the plate of the overprint, being found upon the 5 c. with multiple watermark, which we chronicled in April.

India.—A correspondent points out to us that the 3 pies, *grey*, Queen's Head, with "On H. M. S." surcharge, is not included in the Catalogue. We cannot find that this has ever been chronicled, and we were quite unaware of its existence.

Gwalior.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the 6 a., King's Head, surcharged for use in this State.

6 a., *bistre*.

Indian Native States.—*Cochin.*—A correspondent points out to us that the variety of the ½ puttan, with broken "L" in "ANCHAL," exists on the thick paper, as well as on the thin, but is only catalogued on the latter. When describing the first sheets we received upon this paper, we noted that all the old defects reappeared, but we omitted to take special note of this one for the Catalogue; in the early sheets, with a stamp sideways, the variety with defective "L" is in its old position, the left-hand stamp of the second row; in a later setting, with the sideways block put right way up, the one with defective "L" was shifted, and the stamp is now the fifth in the top row.

Dhar.—A correspondent tells us of some more varieties to be added to the list given in the Catalogue, but we are inclined to think that some of those already in might be struck out. He possesses the ½ a. and ½ a. in variety (*d*), with no line at left; one of the ½ a. is the first stamp of the top row, which we described in October last, but our copy shows no line above the lower inscription, and therefore became variety (*g*); no doubt the second line is sometimes visible and sometimes not, so that we might strike out this variety altogether and transfer the ½ a. to variety (*d*). Our correspondent's other copies of variety (*d*), both ½ a. and ½ a., are No. 4 in the top row: this stamp, on almost all the sheets (of all values) that we have in our collection, either shows no line at left or shows that line very defective, often there are only minute traces of it, but we have no doubt that it was always

there. We might insert all the values under variety (*d*), but as a matter of fact we believe that only the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. exist with the line at left actually omitted.

Kishengarh.—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that the new set includes an 8 annas value, which has not yet reached us. 8 a., violet.

Jamaica.—We have received a 3d. stamp on the new paper, and are surprised at finding that it is not in the very commonplace and unattractive type with the Arms of the colony, but is the old Queen's Head 3d., one of the prettiest of De La Rue's designs, executed in the days when this kind of work was perhaps more highly paid for than it is now. Queen's Heads with the multiple watermark should form a fitting subject for *limited* specialism.

3d., olive-green (Queen's Head); *new wmk.*

Lagos.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* chronicles the 3d. on the multiple Crown and CA paper.

3d., purple and brown; *new wmk.*

Leeward Islands.—*Ewen's Weekly* announces the first of the stamps of this group upon the multiple Crown and CA paper.

3d., purple and black; *new wmk.*

Natal.—A correspondent at Pietermaritzburg tells us that the Official stamps are only used by the Railway Department now, having been withdrawn from the others, in which the franking system has been reverted to. He adds that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. of the Official set exist with the single Crown and CA watermark, as well as with the multiple. He also tells us that the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, ordinary issue, exist in some distinct varieties of shade.

Official Stamps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue-green; *single wmk.*

1d., carmine

New South Wales.—A correspondent shows us the current 1s. stamp, on chalk-surfaced paper, in a purple shade, which we believe to be new; it is quite different from the *purple-brown* of the Catalogue.

1s., purple; *perf.* 12 × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Zealand.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the existence of the 1d. from the plate with coloured dots between the stamps, with mixed perforations, *perf.* 14 on three sides (or all four?), and also 11 at one side or top or bottom.

Penrhyn Island.—The same journal describes the 1d. on Cowan paper, also with mixed *perfs.*, a vertical pair, *perf.* 14 and 11, between the two stamps, the 14 gauge row being out of position. In the old days, before stamp collecting arose, the workers of the perforating machines were not so particular; specimens of the old red penny of the British Isles are often to be found badly centred, to say the least of it.

Straits Settlements.—*Negri Sembilan*.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of No. 18, 4 c., in green, on 8 c., with a double impression of the surcharge.

Transvaal.—We are informed that all the values of the current issue, from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10s., have been overprinted as described in April for use by the Railway Officials. The longer the list the more inclined we are to omit it from the Catalogue.

Ewen's Weekly chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with multiple Crown and CA.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., black and ultramarine; *new wmk.*

In an interesting paper on reprints, in *La R. Ph. F.*, M. P. Mahé mentions reimpresions of the 1d., 3d., and 1s., of the early types, upon *laid* paper, and adds that the 3d. "existed on laid paper in the official issue." This is news to us; we can find no record elsewhere of either originals or reprints upon *laid*. Mr. Yardley has shown us an impression of the 3d. in orange, upon a thick, and rather soft, *laid* paper, which he thinks may be a proof. It seems never to have been gummed, but is *perf.* about 12, and he tells us that he has heard of forgeries or fancy impressions of this value on ribbed paper.

Victoria.—*The Australian Ph.* describes a curious vertical pair of the 2d., Queen on Throne, lithographed, the two stamps being 18 mm. apart. The upper one is lettered "T. V." in the lower corners, and the lower one "D. H.," showing them to be the fourth stamps in the bottom and top rows of the sheet, and proving that either two transfers from the plate were placed upon the same stone and printed from at the same time, or two impressions from the stone were taken upon the same piece of paper. A *tête-bêche* pair of 2d., "Sydney View," discovered a year or two ago, was produced by the second of these two processes.

Referring to the description that we gave in February of some varieties of perforation, Mr. C. B. Donne sends us some blocks of stamps showing variations that are new to us. First, we may take a block of 1d., *rose-red*, printed from a new plate, with a thick frame line round the pane; this is perforated with a comb-machine, which does a vertical row at a time, the gauge of the long vertical line being 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, and that of the short, horizontal lines 12; the stamps are thus *perf.* 12 × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. If this were applied to a sheet of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, the first result would be horizontal pairs (two $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps laid sideways covering one 1d. stamp), *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 12, and imperf. between the two stamps. The perforation might then be completed with another machine, gauging 11, and we should get just such varieties as those that were described to us in February, except that the vertical rows would gauge 12 and 11 alternately. But some blocks of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with compound perforations that are now shown us have been produced by means of two single-line machines, gauging 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 respectively; one is *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally and 11 vertically, another is *perf.* 11 horizontally and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ vertically (both of which may be included under No. 286 in the Catalogue); whilst a third block of twenty-four, six horizontal rows of four, is *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ vertically throughout, but the first and second horizontal lines of holes gauge 11, and the remainder 12 $\frac{1}{2}$! Thus the top row of stamps is *perf.* 11 × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, the second row is *perf.* 11 at top and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the other three sides, and the remaining rows are *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ all round.

We may add that the comb and the 11-gauge machines make smaller holes than the single-line 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ machine. The stamps are in panes of 120 (ordinary size), ten horizontal rows of twelve, with V and Crown watermarks to fit them, and with the words "VICTORIA POSTAGE" at top and bottom.

PART II.

Abyssinia.—*Ewen's Weekly* quotes from a foreign contemporary the announcement that the lowest value of surcharge has been found upon the highest value of the original stamps.

"05" on 16 g., black.

Austria.—According to *Le J. des Ph.*, a supposed error of impression of the issue of 1867, the 3 kr. in red, instead of in green, was discovered (some time back, we fancy) by Herr Friedl. At what date this discovery was made we have not been able to ascertain, but that is of no special importance; it was received with some incredulity, the specimen was believed to be "faked" in some way. Now we are told that a whole sheet of 3 kr., red, was sent to a small post office in Bohemia, where the issue first took place, and that an official there remembers perfectly well distributing the stamps, and the fact that they were used as 5 kr. Bohemia is a vast and varied country, with outlying provinces in all parts of the globe, and Bohemians are notoriously erratic, and not unlikely to be as erroneous in their statements as in the colours of their stamps. Can the Bohemian official have been thinking of the Bohemian post card, with 5 kr. stamp instead of 2 kr.?

To make the story still more improbable, it is added that the 3 kr., red, is in the *second* variety of type, one of the varieties in which only the 5 kr. exists, and which, it is believed, was not produced until some years after the commencement of the issue. This makes it even more likely that the thing is a "fake," and that the Bohemian tale is a fiction.

The *D. B.-Z.* chronicles the 10 and 20 (heller) Newspaper stamps with the shiny bars.

10 (h.), brown; with bars of shiny varnish.
20 " pink " " "

Hungary.—We have received the 60 filler with the new watermark; also the 50 filler on the same paper, but in a lighter colour than before. The first colour, which we termed *magenta*, is stated to have been employed in error; the new one might perhaps be called *lake-red*.

50 f., lake-red; new wmk.
60 f., light green "

Bosnia.—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* reports the 30 c. (heller?), of 1900, perf. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, and the 1 krona on vertically laid paper.

Belgium.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 10 c. of the new issue; it has the head in a circle, name in French and Dutch at top, and value below the circle on a lined tablet.

10 (c.), dull rose; perf. 14.

According to *L'Annonce Timbrologique*, the Secretary of the Red Cross Society of Brussels states that their supposed "stamp" is an advertisement label only, and has no postal value. The society's correspondence is carried post-free, but the label has nothing to do with it.

China.—We are shown a horizontal strip of three of the 2 c., scarlet, of 1898, in which two vertical rows of perforation have been omitted, the strip being perforated all round, but imperf. between the stamps. The *Postage Due* stamps are, we are informed, only

to be supplied in future to dealers and collectors after they have been duly obliterated.

Colombia.—We have received from two sources, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. and a correspondent at Cartagena, the good news that the Colombian Government has forbidden all further issues of stamps for the various departments and provinces, and that in future there will be only one issue of stamps for postal use throughout the Republic. Let us hope that this virtuous resolution will be adhered to, but in a country where governments come and go, and misgovernment seems to be the only thing permanent, one cannot feel very secure about anything.

Corea.—A correspondent at Tokio sends us the following cuttings from Japanese papers:—

"KOREAN POSTAL STAMPS AND CARDS.

"According to the *Tokyo Asahi*, the Korean Government has decided to abolish the Korean postal stamps and cards from the 1st inst., and use those of Japan in their place."

"To commemorate the amalgamation of the Korean communication system with the Japanese, our Government is now preparing to issue a number of specially-made postal stamps. The stamp will bear the Japanese and Korean Imperial crests wreathed with cherry blossoms, in addition to other emblems. In this connection it may be added that the same postal stamps and cards that are now in use in this country will in future be available in Korea."

He adds that "for some time ordinary (unsurcharged) Japanese stamps have been used for postage from Corea to Japan. At least letters from Seoul all bore Japanese stamps." This makes us feel all the more doubtful about the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen stamp, surcharged for use in Corea, which has been chronicled of late.

Crete.—In reply to our implied query in March as to the lady represented on the new 5 lepta stamp, a correspondent at Corfu very kindly sends us the following information: The design is that of a fine antique 2 drachmas coin, of the fifth century, struck at Gortyna, in Crete, and representing the Cretan nymph Britomartis, hidden among the branches of an old oak. This design was formerly known to mythologists as showing Europa in a plane tree; but M. Sooronos has demonstrated that it is really Britomartis, in his article entitled "Britomartis, la sois-disant Europe sur le platane de Gortyne" (*Britomartis, the supposed Europa in a plane tree, of Gortyna*), published in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, in 1894. Of course, if both the ladies had a habit of roosting in trees, it is very difficult at the present day to say which of them the original artist intended to represent. The tree also might be either oak or plane; the lady is certainly quite plain, and not hidden in its branches.

Denmark.—*Danish West Indies.*—The *M. C.* chronicles the following series of stamps, for ordinary postage, in the new currency:—

5 bits, green.
10 " red.
20 " light green, centre grey.
25 " blue.
40 " red, centre grey.
50 " gold "

All are said to be without watermark, and perf 13. The design is not described.

Ecuador.—*Mekeel's Weekly* notes a fresh variety of Fiscal stamp used for postage, a 5 c. dated "1905-1906," without any overprint and nothing but the cancellation to indicate its postal use. The specimen was on the original cover.

Fiscal used Postally. 5 c., blue-green.

Egypt.—A correspondent at Alexandria shows us a curious block of sixty, six horizontal rows of ten, of the provisional Postage Due stamp, 3 m. on 2 piastres, which we should think is part of a rejected sheet. It got a diagonal crease, in going through the press, with the result that only eight stamps bear a complete and fairly well centred overprint, these being the six stamps in the right-hand vertical row, which bear what seems to be a figure "r" (2), or a broken figure "r" (3), and the fifth and sixth stamps in the second vertical row from the right; the first and second stamps in that row, the fourth, fifth, and sixth in the next row, and the bottom stamps of the remaining seven rows are without the surcharge, and all the rest have parts of one or of two surcharges. We may add that the stamps in the right-hand row have not got the incorrect or broken figure corrected, as described last month, further evidence that this sheet was not issued for use.

The same correspondent sends us a block of what he tells us was a second printing of this provisional, which we have not heard of before. There is a small additional character over the vertical dash at the right of the Arabic inscription, and there is greater space than in the earlier overprint between this dash and the figure that follows it. The stamps on which it is impressed are in a paler shade than those bearing the original surcharge. This supposed second setting is also found inverted, which may or may not be considered a point in its favour.

France.—According to a correspondent of *The Ph. R.*, the Sower Lady is growing; the type with date "3" in the margin is smaller than the type with date "4." Is she swelling with the importance of her mission, postal and philatelic, or rising to the occasion, like a quartern loaf?

Offices in the Turkish Empire (Levant).—*The Ph. R.* notes an error in the surcharge upon the Beyrouth provisional, having the word "Piastre" spelt "Piasste." This was seen attached to a stamp with the overprint correct.

French Colonies.—*Anjouan.*—We gather from *Le J. des Ph.* that the strip of 50 c., brown on azure, consisting of three stamps of this colony and one of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which we described in August, 1903, has been rediscovered, or else that a second similar strip has turned up.

Madagascar and Dependencies.—According to *L'Annonce Timbrologique* the 5 c. on 5 fr. stamps, to which we alluded in March, were made from the remainders of the old issue, not from the Bull and Monkey type; the numbers overprinted are raised to 60,000! It seems a rather large stock of 5 fr. stamps to be on hand in the colony itself, but presumably provision was made for probable provisional issues. We still await further particulars.

Reunion.—A correspondent of *Le C. de T.-P.* draws

attention to a new trick that is played by local speculators in the provisionals of 1901. Wishing to reduce their holdings, which they doubtless find rather heavy stock, without actually losing money on them, they are using some of the stamps for postage, but they first mutilate them by cutting off corners or clipping little pieces out, so as to render them valueless to collectors. Our contemporary gives illustrations of a strip of three 5 c. on 50 c. and a single copy of 15 c. on 1 fr., which have evidently been deliberately damaged before being used. It is what may be termed a "dirty trick," and one not likely to increase the popularity of French colonial provisionals.

German Empire.—*Offices in Morocco.*—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that a used specimen of the 50 c. on 40 pf. has been found with the "e" of "Centimos" in the overprint inverted.

Offices in Turkey.—We have received the 10 plas. on 2 m. with the current type of surcharge, showing the letter "A" with a horizontal serif at top.

10 plas. on 2 m., blue; new variety.

Hawaii.—*The A. J. of Ph.* describes and illustrates a fine horizontal strip of three of the 13 cents of 1851, that has been recently discovered. This is of great interest as proving that the two varieties of type were set up side by side, and the stamps thus printed in pairs, the left-hand stamp showing the upright stroke of the "P" of "Postage" under the centre of the letter "H" and the right-hand stamp having the stroke of the "P" under the first stroke of the "H." The third stamp of the strip plainly belongs to a second impression of the pair, printed about 2 mm. away from the first and not on the same level. The pair are quite close together.

Holland.—*Curaçao.*—We understand that there is to be a great auction sale of stamps in this colony, in November next, the lots consisting of large quantities of used and unused stamps of Curaçao that are deemed to be obsolete, as well as used Dutch and foreign stamps.

Luxemburg.—*Le Moniteur du C.* states that the 20 c., brown, which we noted last month, is an essay, or at most a stamp prepared for issue but not put in circulation. It was mentioned in a work on the *Stamps of Luxemburg*, by M. J. Schock, published in that magazine in 1899-1902, and it is stated that a small quantity of this value was printed in brown in 1892, which would no doubt account for the perforation being 11½. It is believed, nevertheless, that used copies exist.

Paraguay.—We have received a strip of the new 2 c. Official stamps with a top margin, showing the plate number "898" over the inscription—"Compañia Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, Buenos Aires."

Portugal.—A Dutch contemporary reports changes in the colours of two values of the current issue.

50 r., ultramarine.

75 r., brown on yellow.

Portuguese Colonies.—A small shower of surcharged stamps is promised in the near future, in consequence of a recent reduction of postal rates. The 65 reis stamps are to be converted into 50 reis,

the 12 avos of Macao and Timor into 10 avos, and the 2½ tangas of Portuguese India into 2 tangas. We will list them when they actually arrive.

Roumania.—We have the following varieties to be added to the lists :—

Issue of 1894, Type 13, wmk. P.R.

3 b., violet; *perf.* 11½.

Postage Due Stamp.

Thin paper, tinted pink on the back.

5 b., green; *perf. compound.*

Delivery Stamp.

25 b., vermilion; *wmk. Arms; perf. compound.*

Russia.—One of our contemporaries announces the discovery of three specimens of the 10 kop., *blue*, of 1889, upon vertically laid paper, and adds that this variety has not been catalogued at present. In what respect does it differ from the 10 kop. of 1902, No. 108 in our publishers' Catalogue?

The *M.C.* vouches for the existence of the 3 (6) kop., War Fund stamp, *perf.* 11½, and the 7 (10) kop., *perf.* 13.

Salvador.—*Mekeel's Weekly* describes a new provisional from this Republic. It is the 5 c., Type 74, dated 1900, with the *black* surcharge, Type 81, further overprinted "1905," in *blue*, near the top. The new surcharge is stated to be in almost the same colour as the stamp, and to be very inconspicuous.

A later number of the same journal adds a 1 c., formed by overprinting the current 2 c. stamp with the words "UN CENTAVO." Colour of surcharge not stated. 1 c. on 2 c., *carmine*.

5 c., dull blue; *wmk. black and blue surcharges.*

Spain.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us a used copy of the 40 c., *rose*, which we chronicled in March, but which was afterwards reported to be unknown in its own country. *Ewen's Weekly* adds that the 15 c. has appeared in a new colour also. 15 c., bright violet (mauve?).

Spanish Colonies.—*Fernando Poo.*—Our publishers have shown us one of the most extraordinary sheets of stamps which perverted ingenuity can ever have produced, and which we describe solely as a warning to our readers to be on the look-out for rubbish of this kind, which we do not hesitate to say has been produced with a deliberately fraudulent intent.

The stamps are the large fiscal, 10 c. de peso, *blue*, Type 7 in the Catalogue, dated "1900," and the sheet contains 100, in ten rows of ten. The stamps in the top row are surcharged with the word "CORREOS" (as in Type 8), in *black*, and with "5 Cen.", Type 6, in *red*; the second row has the same overprints, but the colours are reversed, "CORREOS" being in *red*, and Type 6 in *black*; the third and the sixth rows have the "CORREOS" surcharge alone, in *black*, struck diagonally. The fourth, fifth, seventh, and tenth rows have the "CORREOS" horizontally near the top of the stamps (as in rows one and two) with another surcharge below it; on row four the word is in *black*, with Type 5 also in *black*; on row five the word is in *blue*, with Type 5 in *red*; on row seven the word is in *red*, accompanied on the first stamp by Type 5 in *green* and Type 3 in *red*, on the tenth stamp with Type 3, alone, in *red*, and on the remaining eight stamps with Type 3 in *black*; in row ten, the first

three stamps have the word in *red*, it is repeated, in *red*, upside down at the bottom of each stamp, and there is Type 3 in the same colour in the middle; on the next three stamps the word is in *black*, with two impressions of Type 6, in *black*, on each stamp; the remaining four stamps in the row have the word and Type 3, in *red*. The eighth row has Type 9, horizontally, in *red*; and the ninth has Type 10, vertically, in *black*.

It is evident that the materials for impressing these surcharges have come into the hands of some improper person, who has misused them at his own sweet will. We should be almost inclined to treat the matter as a practical joke, if it were not for the fact that this precious production is offered to our publishers, in all seriousness, for no less a sum than 10,000 francs (£400)! Under such circumstances we feel bound to regard it more seriously as an attempt to defraud collectors. We may add that the mere existence of such an abomination is sufficient to throw grave doubts upon all abnormal varieties of the surcharged stamps of this colony, if not upon the apparently normal ones also.

Switzerland.—A Swiss journal reports the discovery of a copy of the 10 c., *blue*, of 1862, with double-printed figures in the corners, one impression being inverted, like the variety of the 5 c. of the same issue. This was catalogued by Moens, but has been omitted from recent lists.

Uruguay.—A correspondent tells us that he possesses a specimen of the ½ c. on 1 c., *olive-bistre*, of 1898, in which the figure "2" of the fraction is invisible. We have seen the 1 c. *Postage Due* stamp in a colour which we should term *greenish blue*; we do not know whether it also exists in a *blue-green* tint.

Venezuela.—We are shown the 5 c., *orange*, and 50 c., *yellow-green*, Type 32, without the usual overprint "1900," and we are told that copies like these in their pristine nakedness are to be termed "errors."

From an official notice in *El Constitucional* of Caracas, for May 6th, 1905, we learn that the President of the Republic, General Cipriano Castro, is making a tour through some of the outlying provinces of his dominions, a journey which the paper in question compares with one of the labours of Hercules—possibly the one in which he went in search of Cerberus. During the absence of the President from the capital, the Vice-President, General Juan Vicente Gomez, has ordered the issue of a series of stamps, doubtless with a view to making a collection towards the expenses of the President's trip, the avowed object being the Commemoration of the Glorious 23rd of May, 1899, on which date, we gather, a campaign commenced, which brought General Castro to the head of affairs in Venezuela. As the stamps in question are to bear the head of the President, it certainly looks better for the issue to be ordered by the Vice-President; and as governments are not particularly stable in that part of the world, it is equally wise to commemorate events within a few years after they took place, for fear lest the opposition may be in power when the Jubilee or Centenary comes round.

The stamps are to be as follows :—

5 c., red	.	.	200,000.
10 c., blue	.	.	100,000.
25 c., yellow	.	.	300,000.

The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 214.)

* * * *

[NOTE.—In a footnote to the first column on page 211, we mentioned a block of three stamps with the fourth space blank, which was sold at an auction in Boston, U.S.A., in December, 1902, and asked a question as to which issue it actually belonged to. A correspondent in that city very kindly informs us that he recollects the block well, having assisted in the compilation of the auction catalogue and having been specially struck with the peculiar arrangement of the stamps; he says that it was undoubtedly No. 23 in our publishers' Catalogue, and therefore of the 1862 issue, and that the left lower space was blank.]

THE stamps mentioned in the Royal Ordinance of September 7th, 1863, not having arrived, and the department fearing to be left without supplies, an order was given to the lithographer for printing stamps of the values of 10 cuartos, 1 and 2 reales. The matter being urgent, the printer made use of the stone of the 5 cuartos of 1863, and converted it into one for the 10 cuartos by erasing the figure "5" and inserting the figures "10." But this work was so imperfectly done that in many cases the figure "5" is more or less visible; sometimes it can be seen between the figures "1" and "0," sometimes there appears to be only the figure "5," and the figures "10" vary so greatly, and are so irregularly placed, that it may be said that there are as many varieties of type as there are stamps on the sheet. The sheets were composed of 128 stamps, arranged in twelve rows of ten and one row of eight, as already described for the 5 cuartos.

For the 1 and 2 reales [a transfer of] the 5 cuartos of 1863 was made use of, the upper and lower labels being removed. That the lower label required removal is easily understood, but I cannot understand the removal of the upper one, as the inscription "CORREOS: INTERIOR" was restored. We can hardly suppose that the lithographer took this trouble solely for the purpose of inserting a stop after "INTERIOR," which exists in the two higher, but not in the two lower values. However this may be, the fact remains that the inscription was redrawn for the 1 and 2 reales. In the lower label, the vertical line before [and after] the inscription appears to have been considered superfluous, and the circles in the lower corners are replaced by ovals.

[We should add, that in the original design each of the labels had an inner frame line surrounding the

inscription; when the labels were redrawn for the 1 and 2 reales, the lettering of the inscriptions was made larger, and the inner frame line was removed at the bottom of the upper label and at the top and sides of the lower label. In the book published last year by the J. M. Bartels Co., of Boston, it is stated that the plate of the 2 reales was made from that of the 1 real, in the same manner as the plate of the 10 cuartos was made from that of the 5 cuartos, and that there are therefore varieties of type of the 2 reales, similar to those of the 10 cuartos. This is evidently not the opinion of M. Hanciau, who states in the following paragraph that he believes that the entire printing of neither of the two higher values was completed, in which case both stones must have been in existence at the same time.—ED. M. J.]

The printing of the 10 cuartos was finished and that of the 1 and 2 reales had been commenced, when the stamps expected from the mother country at last arrived. The local printing was at once suspended, and the stock that had been produced was put into store, but the stamps were not brought into use. And the following is evidence of the accuracy of what I have been stating: *

First of all, it is impossible that the 10 cuartos, 1 and 2 reales, can have been printed in January, 1863, as is generally supposed, because in that case it would have been easy to put the 1 real, *purple*, in circulation, instead of ordering the 1 real, *green*, which appeared about that period; further, these three values have never been met with *obliterated*, so far as we are aware. Their very existence was unknown to collectors until 1865, when they were described in *Le Timbre-Poste* (March, 1865), a correspondent of that journal having obtained specimens from one of the heads of the post office; finally, what proves that the printing of the 10 cuartos had been completed is the fact that in 1881, when M. Moens purchased the remainders, there was a considerable quantity of that value in stock. Of the 1 and 2 reales the few that existed had been used up in 1872, when they were surcharged "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," and this is the reason why M. Moens found not a single copy of those values amongst the stamps that he purchased, which formed the whole stock of early Philippine stamps then in the possession of the Post Office Department.

* It is well to remember that the foregoing statement of what took place in regard to this printing is entirely conjectural. We have no doubt that it is substantially correct, but it is an opinion only, though founded upon very good evidence, and formed by one who is eminently capable of giving a correct opinion.—ED. M. J.



Printing of . . . 1864.

(Not issued.)

Design of the stamps of January, 1863, lithographed in colour on wove paper varying in tint.

(a) White paper.

10 cuartos, carmine (bright to pale).
1 real, mauve (deep to bright).
2 reales, blue, deep blue.

(b) Yellowish paper.

10 cuartos, carmine, bright carmine.

These stamps conclude the issues intended for the interior of the colony,* which were replaced by stamps for general use; and the following notification from the Ministry for the Colonies, which was published in the *Gazette* of Madrid, December 18th, 1864, may well conclude this chapter:—

“PHILIPPINES.

“By Royal Order of 5th November, approval is given to the decision of the superintendent relative to the withdrawal from circulation of the old postage stamps.”

* * *

B. For Correspondence with the Peninsula.

The date of the issue in the Philippines of the stamps of Cuba and Porto Rico, 1855, was uncertain. I had supposed that this issue did not take place until 1859, as I had never met with specimens bearing earlier dates, but the following documents show that they must have been issued towards the end of 1855.†

“OFFICES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

“General Post Office Department.

“Circular.

“I forward to you, for your compliance so far as it concerns you, a copy of the Royal Decree of 18th December last, relating to the charge for correspondence in the provinces beyond the seas; and with a view to dispelling any doubts that may be caused by the alterations made by the said Decree in reference to that of September 1st of the same year, you will take note:

“That the letters will be prepaid:—

“Within the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands for Cuba and Porto Rico, at the rate of one real, copper, for single letters, and proportionately for double letters.

* It seems to us doubtful whether the various 1 real, green, stamps should be included under this heading. They were of local manufacture it is true, but were evidently made in imitation of the 1 real of the general colonial issue, and intended for use upon letters to Spain and elsewhere. The 1 and 2 reales, in entirely different colours from those of the same values for external use, and moreover lettered “CORREOS: INTERIOR,” evidently could only be employed in the interior of the colony. Thus the existence of the 1 real, purple, would probably not have obviated the necessity of printing supplies of 1 real, green, with “CORREOS” alone at the top.—ED. M. J.

† Señor Duro quotes a Decree of September 1st, 1854, under which the stamps were to come into use in Cuba and Porto Rico on January 1st, 1855, and in the Philippines on April 1st, 1855. A subsequent Decree, dated December 18th, 1854, quoted by the same author, postpones the date of issue in Cuba and Porto Rico till March 1st, and in the Philippines till June 1st, 1855; but the documents given by M. Hanciau, the first of which is also quoted in part by Señor Duro, show that the issue must have been later still; in fact, Señor Duro considers that the stamps probably were not in use before January, 1856.—ED. M. J.

“Within the Peninsula for the Philippines, at two reales, copper, for single letters, and so on in proportion.

“In Cuba and Porto Rico for the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, at a half real, silver, § for single letters, and so on.

“In the Philippines for the Peninsula, at one real, silver, § for single letters, and so on.

“In Cuba and Porto Rico for the Philippines, and *vice versa*, at one real, silver, § for single letters, and so on.

“That letters not prepaid will be charged:—

“In the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, those which are despatched from Cuba and Porto Rico, two reales, copper, for single letters, and so on.

“In the Peninsula, those from the Philippines, four reales, copper, for single letters, and so on.

“In Cuba and Porto Rico, those from the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, one real, silver, for single letters, and so on.

“In the Philippines, those from the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, two reales, silver, for single letters, and so on.

“In Cuba and Porto Rico, those from the Philippines, and *vice versa*, two reales, silver, for single letters, and so on.

“That insufficiently prepaid letters will be charged:

“In the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, those that come from Cuba and Porto Rico, two reales, copper, for each stamp of a half real, silver, that is wanting.

“In the Peninsula, those from the Philippines, four reales, copper, for each stamp of one real, silver, that is wanting.

“In Cuba and Porto Rico, those from the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, one real, silver, for each stamp of one real, copper, that is wanting.

“In the Philippines, those from the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, two reales, silver, for each stamp of two reales, copper, that is wanting.

“In Cuba and Porto Rico, those from the Philippines, and *vice versa*, two reales, silver, for each stamp of one real, silver, that is wanting.

“That Registered letters, in addition to the stamps for prepayment of postage, should bear:—

“From the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands for Cuba and Porto Rico, stamps to the amount of four reales, copper.

“From the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands for the Philippines, eight reales, copper.

“From Cuba and Porto Rico for the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, one real, silver.

“From the Philippines for the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, two reales, silver.

“From Cuba and Porto Rico for the Philippines, and *vice versa*, two reales, silver.

“That printed papers and commercial samples, without any writing except upon the envelope, when they are made up in small packets, are to be prepaid, or charged when not prepaid, at one half of the corresponding rates for letters.

“That Newspapers and other Printed Matter, when presented for prepayment by their editors or publishers, are to be prepaid:—

§ One real, silver (“real plata fuerte”), was evidently equivalent to two reales, copper.—ED. M. J.

	Newspapers.	Printed Matter.
"In the Peninsula or the adjacent Islands, for Cuba and Porto Rico, per arroba (25 lbs.) reales, copper	80	100
"In the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands for the Philippines, reales, copper	160	200
"In Cuba and Porto Rico for the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, reales, silver	80	100
"In the Philippines for the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, reales, silver	160	200
"In Cuba and Porto Rico for the Philippines, and <i>vice versa</i> , reales, silver	160	200



Engraved by Don José Perez Varela, and surface-printed at Madrid in colour on *bluish laid* paper, watermarked with a pattern of loops forming a kind of succession of letters "W" in fancy script type. The sheets contained 200 stamps, in ten horizontal rows.

1 real, green, bright green.
2 reales, brick-red.*

It is only by means of the obliterations that the stamps used in the Philippines can be distinguished from those employed in Cuba and Porto Rico.

* * *

The following is a circular which astonishes me greatly. I publish it without comment :—

"General Post Office Department.

"The Superintendent of the Treasury in the Philippines has decided to retain in circulation the postage stamps of the values of one real and two reales, silver, of the issue of 1855 to 1856, the description of which is given below ; and H.M. having been pleased to approve of that measure, this Department brings it to the knowledge of Y.E. in order that you may permit the free circulation of correspondence that may arrive from those Islands franked with the said stamps.†

* The colour is that usually catalogued as "deep carmine."—Ed. M. J.

† In Señor Duro's book, this notice is quoted in connection with two others, dated August 22, and September 2, 1864 (both of which are given later by M. Hanciau), and these coupled with the Ordinance of December 2, 1864, also quoted below, seem to show that in the course of 1864 the two higher values of the issue of that year ran short, and it became necessary to make use of obsolete stamps of corresponding values, and also of the two lower values of the 1864 issue, for external correspondence. What seems to us difficult to understand, however, is this : In 1863 there was a scarcity of stamps of various kinds in the Philippines, a scarcity which seems to have lasted throughout that year and until the new issue arrived in 1864 ; 5 cuartos stamps were being made locally all the time ; indeed, there seems to have been no attempt made to supply stamps from Madrid for inland postage until the issue of 1864 was sent out ; in cuartos stamps had also always been printed on the spot, and a fresh supply of these was manufactured in 1863 or 1864 ; there seems to be no possible doubt that 1 real stamps, for external postage, were lithographed some time in 1863 ; and both 1 real and 2 reales stamps were made either in that year or in the following, but these were inscribed "CORREOS : INTERIOR" and therefore probably could not have been used for external postage. It is natural, therefore, to suppose that the 1 and 2 reales stamps of the general colonial type (commonly known as of Cuba and Porto Rico), the use of which was authorised by the Notice of November 10, 1864, and which were some years later overprinted "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," must have been sent out to the colony in 1863. But the fact remains, that the only stamps of that type ever known to have been used in the Philippines at all, are the impressions of 1855, on the *blue* paper, watermarked with loops, which was superseded as early as 1856 and 1857 by two different natures of *white* paper. It would almost seem that a parcel of the stamps sent out in 1855 must have been mislaid in the Philippine Treasury, and discovered in 1864.—ED. M. J.

"That Letters or Packets sent by private ships are to be surcharged :—

"In the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, those that come from Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines, one real, copper.

"In Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, those from the Peninsula and the adjacent Islands, or from one of those Colonies to another, a half real, silver.

"You are requested to acknowledge the receipt of this circular, which you will communicate to the Post Offices in your district.

"Madrid, June 26th, 1855.

(Signed) "MIGUEL MUNOZ,

"Principal Director of Posts."

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

"Under this date I have issued the following orders :—

"Taking into consideration what has been laid before me by the Chamber of Commerce of this City, in a communication dated 4th September last, and in conformity with what has been stated by the Revenue Officials and the Accountant-General of the Government, I order that there shall be carried out the instructions contained in Article 6 of the Royal Decree of 18th December of last year, by which it is directed that letters not prepaid arriving from the Peninsula shall be charged in these Islands two reales, silver, for postage, in accordance with the provisions of the Circular of the Government forwarded to this Administration, by Royal Order from the Ministry of the Possessions beyond the Seas, dated 4th July last, which I have ordered you to bring into force on the prescribed date.

"To be communicated to all concerned, and to be published in the Official Bulletin.

&c. &c. &c.

"Manila, 19th October, 1855.

(Signed) "MANUEL CRESPO,

"Director-General of Posts."

These documents do not tell us the actual date at which the stamps were first brought into use, but it is probable that this took place immediately after the publication of the notice last quoted.

Issue of October (?), 1855.

Profile of Queen Isabella II. to right, crowned with laurels, within a pearled circle on a solid ground of colour ; surrounded by a rectangular frame inscribed "CORREOS" at top, and with the value "1" (or "2") "PLATA" at foot.

"Please to communicate this order to the offices under your control.

&c. &c. &c.

"Madrid, November 10, 1864.

(Signed) "A. de T. VALDERRAMA.

"To the Chief Postmaster of"

"Description of the postage stamps referred to:—

"Stamp in green, one real, hair plaited, without crown.

"Stamp in brick-red, two reales, do. do. do."

* * *

C. *For Correspondence both within the Colony and Abroad.*

Amongst the correspondence of M. Moens, I have found a letter from Manilla, dated May, 1864, announcing the despatch of a supply of the stamps that had been "put in circulation in 1864 for the interior." I suppose that this issue had taken place in January, 1864, and that the purpose of the stamps must have been changed very shortly, when the 1 and 2 reales stamps of the types of 1855 had been almost exhausted. At least, that is what I understand from the Ordinance quoted below, which authorises the employment for foreign correspondence of the two lower values, which corresponded with the 5 and 10 cuartos. Now if these stamps of low value were admitted, under exceptional circumstances, for use upon foreign correspondence, it implies that the 12½ and 25 centimos (which were equivalent to 1 and 2 reales) were already used for such purposes. This is the Ordinance in question:—

"Royal Ordinance authorising the use of the 6½ and 3½ centimos stamps for the franking of correspondence addressed to places abroad.

"The Queen has been pleased to approve of the authority given by your Department for the employment of the stamps of 6½ and 3½ centimos, for the franking of correspondence with places abroad, whenever their value admits of their use for such a purpose; it being fully understood that this authorisation must not in any way alter the existing postal tariff.

"By Royal Order I communicate this for Y.E.'s information and in reply to the letter from your Department, No. 2,417, of the 22nd September last.

"Madrid, December 5th, 1864.

"To the Deputy Superintendent of the Treasury
"in the Philippine Islands."

Issue of January 1st, 1864.

Diademed profile of Queen Isabella II. to left, in an oval; "CORREOS" on an arched label above, value on a similar label below; the whole enclosed in a rectangular frame, with ornamentation at the sides and in the corners. Engraved by Don José Perez Varela, and surface-printed in colour upon coloured paper, at the National Printing Office at Madrid. Values expressed in *centimos de peso fuerte*. The sheets contained 100 stamps in ten rows.



3½ c., black on buff (pale to deep).
6½ c., green (pale to deep) on rose.
12½ c., blue (" ") on salmon.
25 c., red on rose, vermillion on rose.

The following documents also have reference to this issue:—

"Royal Ordinance approving the measures adopted by the Governor of Manilla with a view to preventing the franking of letters by means of other stamps than those from the National Factory.

"I have made a report to the Queen upon the letter from your Department, No. 1,991, of 11th May last, describing the manner in which the Administration of these Islands has carried out the Royal Ordinance of 21st December last, giving notice of the change in the stamps for general correspondence, and reporting that an erroneous interpretation" [of the Ordinance] "on the part of the offices in the colony is the reason for certain letters being franked indiscriminately with the stamps printed in the capital there, and with those sent out from the Peninsula; and further, that Y.E. has prescribed a brief period, after which letters franked by stamps other than those received from the National Factory will not be accepted. H.M. having been informed of this, has been pleased to approve the measures taken by Y.E.; but desires that it be pointed out to the offices in the islands that in future they should display greater care in understanding and fulfilling the Royal directions than they have shown in this instance. At the same time, Y.E. is informed that the letter from your Department, dated 11th May, referred to above, has this day been forwarded to the Director-General of Posts, in order that the correspondence" [from the Philippines, franked with the locally made stamps] "may suffer no delay in circulation or delivery.

"By Royal Order, &c.

"Madrid, August 22, 1864.

"To the Deputy Superintendent of the Treasury
in the Philippine Islands."

"Circular giving instructions not to detain correspondence coming from the Philippines which may be franked by stamps of the provisional issue.

"General Post Office Department. The erroneous interpretation which the Revenue Offices in the Philippines have given to the Royal Ordinance of 31st December last, announcing the exchange of the postage stamps manufactured in those islands as a provisional measure, for the corresponding stamps of the issue now in use, has resulted in the details of that exchange not having been carried out in conformity with the instructions of the said Royal Ordinance, and in the public continuing to use for the franking of correspondence stamps belonging to the two issues, indiscriminately; as this diversity of stamps upon letters emanating from the same place might cause the detention of a great part of those received by the last mail, this Department hastens to explain to you the cause of this difference in the" [stamps used for] "franking, in order that no difficulty may be made about the circulation and distribution of correspondence, whether it be franked with stamps of the provisional issue mentioned above, or with those manufactured later in the Peninsula.

"You will at once bring this order to the knowledge of the officials under your direction, instructing them to carry it out.

"Madrid, September 2nd, 1864.

(Signed) "ANTONIO DE MENA.

"To the Chief Postmaster of"

* * *

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

Baltus v. Levy. IN the February number of the *Monthly Journal* our correspondent "Philologos" referred to a transaction between Messrs. Baltus and Levy, of Brussels. According to the information taken from one of the foreign journals, it was stated that Levy bought from Baltus a quantity of stamps of which the best items turned out to be clever forgeries.

M. Baltus has now communicated with us, and we have caused some inquiries to be made in Brussels, which put the transaction under a much more favourable light for M. Baltus, and we think it right to publish his view of the case.

In February, 1904, M. Baltus sold a parcel of stamps to M. Levy, amongst them being about 250 letters with stamps attached, such as France, 1849, 15 c., green, some Presidency, 10 c., brown, and twenty-five or more Swiss, yellow and black, 10 rappen, Cross, with *part of frame*. M. Baltus states that he told M. Levy that the 10 rappen entirely framed was a very rare stamp. It seems that the stamps were sold on their merits, without any guarantee and without any condition being made that they should be taken back; and yet, six months afterwards, after M. Levy had tried to sell the stamps in Germany and could not succeed in getting his prices, he wanted to claim the money back from M. Baltus, which naturally he would not refund; and it seems to us that M. Levy had no right to make the assertions against M. Baltus unless he had evidence to prove that M. Baltus sold the stamps with full guarantee, and with an undertaking to take them back if they turned out to be wrong in any way. Having put the case as set forth by M. Levy, we think it only right to publish the version given to our agent in Brussels by M. Baltus. * * *

German Official Stamps. LAST year we published a notice from the Prussian Postmaster-General to the effect that it was forbidden to sell the stamps "Frei durch Ablösung No. 21" in an unused state. We heard lately from friends in Germany that the remainders of these stamps had been sold by the Government to a syndicate in Germany. Before buying a supply of them we wrote to the authorities to ask if their former notice forbidding the sale was withdrawn, and if the stamps could now be dealt in legally in an unused state. We have just received the following reply:—

"In reply to their question of May 26th I have to inform Stanley Gibbons, Limited, that, after the remainders of the unused stock of Prussian postage number stamps with the surcharge 'Frei durch Ablösung No. 21' were sold here lately, the trade in these stamps is now allowed."

We have now received a supply of the stamps referred to, which we are offering at special bargain prices per complete sets to the readers of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*.

New Stock Books. THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

The new stock books have been priced and rearranged in accordance with our 1905 Catalogue, and the prices are those that will be adopted in that Catalogue.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (about 280 in number)—can be sent on approval for five days to collectors known to us, or after the usual references.

To clients who purchase from any one volume for five pounds or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed. Special terms will be made to those desirous of making really important purchases.

These stock books cannot be sent out of Great Britain.

	VALUE.
Fernando Poo, etc.	£240
Portuguese Guinea to Macao	266
Siam and Monaco	153
Macao to Mozambique	368
Spain, 3 vols.	870
Porto Rico	192
Nyassa to Portuguese India	937
Portuguese India to Zambesia	284
Shanghai	370

* * *

New York Auction. OUR New York branch held their first Auction Sale on May 9th last.

The catalogue (as those of our future auctions will be) was written by Mr. J. N. Luff, who takes pains to describe the stamps carefully and fairly, so that collectors out of town may send in bids without having to see the stamps.

Mr. Luff's descriptions were so accurate that I am informed we did not have a single lot returned—a record, as far as we know, for a New York auction.

As this was our first sale we sent the catalogue out to 6,250 active collectors in the United States and Canada, and extra good prices were obtained.

Any clients who wish to sell single rarities, general or specialised collections, at auction in America should communicate direct with—

STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED,
198, Broadway,
New York, U.S.A.

* * *

Our British Auction Department Is conducted by—
Messrs. GLENDINING AND CO., LTD.,
7, Argyll Street,
Regent Street,
London, W.,

who are willing to accept collections or rare stamps for inclusion in their fortnightly auctions, and who will—if desired—make considerable cash advances on goods sent to them for absolute sale.

A Trip Round the World.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

(Continued from page 237.)

* * * *



N March 13th we sailed from The Bluff for Hobart, leaving New Zealand with much regret, on the *Monowai*.

A bad passage was expected, as there was "half a gale" blowing, but fortunately it was a following wind, and we had a smooth crossing, though many of the passengers felt rather unwell owing to the strong perfume of a number of sacks of oysters on the promenade deck.

The scenery as the boat approaches Hobart is very beautiful, but quite different from that of New Zealand. Except for the tree-ferns and eucalyptus or "gum" trees, the foliage is quite English.

I soon found my way to the General Post Office, where the Deputy Postmaster-General, Mr. H. E. D'Emden, and all connected with the Postal and Revenue Departments, afforded every facility to obtain any information required.

I had a conversation with the printer of the "Half-penny" surcharge on the 1d. De La Rue printing in connection with the famous "al" error. This is sometimes believed to have occurred in the first printing, but this is not the case. After the first overprinting had been made, the "forme" was laid aside for further use. In some way or other it must have received a blow or shake, and the "al" turned sideways was discovered after a few sheets had been surcharged.

The stamps of the "Platypus" type, at least the 1d., 6d., and 1s. values, which are generally supposed to have been lithographed by transfers from the De La Rue plates, are really obtained from the plates themselves, the difference in appearance being due to the printing.

There are many enthusiastic collectors in Hobart, and I received much kindness and hospitality from them.

Many of the collections show evidence of much careful study, and cleaned stamps are the exception. I think that Tasmanian collectors have an extra sense—they seem to be able almost to smell a cleaned stamp.

Pen-cancelled stamps, even those fiscally used, are thought of much more highly than at home, and perhaps justly so. A stamp lightly penmarked is more a thing of beauty than a smudge of printer's ink.

The most extensive collection contained two unused and more than thirty used copies of the 1d., blue, Tasmania, of 1853, including five strips of four; a block of ten on original of the 1d., pelure paper; a mint block of ten of 6d., imperf., *dull mauve*, to mention only a few of the finest things.

The most noticeable feature of this collection was a wonderful lot of roulettes, oblique, serrated, and pin perfs. These are all of unimpeachable character,

having been taken by the owner himself off the original documents on which they were found. Perhaps the best things were an unused strip of four of the 4d. serrated perfs., and copies of the 1s. rouletted, and with oblique perfs., and a pair of the 6d. pin-perforated.

Another collection contained two very fine things—the 1d., perforated 12, watermarked "2," of Tasmania, unused, and in very fine condition. This stamp was bought with a lot of others, uncanceled on documents, from a dealer who had never troubled to look at the watermarks. There was also a used pair of the 2d., coarse border and background, of Victoria, one being the variety with the value omitted, and the other having the letter "E" of "FENCE" and the border blotted out.

I had hoped to have obtained some information of great value from Messrs. Walch, who, as is well known, first perforated Tasmanian stamps. Unfortunately the early perforating machines were all disposed of some time ago. However, Mr. G. D'Emden, who is himself an ardent philatelist, informed me that at first Messrs. Walch perforated the stamps as an advertisement, in order to induce the public to purchase stamps of them. It was some little time before the Government decided to adopt the process.

It follows that some of the early stamps were unofficially perforated, and therefore have the same status as the Tasmanian, New Zealand, and some other roulettes; though of course it is impossible to distinguish between the earlier and the later official perforations, as both were done by the same machines.

Mr. G. D'Emden was kind enough to get me impressions from the knives of the rouletting machine which Messrs. Walch also employed. These roulettes should receive more attention from collectors than they have hitherto, as they are really of the same status as the first stamps perforated 12 and 10 by Messrs. Walch. It should now be possible to determine the genuine roulettes, and the subject will be treated fully in the London Society's forthcoming publication.

I was able to find out where the serrated, oblique, and pin perforations were made, but up to the present it has not been possible to discover who actually did them.

Among the stamps still sold at the Post Office are the De La Rue 8d. and the *mauve* 2½d., of which there was a large supply still on hand when the Pictorial 2½d. was issued. The supply of the latter is now exhausted, and it is unlikely that there will be any fresh London printing.

I had hoped to have been able to unearth early proofs, before defacement, of the plates of the 1d.,

and both plates of the 4d. of 1853, from which illustrations could be made for the new handbook on Tasmania, but without success. If any collector should have any of these proofs in his possession, it is hoped that he will communicate with the Publication Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, and if possible send them to the Society to be photographed.

I was disappointed to find how little result was to be obtained by advertising for stamps. Many collections were brought and many others I went to see, but it seems that both in New Zealand and Tasmania all the best collections are known, and most of the sources of supply, in the shape of old correspondence, have been exhausted.

On March 20th we left Hobart for Launceston by train, and at the latter place I also saw some very nice collections.

One contained four unused and about twenty used copies of the 1d., blue, Tasmania, of 1853, four unused Sydney Views, a mint copy of the 5s., blue on yellow, of Victoria, a copy of the 1d. "Post Paid" Mauritius in very early state, and besides these fine collections of almost all countries, especially Australians.

Another collection contained three unused 1d., blue, Tasmania, besides seven or eight used, four unused Sydney Views, including a pair of 1d., Plate I, a very fine lot of early Victorians in pairs and strips, a most beautiful imperforate pair, hardly touched by the postmark, of the 4d. beaded oval watermark "4," and two fine copies of the same stamp rouletted.

Unfortunately at Launceston, as at Hobart, our time was all too short, but we managed to see the famous Cascades, and left Launceston for Melbourne by the fine turbine steamship *Loongana* on March 23rd.

We had heard much of the beauty of Tasmania, and were in no way disappointed. Contrary to expectations, the crossing to Melbourne was absolutely smooth: it has a most unpleasant reputation.

I was looking forward to a busy time, and was not disappointed. Mr. Donne took me in hand, introduced me to many of the prominent collectors and dealers, and arranged for me to see some of the principal collections.

The members of the Philatelic Society of Victoria very kindly asked me to a dinner, on March 28th, the arrangements of which were carried out in great style by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Bretschneider.

It was a most festive evening, with cheerful music, and, as might be expected, a certain amount of philatelic conversation. The President of the Society, Mr. Littlewood, took the chair, and about twenty members were present. Everyone was most kind, and quickly made me feel at home.

In addition to the President, General Williams and Messrs. Abrahams, Bretschneider, David Hill, and Rundell made speeches, and we separated some time before midnight, after a most enjoyable evening.

Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. R. S. Brain, the Government printer, I was allowed to go over the Government Printing Office, and there had an interesting conversation with Mr. W. Bond, who has been connected with the printing of stamps for over thirty years.

Among others, I saw the steel plate with the dies of the 2d. with coarse background and border (defaced with lines drawn across it, on account of an injury in the border), 1d. and 3d. of 1850; the steel plate of the engraved 2d. "Queen on throne," still in excellent preservation; the steel plates made by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. of the 1d. and 6d. "Queen on throne"; and the steel plate of 1s. octagonal. The latter has five stamps engraved on it of this value, but only two were ever finished, and from one of these all the transfers were taken. In the other finished design the lettering is larger than in the issued stamp.

The old hand "rolling-pin" roulette, with, however, only six wheels, is also in existence, and I was allowed to take an impression of this myself, which may be of great use in detecting forged roulettes.

Several of the old perforating machines are no longer in existence, and two of them have been converted from single-line machines to "triple cutters" or "comb" machines.

I had many long and interesting conversations with Mr. David Hill, whose researches are the basis of what we know of the earlier Victorian stamps.

I had anticipated that there might be a difference of opinion between the Victorian collectors and those who have studied these stamps at home, but as far as I can make out, the arrangement of the printings as at present given in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, which is based on the collection of Mr. Castle and my own, is approximately the same as that adopted by Mr. Hill.

I had an opportunity of seeing his very fine used collection of Victoria, which contains a wonderful lot of the earlier issues in perfect condition. There were over twenty of the 2d. fine border and background, including a beautiful pair.

I was also able to see the collections of many other members of the Philatelic Society of Victoria, including those of General Williams and Messrs. Abraham, Davis, Innes, Marks, and Rundell, and part of Mr. Cohen's.

The collection of General Williams contains some most beautiful unused Sydney Views, and nearly completed plates of these and the Laureates, all in very fine condition. The later issues are also well represented. Mr. Abraham has a fine general collection, especially strong in Victorias. The collection of Mr. Marks is an enormous one, and I had only time to look at the Australian portion, but I believe the other parts of the world are equally well represented. Mr. Rundell has many very interesting and rare stamps, and has made a special study of those of Victoria.

Mr. Cohen, of Bendigo, had invited me to come and see his collection, which must be one of the finest in Australia. Unfortunately our time was so short that I was unable to do so, and he most kindly sent down his unused Victorian to Mr. Donne for me to see. It was a very fine lot, and I much enjoyed going over them.

After seeing these collections and the dealers' stocks one could not fail to realise how really scarce are unused old Victorian stamps in fine condition. Certain printings and shades of the first type with the half-length portrait of Queen Victoria are much scarcer than some of the Sydney Views in an unused

condition, and the same remark applies to some of the "Emblems," and several of the subsequent varieties of watermarks.

We left Melbourne by the afternoon train on March 30th for Sydney. The Australian sleeping-cars are arranged differently from the American ones. In the former all the ladies are at one end of the car, and the men at the other. There are many advantages about this, as one has not to be so careful in dressing and undressing as in the American cars, where the ladies and men are more or less mixed up.

At first Sydney was unpleasantly hot and damp, reminding one of a hot summer day in the City, but there wasn't much time to think of the weather. Messrs. A. F. Basset Hull and J. H. Smyth, the President and Hon. Secretary of the Sydney Philatelic Society, called at once, and I soon found I was in for a busy time.

Thanks to the efforts of Messrs. Hagen and Smyth, I was enabled to see most of the best collections in New South Wales, and several collectors, among whom was Mr. Davis of Newcastle, came in specially for the purpose. Others, among them Messrs. White and Wilkins, sent in parts of their large collections for me to see. In fact, everywhere no trouble was spared to make our time thoroughly enjoyable, both from a philatelic and a social point of view.

On Wednesday, April 5th, there was a special meeting of the Sydney Philatelic Society, at which I was enabled to make the acquaintance of some twenty members, several of whom had brought their collections. The President, Mr. Basset Hull, took the chair, and after he and Messrs. Hamilton Smyth and Courtenay Smith had spoken, the collections were passed round, and we had a very pleasant evening.

In addition to the collections already mentioned, I was able to see those of Messrs. Cole, Davis, Gilles, Hamilton, Harpur, Malone, Pietrusky, Ridley, Webster, and Wylie. Mr. Cole has a good general collection, and a vast accumulation of modern stamps, the result of purchases of "Snowball" letters. Mr. Davis has the Sydney Views and Laureates plated, and in very fine condition, as well as an extremely fine collection of Queensland. Mr. Webster also has plated the Sydneys and Laureates, and his are all in the choicest condition.

The Queensland collection of Mr. Wilkins has already been described in the *Australian Journal of Philately*, but it may be of interest to note several of the best things, as they rank among the "unattainables."

It includes Large Star, imperf., 6d., unused; Small Star, clean-cut perfs., 6d., unused; Truncated Star, perf. 12, 1d. and 6d., unused; Q and Crown, perf. 13, 4d. and 1s., unused; and perf. 13 x 12 2d., used. 1882, perf. 9½ x 12, pairs and singles of all the values, and an entire imperf. sheet of the 1d. of 1894. But the gems of the collection are mint copies of the 1d. and 2d. burelé, a horizontal cancelled pair of the 1d. burelé, one being the variety "QO," and a vertical cancelled pair of "Halfpenny" surcharged on the 1d. of 1879, one being also the variety "QO."

Having heard a great deal about the up-to-date plant and methods of the Government Printing Office at Sydney, together with Mr. Smyth I called on Mr.

Gullick, the Government printer. Having explained the object of our visit, Mr. Gullick gave us every facility for seeing all the processes carried on. In addition to the manufacture of postal stamps and stationery, government scrip, rail- and tramway tickets are also printed there.

The head of the department, Mr. Robertson, showed me the various plates at present in use, including the old 3d., 5d., and 5s. These latter are in a remarkable state of preservation, and bear testimony to the care with which they have been handled. I actually saw the 3d. plate being printed from, in the same old hand-press that has been in use since the introduction of steel plates in Sydney.

A gas jet is still used for heating the plate, but the flame is so small that I expressed my doubts as to whether the heat given out would be sufficient to soften hard steel plates. However, Mr. Robertson assured me that the burner used to be very much larger, and it was on that very same table that the 1s. Diadem plate was softened and damaged through being left too long, and that most probably the same fate had befallen the two plates of the 2d. Diadem.

Among the perforating machines was the one similar to that used in Adelaide, a triple cutter worked in the same way as a mangling machine. After each line of stamps has been perforated, the sheet is automatically moved forward by a cam motion to the exact position required for correctly perforating the next line. Though made in Adelaide, the gauge, as is well known, is not the same, the Sydney machine perforating 12 x 11½, and the Adelaide one 13.

There were several other perforating machines, but they are not all now being used for their original purpose. Three of them are used for perforating the O.S. for the Official stamps.

There is also a very marvellous machine for printing tram tickets. Two operations are necessary, one the actual printing, and the other the numbering of the tickets. A double sheet is used. On half of it the tickets are first printed, and the other half, at the same time, is numbered. The sheet is then turned round, and the same operation repeated, so that the portion which was numbered only the first time now receives the impression of the tickets, and *vice versa*. As each half-sheet is numbered, the numbers are automatically altered in readiness for the next sheet.

The machines for printing the railway tickets are even more ingenious, and Mr. Gullick tells me they are the only ones of the kind in use, except those used by the London and North Western Railway Company.

On Thursday, April 6th, I went down with Mr. A. F. Basset Hull to spend the day at his cottage by the sea, at Manly, far away from civilisation.

After a most enjoyable bathe to clear our heads for the arduous work before us, we set to work and discussed various matters in connection with the London Philatelic Society's forthcoming works on the stamps of Australasia.

It would be impossible, without having seen the piles of documents and the enormous number of figures to be checked and dissected, to appreciate the amount of work Mr. Basset Hull has done.

He has been especially fortunate with regard to fresh information as to the stamps of New South Wales, and the history of the earlier, as well as the later issues will be found to be now practically complete, even to the numbers printed from each plate of the Sydney Views and the Laureates.

On Saturday, April 8th, the members of the Sydney Philatelic Society invited Mrs. Hausburg and myself to a "harbour-picnic." Fortunately the weather was perfect, and we had a most enjoyable afternoon, seeing some of the beauties of "The Harbour," and we fully agreed that the people of Sydney ought to be proud of it.

There were about sixty on board, including a number of ladies and non-philatelic friends, as well as a band and great array of refreshments, all of which were thoroughly appreciated.

The sub-committee of the Society, Messrs. Basset Hull, Hagen, and Smyth, had made the most perfect arrangements, and we enjoyed ourselves immensely.

On Wednesday afternoon, April 12th, Mr. and Mrs. Hagen called for us, and took us out for a long motor ride round Sydney, and on the way paid a visit to the training-ship *Sobraon*, a fine and roomy vessel. There were some three hundred boys on board, and if one can judge of their happiness by the way they sang, they must be well looked after and contented. After a most enjoyable ride of some forty-five miles we returned to Strathfield, and spent the evening with Mr. and Mrs. Hagen.

The next evening we went to see Mr. Dalgarno, formerly Postmaster-General of New South Wales, and had a most interesting conversation with him.

He told me how he had noticed the clerks in the Post Office using a very large seal for sealing up the mail bags. This he examined, and found to be the old seal of the Colony. It was then that he caused the reprints of the stamped wrappers of 1838 to be made. I congratulated him on having stamped them after being folded, as in this way the reprints differ from the originals, but he was of opinion that the original from which the reprints were copied was folded before being stamped, and thus showed the impression on each fold of the paper.

Mr. Dalgarno has a nice general collection, naturally strongest in New South Wales, and also containing a fine lot of S.A. Departmentals.

On April 14th we returned to Melbourne by the night express, and went on to Ballarat by the early train on the 16th. At Ballarat East the enthusiastic Hon. Secretary of the Ballarat Philatelic Society, Mr. R. D. Breen, came along the train until he discovered us, and then he took us in charge (he is a prominent member of the police force) for the rest of the day.

Needless to say, considering the shortness of our visit, he managed that we should see a good deal, including his own and the collection of the President of the Ballarat Philatelic Society. Mr. Breen is one of those collectors who love stamps for themselves alone.

Among other things we went over the Britannia Gold Mine, and saw the "Curio House." The latter was the work of an old carpenter who occupied his spare time in covering the outside walls of his cottage with pieces of glass, blacking and beer bottles, broken household crockery, and, in fact, anything in the way

of glass or earthenware. The garden was almost covered over also by erections of different shapes made of the same materials stuck together with cement. The designs have been carried out with a good deal of taste and skill, and the whole effect is most quaint.

We went on to Adelaide the same evening, and having only two days before the departure of the steamer, I lost no time in seeing as many of the philatelists as possible.

I spent a good deal of time with Mr. F. C. Krichauff, and had a great treat seeing part of his very fine and extensive collection. His plates of Sydney Views and Laureates are in most cases almost complete, and all the stamps are in very fine condition.

The collection of South Australia is naturally the most complete, and contains a wonderfully strong lot of all the issues in every known shade. Among the most noticeable stamps were a fine strip of eight of the 1d. London print, and four pairs of the 1d. Colonial print, imperf.

I also saw the South Australian collection of Mr. Murray, which contains some beautiful things, and is very strong in Departmentals.

On Wednesday, April 19th, I called on Mr. Waddy, the Deputy Postmaster-General, and after a conversation with him on the subject of the new work on South Australian stamps, he gave instructions to Mr. Cooke, the Stamp Printer, to show me the various old and modern perforating machines, including the well-known "comb" machine, which, I believe, is chiefly the result of the latter's experiments. The original model is still in use, and is quite different in appearance from the one used in Sydney, which was copied from it. It still does most excellent work.

Originally, as is well known, the gauge was 10, which was found to be too coarse; it was then altered to 15, which was too fine, the result being that the sheets would fall to pieces, and it was finally altered to 13, which has proved quite satisfactory.

I also saw some of the old rouletting knives, the old wheel perforating machine gauging 10, the first hand machine gauging 11½, 12½, and the new treadle machine perforating 12. I also saw a most interesting lot of stereos used for the old surcharges, and last, but not least, a tray of type used for the Departmental surcharges. A full description of all these stereos and perforating machines will be given in the new work.

I had a most interesting talk with Mr. Cooke, who is justly proud of his department, especially the system of numbering the sheets for the purpose of checking them and the method of printing, whereby a sheet of four panes can be printed at one operation, saving labour both in handling and checking. As in all the other towns visited in Australia, our time was so limited that nothing but stamps could be seen, and the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Krichauff made us wish we could have stayed longer.

However, as the steamer wouldn't wait for us, we had to go down at last to Langs Bay. Unlike Sydney, where there is deep water all over the harbour right up to the shore, the steamer has to keep out two miles, and has to be reached in a launch. The process of transferring baggage to this launch is carried out in a

very careless way, and we had rather a shock when a trunk of ours disappeared over the side and narrowly escaped going to the bottom.

There were several philatelists on our ship, the *Moldavia*, a most roomy and comfortable vessel, and as the sea was, for a wonder, quite calm almost the whole voyage across the Bight, the time passed very quickly. We arrived at Fremantle on Easter Monday, an unfortunate day for us, as, of course, all the shops were shut, and it was impossible to get stamps at the post office, or to see the Deputy Postmaster-General.

I had written to the well-known dealers, Messrs. Hamilton Macrae and Co., and their representative, Mr. Sullivan, came down to the ship. Unfortunately we had already gone ashore, having arrived earlier than was expected, and when we returned it was too late to look at stamps. We went up to Perth and drove out to the King's Park to get the view of the Swan River, which is certainly a very lovely one.

After staying five hours we sailed for Colombo.

From a social as well as from a philatelic point of view we had had a most enjoyable time, though it was unfortunate that our stay was so short. There were so many collections to be seen that we had very little time for sight-seeing.

Most of the collections I was able to go through show evidence of much study and care in the selection of specimens, but they were generally not strong in unused, especially in the earlier issues. Few are to be found in dealers' stocks; in fact, old unused Australians in fine condition are almost unattainable in Australia.

We arrived at Colombo on May 3rd, having had a perfect voyage, calm and very hot at times. The boat was just comfortably full, with plenty of room for cricket and deck games.

There was plenty of musical talent among the

passengers, and quite a music-hall troupe among the crew, including a regular Sandow of an officer, a professional pianist, and a very good understudy of Arthur Roberts, besides an expert at Indian clubs.

The chief drawback was a cargo of strong-smelling hides, thoughtfully placed in the fore-hold, so that most of the passengers on the main deck should benefit by them.

On arrival at Colombo some of the passengers went up to Kandy, but as we had been there before and only had a night and two days ashore, we stayed in Colombo.

The chief item of philatelic interest at Colombo was the new Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, Part I., which costs there 3s. 4d.

After taking on about a hundred new passengers from Ceylon, the China boat sailed for Aden on May 4th. The fine weather continued, but on arrival at Aden, owing to some cases of plague there, none of the passengers were allowed to land.

We took on board about seventy-five more passengers from the Bombay boat, and then sailed for Suez. We continued to have calm seas, and arrived at Suez on May 15th, and at Port Said the following morning very early. We got up at 5 a.m. and had a good walk; but beyond the usual sheets of common stamps and forgeries, there were no stamps to be seen. After remaining at Port Said long enough to coal, we sailed for Marseilles, and arrived there on May 20th, having had a perfect passage.

We were, fortunately, able to catch the midday train to Paris, and after staying there ten days returned home, having had a most delightful tour lasting over nine months.

There are many who fail to see any fascination in our hobby of stamp collecting, but there is, at any rate, one redeeming feature in it, and that is, the sort of freemasonry that exists between philatelists in every part of the world.

THE

Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 219.)

* * * *

SIRMOOR—continued.

[NOTE.—With reference to the list on page 219, in which several varieties are queried, Mr. W. T. Wilson has kindly sent me the 1 a., Sixth Printing, with "Surcharge 23 mm. high.", and the 1 a., Fifth Printing, with "Surcharge 22 mm. high.", and he tells me that he has had the 2 a., Fifth Printing, with the second of these settings. So the notes of interrogation after those items may be struck out.]

Issue of 1900.



N May, 1900, as I stated when describing the various printings of the stamps, the last supply was produced and, so far as can be ascertained, the whole was overprinted in London with a surcharge closely resembling the local variety with large "On" and wide letters "S," but the latter are not so square. It is better printed, however, than most of the local surcharges, the type being cleaner and sharper; there are no errors or varieties.

The type is shown with far accuracy in the accompanying illustration; the total height is $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm., varying a little with the amount of ink used; the width, in four cases out of five, is $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm., in the remaining case it is 17 mm., and from this and other little points, to be seen only with a magnifying glass, I gather that the overprint was set up in a horizontal strip of five, the fourth of which was the narrower variety, and that the sheets were surcharged five stamps at a time (a rather laborious process, certainly, but I cannot otherwise account for the little variations in measurement and alignment, to be found on examination of entire rows and sheets).

The stamps are the Seventh Printing, and the surcharge is in *black* on all the values.

- 3 p., brownish orange (7).
- 6 p., yellowish green (7).
- 1 a., deep blue (7).
- 2 a., carmine-rose (7).

This completes the list of the stamps with Head of the Rajah bearing *printed* surcharges. I now pass on to the hand-stamped surcharges which existed side by side with some of the above.

* * *

According to information obtained by Sir D. P. Masson, hand-stamping was resorted to sometimes for surcharging broken portions of sheets, which could not conveniently be put through the press, and sometimes (we suspect more frequently) when the only printing press in the State was otherwise occupied and a supply of surcharged stamps was wanted, either for use or for export. If we knew a little more about the regulations for the manufacture and sale of these surcharged stamps, we might be able to form a better idea of the relative importance and interest of these varieties; some were, no doubt, made for regular use and in considerable quantities, others, I fancy, may have been made by the Postmaster, when applied to by collectors for small quantities of surcharged stamps which he had not got in stock. If there were any special regulations for the sale of the Official stamps, my theory (which is a mere conjecture) would account for the undoubted fact that certain curious and scarce varieties were obtained by collectors direct from the Post Office.

The method of production of all these irregular surcharges was the same. The word "On" (in some cases the letters "O" and "n" separately) was struck on each stamp by hand, and the letter "S" (with or without a stop) was then similarly struck three times on each stamp; the positions of the letters are, naturally, most irregular, they are almost always crooked, more often than not they are upside down, not infrequently a letter is missing, and the letters on the same stamp often show varying amounts of ink, as if an attempt had been made to save time by making one inking of the type serve for more than one impression of the letter. To this variation in the amount of ink and to slipping of the type, is due the fact that in some instances it is difficult to say whether the type used resembles most closely that of 1891 or that of 1892-96; I have found both types of "On," but I think the letters "S" that accompany them are

all of the smaller type, badly used and clogged with ink.

The earliest of the hand-stamped surcharges I believe to be the one just alluded to, with two types of "On"; it is shown approximately in the annexed illustration, in which the letters are far more regularly placed than is usually the case. I believe this appeared early in 1894; it was described in June of that year. I have entire sheets of the 3 pies showing the word "On" with the letter "n" a little too high throughout, proving that the two letters were fixed in a holder and impressed together; there are no stops after the letters "S"; on one of the sheets these letters are all inverted, and one stamp has only the word "On" and no letters "S"; on the other sheet one complete row has the letters the right way up, the others are all inverted, and two stamps, side by side, have only two letters "S" upon each. This description will give an idea of the results produced by this method. The sheets described have the 1891 type of "On," but similar varieties are, of course, likely to occur with other surcharges of this nature.

I possess or have seen the following:—

With "On" in the 1891 type.

- 3 p., orange (5); black surcharge.
- 6 p., green (4, 5) " "
- 1 a., blue (3) " "
- 2 a., rose (5) " "

This is the only surcharge I have ever seen upon the scarce 1 anna of the Third Printing.

Variety, with one letter "S" omitted.

- 3 p., orange (5).

Varieties, with all letters "S" omitted.

- 3 p., orange (5).
- 6 p., green (4).
- 2 a., rose (5).

I have a used pair of the 6 pies, Fourth Printing, with the word "On" alone, and no trace of letters "S" that I can find; and I have a similar pair with the same type of "On" and in addition a complete impression of the small surcharge in *black* already described (see p. 197) as existing on this stamp.

Variety, with hand-stamped "On" and printed "On S. S. S." in black.

- 6 p., green (4).

With hand-stamped surcharge complete, and printed surcharge as above.

- 6 p., green (4).*

Similar surcharge, with very narrow "O" in "On."

- 3 p., orange (5); black surcharge.
- 6 p., green (4) " "
- 2 a., rose (5) " "

I have also met with a used copy of the 3 pies with this surcharge, on which "On" is struck sideways.

With "On" in the 1892-96 type.

- 3 p., orange (5); black surcharge.
- 6 p., green (4) " "
- 1 a., blue (1, 5) " "
- 2 a., rose (5) " "

* I believe this to be the variety listed by Sir D. P. Masson, who gives it, however, in his list of stamps with the large "On" and large letters "S" which I describe later.

Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown me a vertical pair of the 2 a., the lower stamp of which has "On" struck sideways.

*With "On" in the 1892-96 type, and letters "S" with stops.**

3 p., orange (6); black surcharge.
6 p., green (5) " "

*Variety, with "On" omitted.**
6 p., green (5).

* * *

An extraordinary variety, which I at first supposed to be entirely bogus, but of which I have been assured specimens were obtained from the Postmaster, has similar letters "S" to those described above, but the word over them is composed of a small capital "O" and a large capital "N"; the "N" is inverted on some copies, making the word read "NO," upside down.

I have the following:—

With "ON" for "On."

3 p., orange (5); black surcharge.

With "ON" for "On"

2 a., rose (5); black surcharge.

In the very few copies I have seen, the letters "S" are inverted on the 3 p., and the right way up on the 2 a. In this case also the "ON" was no doubt fixed in a holder, and thus one variety of it occurs on one value and the other on another.

* * *

I have also seen the 3 p., Fifth Printing, and the 1 anna, First Printing, with a surcharge all in small letters "on s s s", arranged as usual and with no stops.

Surcharge in small type.

3 p., orange (5); black surcharge.
1 a., blue (1) " "

I have no history of these specimens.

* * *

Another variety of surcharge which I believe to be hand-stamped, though in this I may be mistaken, is composed of heavy type, letter "O" almost round, and nearly the same thickness throughout, and the other letters from a similar fount. The type appears to be that termed "Ionic" in *Stamps and Stamp Collecting*, and the letters "S" are approximately the same size as the large capitals there shown; "On" is in larger type of the same nature, the "O" being $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high. There are stops after the letters "S," and I think it likely that a single complete copy of this overprint was set up in a holder and used for surcharging stamps one at a time; that a whole row was not set up is, I think, proved by the fact that the only copy I have ever seen shows a complete impression of the surcharge and part of a letter "S" at right (from an adjoining impression) on a distinctly higher level than the side letters of the complete impression.

I only know this on the 3 pies of the Sixth Printing, and I should have supposed it to be entirely unofficial if I had not been shown specimens of the

* These are described and illustrated in Sir D. P. Masson's paper.

Elephant type stamps, with an overprint in the same letters, which I am assured came from an official source. I take it to be at least semi-official, though probably an unissued variety.

Surcharge in heavy type.

3 p., orange (6); black surcharge.

* * *

When the large printed surcharges came in, similar type was employed for hand-stamping. In one case, which I fancy to be the first of the large hand-stamped surcharges, identically the same type was used as for the first of the large printed surcharges, the same large "On," with "n" rather below the level of the "O" or perhaps not quite firmly fixed, and one of the same letters "S," with a stop frequently rather below the level of the letter. These two parts were impressed separately, as described before, generally very crooked; I have not seen copies with letters "S" inverted, but Sir D. P. Masson gives an illustration of a 3 pie with the "On" upside down, also of a specimen of the same value with the letters "O" and "n" wider apart, as if impressed separately. I only possess the 3 pies, Sixth Printing, the other varieties I take from the paper referred to above.

Large hand-stamped surcharge, letters "S" with stops.

3 p., orange (5, 6).

6 p. ?

1 a., blue (5).

2 a., rose (1).

Variety, with "O" and "n" separate.

3 p., orange (6).

Error, with "On" inverted.

3 p., orange (5).

A correspondent in America has very kindly shown me a copy of the 3 pies, Sixth Printing, with this surcharge, bearing a fourth letter "S" at the top of the stamp, and covered by the "On." The surcharger probably made a bad shot with the impression of the "S" that should have fallen on the lower part of the stamp above this.

* * *

Another variety has the same "On," but the letters "S" are much larger, as shown in the accompanying illustration, and they have no stops. Sir D. P. Masson appears to give a very long list of varieties of this, but I cannot help thinking that either his illustration or his list of varieties was misplaced, and that the list refers to one of the small hand-stamped surcharges, which I have found far more common than the large. I therefore only list the varieties that I have seen and can vouch for, leaving the list to be extended later if necessary. I need not add that the letters "S" may be found inverted, and possibly copies exist with one or more of them omitted.

Large hand-stamped surcharge; large letters "S"; no stops.

3 p., orange (6).

6 p., green (5, 6).

1 a., blue (1, 5).

2 a., rose (5, 6).

On
S S
S

The presence of the two stamps of the First Printing, the 1 anna in this list and the 2 annas in the preceding one, is easily accounted for. A few sheets or strips of the 1 a. were found among the unsurcharged remainders, after the Sirmoor stamps went out of use, and odd blocks or single specimens of the 2 a. may well have been on hand until a comparatively late date.

* * *

I have now only to consider the overprints upon the Elephant type stamps, the status of which may be said to be doubtful. The information that I have obtained from various sources convinces me that overprinted copies of these stamps (in sheets or large blocks, as well as in small numbers) were obtained from some official source, but I can find no evidence that such stamps were ever put in use; and without clear evidence of their issue and use, I should certainly not recommend their inclusion in any catalogue, although I think it necessary to describe them here.*

One overprint applied to these stamps was set up to cover a block of 20, in two vertical rows of ten.

1	2
3	4
5	6
7	8
9	10
11	12
13	14
15	16
17	18
19	20

The type employed is similar to that of the small printed surcharge upon the head stamps, perhaps the same type was used, but it is all alike, clear and clean, and there are errors that do not occur in any of the printings previously described. Numbering the stamps as in the annexed diagram: No. 6 has a comma, high up, after the left-hand "S," instead of a stop. No. 10 has a colon after the lower "S." No. 11 has a comma after the lower "S." And No. 19 has the left-hand "S" inverted, and apparently the stop following it inverted also, as the stop is level with the present top of the "S"—thus "S"

I have a block of the 3 pies showing all these varieties, and I have seen a similar block of the 6 pies; of the 1 a. and 2 a. I have only seen single copies, but I have no doubt they received the same surcharge, I have seen them with the comma at the top of the left-hand "S." The overprint is always in black.

Elephant type with small printed surcharge.

- 3 p., buff-brown.
- 6 p., green.
- 1 a., grey-blue.
- 2 a., carmine-rose.

Errors, with comma, high, after left-hand "S."

3 p., 6 p., 1 a., 2 a.

With colon after lower "S."

3 p., 6 p., 1 a., 2 a.

With comma after lower "S."

3 p., 6 p., 1 a., 2 a.

* Information recently obtained from India by Mr. W. Brown, of Salisbury, leads me to believe that the overprinting of these Elephant stamps was done without any proper authority, and that they were never put in use nor intended for use; but their true history remains unknown to me.

With left-hand "S" and stop inverted.

3 p., 6 p., 1 a., 2 a.

I have also seen vertical strips of the 3 p. and 6 p. with this surcharge inverted.

* * *

The surcharge in heavy type, which I suggested might have been set up complete in a holder and impressed upon the stamps singly, is also found upon the Elephant stamps. The same letters appear to have been used, but set up (if they were set up) to fit the small oblong stamps. I have seen this, in black, upon the usual four values.

Surcharge in heavy type.

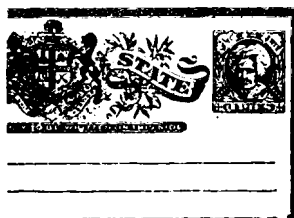
- 3 p., buff-brown.
- 6 p., green.
- 1 a., grey-blue.
- 2 a., carmine-rose.

POST CARD.

In the matter of postal stationery Sirmoor has not been troublesome; a post card was issued some time in the middle of 1899. I received a specimen in July of that year and chronicled it in this *Journal*.

Issue of June (?) , 1899.

The accompanying illustration shows the greater portion of the card, on a reduced scale, and renders



much description unnecessary. The portrait on the stamp is a close copy of that upon the lithographed adhesives; it bears the value in English at foot and in Hindostani (in, I believe, Arabic and Devanagiri characters) in the upper corners. The other inscriptions on the card are in European letters only, and there is a motto in Latin below the Arms, which seems hardly appropriate. The name, on a scroll at the left of the Arms, is spelt "SIRMOR," with one "O."

Outside the frame below is the imprint "Waterlow & Sons, Limited, London Wall, London." The whole design is surface-printed, and is a very fine piece of work. The frame measures 133 x 83 mm.

3 pies, grey-green on cream.

* * *

This concludes the history of the Postal Issues of one of the most interesting (philatelically) of the Native States of India. I hope that my account of the ordinary stamps is complete, or very nearly so; the correct order of the varieties of the 1 anna, Third Printing, still remains to be determined. In the case of the *Service Stamps* there is still a good deal to be learned, and I hope that I may be able later to obtain further information about some of the numerous settings.

(To be continued.)

The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

FOR many years past the commercial men of Berlin, and in fact of Germany generally, have complained that letters and samples sent to Russia get lost very frequently. Investigations proved clearly that there was no cause for complaint with regard to the German postal service, and the only remedy was to register everything of the least importance or value. However, the "mystery" has been solved at last. The manager of a paper manufactory near Moscow has declared that for many years he has bought waste paper officially from the Russian postal authorities, and that among the torn paper he has often found letters, huge quantities of samples, and even letters containing cheques two or three years old. The manager asked the Post Office officials how it was possible for such to be sold as waste paper, and he was informed that the "rubbish consisted simply of postal matter which could not be forwarded owing to lack of time." As the Berlin correspondent of the *Revue Française des Collectionneurs* remarks very justly: "This is the way in which the nation that has undertaken to 'civilise Asia' interprets its duties in regard to forwarding letters, etc."

* * *

THE French Under-Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs has proposed, and the Minister of Commerce has decided, that post cards of private make need not henceforth to be made necessarily of stiff paper, in the case of cards destined to be used in France. For the future post cards can be made of thin sheets of wood or metal, provided that they are kept within the limits of weight according to the regulations. It is said that this concession has been made in the interests of the industry connected with picture post cards.

* * *

DURING 1904 L'Œuvre des Vieux Timbres, which works in the great seminary at Liège, collected no less than 21,500,080 stamps.

* * *

A PRETTY Christmas story comes from Berlin. Emil Thomas, the well-known comedian and "joker," died there recently. He had borrowed £20 from the landlady of a wine-shop, and as he could not repay the loan, he managed to put off the good lady by renewed promises of eventual payment. Meanwhile he died. The landlady had told her bad luck to the little crowd of friends who met at her house, and they decided to clear the name of their dead friend. Thus, on Christmas Eve the landlady received a money order for £20, and on the other side was written:—

"DEAR MADAM,—When I made such a sudden exit from life's stage I forgot entirely to send you the £20 which you were so kind as to lend to me; at the wish of my colleagues, I now atone for the neglect. I wish you a good time down below. I had a good

reception up here. Greetings from Heaven.—EMIL THOMAS."

When this became known, the landlady was asked for the stamp that franked the letter.

* * *

IT may interest some of my readers to learn that the chief of the Postal and Telegraphic Departments on the island of Hawaii rejoices in the name of David Kaphokohoakimokeweonah. I see nothing wrong in such a name, except that to ordinary Europeans it looks as if it ought to be taken in in weekly numbers, and also that the too frequent use of it might lead to stammering.

* * *

IN the new General Post Office which is now being built in Madrid, a certain part is to be set aside to accommodate the postal museum, which the authorities are thinking of founding. The projected postal museum will contain a section devoted to stamps. It is evident that the excellent example set by Germany will bear fruit in time. But the matter does not admit of delay, for delays prove to be costly when attempts are made suddenly to form collections. At present there must be in existence a quantity of articles connected with the early days of the postal system of England, and no doubt many most interesting things could be got together, if their owners were asked to aid the Government in forming a postal museum, on the lines of that which is such a striking monument of German methods in Berlin. If time is lost now, many of the things to which I refer will be destroyed or allowed to vanish. Of course, such things cannot be replaced, and if they could be collected under one roof, they would form for those coming after us a most interesting and instructive history of the early days of the postal system in England. The foundation of a postal museum offers a splendid field for the activity and energy of a public-spirited man, who has leisure and means for carrying out the idea.

* * *

AN interesting case, in which a stamp proved a document to be forged, was reported in the *Echo de la Timbrologie*. The document in question had been stamped with a stamp which was not issued until 1892, although the writer of the document claimed that it had been stamped in 1888.

* * *

ONCE more the "dead season" in Philately is to be enlivened for a brief space, for the "XVII Deutscher Philatelistentag und IX Bundestag Deutscher und Oesterreichischer Philatelisten-Vereine" are to for-gather at Regensburg, or Ratisbon, an ancient city long the capital of Bavaria, on the south bank of the Danube, sixty-seven miles N.N.E. of Munich. The meeting will be opened at ten o'clock on the morning of Friday, July 21st, with a "Festbörse," which means "beer and buying," and the programme will come to an end on Tuesday, July 25th. On Monday, July 24th, there will be a trip to Donaustauf, nine miles W.N.W. of Würth, and the Valhalla will be

inspected; the Valhalla is a fine Doric marble temple built by Ludwig, King of Bavaria, in 1830, for the reception of statues of distinguished Germans. There will be the usual banquet and speeches, which will be punctuated by sudden and disconcerting blasts on the part of the brass band, *more Germanico*.

* * *

PHILATELY must have its say in the great political movements of these days. Thus, the decree of divorce pronounced between Sweden and Norway will be made absolute on June 30th, for on that day all such Norwegian postage stamps as bear the portrait of King Oscar are to be withdrawn from use, and in their stead there will come into use on July 1st a new series of stamps adorned with the Arms of Norway.

Societies and Clubs.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: G. JOHNSON, B.A.
Official Address: 308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

MARCH 23rd.—Mr. W. F. Wadams gave a display with notes of the stamps of Northern Nigeria, also showing a number of English stamps used there previous to the issue of the N. Nigerian stamps. Mr. Wadams also showed Seychelles in the same way, and his extensive display of both colonies was still further supplemented by the fine collections of Messrs. G. A. Baynton, R. Hollick, T. W. Peck, W. Pimm, T. W. Widdowson, the Society, and others.

April 13th.—Display with notes, Great Britain, Mr. W. Pimm. With the exception of a few unpriced unattainables, Mr. Pimm showed all varieties in very fine condition. His collection of the rare high values and Officials was worthy of especial praise.

May 4th.—The following programme was suggested for next session:—

Oct. 5.	Annual Meeting.	
" 17.	(Tuesday). Display.	Mr. W. B. AVERY.
Nov. 2.	Paper—Turkey.	Mr. P. T. DEAKIN.
" 30.	Auction.	
Dec. 7.	Paper.	
1906.		
Jan. 4.	Lantern display.	Mr. J. A. MARGOSCHIS.
Feb. 1.	{ Display—Seychelles.	Mr. J. W. HEATH.
	{ Paper—Greece.	Mr. T. W. MORRIS.
Mar. 1.	Display—British North America.	Mr. R. HOLLICK.
" 22.	Display—U.S.A.	Mr. H. A. FULCHER.
April 5.	Paper—St. Vincent.	Mr. W. PIMM.
May 3.	Display—African Colonies.	Mr. C. A. STEPHENSON.

When members are going away for their holidays, will they be sure to give ample notice, say at least one week, to the Hon. Secretary, and for their own advantage give the approximate date of return? If they say they shall be away for "some time," they will probably be cut off packets and put lower on the lists than would be necessary if they mentioned dates.

Junior Philatelic Society.

AN Expert Committee has been formed, of which Mr. J. W. Jones is Chairman; Mr. H. Lee, 3, Arbutnot Road, New Cross, S.E., is Secretary; and the other members are Messrs. Charles Nissen, Bertram W. H. Poole, R. S. Farden, and C. J. Patman.

These gentlemen will meet on the first Wednesday in every month to examine stamps and pass their opinions as to the genuineness or otherwise of specimens submitted. Stamps

must be forwarded to Mr. H. Lee, the Secretary to the Committee, before the 25th of the previous month, and the Committee will examine twelve stamps annually for each member free of charge. Over and above twelve stamps the charge will be—

On stamps catalogued up to 10s., 6d. per dozen or less.
On stamps catalogued over 10s., 5% of current catalogue quotation.

Special charges will be made for examining stamps catalogued over £10 at the discretion of the Committee.

The Expert Committee will also undertake the valuation of stamps and collections at 5% of amount of value, with a minimum charge of 2s. 6d.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I was much interested by "Philetaire's" letter *re the Imperial Postage Stamp Album*.

May I suggest that each country should be printed separately? At present the last spaces of one country are on one side of a leaf and the description of the next country on the other side.

I am sorry I cannot express myself technically.

There are many collectors like myself who have decided to confine their attentions to certain countries, and who would be content to have a less bulky volume, containing those countries only.

For instance, I could do without Heligoland, Griqualand, Labuan, Straits Settlements, etc., but if I were to bind up the Album as it now stands, omitting, say, Straits Settlements, I should still have a page of description of Straits Settlements, and opposite it a page of spaces for Sungei Ujong.

The Album could be sold bound up as at present, or by countries, at a higher rate, for the purchaser to bind up as he liked, with extra leaves inserted between countries.

May I suggest too that a greater interval might be left between the spaces, or between the lines or rows, to allow for insertion of used and unused, shades, etc.?

Yours faithfully,

P. G. W.

[We fear that these suggestions are quite impracticable, as they would double the size of the books. Besides, a collector who confines himself to certain countries and wishes to go in for used and unused, shades, etc., should be capable of working with a catalogue and a blank album.—*ED. M. J.*]

Answers to Correspondents.

NOTE.—All correspondence relating to subscriptions, missing numbers, changes of address, etc., should be addressed to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, and not to the Editor.

S. C. C.—We note your Uruguay variety, but the badly centred stamps with part of the design perforated off are of no interest or value.

T. P.—Your 3d., *lilac*, is no doubt a copy of the 3d. on *yellow*, the paper of which has lost its colour. The impression of the design is in *lilac* or *purple*, but appears *brown* when printed on the *yellow* paper.

A. N.—We are greatly obliged for your very curious card. The "Mutton bird leaf" seems to suggest a pleasing mixture of flesh, fowl, and vegetable.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

1901-5. Type 68. <i>New shades and values.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3 c., orange	.	0	1
4 c., yellow	.	0	2
6 c., black	.	0	2
12 c., olive-green	.	0	4
30 c., vermilion	.	0	9
50 c., blue	.	1	3

AZORES.

1904. <i>Unpaid Letter stamps.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
10 reis, red-orange	.	0	1
30 " green	.	0	3
40 " violet	.	0	4
50 " carmine	.	0	5
100 " blue	.	0	9

BRITISH GUIANA.

1905. Type 28. <i>Multiple wmk.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
48 c., grey and brown-lilac	.	2	9

CUCUTA.

1904. <i>Revised prices.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 c., black	.	0	1
2 c., green	.	0	1
5 c., red	.	0	2
10 c., blue	.	0	4
20 c., brown-red	.	0	8
50 c., mauve	.	1	9
1 peso, yellow	.	3	6
Complete set of seven values	.	5	6

1905. *Revised prices.*

1 c., green on yellow	.	0	1
2 c., pink "	.	0	1
5 c., indigo "	.	0	2
10 c., red-brown on yellow	.	0	4
20 c., green "	.	0	8
50 c., red "	.	1	9
1 peso, lilac	.	3	6
Complete set of seven values	.	5	6

GAMBIA.

1905. <i>King's Head. Single wmk.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1s. 6d., blue-green and vermilion on yellow	} set of three	15	0
2s. 6d., claret on yellow			
3s., vermilion and green on yellow			

GERMAN LEVANT.

1905. <i>New type "A" in surcharge "PIASTER."</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
10 pi. on 2 m., blue and black	.	3	0

GIBRALTAR.

1905. <i>King's Head. Multiple wmk.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2s., green and blue	.	2	8

GWALIOR.

1902-3. <i>Service stamps.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3 pies, grey (Queen)	used	1	0
3 " " (King)	"	0	2

INDIA.

1902-3. <i>King's Head.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2½ as., ultramarine	used	0	2
4 as., olive-green	"	0	1
8 as., magenta	"	0	3
8 as. " (On H.M.S.)	"	0	3

JHIND.

1887-96. <i>Service. Queen's Head.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
½ a., green	used	0	1
1 a., purple-brown	"	1	0
1 a. "	used	0	3

1903. *Service. King's Head.*

½ a., pea-green	used	0	1
1 a., carmine	"	1	0
1 a. "	used	0	2

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

1905. <i>King's Head. Single wmk.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
5s., orange-brown and blue	.	6	6

PARAGUAY.

1905. <i>Official stamps. Unsurcharged.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 c., green	used	0	1
2 c., orange	"	0	1

PATIALA.

1903. <i>King's Head.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3 pies, grey	.	0	1
½ a., pea-green	.	0	1
1 a., carmine	.	0	2
2 a., purple	.	0	3
3 a., orange-brown	.	0	5
1 r., carmine and green	.	1	9

1892-1902. *Service. Queen's Head.*

1 a., plum	used	0	2
1 a., carmine	"	0	2

SANTANDER.

1904. <i>Revised prices.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
5 c., blue-green	.	0	1
5 c., emerald	.	0	1
10 c., carmine	.	0	1
20 c., deep mauve	.	0	1
50 c., yellow	.	0	1
1 p., black	.	0	2
5 p., blue	.	0	6
10 p., red	.	1	0

1905. *Revised prices.*

5 c., pale blue	.	0	1
10 c., red	.	0	1
20 c., emerald-green	.	0	1
50 c., lilac	.	0	1
1 p., indigo	.	0	2
5 p., carmine	.	0	8

TRANSVAAL.

1905. <i>King's Head. Multiple wmk.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2½d., grey-black and ultramarine	.	0	4

TRINIDAD.

1900. Type 10. <i>Value in tall letters.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1d., lilac and rose (No. 104a)	used	0	4

URUGUAY.

1904. <i>Unpaid Letter stamp. Surcharged "UN CENT'MO."</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1 c. on 10 c., blue	.	1	6

VENEZUELA.

1904. <i>Official stamps.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
5 c., green; 10 c., carmine; 25 c., blue; 50 c., lake; 1 b., lake. Set of five	.	3	3



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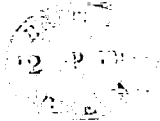
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1905.

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IN issuing the 1905 Edition of our Priced Catalogue, we wish to draw attention to the chief alterations made therein.

After a trial for some years of small illustrations, we have come to the conclusion that they are not suitable for the *leading Stamp Catalogue*, chiefly from the fact that when they have been used in printing two or three large editions of this work all the fine lines wear out, with the result that, in many cases, the young collector has had great difficulty in identifying varieties. We therefore decided to go to the great expense of inserting new and exact-sized illustrations throughout our Catalogue. The cost has been close upon £800, and we leave our readers to judge whether the result is not greatly superior to any that has hitherto been attained by similar trade lists. A comparison of this new edition with any other catalogue will, we venture to think, conclusively prove that for general get-up and for beauty and clearness it far excels any previously published.

We are rather sorry to say that in order to place the large illustrations in double column it has been necessary to enlarge the Catalogues by about an inch, both in width and length.

In this edition also a more expensive paper is used, which being thinner than that in former use, is better adapted for bringing out the type and illustrations more clearly.

In the last edition we announced that we had ceased to price unused British Official stamps; but now that these have been withdrawn from use, and the authorities do not object to their sale in small quantities, we have in the present edition priced such as we had in stock at the time of going to press.

In like manner, finding from inquiries made that in many colonies similar stamps, *e.g.* "Officials," "Service," "O.S.," Postage Dues, etc., have at one time or another been sold to the public, we again quote prices for such as have thus been legitimately obtained, and which we had in stock at the time of going to press.

It has not been necessary to rewrite many lists in Part I., but we would draw especial attention to that of TRANSVAAL, 1869 to 1878, which has been—we hope finally and completely—listed, following the exhaustive researches of Mr. R. B. Yardley, whose aid in preparing this new list we most gratefully acknowledge.

UGANDA has also been rewritten on the lines of the articles published by Mr. C. J. Phillips in the *Monthly Journal*.

The stamps of SCINDE were really the first postage stamps used in India and have now been placed in their proper place in front of the Indian general issues.

THE STAMPS OF INDIA OVERPRINTED FOR USE IN THE NATIVE STATES, such as Chamba, etc., have been rearranged according to the excellent handbook published by the Philatelic Society of India.

The illustrations of the watermarks used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. and Messrs. De La Rue and Co. for Stamps printed by them for various colonies and possessions have been grouped together on page xiv of the introductory notes, and reference is now made to them thus, instead of, as in previous Catalogues, under each particular colony.

Owing to the largely increased cost of these Catalogues it has been necessary to raise the price of each part to 2s. 6d., or 2s. 9d. post-free.

The question of the *prices* quoted in this Catalogue has received our most careful attention. These have been most carefully revised, and higher prices have become necessary in many cases.

An important point to remember is that *all prices* quoted in our Catalogue are in every case based upon *stock in hand* at the time of going to press. We do not believe in "guess-work prices," or those based upon the average of other catalogues.

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