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Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI.

JULY 31, 1905.

No. 181.

Editorial.



THE following notice reached us too late unfortunately for publication last month:—

"The arrangements in connection with the International Exhibition have been in active progress, and the period for which the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall has been reserved is from Monday, the 21st of May, until Saturday, the 2nd of June, 1906. Doubtless two days will be required for mounting the exhibits, and one or two days for unpacking, so that the Exhibition will probably be open to the public for some nine or ten days from the 23rd of May. Invitations have been issued to various philatelic societies and to philatelists, and the General Committee is now in course of formation. The programme has been drafted, but before publication it will be submitted for approval to the General Committee.

"H. R. OLDFIELD, Hon. Sec.,

"L. L. R. HAUSBURG, Hon. Asst. Sec."

We have not yet seen the programme, but we hear that it contains some novel features in the matter of classification, which will give an additional interest to the Exhibition. The system hitherto adopted of two great Divisions—British Empire and Other Countries—has been abandoned, and an endeavour is being made to classify together British colonies and foreign countries, in accordance with the philatelic interest of their stamps and the difficulty of making complete collections of those stamps. We see no objection to this in theory; the classification must always be a very difficult task, and by considering all the different countries together in

this way, it may be easier to make up classes that shall be of sufficient size, and the contents of which shall be of uniform interest and difficulty. The Committee cannot hope to satisfy everybody; there are sure to be complaints of inequality of treatment. As a matter of fact it may be said that no two countries are exactly equal, and the only classes to which no exception could be taken would be those containing the stamps of one country alone.

The Philatelic Record has started a timely discussion upon the subject of the main principles under which the judging of the exhibits should be carried out, and the value to be assigned to the different points of a collection. Our contemporary enumerates the principal points as follows: (1) Completeness, (2) Rarity, (3) Condition, (4) Philatelic Knowledge, (5) Style of Mounting. Some of these we should be inclined to eliminate, or amalgamate with others. For example, Style of Mounting is an expression of which we do not fully understand the meaning; there are only two styles of mounting, the primitive one of sticking the stamps tight down to the page, and the one universally employed now of hinging them. A collection mounted in the earlier style could hardly be taken into consideration, except in very junior classes, for the simple reason that it is impossible to ascertain the completeness of a collection thus mounted. Presumably the stamps in all the collections shown will be hinged, and the nature and position of the hinge should not influence the decision of the judges, so long as it is possible properly to examine the stamps. If "Style of Mounting"

means "Arrangement," we should couple it with "Philatelic Knowledge," and knock points (4) and (5) into one.

"Rarity," again, should only be considered in the special classes for Rarities. It must be remembered that the judges have nothing to do with the classification adopted; the prizes in each class should go to the finest collections of their kind in the class. The judges have no right to say that a collection of the stamps of the United Kingdom of Lilliput and Blefuscu is more valuable, and, in their opinion, more difficult to complete than a collection of the issues of the Land of Prester John, and therefore to award the Gold Medal to Captain Gulliver rather than to Baron Munchausen; if these two important countries have been coupled together by the Committee, the collections must be judged each upon its own merits, and the superior rarity and value of the stamps in one must not be permitted to overshadow the other. Where two equally complete collections are in competition, we suppose that their relative value (by which we mean philatelic rather than market value) should be considered, but, if the classification has been well carried out, there should be no great difference in that respect. In the case of two exhibits, neither of which is quite complete, the one that contains the greater number of rarities is not necessarily the most meritorious; there is every excuse for the absence of unattainables, there is not the same excuse for the absence of equally interesting varieties which do not command the same market prices. In fact, credit should be given for the result of careful research rather than for evidence of a well-lined purse. It is unnecessary to add that in reckoning the value of an exhibit, if such has to be done, no account should be taken of duplicates, or, we think, of larger blocks than four, except, of course, where there are varieties of type.

"Condition" is a very important point, and one that no judge is likely to overlook at the present day, but it is a very difficult point to deal with. We are not of those that would attach *undue* importance to unused condition; used and unused stamps must be judged upon their individual merits, and a very fine used copy is only inferior to an equally fine unused one. The cases in which used copies are scarcer than unused, and are therefore

priced more highly in the catalogues, must always be a source of wonder, not unmingled with derision, to non-philatelists, and a puzzle to judges. From the true philatelic point of view we must always maintain that these cases should be treated like all others; if any real interest attaches to the used copies exhibited, due credit should be given to that fact, but if not the two classes should be judged according to their condition as specimens of the stamps. The mere fact that defaced copies are scarcer than undefaced should not in itself carry any weight.

Our contemporary raises another question in the following words:—

"We expect many of our readers would place Philatelic Knowledge next in importance to Completeness; but here again exception might be taken in that Philatelic Knowledge may be displayed in an exhibit to which its owner may be a total stranger."

It might be objected that an owner is unlikely to be a total stranger to his exhibit, or that it would be stranger still if the exhibit displayed any special acquaintance with, or affection for its owner. The most that a stamp can be expected to do in that direction is to stick to its owner when he least desires it. But joking apart, for we fully understand what is meant, we do not think that this point need give any trouble to the judges, except in the case of junior classes, where it is necessary to stipulate that the exhibit shall have been collected and arranged by the exhibitor. In other classes it is the exhibit alone that is judged, and it is what we should summarise under the general head of "Arrangement" that must count, no matter by whom the collection was arranged. If an exhibit is qualified under the rules of the Exhibition, the judges cannot go behind those rules, or take any notice of the identity of the exhibitor, or inquire whether he arranged the exhibit himself or had it arranged for him.

All these points are well worthy of discussion, and the Committee may be glad to have had them brought forward.

* * *

Postage Due Stamps of France.

IN March last a very interesting article on "The Unpaid Letter Stamps of France," by Mr. F. Reichenheim, was published in *The London Philatelist*.

We were unable to review it at the time, and our attention has now been drawn to it again by the fact that what appears to be an almost literal translation of an important portion of it is published in a French contemporary.

We all know that the first Unpaid Letter stamps, issued on January 1st, 1859, are believed to be lithographed; these were superseded, as early as the beginning of March, 1859, by stamps of the same design, but typographed or surface-printed. A document, dated 24th June, 1859, which was published (we believe for the first time in a philatelic magazine) last year, seems to indicate that two distinct methods were employed for the production of the plates used for the typographed issue. The translation of this document runs as follows:—

"A short time ago the Administration, having adopted a system of 'Chiffres-Taxes' to be affixed to local letters in order to check the receipts taken in district post offices which are uncontrolled by any other, had applied to the Imperial Printing Office to have some gummed labels made which closely resemble the postage stamps; the cost price comes out at 25 centimes per thousand. The Imperial Printing Office, which originally used printing type to effect this, struck by the simplicity of the galvano-plastic process, and the advantages that it possessed for the faithful reproduction of such impressions, has adopted in its turn this method of depositing the metal by means of electricity in little moulds of lead, previously struck with an impression from a single die, and has thus obtained very distinct and regular plates."

This document is a Departmental report, made, as we see, within about four months after the typographed stamps first appeared; and if it were not for the fact that Mr. Reichenheim has been able to distinguish two minor varieties of type of the early typographed "Chiffres-Taxes," it might almost seem doubtful whether the report intended to state that these labels were first produced by one nature of plate, and afterwards by another, or whether it implied that, upon these labels being asked for, the Printing Office, which had formerly used printing type for the

production of gummed labels, now adopted the galvano-plastic method of reproduction.

For the question arises: What was the essential difference in the two methods of producing the plates, and what results might they be expected to produce? The design of these Postage Due stamps was not made up of "printing type," or not entirely so certainly. Even if we are to understand that the inscription in the centre was set up with type, the frame must have been engraved, and the latter (probably also the former) portion of the design must have been reproduced by some mechanical process, in order to form plates from which the stamps were printed.

As far as we are aware, only two kinds of reproduction were then in use for surface-printing, viz. casts (stereotypes) and electrotypes. The results of both processes would be much the same; those of electrotyping (the galvano-plastic process) would be the most satisfactory, as we believe casts were always liable to be irregular in size owing to shrinking of the material employed. The Mulready envelopes are notable instances of impressions from stereotype blocks; their dimensions vary, and are always (so far as our experience goes) smaller than those of impressions from the original block. If, therefore, the first plates of these "Chiffres-Taxes" were stereotypes, and then electrotyping was resorted to, we should expect to find that the earliest impressions were slightly smaller and less regular in size than the later. But, curiously enough, the contrary is the case so far as size is concerned; the supposed type-printed stamps measure 20×20 mm., whilst those believed to be from the galvano-plastic plates measure only $19\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

A more curious point still, to our mind, is the fact that the document in question says nothing about lithography, which, unless all traditions and theories are wrong, was the real original process employed for the production of these labels, and that only six months previously. It is possible that we have more to learn yet about these stamps and the various methods employed for their production.

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 1 a., King's Head, with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

1 a., grey-black and carmine; *new wmk.*

British South Africa Company.—The Secretary of the Company has kindly sent us a set of very handsome stamps, issued to commemorate the visit of the British Association to Rhodesia, and the opening of the Victoria Falls Bridge across the Zambesi, which forms a most important link in the Cape-to-Cairo railway.

The occasion is well worthy of due celebration, no doubt, and at the present day we must not be surprised if the harmless (?) and unnecessary postage stamp is utilized for the purpose. We feel bound, however, to remark that, like "the flowers that bloom in the spring," postage stamps really "have nothing to do with the case," and that these constant new issues are not "as welcome as flowers that bloom in the spring" to the overburdened philatelist. We must acknowledge that the series in question is a very attractive one, and as all the values are of the same design, collectors may content themselves with one representative of it.

The customary oblong shape has been adopted, showing a fine view of the Falls, with the inscriptions "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA—COMPANY," in two lines above, and "VICTORIA FALLS" on a label below; there is a not too heavy frame of engine-turned pattern, with "1905" in the upper corners, and the value in figures in the lower. The engraving is *taille-douce*, executed in Messrs. Waterlow and Sons' best manner, and the perforation seems to be done with one of their irregular machines, gauging 14 to 15. Plain white wove paper.

1d., red.	1s., blue-green.
2½d., ultramarine.	2s. 6d., black.
5d. claret.	5s., mauve.

Ceylon.—A correspondent shows us a used copy of the current 4 c. stamp, in which the value label is blank; but there is a *blue* tinge about the paper, which leads us to suspect that this portion of the design has been very skilfully removed, and that the specimen was originally complete and ordinary.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that the 75 c. stamp with the multiple watermark has already arrived. The first supply was soon bought up, apparently.

75 c., blue and orange; *new wmk.*

Ewen's Weekly reports that there are some good forgeries of the "On Service" stamps about.

Gambia.—We have received all the new stamps that we listed in May, and find them to be as then

described. The body colour of the 7½d. is a *blue-green* shade.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have the current 2s. with the multiple watermark.

2s., dark slate and orange; *new wmk.*

Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 50 c. of the current series has made its appearance. It is on the single Crown and CA paper. No varieties of type are mentioned, but probably the wide-topped "M" exists.

50 c., violet; *King's Head.*

Hong Kong.—Mr. G. C. Ginn has shown us a curiosity that is well worthy of notice, not only by philatelists, but by the postal authorities. It is no less than a forgery of the current 20 c. stamp, which did duty on a registered letter at Shanghai in February last. The central portion of the design is not well done, the shading of the face and the lines denoting the hair being broken and irregular; there are little discrepancies in the frame also, but nothing very noticeable there except to the eye of a philatelist. The paper is unwatermarked, of course, but the watermark is no protection in the case of stamps passing through the post office on letters. The most striking point about the stamp is its perforation, which gauges about 11, and should have caught the eye of a post-office clerk, especially as the stamp was used side by side with genuine copies of other values.

The fact that such a thing as this could happen seems to be sufficient to show that a minute head, in a frame of a meaningless pattern, is no protection against forgery. The poor examples of surface-printing, now employed, are easily imitated by means of lithography, which was probably used for the forgery in question.

India.—It appears from notes in *The Ph. J. of I.* that specimens exist in the Government collection at Calcutta of two stamps, overprinted "C. E. F.," which were never actually issued. Of one of these—the 1½ a., *sepia*—it is stated that 120 copies were sent out to the Base Office in July, 1900, but were returned, by order, in the following September, without a single one having been used. The history of the other—the 2½ a. on 4½ a., *yellow-green*—is quite unknown; perhaps a sheet was surcharged experimentally. It is well to note these things and their nature, in order to prevent them from finding their way into catalogues at some future date.

A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that the 2 a., King's Head, varies in shade to the same extent as the Queen's Head stamp, to which we referred in March. Both are very liable to vary,

either in original colour or in the tint left after exposure or soaking in water.

Chamba.—We have received the current 1 rupee stamp with the *Service* overprint, and *Ewen's Weekly* reports various other additions to the lists of King's Heads.

	3 p., dark grey.
	3 a., orange-brown.
	12 a., purple on red.
<i>Official Stamps.</i>	3 p., dark grey.
	4 a., olive-green.
	8 a., magenta.
	1 r., green and carmine.

Gwalior.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. show us the 3 pies stamp in the *dark grey* shade, and tell us that they have received the 1 rupee, King's Head, for ordinary use. *Ewen's Weekly* adds three further values to the list of *Official* stamps.

	3 p., dark grey.
	1 r., green and carmine.
<i>Official Stamps.</i>	4 a., olive-green.
	8 a., magenta.
	1 r., green and carmine.

Jhind.—We copy from *The Ph. R.* the announcement that the following current stamps have appeared with the *Service* overprint:—

<i>Official Stamps.</i>	6 a., bistre.
	12 a., brown on red.
	1 r., green and carmine.

Indian Native States.—We are very glad to see in the June number of *The Ph. J. of I.*, which has just reached us, some notes by Mr. Gordon Jones upon the Indian portion of the current Catalogue, including criticisms of some of the lists of stamps of the Native States. We welcome discussion upon all doubtful points, and perhaps we receive some of these criticisms the more readily because we are able to make effective reply to them.

Charkari.—Mr. Jones says, "Nos. 12 to 21 should be deleted." As far as 12 to 18, the varieties lettered "NNA," are concerned, we are not disinclined to agree with him; still such impressions exist, and as their origin is quite clearly stated, it rests with collectors to accept or reject them. Nos. 19, 20, 21, with value in the plural, certainly exist and are of considerable rarity; we know of no reason why they should be omitted.

Holkar.—Mr. Jones states that "No. 101 exists with the surcharge inverted." We chronicle this with regret.

Official Stamp. ½ a., lake; with inverted surcharge.

Hyderabad.—We learn from *Morley's Ph. J.* that the currency in this State is "halli" rupees, 128 of which are at present equivalent to 100 rupees of British India. The inscription in the bottom margin of the sheets of the first ½ a. and 2 a. postage stamps gives the total value of the sheets in "Halli Secca Rupees," the meaning of which expression was unknown to us.

Jaipur.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that some more (and we may add postally unnecessary) values have been added to the new issue.

	4 a., brown.
	8 a., violet-puce.
	1 r., yellow.

The *violet flea* is a new insect for our friend Mr. Warhurst's collection.

Nepal.—Mr. Jones doubts the existence of No. 19. We can assure him that we possess both 18 and 19, the ½ a. *tête-bêche* imperf. and pin-perf., in entire sheets. No. 20, he tells us, exists imperf. and pin-perf., normal and *tête-bêche*, and on native and European papers. We are able to agree with him so far as these varieties on native paper exist; the latest sheets we have received show the centres a solid mass of colour in almost every stamp on the sheet, but the frames have been recut and cleared, showing fewer lines than in the original type, and the lines vary in number in different stamps. We have complete sheets imperf. and pin-perf., with a few inverted stamps on each. We still want to see impressions on European paper, which has not apparently been used in Nepal for any other stamps within the last twenty years.

Soruth.—"No. 30a is probably a chemical changing." The probabilities are certainly against the 1 a., *blue*, but the specimens accepted as genuine are in a shade of *blue* that we have vainly endeavoured to reproduce by chemical agency. The 1 a., *green*, is a common stamp enough *used*. Will not some of our friends who are learned in chemistry make a few experiments? We shall be glad to hear from them on the subject.

Natal.—We have received the current 4d. stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

4d., carmine and brown; *new wmk.*

Orange River Colony.—*The L. P.* describes a block of twelve stamps of the 1d. of the first printing of 1900, which contains what appears at first sight to be a rather complicated variety. It is said to be No. 130 in the Catalogue, which differs from its fellows by having the letter "I." of the overprint omitted, but in this instance the omission had been repaired, or perhaps had never taken place! The overprint, however, corresponds with the defective one in having a small raised stop after the letter "R," and in having the letters "V. R." too close together. It is on the third stamp in the second (vertical?) row of the right upper pane.

A specimen has been found of the "4" on 6d. of 1877, with double surcharge, one impression inverted. The normal overprint is variety (b), and the inverted one is (d).

We hear that the Central South African Railway has printed its initials upon some of the Orange River stamps, as well as upon those of the Transvaal.

South Australia.—We are shown a fine, used, vertical pair of the 9d. of 1902, perf. 11½ all round, but imperforate between the two stamps.

Transvaal.—*The Stamp Weekly* chronicles the current 1s. stamp with multiple Crown and CA watermark.

1s., slate and brown; *new wmk.*

PART II.

Abyssinia.—More complications here. *Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that the whole series of adhesives has been surcharged with a large letter "T," in divers colours, for use as Postage Due stamps. We gather that these bear no other disfigurement at present. We will list them when we know the colours of the overprint.



Belgium.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 10 c., stamp, which we chronicled last month.

Bulgaria.—We have been shown the following curiosities :—

Issue of 1889. A vertical pair of the 5 st., imperforate between the two stamps. 1901. "5" on 3 st., a used pair with inverted surcharge.

1903. "10" on 15 st., a used copy with a second impression of the surcharge in the right upper corner.

A used pair, one with the surcharge and one without.

Three used copies of the 10 st. of 1902, surcharged "10" in mistake for the 15 st.

Postage Due Stamp, 1887. A used copy of the 25 st., with zigzag perf. at top and sides, and perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ at bottom.

Chili.—A correspondent of *Mekel's Weekly* states that, after all, there is to be an issue of postage stamps, on which the head of Columbus is to be replaced by the portraits of divers local celebrities. He adds: "In surcharging the telegraph stamps for postal use, one sheet of the 5 c. was surcharged 3 c. by mistake," but he does not tell us which 5 c. stamp was thus treated.

With reference to the new issue, we have received a cutting from a Chilian paper, according to which it is to consist of the following values: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, and 50 centavos; and 1 peso—adhesives; besides envelopes and post cards. On what date the new stamps were to be put in circulation we do not know; the cutting says "yesterday," but as the date of the paper is not given, this does not help us. Presumably it was some time in June, as all stamps, etc., of previous issues were to become obsolete on July 1st. Up to that date the old stamps could be exchanged for the new, "provided that the former still possessed their original gum and were in perfect condition, so as to prove that they had not already been used."

We have received two of the values, in identically the same design and bearing the same portrait, which appears to us to be that of Columbus, thus contradicting the report alluded to above. The head is almost full face, in a rectangular frame occupying the lower right-hand portion of the design; below this frame is the word "CENTAVOS." Above and to left is an arched label lettered "CHILE CORREOS," and there is a star in the left upper corner and a numeral in the left lower, the whole being on a rectangular background of horizontal lines. Engraved in *taille-douce* (in New York, no doubt); printed-on white wove paper; perf. 12. 3 c., brown.
5 c., blue.

Colombia.—*Mekel's Weekly* describes, with considerable reserve, a supposed provisional consisting of the 10 c. stamp of the 1898-1901 set, roughly overprinted with a figure "5," in dull blue, and the word "DIEZ" cancelled by a bar. Three copies of this came on an envelope from Cucuta.

"5," in blue, on 10 c., brown on rose?

Tolima (Garzon).—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles a newly discovered label from this place, of the same style and class as those already listed. It is type-set, and the design consists of the following inscription,

in six lines: "R. de C.—Correos N—No hay es—tampillas OO—Pagó 1 cen.—tavo oro.", in a frame of ornaments that seem to have been put together by a printer with a very unsteady hand.

1 c., black on deep rose; imperf.

Dominican Republic.—Philately continues to flourish here. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that a new series has been issued, in the type of 1901, but with the frame in black in each case and the centres as follows :—

½ c., orange.	10 c., green.
1 c., blue.	20 c., olive.
2 c., lilac.	50 c., red-brown.
5 c., lake.	1 p., grey.

The funereal appearance, however, of these stamps has caused so much dissatisfaction that they are to be immediately superseded by another set with centres in black and frames in colour. No inverted centres, or frames?

France.—We learn from an article in *Le C. de T.-P.* that, on the occasion of the recent visit of the King of Spain to Paris, the Foreign Minister invented a would-be coat of arms for the Republic which has aroused, not unjustly, the heraldic indignation of M. Maury. The device in question consists of Lictors' Fasces upright, in the centre, supported by crossed branches of Oak and Olive, the whole being tied together by a ribbon inscribed "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité." The combination seems to violate all the ordinary rules of heraldry; the central design has no special reference to France, being a symbol employed in many other places to denote a republican form of government; and worse than all, the device has been so constructed that, at a little distance, it closely resembles the German Eagle! This is too bad. Instead of the ancient Bird of Freedom and of France—

"The Cock that crowed in the morn,
And waked the Priest all shaven and shorn"—

a couplet distinctly prophetic of current political and ecclesiastical events in that country, we have a meaningless device, rigged up to resemble the Imperial Emblem of autocracy and oppression.

Offices in China.—One of our Continental contemporaries chronicles the 2 c. and 40 c. of the 1905 type of Indo-China, surcharged for use in these offices.

2 c., claret on yellow.
40 c., black on azure.

French Colonies.—*Guadeloupe.*—This colony has been provided with a pictorial series of stamps, of similar style to those furnished of late to other French possessions, but of more artistic design. Three pictures are represented, each in a frame of the usual large oblong shape, inscribed "GUADELOUPE" above, and "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" below, and with diverse accessories, in the shape of fruit and foliage at the sides. The figures denoting the lower values are, we are glad to find, accompanied by the letter "c.", an improvement that we have long advocated. The perforation is $14 \times 13\frac{3}{4}$.

1. View of a town, showing the main street and

part of a harbour, with mountains in the distance. Value in right upper corner.

- 1 c., black on *azure*.
- 2 c., claret on *pale yellow*.
- 4 c., brown on *pale grey*.
- 5 c., green on *white*.
- 10 c., carmine "
- 15 c., mauve "

2. View of a country road, with palm trees, etc.; more mountains in the distance. Value in right lower corner.

- 20 c., red on *green*.
- 25 c., blue on *white*.
- 30 c., black "
- 40 c., red on *pale yellow*.
- 50 c., olive-green on *pale yellow*.
- 75 c., carmine on *azure*.

3. View of wharf and harbour. Value in left upper corner.

- 1 f., black on *green*.
- 2 f., red on *orange*.
- 5 f., blue "

The designs bear the signature "PUYPLAT," in the right or left lower corner.

Holland.—A correspondent shows us an unused copy of the 20 c., *yellow-green*, of the 1891-7 issue, perf. 11 all round, a variety that seems to be uncatalogued. The perforation looks good, and the stamp has ample margins; the paper is yellowish from the effects of the gum.

Nicaragua.—We have received sheets of some of the recently chronicled provisionals—the long-suffering 10 c. of 1902, in various shades, overprinted as in the illustration given ("5" or "15"), in divers tints of *blue*. The overprint is set up to cover twenty-five stamps, as usual, in five rows of five. All apparently should have the three wavy lines below the surcharged value, but on one of the sheets of 5 c. shown us these lines have failed to print on the twenty-second stamp. On each sheet of each value the cancelled "c" is inverted on the fifth, tenth, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth stamps.

Norway.—In consequence of the dissolution of partnership between this country and Sweden, which has recently been announced, we place Norway under its own letter of the alphabet. The polite notice to quit that was given to King Oscar by his Norwegian subjects is to be followed by the immediate removal of his head, not from his shoulders, but from the few Norwegian stamps on which it occurs. In the meantime, since without an issue of provisional stamps no modern revolution is complete (and this was a revolution, though of a peaceful nature), the three stamps of October, 1878, have been withdrawn, and are replaced by an issue of the remainders of the 2 skilling stamps of the series of 1867-8, overprinted with the required values, in divers colours, as follows:—

- "Kr. 1.00," in *green*, on 2 sk., orange (100,000).
- "Kr. 1.50," in *blue*, on 2 sk. " (50,000).
- "Kr. 2.00," in *carmine*, on 2 sk. " (50,000).

It is stated that there are half a million more of these 2 skilling stamps in stock, so we trust that no speculators will be able to corner this issue.

It is evident that one of the results of the spread of Philately is the shedding of printer's ink, instead of blood, in modern revolutions; and the expression

"Off with his head" becomes a comparatively harmless one.

Peru.—We gather from *Mekeel's Weekly* that we were right in supposing that the 1 c. on 50 c., chronicled in March, was a Parcel Post label; also that the 20 c. of the same series has been similarly treated. *Parcel Post Stamp*. 1 c. on 20 c., rose.

Portugal.—We have received the 50 r. Postage Due stamp in two very distinct shades, which might almost be termed *rose* and *carmine*, respectively.

A Continental contemporary reports that the 25 r. postage stamp has been issued in new colours.

25 r., yellow, value in red.

Roumania.—This is a country of surprises, new varieties are always turning up; the latest is the 50 bani of 1890, watermark Arms, with compound perforation, a copy of which was found in one of our publishers' old stock books!

50 b., orange; *wmk. Arms; perf. 11½ × 13½*.

Siam.—We have seen used specimens of the "1 Att." on 14 atts recently chronicled, on a letter addressed to our publishers. The English overprint is, as usual, across the upper part of the stamp, but the Siamese portion consists only of the character for "1" in the left lower corner, and the characters for "att" in the right; it does not extend across the stamp as hitherto. We understand that the overprint of the "2 Atts" on 28 atts is arranged in the same way.

The *M. C.* states that a variety without stop after "Att" occurs on the sheets of the lower value.

We are shown the following varieties of the 1894-5 issue with double overprints.

- 3 Atts on 12 atts, No. 63.
- 4 " 12 " " 66.

Spain.—A correspondent in Madrid sends us a specimen of the new 15 c., together with a copy of the older colour for comparison. The latter, which is termed *lilac* in the Catalogue, is of a *dull purple* tint, while the new stamp is in *bright violet*, almost identical with the *violet-blue* of Mr. Warhurst's *Colour Dictionary*.

El Madrid Filatelico chronicles the new 20 c. stamp for Express Letters, which we referred to in April. It is of oblong shape, with a Winged Horse and Coat of Arms in the centre, and is inscribed "CORRESPONDENCIA URGENTE" at top.

Express Letter Stamp. 20 c., red.

Sweden.—From an interesting article on "The Postal Issues of Sweden," by Hilmer Djurling, in *Mekeel's Weekly*, we extract the following:—

"A reprint issue on *thin paper* has appeared this year, embracing the skill bco stamps, the stamps of the coat of arms type, the local stamps, the lion type, and the 1 riksdaler perf. 13. This entire issue has been *fraudulently* printed from the original plates, and thus have no value to collectors. Any further issues of reprints will not be needed, nor can they be made, because the plates have been made useless, although they are still in the possession of the Postal Department."

The word "issue" is probably an incorrect translation of the original; none of the reprints of Sweden

were issued, so far as we are aware, and the latest edition should have the same value for collectors as the former ones. It is satisfactory to learn that there can be no more.

Switzerland.—We are shown some varieties of the current issue, Type 10, which may be added to the present lists, with the numbers given in brackets.

There are two distinct shades of No. 137 to be listed as—
30 c., pale chestnut (137).
30 c., deep ,, (137a).

The 3 fr. exists perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

3 fr., bistre-brown (163a).

There are two more shades of the 1 fr., *carmine*—

1 fr., rose-carmine (173a).

1 fr., bright carmine (173b).

United States.—A correspondent, Mr. A. M. Pinkerton of Hadleyburg, remonstrates with us for

our neglect of the "precancelled" stamps, which are so much in fashion on the other side of the Atlantic. He kindly starts us with an interesting variety that, he says, is probably unique; he took it off himself and knows that it is all right. The postmark (we beg pardon, "precancellation"), instead of consisting merely of the name of the town in which it was used, is formed of a curious device, a Noah's Ark over two Handsaws, crossed, which our informant declares denotes one of the States of the Union, but he does not tell us which.

Uruguay.—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* states that the 1 c. on 10 c. Postage Due stamp exists with the surcharge inverted.

We are amused at seeing that one of our contemporaries remarks that there is "an apostrophe for the 'i' in 'centimo'" in the surcharge. The word, of course, is not "centimo," but "centesimo," contracted to "cent'mo."

The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 252, vol. xv.)

* * * *



On the 30th September, 1868, it was decreed at Madrid that the Postage and Telegraph stamps and all the stamped papers should be surcharged across each stamp with the words "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," and for this purpose a large number of handstamps were prepared at the Mint, in order that the officials at the various post offices might apply this overprint to the stamps under their charge. On the 21st October, 1868, twenty-seven of these handstamps were despatched to Manilla for use there, and in the early part of 1869 the stamps were issued with this surcharge.

Issue of February (?), 1869.

HABILITADO POR LA NACION. Stamps of 1864, with the surcharge shown in the annexed illustration, impressed in *black*.

- 3½ c., black on buff (*pale to deep*).
- 6½ c., green, bright green, on *rose*.
- 12½ c., blue, deep blue, on *salmon*.
- 25 c., red, vermilion, on *rose*.

Varieties, with the surcharge inverted.

- 3½ c., black on buff.
- 6½ c., green on *rose*.
- 12½ c., blue on *salmon*.
- 25 c., vermilion on *rose*.

* * *

A want of stamps led to another provisional issue:—

"*Ministry of the Colonies.*

"Y.E. In view of the notification of Y.E., dated April 12th last, informing this Ministry of the decree putting in use and on sale the green stamps, lithographed in the Colony, of the value of *one real plata fuerte*, of which 25 copies were enclosed, this measure being rendered necessary by the want of stamps and

the fear that they might be forged, His Highness the Regent of the Kingdom, to whom I have communicated the notification referred to, has been pleased to approve the measures adopted by Y.E., with the understanding that so soon as the stamps despatched by the National Factory are received, the green stamps will be withdrawn from circulation, after having been exchanged in accordance with the regulations relative to that subject.

&c. &c. &c.

"Madrid, September 6, 1870.

(Signed) "S. MORET.

"To the Civil Governor of the Philippines.

"Manilla, November 12, 1870.

"To be complied with, passed, published, and registered.

(Signed) "LA TORRE.

"True copy.

(Signed) "CLEMENTE."

Issue of April 12th, 1870.

The 1 real stamps listed under "March (?) and "end of 1863," surcharged "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," as in 1869.

- 1 real, grey-green; of *March (?)*, 1863.
- 1 ,, apple-green; of *end of 1863*.
- 1 ,, yellow-green (pale to deep) on *yellowish*; of *end of 1863*.

Variety, with surcharge inverted.

1 real, yellow-green; of *end of 1863*.

* * *

The arrival of stamps from home put an end to the use of those in circulation, which were replaced in March, 1871, by the stamps announced in the following document:—

"Secretariat of the Chief Civil Government of the Philippines.

"Manilla, February 7, 1871.

"In view of the report from the Treasury Department upon the necessity for issuing to the public the postage stamps of the values of five, ten, twenty, and forty *centimos de escudo*, recently received from the Peninsula;

"Upon the report of the General Post Office Department, and by the advice of the Council of Administration, the Chief Government ordains:—

"1. The Treasury Department is authorised to issue for public use the postage stamps described below. The same Department will give notice, as soon as all the offices for the sale of stamps have received supplies, of the exact day upon which the sale of these stamps is to commence, also of the date and the method to be employed for the withdrawal from circulation of the stamps at present in use, indicating at the same time the manner in which those that may be in the hands of private persons may be exchanged.

"2. Until the Chief Government makes fresh arrangements, the present tariff for the prepayment of postage on correspondence between the islands, for the peninsula and adjacent parts, and for the provinces beyond the seas, will remain in force, at the rate of:—one real fuerte for each four drachms of weight, or fraction of four drachms, making use of the stamps of five and of twenty *centimos de escudo* to make up one real fuerte, and of those of ten and forty *centimos* to make up two reales fuertes. The above-named Department will give such orders as may be considered necessary, so that the persons charged with the sale of the stamps may make themselves acquainted with the manner in which the said stamps are to be used, in combination, according to the weight of the letters.

"3. For correspondence within the same Island, it is decided that from the day on which the Department shall put in circulation the new stamps, the tariff shall be as follows:—for a single-rate letter, up to 4 drachms inclusive, a stamp of 5 *centimos de escudo*, or four *cuartos* will be used; from 4 to 8 drachms, a stamp of 10 *centimos de escudo*, or two of 5 *centimos*, equivalent to 8 *cuartos*; from 8 to 12 drachms stamps of the value of 12 *cuartos* must be affixed, and so on progressively. A stamp of the value of 4 *cuartos*, or 5 *centimos de escudo*, must be added for each 4 drachms or fraction of 4 drachms.

"4. Upon Registered letters, either for the interior, for the Peninsula, its possessions and adjacent Islands, or for the provinces beyond the seas, one stamp of 40 and another of 10 *centimos de escudo* must be affixed, in addition to those required for the postage of the letter.

"5. The Treasury Department will take the necessary steps for providing the General Post Office with the specimen stamps that may be required for purposes of comparison.

"To be passed, published, and a report rendered to the Ministry of the Colonies.

(Signed) "LA TORRE.

"True copy.

(Signed) "CLEMENTI."

Issue of March, 1871.

Allegorical figure of Spain, represented by a female head bearing a mural Crown, surmounted by a Star, and facing towards the left, on a ground of horizontal lines within an oval; a rectangular frame [of wavy outline] inscribed "CORREOS" above and with the value below, on curved labels.



Engraved by E. Julia (whose initials "E. J." are to be found on

the edge of the neck of the effigy), and surface-printed, at Madrid, in colour on white paper, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten; perf. 14.

5 c.	de eº, blue (pale to deep).
10	„ deep green, green, bright green.
20	„ brown (pale to full), yellowish brown.
40	„ carmine, bright carmine, rose.

*Essays.**

I have only seen the following:—

10 c.	de eº, deep green; <i>imperforate.</i>
12 c.	de peseta, carmine; <i>perf.</i> 14.

* * *

"Manilla, the 15th November 1871.

"In accordance with the proposal of the Public Treasury Department of these Islands, the Chief Civil Government Decrees.—

"1. Authority is given for the circulation of the postage stamps for use on the correspondence of the public, that have been recently withdrawn, provided that they bear: *Habilitado por la Nacion.*

"2. The stamps now in use will continue in circulation, together with those authorised by the preceding paragraph, until the Chief Government arranges for their being exchanged or for their sale being suspended.

"3. The price of these stamps will be the same as that which they bear [indicated upon them], except that of the 6½ *centimos*, which will be worth only 5 *centimos* or 4 *cuartos*, the lowest rate for correspondence in the interior of the islands, according to the Decree of February 7th of this year.

"4. The Department will take the necessary steps for forwarding to the General Post Office specimens of the said stamps, which are about to be put in circulation, and will at the same time take all proper precautions for safeguarding the interests of the State.

"To be published and returned to the Department of Taxes.

(Signed) "IZQUIERDO."

As the result of this Decree the surcharged stamps of 1869 were reissued, together with the 6½ c. stamp mentioned in the third paragraph, to which was given the value of 5 *centimos* or 4 *cuartos*, without any alteration being made in them. We have no occasion therefore, to say more about them.

But here we have another Decree:—

"Chief Civil Government of the Philippines.

"Manilla January 24, 1872.

"In compliance with the statements laid before us by the Public Treasury Department, which prove the absolute necessity for placing at the disposal of the public postage stamps of the value of 4 *cuartos*, this Chief Government, in virtue of the powers that it possesses, ordains:—

"1. Authority is given for the putting in circulation of the postage stamps existing in the general depots of the revenue Department, that had been withdrawn from circulation, [stamps] of red colour, and similar to those which were forwarded to the central Revenue Department on the 13th instant, provided that they bear: *Habilitado por la Nacion*; those for which this formality has not been complied with will not have legal currency.

* In the book by Messrs. Bartels and Foster, and Captain Palmer, published at Boston, it is stated that "proofs of all four denominations exist in blue on white cardboard. Of the same design there is also a 12 C^s DE PTA. carmine-red on white paper, perforated." The same work says, "These stamps were in use from early in 1870 to the end of 1871," but quotes no authority for this statement, which is the more curious as Mr. Menarini gives the correct date in his little book, which is one of the authorities quoted by the authors of the later and larger work.—ED. M. J.

"2. The stamps at present in use will continue in circulation together with those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, this Chief Government postponing a definite decision upon this subject until the special circumstances which render necessary the measure taken by the present Decree shall have come to an end.

"3. The price of the stamps, the sale of which is authorised, will be 4 *cuartos*, irrespective of that indicated upon them, in accordance with the provisions of my Decree of February 7th of last year.

"4. The Department will be good enough to make the necessary arrangements for providing the General Post Office with specimens of the stamps that are to be put in circulation, and will adopt all measures required in the interests of the State.

"To be published and returned to the Department of Taxes. (Signed) "IZQUIERDO."

Although only one value is mentioned, there were others which made their appearance at the same period, viz. :—

*Issue of January 24th, 1872.**

Surcharged in black with the words "HABILITADO POR LA NACION" [as shown under "*February (?)*, 1869"].

(a) Stamps of January, 1855.
1 real plata, green.
2 reales ,, brick-red [carmine].

(b) Stamps of January, 1863.
5 cuartos, vermilion.

These 5 cuartos stamps, as we see from the Decree given above, were sold at 4 cuartos.

(c) Stamps of . . . 1864.
1 real, purple.
2 reales, blue.

* * *

"Chief Civil Government of the Philippines.
"Manilla, May 8th, 1872.

"This Chief Government taking into consideration the absolute necessity for always having on hand a full supply of stamps of all kinds for the franking of correspondence, sufficient to meet the requirements of the service, and knowing that the quantities lately received from the Peninsula are not sufficient to admit of the exchange of the old stamps and the withdrawal of the latter from circulation, and the stamps for the franking of correspondence for the interior of the islands bearing the value 16 *centimos de peseta* (5 *cuartos*), whereas the postage has been reduced to 12½ *centimos de peseta* (4 *cuartos*) by my decree of February 7, 1871, seeing that such was the value indicated upon the stamps of that class received in August, 1870; in accordance with the propositions of the Treasury Department of these Islands, decrees :—

"1. Authority is given for putting in circulation the postage stamps recently received.

"2. The stamps at present in use will continue in circulation, at the same time as those authorised by the preceding paragraph, until the Chief Government gives orders for their being exchanged, or for their sale being suspended.

"3. The price at which these stamps will be issued will be that expressed upon them, with the exception of those of 16 *centimos de peseta*, the value of which

* Various authorities agree in placing all the five stamps under the same date; it is curious that one stamp only is apparently mentioned in the Decree, though paragraph 3 seems to contemplate the issue of stamps bearing various values, but all at the one price, 4 *cuartos*. Stamps to be employed for that value alone were authorised by the Decree of January 24, 1872.—ED. M. J.

will be 12½ *centimos* or 4 *cuartos*, the charge for the franking of correspondence for the interior of the islands, in accordance with my decree of February 7, 1871.

"4. The Department will be so good as to make the necessary arrangements for providing the General Post Office with specimens of the said stamps, and will adopt all measures required in the interests of the Treasury.

"Report upon this Decree to be rendered to the Chief Government of His Majesty, &c. &c.

(Signed) "IZQUIERDO."

(To be continued.)

British Bechuanaland.

THE HALFPENNY OF 1897.

By C. McNAUGHTAN.



HIS interesting little issue, the last of British Bechuanaland, has recently received an addition, in the form of a new variety (to be numbered 42a), variety *c*, of the type of surcharge. It is curious that this is only just chronicled, as I have a pane of this variety on which the original owner has marked in the margin "1st surcharge," and I think that this must be the case. The three types of surcharge do not occur on the same pane, but are distinct printings. They are in small *black, sans-serif* capitals, very similar to the type used upon the ½d., *vermilion*, of 1887, but the height of the letters is 2 mm. instead of 1½. Varieties *b* and *c* are similar, except that the words are 10½ and 13½ (nearly 14) mm. apart, respectively. Variety *a* is from another fount of type altogether, the letters much thinner and the setting of "BRITISH" very uneven; "BECHUANALAND" is 16 mm. long, and the space between the words not quite 13 mm.

Variety *c* of the surcharge was set up in a horizontal row of six, repeated down the pane, as the fifth stamp in each row has a letter "H" with the foot of the second stroke broken off. There are no errors or misplaced letters, and the printing is bold and clear.

Variety *a* of the surcharge was set up in a block of twelve, repeated down the pane. The fourth stamp in the first, third, fifth, etc., rows has a dot between the feet of the "R," making it look like a second "B" in "BRITISH." On the sixth stamp in the same rows the word "BRITISH" is set very unevenly, and is much more to right, in reference to the word below it, than in the others.

The sixth stamp in the fourth row of this setting has a damaged letter "T," the top stroke sloping down from left to right; I have two panes in which this occurs, which seems to prove that the setting of twelve overprints was reproduced, probably by stereotyping, so as to make up a forme covering a whole pane at a time. I believe this to be an unusual method, but there seems to be no other way of accounting for the repetition of certain varieties in each block of twelve, and the existence of one variety in each pane.

Both the setting and printing seem to have been done carelessly, and the defective letters "H" and "R" and missing letters "I" are due to this cause, as in a pane where the ink has taken properly these are all correct. All these surcharged stamps are scarce used.

My Souvenirs.

REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN.

By PIERRE MAHÉ.

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EAR MR. PHILLIPS,—You have been so kind as to ask me to put down on paper for the *Monthly Journal* some of my souvenirs and the incidents, happy or otherwise, grave or gay, and sometimes comical, which have occurred in a long career spent in the world of stamps. It is with great pleasure that I respond to the honour you have paid me in opening to me the columns of the *Monthly Journal*, and I shall esteem myself very fortunate if its readers can find any interest in my simple tales.

The chronological order observed at the commencement cannot always be followed, and it will be by fits and starts, as the facts come back to me, that in due course my communications will reach you.

PIERRE MAHÉ.

How I Became a Stamp Dealer.

When I began to busy myself with stamps, in 1862, I continued, nevertheless, to retain my employment as manager of a printseller's business, and it was with the full knowledge of my employers that this was done, for, in my absence, they themselves received the parcels of stamps addressed to me and paid the postage. Indeed, those same employers were delighted, and rubbed their hands at seeing me take up this line; for they said to themselves, "If M. Mahé manages to make money with his little bit of trading, he will not think of asking us to raise his salary." As a matter of fact, my mind was occupied with quite another idea, which was, How can I free myself from slaving under an employer at all?

We shall see what unlooked-for circumstance led me to start a stamp business.

Several of the employees of the firm, having taken up the idea of collecting, had begun by asking me for permission to rifle the baskets into which were thrown the empty envelopes. Then, becoming more ambitious, they asked for authority, which was easily given them, to search through the old letters which came without envelopes and which had been banished to the loft. And they did not stop there. With appetites whetted by their success, they begged me to take action on their behalf with our correspondents abroad. At first I refused point-blank; then I thought it over, and soon I might be seen, whenever I had to write a letter, transformed into a beggar of old stamps.

My requests produced much more effect than I should ever have supposed. Wishing to gratify me, the customers vied with one another in sending me supplies, which were not long in becoming so important that one of my employees, a young Frenchman educated at New Orleans and the most enthusiastic of them all, said to me one day (how many times has it been repeated to me!), "But, M. Mahé, why should you not sell the stamps?" That idea seemed to me

one of the very strangest, and I begged the young Franco-American to leave me in peace with his nonsense.

However, I was soon to arrive at the same notion, and this is how events were hastened. One morning I received from a generous correspondent, as a gift, a little lot (several hundreds) of Spanish 6 cuartos stamps, of the years 1850 to 1854, used. There were too many to be distributed among my collectors, and all I did was to give them a few of each kind. But it occurred to me to make a little profit out of the stamps for their benefit, and to that end I sent all the rest by my pseudo-American to the best-known dealer of those days, and asked him how much he would give for them by the hundred. The stamps were being sold at a franc each, and at this price they were quoted six months later in the first catalogue published by the said dealer. But the latter, seeing that a considerable quantity was brought to him, and supposing, perhaps, that he was dealing with some one who knew nothing about stamps or who was hard up, dared to offer me *six francs* per hundred. When my messenger brought back the stamps and told me of this ridiculous offer, I flew into a furious rage, and remembering all at once what the young man had said to me so often, "But, M. Mahé, why do you not sell stamps?" my determination was soon made up; on the morrow I was a stamp dealer.

That's the way things happen here below.

* * *

Laying a Foundation.

Before making any formal announcement it was necessary to supply myself with goods, and to lay in a stock as large and varied as I could, with a capital which was by no means enormous. For the moment I had only my lot of Spanish stamps, which was certainly less than enough to meet the orders of all kinds which would not fail to pour in as soon as I had set up shop. Thus I had to leave no stone unturned. I began an unlimited correspondence: everybody must do something for me. I applied to all the leading business houses with whom my firm had dealings, and asked them no longer for a few stamps now and then as a present, but for large and constant consignments, for which I was willing to pay cash, and I left it to them to fix a fair price. All, or nearly all, replied to my appeal favourably, some still wished to send stamps only as a gift. In a few months, thanks to what I had received, mainly from Italy, and to loans from the wholesale trade in England, Germany, and Belgium, together with what I had picked up in Paris, I was able to get together a rather nice little stock, which enabled me to throw open my door to collectors and to call myself at last "Dealer in Stamps." A few visits to the Stamp Bourse soon

brought me into connection with collectors and dealers, and the former, including the biggest people of the time, soon learned (and they never forgot it) the way to the Rue des Canettes, where at No. 18 I had established my first modest shop.

The start is always hard, especially when one has to keep within the bounds of a small purse. In spite of all, however, the success of the business was beyond my hopes, and I was soon able to see my dream of liberty realised. I gave notice to leave my employment, and then (oh, human nature!) my masters, who for fourteen long years had let me hang out my tongue, made me splendid offers. They feared to see me exercise my talents (I had some) with some one of their competitors, several of whom had offered me brilliant situations; but I am what is called "a creature of habit," and I had refused them, which was a very foolish thing on my part. My employers' offers, tempting as they were, had no effect on me—they came too late. I did not wish to hear anything about them, I was inflexible, I withdrew, and I have never had occasion to repent.

Free of all cares, henceforth I devoted all my time to my own business, which grew as quickly as could be expected with the means at my disposal, the latter being, as I have said, very limited.

Things progressed rapidly, and in less than a year I had a traveller! A traveller was a luxury that no dealer had allowed himself until then. I used to give him, whenever he set out on his round, sheets containing 100 stamps all at one price, and he sold them as they were; then he took other sheets, at various prices, from which selections could be made, and on his return they were made up again or replaced by others for the next trip. This system of sale proved a complete success and gave very good results, but unluckily my traveller died prematurely, and as I had no trustworthy person to take his place, I had to give up that source of income, which was by no means to be despised.

These were the first steps of my career. Since those days I have made some progress!

* * *

An Abundant Harvest.

The Stamps of Italy.

As I have said above, it was the various States of Italy that supplied the main part of my stock when it was first formed. Numerous consignments had reached me one after another. It was no longer only the post which brought them to me in letters, but also the railway in little parcels and even in small boxes. There was a little of everything, of everything that was good, and there was a lot of it that was very good! Piedmont, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, issues Royal, Ducal, and of Provisional Governments; a few from Naples, Sicily, and the Roman States; but altogether a wonderful mixture, and all of it in quantity.

Consequently I became a specialist in Italian stamps, and as that country had not then any dealers (they were not long in coming), I could treat with a high hand the foreign dealers, who had not then established relations with Italy. Those were good times!

I have not mentioned the prices at which these stamps were offered to me. Perhaps it will seem incredible, but all of them, mixed, good and bad, and there were few of the latter, cost on an average *15 francs per 100*, carriage extra. And the most amusing part of the business was that the sellers congratulated themselves at having been able to sell, so easily and at such good prices (for I took everything that was sent), old stamps which they had hitherto supposed to be of no value. It was for them so much money picked out of the gutter. And it worked out well!

In stamps, as in everything else, there is a limit, and it must not be supposed that in these lots, large as they were, one could find dozens of the $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese of Naples; of the 80 centimes of Modena and Parma, used; of the 2 soldi, the 60 crazie, and the 3 lire of Tuscany. No; with occasional rare exceptions, such stamps did not turn up; that would have been too fine. But if those values were absent from my packages, it was not because they had been put on one side in reserve for better prices; it was that they were at all times rare in their own countries, and the old letters of my clients did not bear them.

The latter could not distinguish between the common stamps and the rare. Such distinctions did not exist for them. When they had counted ten times a hundred stamps, that made a thousand, which, at 15 francs the 100, was 150 francs, and that ended the matter!

To show more plainly how profitable at the present day would be the price of 15 francs the 100 that I paid for the old Italian stamps—and it was a remunerative price even in those days—I give a list of their average prices at present. The great rarities only made their appearance in the parcels very exceptionally, and in most cases were completely absent.

Modena.	5 to 40 cent.	fr. 1.75
"	Errors the least rare, <i>used</i>	62.50
"	9 cent., "B.G." (in numbers)	3.10
"	9 cent., "B.G."	30.00
"	Provisional Government. 5 to 40 cent.	15.00
Naples.	2 to 20 gr. (few of the 50 gr.)	3.75
"	Provisional Government. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 gr.	2.50
Parma.	1st issue	3.75
"	2nd "	7.50
"	3rd "	12.50
"	Provisional Government. I cannot value these, as I cannot find them quoted, <i>used</i> .	
Sardinia.	1st issue	50.00
"	2nd "	13.00
"	3rd "	12.00
Sicily.	Very few. Will return to them in a later article. I had not then struck the vein.	
Tuscany.	1st issue	7.50
"	2nd "	20.00
"	Provisional Government issue.	3.75
		268.60

One can see from this total that the sale of the stamps at their present prices would give a profit of about 1700 per cent. But as, naturally, the cheaper kinds were the most numerous, we must reduce this figure at least by half, but that would still be very good business, when one remembers that it was a case of large quantities.

(To be continued.)

British Somaliland.

LIST OF ERRORS AND VARIETIES OF OVERPRINT IN THE SECOND ISSUE, WITH NOTES.

By HERBERT W. HAWKINS.

* * *

[NOTE.—The following additions may be made to the list of varieties of the *First Issue*, published in December :—

The letter "L" in "LAND" has too short a foot.
On No. 6, 9th row, upper pane.

6 annas.

The first letter "I" in "BRITISH" too broad. This does not appear to arise from the same cause as the so-called thick "D" variety. On No. 1, 4th row, lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3, 12 annas.

The letter "I" in "SOMALI" with a skeleton foot.
On No. 3, 4th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 annas.

The letter "D" always prints very thickly on the 8th stamp, 10th row, upper pane, of the lower values. This is excluded from this list of varieties, as it would seem that the variety is caused by some foreign matter having settled on the type for that particular letter. Nor need any described allusion be given to the few stamps that are to be found with smeared overprints, as this would be devoid of interest.]



THE second issue is composed of Indian stamps, with the Queen's Head for the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 6, and 12 annas, and 1, 2, 3, 5 rupees values, and the King's Head for the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 annas values, overprinted horizontally in two lines, generally near the bottom, with "BRITISH SOMALILAND" in small *sans-serif* capitals. A few of the settings are of course irregular, but the two chief varieties of these differ in the spacing of the word "BRITISH" :—

(a) The word is 10 mm. long, and the upright stroke of the letter "B" is over the left-hand stroke of the "M" in "SOMALILAND."

(b) The word is 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, and the "B" is over the space between "OM."

The last stroke of the "H" is over the first stroke of the "M" 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. Both panes contain the two varieties, which were distributed as shown in the following diagrams.

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	a	a	a	a	a	a	b	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	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	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	a	a
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	b	a	a	a	a

Upper Pane.

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	a	a	b	a	a	a	a	a
a	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b
a	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	a	b	b	b	b
a	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	a
b	b	b	a	a	a	b	a	a	a	a	a	a
a	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	a	b	a*	a	a
b	b	b	b	a	b	b	b	b	b	a*	b	b
b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	a	a	a*	a

Lower Pane.

(* These are rather irregular.)

The 6 annas stamps were in sheets of 320, composed of 4 panes of 80 (10 horizontal rows of 8), arranged thus :—

1	2
3	4

The setting used for the other values was apparently altered to fit these sheets by removing four vertical rows from each pane, and overprinting half the sheets (panes 1 and 3, or panes 2 and 4) at a time. Therefore we have in each case an upper and a lower pane only to refer to, in describing the positions of the other varieties.

The four vertical rows at the right of each pane appear to have been removed, the only alteration made

in the remainder being that the right-hand stamp in the third row of the lower becomes variety (a) instead of variety (b).

It appears from the above that in the 6 annas sheets there are 264 of variety (a) to 56 of variety (b), and that in the sheets of the other values there are 194 of (a) to 46 of (b).

These two varieties of the setting are only referred to in the following list when the same variety of lettering is found in both settings:—

The first letter "1" in "BRITISH" is sometimes invisible. On No. 1, 2nd row, upper pane.
12 annas.

Letter "T" in BRITISH too small (the letters "R" and "H" are too small also, but they frequently print imperfectly.) On No. 2, 1st row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "H" in "BRITISH" too small (the letter "H" is generally found unbarred); variety (a). On No. 11, 9th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "H" in BRITISH too small; variety (b). On No. 1, 6th row, lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Small letter "1" or figure "1" for first "1" in "BRITISH". (The small "1" is raised; on the 1 anna the "11" in "SOMALI" are raised, and the small "1" prints very faintly sometimes); variety (a). On No. 4, 3rd row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Small letter "1" or figure "1" for first "1" in "BRITISH". These all have the "L" too short in "SOMALI"; sometimes the "B" in "BRITISH" is almost absent on the 1 anna. The figure "1" is larger than in variety (a); variety (b). On No. 4, 6th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "B" in "BRITISH" dropped; variety (a) (letter "A" too small in "SOMALI" in addition). On the 1 anna and 2 annas the "1" in "SOMALI" is found occasionally to be practically missing. On No. 3 in the top row of the upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "B" of "BRITISH" dropped; variety (b). (Very prominent.) On No. 4, 3rd row, lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letters "BR" in "BRITISH" too widely spaced. On No. 1, 7th row, lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.

Letters "SH" in "BRITISH" too widely spaced. On No. 10, 9th row, upper pane.

4, 8, 12 annas.

Letter "H" in "BRITISH" dropped. On No. 9, 1st row, lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letters "TISH" in "BRITISH" raised. On No. 7, 3rd row, lower pane.

2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letters "RIT" in "BRITISH" too widely spaced.

(The space between "R1" is generally the wider, especially is this the case in the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ annas.) On No. 9, 6th row, lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 annas.
1 rupee.

Letters "BR" in "BRITISH" too widely spaced. (Also has first "1" in "BRITISH" too short and very thick.) On No. 1, 3rd row, lower pane.

4 annas.

Letters "IT" in "BRITISH" too widely spaced. On No. 9, 6th row, lower pane.

4, 8, 12 annas.

"BRITISH" for "BRITISH." (This only occurs occasionally.) On No. 10, 7th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

On No. 12, 5th row, upper pane.

1 anna.

"BRITISH" for "BRITISH"; sometimes found on No. 5, 1st row, lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

Letter "R" in "BRITISH" too small. (This has the letter "S" in "BRITISH" too narrow in addition.) On No. 9, 3rd row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "R" in "BRITISH" too small. On No. 9, 3rd row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 12 annas.

Letter "R" in "BRITISH" with the lower half of the first limb missing. In the case of the 1 anna quite three-quarters is missing. (This variety is not quite clear, or it does not exist at all, on the values not mentioned.) On No. 10, 6th row, lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 4, 12 annas.

Letter "H" in "BRITISH" raised. On No. 5, 2nd row, upper pane.

6 annas.

The same. On No. 6, 8th row, upper pane.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 1, 7th row, upper pane.

6 annas.

Letter "S" in "BRITISH" too narrow (small "N" in "SOMALILAND" in addition). On No. 11, 2nd row, lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "S" in "BRITISH" too narrow. On No. 3, 3rd row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The first letter "1" in "BRITISH" too small. On No. 6, 5th row, lower pane.

4, 6, 8, 12 annas.

1 rupee.

The same. On No. 2, 2nd row, lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. (The letter "O" in "SOMALI" is too small); variety (b). On No. 11, 5th row, lower pane.

The second letter "1" in "BRITISH" too small. On No. 12, 7th row, upper pane.

4, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The second letter "1" in "BRITISH" invisible; this is but rarely found on the 1 anna. (There are

always small traces of ink in the place of the letter "1"; substantial portions of the "1" appear on the unmentioned values, it should be noted.) On No. 12, 7th row, upper pane.

1, 2, 2½ annas.

Both letters "1" in "BRITISH" invisible. (This is only found occasionally. There are the smallest traces of ink imaginable in the place of the missing letters.) On No. 1, 2nd row, upper pane.

1 anna.

The letters "BR" and "OM" in "BRITISH SOMALILAND" too widely spaced. (This only occurs occasionally. The letter "S" in "SOMALI" is dropped.) On No. 1, 2nd row, lower pane.

8 annas.

The whole overprint "BRITISH SOMALILAND" slightly arched. (Only occurs sometimes with the 1 anna, but the 2½ annas always has it thus.) On No. 1, 2nd row, lower pane.

1, 2, 2½, 3, 4 annas.

"SOMALILAND" slightly curved, the centre having dropped. (The "B" in "BRITISH" is also dropped considerably.) On No. 3, 1st row, upper pane.

6 annas.

Letters "SO" in "SOMALI" far too widely spaced. On No. 1, 3rd row, lower pane.

8 annas.

Letters "SO" in "SOMALI" too widely spaced. On No. 1, 4th row, lower pane.

8 annas.

"SOMAL:LAND" for "SOMALILAND." (The stop in the place of letter "1" sometimes is very minute, but it always exists.) On No. 5, 7th row, lower pane.

½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The same; variety (b). (There are generally parts of the letter "1" showing on the values not given here.) On No. 7, 6th row, lower pane.

½, 1 anna.

"SOMAL:LAND" for "SOMALILAND" is sometimes found. This error exists only on the pale-brown issue on white paper. (Considerable portions of the letter "1" appear on the earlier issue of this value.) On No. 8, 9th row, lower pane.

6 annas.

Both letters "L" in "SOMALILAND" too short. On No. 1, 10th row, lower pane.

½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas.

The same. On No. 1, 2nd row, lower pane.

6, 12 annas.

Both letters "A" in "SOMALILAND" too small. On No. 9, 1st row, upper pane.

2, 2½, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The letter "1" in "SOMALI" invisible. (There are always just traces of ink in place of the "1.") On No. 5, 7th row, lower pane.

6 annas.

(To be continued.)

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 have been 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.

	VALU.
Switzerland	£677
Prince Edward Island	240
Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia	1570
Niger Coast, Falkland Islands, and St. Helena	871
Egypt and Sudan	203
Norway	310
Sweden	262
Philippine Islands	788
Venezuela	213
Roumania	492
Hawaiian Islands	396

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CATALOGUE PART II.—This is now ready, and particulars and prices will be found in the advertisement on the cover.

Errata.

WE have two little corrections to make in our last number:—

Page 246, AUSTRIA, line 10, for "where the issue first took place," read "when the issue first took place."

Index, Baltus *v.* Levy, page should be "253," instead of "243."

We would recommend those of our readers who keep bound volumes to make these corrections in them.

We have also noted a couple of errors in the Index of Part II. of the Catalogue, which escaped notice in time for correction:—

Greece, page should be "233," instead of "203."

Zurich, pages should be "477, 478," instead of "478, 479."

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BELGIUM.

1905. <i>New types.</i> s. d.		
10 c., rose	.	0 2
20 c., sage-green	.	0 3
25 c., ultramarine	.	0 4
35 c., claret	.	0 5

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

1905. <i>New value.</i>		
2s. 6d., black and brown	.	3 3

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

1905. *Large oblong stamps with view of Victoria Falls.*

1d., carmine	.	0 2
2½d., ultramarine	.	0 4
5d., purple	.	0 7
1s., green	.	1 4
2s. 6d., black	.	3 3
5s., violet	.	6 3

CEYLON.

1903-4. *Service. King's Head.*

2 c., orange-brown	.	7 6
2 c., "	used	0 4
3 c., green	"	4 0
5 c., lilac	"	5 0
5 c., "	used	0 9
15 c., blue	"	4 0
25 c., bistre	"	20 0
25 c., "	used	20 0
30 c., violet and green	"	10 0
30 c., "	used	5 0
Set of six values, unused	.	60 0

CHAMBA.

1886-1902. *Service. Queen's Head.*

½ a., green	used	0 1
½ a., pea-green	"	0 1

1905. *Service. King's Head.*

3 pies, slate	.	0 2
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CHILI.

1905. *New type.*

3 c., brown	.	0 1
5 c., blue	.	0 2

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

1903-4. *King's Head. Single wmk.*

1 a., grey and carmine	used	0 3
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1904. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

1 a., grey and carmine	used	0 2
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ELOBEY, etc.

1905. *Type 1, with date altered.*

1 c., rose	.	0 3
2 c., purple	.	0 3
3 c., black	.	0 3
4 c., orange-red	.	0 4
5 c., deep green	.	0 4

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

1904-5. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

2d., bright claret	.	0 3
6d., orange	.	0 8
1s., bistre-brown	.	1 4

FERNANDO POO.

1905. *Type 16, with date altered.* s. d.

1 c., purple	.	0 3
2 c., black	.	0 3
3 c., orange-red	.	0 3
4 c., deep green	.	0 4
5 c., blue-green	.	0 4

FRANCE.

1900. *Type 12. Figures of value printed separately.*

10 c., carmine	.	0 9
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GUADELOUPE.

1905. *New Picture types. Large oblong stamps.*

1 c., black on azure	.	0 1
2 c., marone on yellow	.	0 1
4 c., brown on azure	.	0 1
5 c., green	.	0 1
10 c., carmine	.	0 2
15 c., violet	.	0 3
20 c., red on green	.	0 3
25 c., ultramarine	.	0 4
30 c., black	.	0 5
40 c., red on yellow	.	0 6
50 c., green on yellow	.	0 8
75 c., claret on azure	.	1 0
1 fr., black on green	.	1 3
2 fr., vermilion on orange	.	2 3
5 fr., indigo on orange	.	5 3
1 c. to 50 c., set of eleven values	.	2 6

GWALIOR.

1905. *King's Head.*

4 as., sage-green	.	0 6
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HUNGARY.

1905. *Types 7 and 8. New Crown wmk. in each stamp.*

10 f., carmine	.	0 2
50 f., lake	.	0 7
50 f., claret (error), unused or used	.	2 0
60 f., sage-green	.	0 8
2 kor., slate-blue	.	2 3

INDIA.

1905. *Service. King's Head.*

1 rupee, carmine and green	used	0 6
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JAMAICA.

1905. *Queen's Head. Multiple wmk.*

3d., sage-green	.	0 5
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JHIND.

Cat. No. 1885-96. *Service Stamps.*

502. 1 a., brown-purple	used	0 2
516. ½ a., green	"	0 1
517. 1 a., purple-brown	"	1 0
517. 1 a., "	used	0 3
528. ½ a., pea-green	"	0 2
530. ½ a., (King)	"	0 1
531. 1 a., carmine (")	"	0 2

NATAL.

1905. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

4d., carmine and cinnamon	.	0 6
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1905. *Official. King's Head.*

½d., green	used	0 4
1d., carmine	"	0 6

NICARAGUA.

1904. *Provisionals. Type 15 surcharged.* s. d.

5 c. on 10 c., mauve	.	0 3
5 c. on 10 c., " variety, "C" inverted	2 6	
15 c. on 10 c., "	0 9	
15 c. on 10 c., " variety, "C" inverted	4 0	

NORWAY.

1905. *Provisionals. Type 5 surcharged.*

1 krona on 2 skill., orange	.	1 9
1 kr. 50 öre on 2 skill., orange	.	2 6
2 kr. on 2 skill., orange	.	3 6

PANAMA REPUBLIC.

1905. *New type, unsurcharged.*

1 c., green	.	0 1
2 c., carmine	.	0 2

REUNION.

1900. *Type 11.*

10 c., rose-red	used	0 2
15 c., grey	"	0 1

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1902-5. *Type 25.*

10s., green (No. 302)	used	6 0
3d., (No. 307)	"	0 4
6d., blue-green (No. 313)	"	0 8
9d., lake (No. 314)	"	0 9

1900-3. *Official.*

1d., rosine (No. 653)	.	1 0
2½d., deep blue (No. 655)	used	1 0
1s., red-brown (No. 662)	.	10 0

SPANISH GUINEA.

1905. *Type 2, with date altered.*

1 c., black	.	0 3
2 c., green	.	0 3
3 c., claret	.	0 3
4 c., slate-green	.	0 4
5 c., dark brown	.	0 4

TASMANIA.

1903. *Types 11 and 21. Wmk. V and Crown. Perf. 12½.*

9d., blue	.	1 0
1s., rose and green	.	1 4

TRANSVAAL.

1905. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*

1s., black and red-brown	.	1 4
--------------------------	---	-----

URUGUAY.

1897. *Types 63 and 64.*

2 pesos, carmine and ochre	used	3 6
3 " " brown-purple	"	4 0

1900. *Type 43.*

1 peso, green	used	1 6
---------------	------	-----

VICTORIA.

1903. *Perf. 11.*

1d., rose-red	.	0 6
3d., orange-brown	.	0 8
6d., bright green	.	1 3

1903. *Perf. 12½ x 11 or 11 x 12½.*

½d., green	.	1 0
------------	---	-----

ZANZIBAR.

1904. *Provisionals.*

1 on 4½ a., orange	} set of five 30 0
1 on 4½ a., blue-black	
2 on 4 a., myrtle-green	
2½ on 7½ a., mauve	
2½ on 8 a., grey-green	

Addenda List of Odd Numbers of Philatelic Journals

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Het Postzegelblad. Utrecht. All vols. I.-VI.; VII., *except* No. 1; VIII., *except* Nos. 4, 12, 18, 21, 22, 24; and IX., *except* Nos. 1, 2, 4.

Hungaria. Budapest. All Nos.

Internationale Sämmlerwarte. Trier, 1900. All Nos.

Internationale Bier-Philatelist. All *but* No. 28.

Italia Filatelica. Torino, 1905. Any *after* No. 4.

Internationale Briefmarken-Börse. Temesvár, Hungary, 1900. Any *after* No. 1.

Internationaler Publicationsorgan in Briefmarken, etc. Regensburg, 1900. All Nos.

Investigateur Illustré. Dijon, 1904. Any *after* II. No. 3.

Intermédiaire des Collectionneurs de Cartes Postales Illustrées et de Timbres-Poste. Paris, 1901. Nos. 7, 9, 11, and any *after* No. 16.

Intermédiaire des Collectionneurs. Liège, 1901-3. I. year. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 12. II. year. Any *after* No. 3.

Indicateur Philatélique et Commercial. Bains-les-Bains, 1897. Any *after* No. 4.

Internationaler Briefmarken-Anzeiger. Zurich, 1899-3. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15.

Journal of the Buffalo Philatelic Society. Buffalo, 1903. No 1 and any *after* No. 2.

John W. Scott's Junior Weekly Letter. New York, 1897. Mar. 27, 1897, and any *after* Apl. 10, *except* Oct. 16, 1897.

Keystone Stamp Bulletin. Titusville, Pa., 1892. All Nos.

Literary Philatelist. New York, 1903. Any *after* No. 1.

Little Advertiser. Newton Center, Mass., 1901. Any *after* No. 1.

Morrison's Weekly Stamp Collector. Smethport, Pa., 1903-4. Any *except* No. 9.

Monthly Philatelic Advertiser. New York and Ogden, 1890. No 1.

Mongibello Filatelico. 1898. All Nos.

Michigan Philatelic Monthly Advertiser. Detroit, Mich. 1899. No. 3.

Museum Bulletin. Weirs, N.H., 1886-7. All Nos.

Monthly Stamp News. Webster City, Baltimore, 1896-8. All Nos.

New Century. Alton, Ill., 1904. No. 1.

Noticiero Filatélico. Mayaguez, Pto. Rico, 1904-5. Nos. 1, 4, and any *after* No. 11.

Nordisk Frimaerke Tidende. 1900-1. All Nos.

Oesterreichische Correspondenz. Prag. Nos. 10-22.

Ohio Stamp Journal. Cincinnati, O., 1877. No. 1.

Our Stamp Circular. Cincinnati, O., 1888. No. 1.

Orient Philatélique. 1897. All Nos.

Oesterreichische Briefmarken-Zeitung. Wien, 1905. No. 1 and any *after* No. 4.

Philatelic Advertiser. Ithaca, N.Y., 1904-5. No. 1 and any *after* No. 4.

Pennsylvania Stamp. Patterson's Mills, Pa., 1896. No. 3.

Philatéliste Belge. Boucherie, Gand., 1900. Any *after* No. 1.

Philatelista Anunciador. Porto, Portugal, 1900. Any *but* No. 4.

Philatelic Star. Sawens, N.Y., 1889. No. 1.

Petites Annonces. Gondrecourt, 1904. Nos. 1, 2, 4, and any *after* No. 5.

Postzegelverzamelar. Delft. All Nos.

Petites Affiches. Paris, 1894. All Nos.

Philatelista Italien and Filatelista Italiano. 1898-9. All Nos.

Pacific Magazine. Riverside, Cal., 1898. No. 1.

Philatelic Newsletter, Minneapolis, 1897. Sept., 1897.

Philatélique Oriental. Corfou, 1905. All *except* No. 4.

Philatelisten. Esbjerg, 1905. All Nos.

Philatelic Time and Tide. Bloomdale, O., 1905. All Nos.

Philatelista do Occidente. 1898. All Nos.

Philatelia. 1902. All Nos.

Post Card News. Detroit, Mich., 1905. Any *after* No. 1.

Philatelisten-Zeitung. 1904-5. Nos. 2, 6, 8, and any *after* No. 9.

Revue Philatélique Française. Index to 1903 and Nos. 159-63 and *after* 167.

Rumänisches Briefmarken-Offertenblatt. Jassy, 1901. Any *after* No. 1.

Revista del Francobollo. Rome, 1905. Vol. vii. Nos. 2, 3, and any *after* No. 5.

Roumanie Timbrophile. Bacău, 1905. All *except* Nos. 2, 3.

Réclame Philatélique Lyonnaise. Lyon, 1900. All Nos.

Revista Filatelica Italiana. 1901. All Nos.

Revista Postal. 1901. All Nos.

Revista Postal Dominicana. Santo Domingo, 1905. Any *after* No. 6.

Stamp Recorder and Collector's Exchange. Charlestown, Natal, 1904-5. Any *except* No. 2.

Standard. Sawens, N.Y., 1889. No. 1.

Standard. Topeka, Man., 1890. No. 1.

Stamp Exchange. Bloomington, Ind., 1891. No. 1.

Stamp Collector's World. Williamsville, Mass., 1888-9. Nos. 1, 2, 3.

Stamp Exchanger's Directory. Toledo, O., 1893. Nos. 1, 2.

Stamp Advertiser. Brooklyn, N.Y., 1896. Any *after* No. 4.

Stampic America. 1899. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5.

Skandinavisk Philatelite Offerteblad. Aalborg, 1903. All Nos.

Sammlerbörse. Basel, 1902. All Nos.

San Marino Postal. All Nos.

Stamp Collectors' Monthly Advertiser. New Zealand, 1905. All Nos.

Stampus. Forest City, Iowa, 1904. Any *after* No. 1.

Salesman. Wymore, Neb. Any *after* No. 1.

Stamp Visitor. New York, 1896. All Nos.

Venezuela Postal. Caracas, 1903. All *but* No. 2.

Catalogue, Part II., Foreign Countries, 1905-6

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THE chief alterations in the text of Part II. of our 1905-6 Catalogue are as follows:—

COLOMBIA.

The subheadings were formerly given in alphabetical order, but have now been reclassified, so that groups come under the name of the parent State. For instance, *Medellin* will be found under Antioquia, of which it forms a part; and in like manner we have put *Cucuta* under Santander; but a reference to the index will enable any place to be found in a moment.

The 1886-7 issues of *Tolima* have been rearranged, following the article by Mr. T. W. Hall in the *Monthly Journal* of May, 1905, and some varieties have had to be omitted which are now believed to be fraudulent.

ECUADOR.

In 1902 there was a great fire at Guayaquil, and to prevent the use of any stamps that were then stolen, the authorities ordered various designs to be overprinted on the stocks in hand in the different provinces. As we have now been able to get together a good stock of these stamps, we are able to catalogue and price them according to their relative rarity.

FRENCH COLONIES

have received special attention. Many large purchases have been made to fill up the stock of the numerous recent issues, and the Catalogue will be found to represent actual market value at the time of going to press.

PERU

has been considerably revised, and the lists extended by the inclusion of the four chief types of the triangles, and many errors that we now have in stock.

PHILIPPINE ISLES

have been revised and corrected by the latest published information.

SICILY

has been carefully revised and grouped after the information gathered from Dr. Diena's handbook.

* * *

The illustrations—as in Part I.—are now of the exact size of the stamps, and as far as we have had time, we have noted under each illustration the name of the ruler or celebrated person depicted thereon, or the public buildings or events that are illustrated.

AUGUST, 1905.

Established 1856.

Capital £75,000.



Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Vol. XVI.

No. 182

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI.

AUGUST 31, 1905.

No. 182.

Editorial.

* * *



THE following letter from Mr. Henniker Heaton, which has already been published in some of the daily papers, well deserves a place in a periodical devoted to the interests of those who study, not only the postage stamps of all nations, but, to some extent at all events, their postal systems also:—

“HOUSE OF COMMONS,

“August 5, 1905.

“DEAR SIR,—It is intended to form a league for the establishment of universal penny postage, so that any inhabitant of our planet, white, black, or yellow, may be enabled, for the sum of one penny, to communicate with any other, at the lowest possible rate, and the highest attainable speed; Englishman with Frenchman, German, Italian, or Russian; European with American; Asiatic with Australian or African; so that when one soul has something to say to another, neither colour, nor religion, nor greed, nor diplomacy, nor national antipathy, nor latitude, nor longitude, nor poverty, nor any other barrier, shall stand between them.

“The hour has struck for this grand yet simple assertion of the brotherhood of nations; of a change which threatens no interest, and benefits all mankind. Since 1898, when Imperial penny postage was introduced, our outward mails have nearly doubled. Every Friday some 250,000 British letters pass through France and Italy for India, Hong-kong, and Australasia—12,000 miles. The postage on each of these letters is 1d. By the same boat a few British letters are carried for residents in Calais—21 miles, and on these letters the postage is 2½d. By what perverse ingenuity can such a distinction be justified? Or why should a letter to New York cost 2½d., and another

in the same bag be carried through that city, and 1000 miles into Canada, for 1d.?

“That thought can be fairly taxed at a Custom-house none will affirm. Opium can be weighed; whisky tested; but what scales are delicate enough to weigh the products of the human mind? That an English letter should be taxed because it is addressed to a Frenchman is a policy unworthy of the age. This is not an arrangement for the benefit of the ‘foreigner,’ since a letter benefits not only the addressee, but, even more, the sender. And, if so, can it be contended that 10,000 letters sent to Canadians benefit us more than as many addressed to Americans? I maintain that the trade and commerce resulting from cheap postage will amply compensate for any initial loss.

“That the moment for action has arrived is indicated by the fact that my friend, Sir J. G. Ward, Postmaster-General of New Zealand, is to move a resolution for universal penny postage in the Postal Union Congress at Rome next year. It cannot be too soon or too clearly shown that this doughty reformer is speaking with the public opinion of the Mother-country behind him.

“To you, as one of those to whom our people look for guidance in great questions, I appeal for sympathy and support. I ask you to enrol your name in our league, and, if convenient, to give us a few words of encouragement. No pecuniary liability will be incurred by members of the league.

“Without venturing to introduce the Sovereign’s name in this appeal, we may confidently assume that no movement which aims at bringing the peoples of the earth into more frequent and closer correspondence and friendly intercourse can be indifferent to King Edward VII., and that we have His Majesty’s silent good wishes.

“I am, yours faithfully,

“J. HENNIKER HEATON.”

We sincerely wish Mr. Henniker Heaton every success in his fresh crusade, but it must not be forgotten that, although logically his arguments are unanswerable, there may be practical considerations that outweigh all logic. It seems absurd that if a letter can be conveyed from London to Hong Kong for a penny, it should cost 2½d. to convey a similar letter to Paris. But does Imperial Penny Postage pay its way? If it can be shown that it does so, then Universal Penny Postage should soon follow; but if the cost of conveying a letter from London to Hong Kong is defrayed in part by the profit on conveying letters from Charing Cross to Ludgate Hill, then the matter becomes more difficult. Our Post Office makes an enormous profit every year, and can well afford to spend some of that profit in providing cheap communication between different parts of the British Empire. In other countries the Post Office business is not so prosperous, and those countries may be expected to hesitate before adopting a system which may reduce their profits or convert them into a loss.

In France the inland letter rate is only now about to be reduced to 10 centimes, and we fear that it will be some time before the French Post Office consents to even consider the question of an international rate of the same amount. Our own postal charges, liberal as they are in some directions, are greatly behind those of other countries in other respects. As we have pointed out on previous occasions, the British Post Office is one of the very few that will do nothing whatever for less than a halfpenny; it is a small sum, no doubt, but when we see that a letter is carried from one end of India to the other for a halfpenny, and a post card for half of that amount, whilst stamps of the value of one-tenth of a penny, or less, are found useful in several European countries, we are led to inquire, which is the more beneficial to the community, that a comparatively large weight should be carried for a penny, or a very much smaller weight for a very much smaller charge?

There are other proposals which we gather are likely to be submitted to the next Postal Union Congress, including the much-discussed question of an international postage stamp, for the prepayment of a reply to a letter transmitted from one country to another.

The great obstacle to the introduction of this very useful stamp arises, as most people are aware, from the fact that the value of the stamp representing the regular international rate varies considerably in different countries, owing to rates of exchange and other circumstances. Great Britain is badly off in this respect, partly from the excellence of its credit, and partly from the peculiarities of its currency. An English sovereign will buy only ninety-six 2½d. stamps, but it would buy a hundred 20 pfennig in Germany or 25 centimes in France, and perhaps a hundred and thirty 25 centimos in Spain. Thus, if the stamps of each country were allowed to pay postage upon letters addressed to that country, it would be well worth the while of any English firm that had constant correspondence with France or Germany to buy the stamps of that country instead of English stamps, and it would be more profitable still for a firm that did business with Spain to use the stamps of that country in preference to those of any of the other three.

This difficulty has generally been considered insurmountable, and as regards a stamp for general international use—to be purchased in any country and used or exchanged at its face value in any other—we see no means of getting over it. But for a stamp to prepay a reply, we have a suggestion to make which might be practicable. Make the price of the international stamp substantially higher than the international rate, say 3d., 30 centimes, 25 pfennig (in countries where the currency is much depreciated, it might be necessary to make it higher still); such a stamp might be allowed to prepay a letter from any country to any other, and there would be no inducement to purchase it for any other purpose than that of prepaying a reply to a letter, because the ordinary stamp of the country would always be cheaper. We offer this suggestion to postal reformers, as a solution of the "stamp for a reply" problem.

Another proposed reform is, in our opinion, not only unnecessary, but most inadvisable, viz. the abolition of the penalty for non-prepayment or insufficient prepayment of postage, and the collection of no more than the amount of the postage that should have been prepaid. The extra charge is perfectly legitimate; it is true that it is collected from the wrong person, but that cannot be helped.

Its abolition would lead not only to a vastly increased amount of postage being paid by the wrong persons, as there would be no special inducement to prepay postage, but also to an enormous increase in the work of the Post Office. It should be remembered that prepayment was one of the essential conditions of cheap postage; the cost of the collection of postage on delivery and the loss occasioned by the refusal of letters on which postage had not been prepaid were among the greatest obstacles to a reduction in the rates. Think what a delay would be caused in the delivery of letters, if the postman had to stop at every door to collect the postage; the only safeguard against this is the extra charge for extra trouble given.

* * *

Colours. THE colour question is always with us to a greater or less extent. A correspondent of *The Philatelic Journal of India*, who deserves an honorary membership of the Statistical Society, has been reckoning up all the colour names, with their various modifications, that are employed in our publishers' Catalogue, and the result, as might be expected, is prodigious! Of *blue*, *green*, and *brown* he finds from thirty to forty varieties each; of the *purples*, *violets*, etc., about fifty; and of the different kinds of *red*, *rose*, *carmine*, etc., nearly double that number. We suppose that every kind of work is good for something, if only as an exercise of the patience of the worker; but unless all this counting up of names is to be followed by some practical suggestion for reducing the numbers and thus simplifying matters, we may almost regard it as labour lost. We fully acknowledge, and with the deepest regret, that far too many different designations are employed; that there are many cases where different names are employed to describe what are almost identically the same tints, and that there are probably as many cases in which the same name is applied to shades that are distinctly different. But it is no easy matter to put these things right. Of course, one might go back to primitive methods and call a *green* stamp "green," and a *red* stamp "red," but every collector knows that there are varieties of shade, and every philatelist knows that some of these varieties are of

considerable interest in the history of the stamps, and that in many cases they differ as much in rarity as they do in appearance. Collectors want these varieties, and they want catalogues that will give them an idea of the varieties that exist.

Consistency we ought to have, but it is very difficult to attain. The work of the compiler of a catalogue is not an easy task; even if he has the stamps before him as he writes, it is impossible for him to carry in his mind's eye the minor varieties of tint of stamps of different countries. To refer back in every case of doubt to other stamps and other lists would be quite impossible, and even to track the shades through the most perfect of colour-charts would take far too much time; and what is he to do with the numerous stamps of which he has not got specimens at hand? If our readers will study the stamps as well as the lists, and point out inconsistencies such as those we have mentioned above, we will endeavour to correct them in future editions of the Catalogue. Over-elaboration of colour names is a thing to be avoided, but where there are numberless varieties it is necessary to have great numbers of designations for them.

* * *

Varieties of Obliteration. WE have ventured on previous occasions to raise a gentle protest against the theory that the nature of an obliteration should make any very essential difference to the interest or value of the stamp to which it is applied. We would divide obliterations into two great classes only: light and heavy; those that are only just sufficient to cancel the stamp, without destroying its interest as a specimen, and those which so deface and disfigure it as to render it useless for purposes of study. Between these two extremes there are of course innumerable gradations, and the desirability of the specimen will vary accordingly. Strictly speaking, stamps obliterated with the word "SPECIMEN" or "CANCELLED" would come into the more desirable class, and so in many cases would stamps cancelled in pen and ink, but there is a prejudice against all three of these obliterations. The first two have been applied at various times to impressions of doubtful nature, unissued varieties, special printings, reprints,

etc., but where the stamps bearing them are portions of lots that were actually issued for use, they should be at least on a par with copies postmarked to order. Pen-and-ink cancellation is considered generally to imply fiscal use, but if the stamp is a postage stamp the manner of its use cannot alter its nature. For instance, a business man buys two penny stamps at the post office, one of them he uses in receipting a bill, the other he puts on the envelope returning the receipted bill to his customer. What difference can there be between the two stamps? A private person cannot alter the nature of Government stamps, although he may be permitted to use them in different ways.

We are led to make these remarks by an article in *The Australian Philatelist*, the writer of which deplors the fact that such stamps as the old Tasmanians, with pen-and-ink obliterations that were applied at some of the Post Offices, are quoted in the catalogues at far lower prices than specimens with ordinary postmarks. Of course this is altogether inconsistent; not only were the stamps postage stamps—though also apparently used for fiscal purposes—but these pen-and-ink obliterations were in many cases postal, and the stamps bearing them had been used upon letters. But the extraordinary thing is that, in the very same article, the writer advocates special forms of cancellation being used for stamps affixed to *parcels*, in order to distinguish them from stamps used upon *letters* or *newspapers*, in order that collectors may reject the first of these as Parcel Post stamps. Can anything be much more inconsistent and unreasonable than this? The reason given is that “letters and newspapers come under the same category, both being the conveyancers of news. But the contrary is the case with parcels.” We have heard of purveyors of news and conveyers of news, but a “conveyancer” of news is something new to us; in any case what possible difference can the contents of a postal packet make to the stamps on the outside of it? Letters do not always convey news, but that has nothing to do with the case; the Post Office is not a conveyer of news alone, but of anything that may be accepted as a postal packet; the stamps affixed to that packet are postage stamps, and no special form of obliteration can make

them otherwise. The stamps affixed to parcels in this country are only too frequently obliterated in a terribly disfiguring manner, but that only makes them very bad specimens.

* * *

An Artistic Album.

WE have received a specimen page of the most wonderful stamp album that we have ever seen. It is of the kind with spaces marked out for the stamps, and there is no special novelty about that portion of it, but the pages have very ample margins, and these are filled with Coats of Arms and other Heraldic Devices, portraits of Sovereigns and other illustrious personages, and views of well-known places in the country, the stamps of which are provided for on the page thus adorned. The copy before us is the first page for the stamps of Belgium, seventy-six of which are to be accommodated upon it. In the centre at the top is a shield containing a twentieth-century representation of the Belgian Lion, a most truculent-looking beast, imported direct, we should say, from the Congo State; he is rolling his eyes, lashing his tail, and grinding his teeth in a most terrific manner; the rampant lions displayed on other shields around the page look quite tame in comparison. These other coats of arms are those, we gather, of various provinces and cities of Belgium; they are excellently drawn, and the heraldic colours duly indicated. They are supported by cupids of appropriately Flemish proportions, whose wings seem hardly capable of carrying their plump bodies. The whole design is a work of art, upon which we congratulate its designer and publisher, M. Frans de Veen, of Bruges; we understand that the album was originally intended for his own private use, and that the pages have been reproduced at the request of his friends. The only fault we have to find with it is that the size is far too large for convenient use; the pages measure $14\frac{1}{2} \times 22$ inches, and would require a large portfolio or drawer to contain them. They are intended to be kept separate, and the descriptive list of the stamps is on the back of the page containing the spaces for them.

* * *

Philatelic Literature? WE have received from India the first number of an extraordinary little publication, which we can recommend to collectors of literary curiosities, but not, we fear, to those in search of philatelic information. It is entitled *The Young Postage Stamp Collector*, and we should imagine that it is conducted by Beginners for Beginners. We feel especially interested in the statement that "many native states in India use their own stamps, some are very rough designs and show sometimes portraits of rulers which are often ugly and struck by hand." Here we seem to have cause and effect, the ruler of a native State would have every excuse for getting "ugly" if "struck by hand"; it would be more prudent to use a weapon of longer range. Some excellent advice is given in the same column: "(1) Never stick stamps down too tight, or they may get spoilt when you soak them off, such as Russians which come off when whetted." This information might be useful to Field-Marshal Oyama, who knows that Russians will stand fire, but perhaps is not aware of the effects of "whetting." The second paragraph of advice is, however, the one that appeals to us most strongly: "(2) Don't

collect Bills." We can heartily commend it to the attention of our tailor, bootmaker, and other importunate persons, whose misguided efforts at collecting Bills deprive their letters of all pretensions to be considered "news."

If a Company, Limited, could blush, we should hesitate to reproduce the following:— "(4) Deal of a reliable dealer, Messrs Stanley and Gibbons are very reliable, they are the publishers of the album I use." But the remarks are not all so complimentary: "I have seen a very good paper called Gibbons Stamp weekly edited by Mr. Nankivell who is a very littery gentlemen." It is a fine thing no doubt to be an "edile," but "littery" is harsh; our friend Mr. Nankivell is not really much more untidy than many other philatelists.

"There are many collectors in Bangalore, including Col. Perin who was a big collector and several others like Mr. Witherell have many stamps but they collect bills as well: Col. Perin keeps it in the bank." We hesitate to make any remarks about a "big collector," and therefore will only say that people who "collect bills" are quite right to lodge the results in the bank, it is much the safest plan.

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.—*Offices in the Turkish Empire.*—We have received a set of stamps for use in these offices, the highest value of which seems to belong to the issue that commenced in 1902, it being the current 5s. stamp surcharged "24 PIASTRES," as Type 163 in the Catalogue. The other values are all surcharged "LEVANT," in large *sans-serif* capitals, and are plainly a new issue. The overprints are in black on all.

Surcharged with value.

24 piastres on 5s., carmine.

Surcharged "LEVANT."

½d., pale green.

1d., scarlet.

1½d., purple and green.

2d., green and scarlet.

2½d., ultramarine.

3d., brown on yellow.

4d., green and brown.

5d., purple and ultramarine.

6d., purple.

1s., green and scarlet.

Australian Commonwealth.—The following cutting from *The Sydney Morning Herald*, of July 4th, 1905, kindly sent us by Messrs. J. H. Smyth and Co., seems to indicate that the authorities of the Commonwealth are still tinkering at stamp designs, instead of being content with really useful reforms:—

"UNIFORM PENNY POSTAGE.

"The Postmaster-General has invited designs for a uniform penny postage stamp. He sees no reason why he should wait for the expiration of the book-keeping period before making this innovation, as the name of the State could be printed on each stamp, if it were considered necessary, for the protection of its postal revenue."

If it is still necessary to distinguish the stamps provided for the different States, for goodness sake let them remain as they are until a really uniform series can be introduced, instead of worrying after new stamps, like children after new toys.

The last number of *The Australian J. of Ph.* contains some notes upon the perforations of the Postage Due stamps, which include details that are new to us. We have also had a letter from Mr. J. H. Smyth, the editor of our contemporary, to the same effect as his article. It should be remembered that all the following applies equally to the perforations of New South Wales, which were fully dealt with by Messrs. Napier and Bacon in this magazine for May, 1904. Mr. Smyth states that, owing to their size, none of the Postage Due stamps were perforated with the comb machines, and we have therefore only to deal with the single-line machines. Of these, he tells us, there were three, producing gauges of 11, $11\frac{1}{2}$, and 12, respectively. As a rule, the sheets were passed through two of these machines—one for the horizontal and the other for the vertical perforation—as this was quicker than putting them through the same machine, first one way and then the other; therefore almost all these stamps have a compound perforation, 11 with $11\frac{1}{2}$, 11 with 12, or $11\frac{1}{2}$ with 12. Finally, and this is a point upon which he lays great stress, the $11\frac{1}{2}$ machine was altered, according to his information, in October, 1902, and has since been used only for perforating initials, "O. S. N. S. W.", in the stamps for use in the public offices of New South Wales, and consequently there are no more stamps perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, and stamps with that perforation will be scarcer than those perforated 12. This also, Mr. Smyth maintains, should throw out our publishers' lists, which he supposes to include under "Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12," two separate sets, one "Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ " and the other "Perf. 12," as well perhaps as a set "Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ and 12 compound."

Now, as most of our readers are aware, this is not at all the meaning of the Catalogue. Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12 implies a more or less irregular gauge—nearly $11\frac{1}{2}$ in some places, and nearly 12 in others, but produced by the same machine. This is the gauge that is termed "12" in the earlier issues of New South Wales, and " $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12" in the later, and more correctly, by Messrs. Napier and Bacon, "barely 12." There may have been two machines that produced this, but if so their perforations were practically identical. Messrs. Napier and Bacon could find no evidence whatever of a machine that produced either a uniform $11\frac{1}{2}$ or a uniform 12 perforation; that is to say, in examining entire sheets and strips of stamps they could not find one single row of holes, produced by a single-line machine, that gauged either $11\frac{1}{2}$ or 12 throughout. Single specimens, of course, show perforations that are approximately one or the other of these gauges, and even if they had been perforated both ways by the same machine many would show a compound perforation.

The 11 gauge is, of course, quite another thing, and it evidently occurs most frequently in combination with the other; but, unless an alteration has been made in the old single-line machine or a new one has been obtained giving a regular 12 perforation, we may expect to find combinations with $11\frac{1}{2}$ as plentiful as before. We may add that no sheets perforated 12, regularly, in either direction have yet reached us.

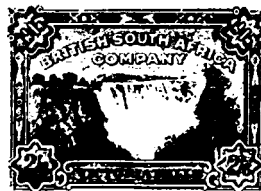
British Guiana.—Mr. Oswald Marsh tells us that he has received the 4 c. with the multiple Crown

and CA. Colours as before, but the *lilac* portion in a rather deeper shade.

4 c., purple and ultramarine; *new wmk.*

British Somaliland.—Mr. J. S. Summers tells us that he has found a variety of the overprint across the lower part of the Queen's Head stamps, in which there is what appears to be an inverted letter "c" instead of the "o" in "SOMALILAND." He has seen it on the 3 and 5 rupees only, but does not know their position on the sheet. He thinks it probable that it occurs on the 2 rupees also. It is, of course, a case of a broken letter, or one that failed to print properly. Possibly it is the variety with "*upper portion of the letter 'o' missing*," noted by Mr. Hawkins in his present paper, as found upon the 2 rupees.

British South Africa Company.—We give an illustration of the design of the Commemorative issue, which we described and chronicled last month.



A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 5s. of 1890, in a *light yellow* shade, quite different from the usual *orange-yellow*. He also states that in May last an incompletely perforated sheet of the 3s. of the 1896-7 issue was bought at one of the post offices in South Africa, the top row and the bottom row (twenty stamps in all) being entirely imperforate, while the adjoining rows were imperforate at top or bottom.

Ceylon.—In June last we chronicled, on the authority of *Ewen's Weekly*, the 3 c. and 5 c. stamps of the current issue with the overprint "On Service" and the multiple watermark. Our contemporary now publishes the following letter upon the subject:—

"From the Commissioner of Stamps.

"To Mr. —, Colombo.

"3rd July, 1905.

"Subject: Service Postage Stamps.

"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that no Service stamps with the multiple watermark were ever issued.

"(Signed) W. VAN LANGENBURG,

"For the Commissioner."

The discoverer of the stamps, however, maintains that he found them "on a cover, issued by one of the Official Departments, affixed side by side with the single-watermarked O.S. stamps." It now becomes a question which is wrong, the Commissioner or the stamps? Looking through our back numbers, we find that the "On Service" stamps went out of use from October 1st, 1904; the first of the stamps with the multiple watermark were chronicled in that same month. It is therefore certain that some of them were in stock before the overprinted stamps ceased to be used, and possible that some of them might have been overprinted. One would like to know whether the Commissioner of Stamps noted the change in the paper, and kept the two varieties separate, because if he did not, it is impossible to say with certainty that a few sheets of the stamps on the new paper were not given out to be overprinted.

Since writing the above, we have received, from a correspondent in Ceylon, the following letter, which may have some bearing upon the subject; but if the stamps found upon an official letter bore a forged overprint, these forgeries must have passed through the hands of some person employed in the Department from which the letter emanated.

"DEAR SIR,

"I must warn collectors and dealers against some forgeries of Ceylon 'On Service' King's Head stamps, which are now being widely circulated. There are two kinds:—

"1st. With surcharge in different type and apparently handstamped. Can be easily detected.

"2nd. A very dangerous forgery, as the same type has been used, and the only point of difference I could see is the distance between 'On' and 'Service.' In the genuine this is 4 mm., and in the forgery it measures from 4½ mm. to 5 mm. I have come across the 2 c., 3 c., and 25 c. with the forged surcharge. Used copies are postmarked 'Colombo, September, 1904.'

Yours faithfully,

"GEO. E. ANTHONISZ."

Another correspondent tells us that he has ascertained that the last printing of the "On Service" surcharge took place in July, 1904, and that the 3 c. with multiple watermark was first issued by the Commissioner of Stamps on November 17th, and the 5 c. on November 29th. This should be conclusive, but we should still like to know whether the stamps on the different papers were in separate consignments, and whether they were kept separate, or could possibly have got mixed.

Cyprus.—In *Ewen's Weekly* for August 19th we notice a remark, under the heading "Morocco Agencies," to the effect that "the now famous 9 piastre Cyprus" (referring, no doubt, to the variety with single CA) "was never issued to the public." This is quite a mistake. Our publishers received a few of these stamps and had them on sale at 1s. 6d. each, used, before it was realized that they were scarce. A copy in their possession, on a portion of the original envelope, is clearly dated "May 30th, '04." From inquiries we have made, we gather that between sixty and ninety of these stamps were used before the balance of the stock was bought up by a dealer. The stamp in a *used* condition is undoubtedly much scarcer than *unused*, which probably accounts for Mr. Ewen never having met with a copy.

Gambia.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the 2½d., 3d., and 1s. stamps with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

2½d., ultramarine; *new wmk.*

3d., magenta and ultramarine; *new wmk.*

1s., violet and green; *new wmk.*

Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that the 1 peseta of the first issue has been found with the local overprint in *bluc*, instead of *black*, like the 40 c. and 50 c. We have an idea that this variety was chronicled some time back, but it has been omitted from the Catalogue for some reason.

Ewen's Weekly chronicles the new 50 c. with multiple Crown and CA watermark, and adds that the variety with wide-topped "M" is still to be found on the sheets.

50 c., violet; *new wmk.*

Our contemporary suggests that the 50 c., King's Head, with single Crown and CA, the announcement of which we copied from the same source last month, was never issued to the public.

Hong Kong.—We are shown a pair of the 10 c. on 30 c., with small Chinese surcharge (No. 65 in the Catalogue), on one stamp of which the figures "10" are much wider apart than usual. In the normal surcharge there is a space of about 1 mm. between the figures; in this variety the space is fully 1½ mm., so that the difference is quite visible.

India.—We are shown a photograph of the "¼" on ½ a. of 1898, with the surcharge *inverted*, which appears to have done duty upon a post card. If such an error was issued, it is curious that it has not been heard of sooner.

Mr. Corfield tells us that we misinterpreted the note in *The Ph. J. of I.* relating to one of the stamps to which we alluded last month. It appears that the 2½ a. on 4½ a. has not been seen with the "C. E. F." overprint, but that there is a copy in the Government collection at Calcutta with "2½ As." at the *top*, instead of at the *bottom*; perhaps it is from a sheet misplaced in the press.

Jhind.—We find we made a mistake last month in chronicling the 6 a., 12 a., and 1 rupee with the *Service* overprint. The announcement in *The Ph. R.* referred to stamps for *ordinary* use.

Indian Native States.—*Holkar.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a new 2 a. stamp, in the type lettered "INDORF." The perforation of the single copy before us gauges 13½.

2 a., brown.

Jaipur.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. also send us the three new values of this State, which should certainly be inscribed "postage and revenue." The 4 a. we should term *chestnut*, and the 8 a. *violet-mauve*; we see no sign of *puce* about the latter.

Nepal.—Mr. Gordon Jones has kindly sent us *lête-bêche* pairs of the 1 a., re-engraved type, on ordinary white wove paper, imperf. and pin-perf.

1 a., grey-blue on *white paper*; imperf. and pin-perf.

1 a. " " " *varieties, lête-bêche.*

Natal.—Mr. H. W. Hawkins points out to us that the high-value Queen's Head fiscal stamps, which (as we noted in March last) appear to have been admitted to postal use on the appearance of the new Postage and Revenue issue, have never been regularly listed. He has seen the following:—

£1, green, yellow-green.

£1 10s., lilac, *value in blue.*

£5, green, *value in red.*

They are lettered "NATAL REVENUE" at top.

New Zealand.—*Ewen's Weekly* describes and illustrates a strip of three of the current 1d. stamps, showing an extraordinary kind of perforation produced by a Penny-in-the-Slot machine, for the sale of stamps, which has recently been brought into use at the General Post Office in this colony. The following paragraph from *The New Zealand Times*, of June 17th, tells us of the new machine, but does not explain its effect upon the stamps:—

"The automatic selling of postage stamps has hitherto been beset with special difficulties that have proved too great for the inventors to overcome. Messrs. R. J. Dickie, of the post office staff, and J. H. Brown, photographer, two residents of this city, have perfected a machine which by a new and simple device appears to have overcome difficulties and objections. The man who wants a penny stamp will now see in the vestibule of the General Post Office a pillar-shaped box, and on placing a penny in a slot can get the required stamp without trouble. Hundreds of people have already used the machine, which has been the centre of lively interest. The mechanism is strong and simple, and defies all attempts to 'beat the machine.' Patent protection has been secured through Messrs. Park and Basley, and a company will probably be formed to secure patent rights throughout the world, and to develop the invention commercially."

The strip of three to which we have alluded is imperf. at top and bottom, has a zigzag roulette at each end, and two rather large perforations, about 15 mm. apart, between the first and second, and second and third stamps. We gather from other sources that single stamps obtained from this machine have the zigzag roulette at each side, and that the strip described is the more or less unnatural result of purchasing more than one stamp at a time.

Orange River Colony.—The owner of the curious variety of No. 130, which we referred to last month, tells us that the stamp in question occupies the same position on the sheet as the error with "I." omitted. It is the third stamp in the second horizontal row of the right upper pane; the description given in *The L. P.* left the position a little uncertain. According to *The Ph. J. of G. B.*, Mr. Poole found the same variety upon a left-hand pane, and described it in his book on *The South African Provisional War Stamps*.

Seychelles.—*The West-End Ph.* notes the existence of a copy of the 3 c. on 16 c. of 1901, with a double impression of the surcharge.

South Australia.—Messrs. Taylor Brothers show us a specimen of the 3d., perf. 12 (No. 311 in the Catalogue), in which a bit of extraneous matter has lodged amongst the type, producing the effect of a small astrophe between the letters "CE" of "PEN~~CE~~."

Straits Settlements.—*Federated Malay States.*—We gather from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 5 c. of the current issue has appeared with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

5 c., carmine and green on yellow.

Sudan.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 1 mill. Official stamp exists with the overprint inverted; that is to say, with "A.M.V." at right and "OFFICIAL" at left. This error, of course, exists in the two varieties of type, and with a note of exclamation ("!") in the middle of the second word.

Victoria.—Messrs. Taylor Brothers tell us that they have found a copy of the 2d. with "emblems" in corners (Type 6), watermark figure "6," like No. 79 in the Catalogue, but in red-lilac, instead of slate.

PART II.

Abyssinia.—*Ewen's Weekly* publishes some notes on the stamps of this country, taken from an article in the *I. B. J.*, which we may summarize as follows, premising that we do not vouch for the entire accuracy of the information given:—

The postal service was established on August 22nd, 1899, but the stamps had been on sale, both unused and obliterated, for some years previously. In May, 1899 (this date should probably be 1900 or 1901), the unsurcharged stamps were withdrawn from circulation, and replaced by the same stamps overprinted "Ethiopia." In April, 1902, the surcharge was changed to *Bosta*, in Amharic characters (Type 3 in the Catalogue), and twelve months later to *Malaket*, in the same language (Type 4). In November, 1904, a further lot of stamps is said to have been overprinted *Malaket*, but in a smaller form; according to previous information, however, our Type 5 is the latest form, in decidedly larger characters than before.

On January 1st, 1905, the stamps were issued with values overprinted in European figures, at first in various colours, and afterwards in violet on all except the 1 guerche, on which it was impressed in aniline red. We believe the so-called violet to be very variable. The 5 c. stamps without any other surcharge are stated to have been soon exhausted, and remainders of the $\frac{1}{2}$ g. overprinted "Ethiopia," or *Bosta*, were also surcharged "05," with or without a bar below the figures on the stamps with *Bosta*. Then came the $\frac{1}{2}$ g. divided and surcharged "5 c/m" on each half, and finally the 16 g. overprinted "Ethiopia," or *Bosta*, are said to have been surcharged "05"; but we should suppose that the surcharge was "5-centimes," our Type 7.

We cannot honestly recommend Ethiopian issues; they seem to be more of a variety show than any ordinary Christy Minstrel entertainment.

Austria.—*Offices in the Turkish Empire.*—We learn from *Le J. des Ph.* that two more values of the current Austrian issue have been surcharged for use in these offices.

5 c. on 5 h., deep green.
10 c. on 10 h., rose.

Belgium.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us three more values of the new series, with the same head as upon the others, but in various frames.

50 c., grey.
1 fr., dull orange.
2 fr., lilac-mauve.

We give an illustration of the design of the 50 c.



What constitutes a *Type*? We are led to ask this question by the perusal of an article in *L'Annuaire Timbrologique*, copied from another journal, in which is given a description of what are supposed to be ten distinct types of the 10 c., green, of 1869! We turned to our publishers' Catalogue, to see if we could find anything about varieties of type of this well-known stamp, but we could only find two varieties of perforation and a good number of varieties of tint. Then we turned to the description of the ten types, only to find that Nos. 1, 2, 3

differ from one another principally in shade, and to a certain extent in the clearness of the impression, the plate having gradually become worn. No. 4 is stated to be "the result of a retouch of the plate," but no signs of alteration are described, and we can easily understand that, as the old plate had become worn, a new one was brought into use. No. 5 differs from No. 4 "only by the shade, which is a little deeper, and by the *obliteration*" (the italics are ours); and No. 6 differs from No. 3 also by having the same obliteration as No. 5! No. 7 appears to be from the new plate, like Nos. 4 and 5, but is on thin paper, instead of thick. No. 8 resembles No. 7, but is printed on so-called *ribbed* paper. Nos. 9 and 10 differ from the preceding eight in being perf. 14, instead of 15, and from one another in shade and in the fact that the obliteration on No. 10 is in *bluish black*.

We thought we had gone rather far in some of our own researches into variations of type, but these Typical Developments are quite beyond us.

Chili.—We have received a specimen set of some of the higher values of the new issue, bearing two different portraits of Christopher Columbus, each in an oval frame, but again in the right lower portion of the design. The inscription "CHILE CORREOS" is at upper left, the Star in the right upper corner, and the value at left and below. The head is in *black* and the rest of the design in colour; on the four lower values there is an almost full-face portrait, in a hat; on the 1 peso a very fine profile, with the head bare. Engraving, etc., as described last month.

The colours of the frames of the *specimen* copies, each of which has a hole punched in it to render it useless, are—*purple* for the 15 c., *scarlet* for the 20 c., *dark green* for the 30 c., *deep blue* for the 50 c., and *grey-green* for the 1 peso; we do not list them in these colours, because the supply of the 20 c. received by our publishers has the frame in *orange-brown*, and therefore the colours of the other values when issued may turn out to be different from those noted above.

20 c., black and orange-brown.

In the top margin of the 20 c. sheet is the inscription, at left, in two lines, in *black*, "FOR 15-20-30 & 50 CENTAVOS—REPUBLICA DE CHILE," which evidently marks the plate for the heads; over the fifth and sixth stamps are the words "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK," in the colour of the frame; above this is a register mark, an inverted "T," in both colours, and to right of this "20 Centavos No. 2" again in the second colour. There are, no doubt, one hundred stamps to the sheet, in ten rows of ten.

We give illustrations of the design of the lower values previously chronicled, and of the two now described.



In May last we gave a diagram showing the arrangement of the two varieties of the surcharge "Diez CENTAVOS" on 30 c., on the upper half of a sheet from which five stamps, Nos. 1, 39, 40, 49, and 50, were missing. Through the kindness of a correspondent in Montevideo we are now able to complete the diagram, as follows: No. 1 is, as we supposed, variety *b*, No. 39 is *b*, 40 is *a*, 49 is *b*, 50 is *a*, and the lower half of the sheet is thus:—

a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	b	a
b	a	a	b	a	b	b	b	b	a
b	b	a	b	b	b	b	a	a	a
a	a	a	a	b	a	a	a	b	a
b	a	b	b	a	b	b	a	a	a

It is noticeable that in the upper part of the sheet the two varieties come in pairs, though not always in the same order, whilst in the last four rows the arrangement is very irregular, and the final result is 51 of *a* and 49 of *b*.

Colombia.—*Panama.*—We are indebted to Mr. J. N. Luff for the following description of some new printings of the surcharged stamps:—

"These new printings are of the surcharge Type 36 in the Catalogue; that is, with the word 'PANAMA' at each side of the stamps and a bar across the top. The type seems to have been newly set up, not once, but several times. The first of these new settings had three noticeable varieties:—

"1. 'PANAAM' at the right side, on Nos. 41 and 46 in the sheet.

"2. The word on the right side, on Nos. 15 and 20 in the sheet, has the last letter 'A' below the line, and it is either a smaller letter than usual, or merely the top of a broken letter.

"3. The word at the right has the last 'A' *much* above the line. This has only been seen in single copies, so the position in the sheet is not known. It appears to have been very soon corrected.

"It is said that this printing was intended to be surcharged 'Canal Zone.' The few sheets that have been seen without the 'Canal Zone' surcharge came from the city of David. This setting is only known on the 5 c. stamps.

"The second of the new settings is found on the 1 c. and 5 c., and has the error 'PANAAM' only. A sheet of the 1 c. has been seen, on which No. 91 lacks the word 'PANAMA' at the left. This was caused by the edge of the sheet being turned over. The missing word is printed on the back.

"It was supposed that the so-called permanent type (illustration No. 47 in the Catalogue) had come into use for the 1 c. and 2 c. stamps, but, in addition to the 1 c. just described, there has been a new surcharge on the old 2 c. About two weeks ago sheets were bought at Panama which are surcharged in a brighter and thinner ink than before; the ink is more of a *red* shade, instead of the *carmine-lake* heretofore used.

There are no errors in spelling, but the word 'PANAMA' is $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the bar instead of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

"Another setting on the 5 c. has the error 'PANAWA' (this is an inverted 'W,' not a 'w') on Nos. 24 and 29 in the sheet. The bar is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide instead of 2 mm. The ink is a *very deep carmine-lake*. It is shiny, as if it contained varnish, and is quite soluble in water. You will remember that the sheets are surcharged in two impressions—one on the right half of the sheet and the other on the left. The bar was formerly 139 mm. long. The ends overlapped in the middle of the sheet, producing the effect of a continuous bar across the sheet. Now the bar is 135 mm. long, and there is a space of about 4 to 5 mm. between the ends of the bars in the middle of the sheet. Single copies of the 10 c. have been seen with bar $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide instead of 2 mm., and with 'PANAMA' 3 mm. from the bar instead of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. This is probably the same setting as that last described for the 5 c., but in this instance the surcharge appears to be in a *dull brown-red*, though some allowance should be made for the stamps having been soaked off letters."

New settings of the surcharge, on 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c.

Errors.

1 c., green; with "PANAAM."
5 c., blue
5 c. " " final "A" dropped.
5 c. " " "A" high.
5 c. " " "M" inverted.

Stamps overprinted at David. A recent number of *Mekel's Weekly* contains some notes on the subject of these stamps, which seem to us to indicate that the supposed surcharge is really only a postmark. It appears that it is seldom, if ever, found complete upon a single stamp, and the only point in its favour is that it was not met with until the revolution in Panama. But as it is stated that there is only one white man in business in the town, it may well be that extremely few stamps were ever used there, and that it was only when the search for revolutionary stamps commenced that stamps with this cancellation were noticed. We gather that it is only found upon stamps with one of the other Panama surcharges, and that these specimens bear no other cancellation; if this is the case it should settle the question.

Corea.—We are shown a pair of the 5 poon, perf. 13, of the issue of 1896, surcharged with Type 7, in *red*, one stamp of which has a second impression of the surcharge in the centre, the two portions of it close together, and the lower portion above the upper (as might be expected); while the other stamp has a second impression of the upper portion of the surcharge alone, struck diagonally in the centre. There is no trace of the other part of the second impression upon this stamp, though there is plenty of room for it, and it is perhaps a suspicious circumstance that we do not catalogue this 5 poon stamp with a *red* surcharge at all.

Costa Rica.—Mr. W. Houtzamer shows us a copy of the 10 c. *Official* stamp of 1887, in which the first letter "I" of the overprint is replaced by a figure "1"; there is also no stop after the word. If this is a genuine variety it is curious that it has not been noticed sooner.

Denmark.—The King's Head stamps issued last year were not conspicuously beautiful, but the design of a new 4 öre stamp, of which we give an illustration

below, is plain to the verge of ugliness. Its central feature seems to have been modelled upon the surcharge applied last year to the 8 öre stamps, and the rest has been drawn to correspond. The stamps are typographed, in sheets of 100, 10 x 10, on white wove paper with the usual Crown watermark in each stamp, "KGL. POST-FRMK." in each margin, Crowns in the upper corners of the sheet, and Post-horns in the lower. Perf. 13, with a comb-machine.

4 öre, light blue.

Mr. H. Dethloff informs us that the stamp was issued on the 21st July, and that the design is the one that won the prize at a competition some years ago. What can the other designs have been like?



Danish West Indies.—Our second illustration shows the design of the new Postage Due stamps chronicled in May. It seems a fitting companion to the first. These labels are perforated like those of the Mother Country, but the paper is not watermarked.

The Danish correspondent of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* states that a *bit* is equal to a *centime*; these are evidently much smaller bits than we were led to believe.

Judging from the illustrations given in some of our contemporaries, the new stamps for ordinary postage are singularly hideous. In the centre is a supposed profile of the King of Denmark, done in the style of the artists of former days who cut portraits with a pair of scissors out of a bit of black paper, while the surroundings are worthy of the lithographer of Bhopal.

Dominican Republic.—Mr. Luff tells us that he has met with the following varieties of the surcharged *Postage Due* stamps, No. 275, etc.:—Pair of 1 c. on 4 c., with the figure "1" omitted on one of the stamps; 1 c. on 2 c., with surcharge in *black*, instead of *carmine*; 2 c., with "CENTAVOS—CORREOS" at top, and "REPUBLICA—DOMINICANA" below, but this is probably a misplaced impression.

French Colonies.—*Guadeloupe.*—We give illustrations of the designs of the new issue chronicled last month.



Mount Houllement, Basse Terre.



La Soufrière.



Pointe-à-Pitre, Basse Terre.

We are informed that the view on the Postage Due stamps, of which we gave an illustration in May, is Gustavia Bay, in the island of St. Bartholomew.

New Caledonia.—We have received a new series for this colony, in three varieties of design, which seems to be the prevailing fashion in these cases.

1. In the centre is the New Caledonian rooster—a peculiar-looking bird, with a bald head and a great bunch of feathers, which look like borrowed plumes, stuck on behind. Inscriptions on scrolls: at top "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE"; at sides "POSTES"; below "NOUVELLE CALEDONIE ET DEPENDANCES"; in the middle, under the bird, the value in figures with letter "c." Ordinary size; perf. $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

- 1 c., black on *greenish*.
- 2 c., chocolate.
- 4 c., blue on *yellow*.
- 5 c., green.
- 10 c., rose-red.
- 15 c., mauve.



2. View of what appears to be a small harbour, with a boat on the sea and two huts on the shore; name on scrolls above and below the view, "POSTES" in right upper corner, "R. F." in a monogram at right, value at top. Same size and perf.

- 20 c., brown.
- 25 c., blue on *greenish*.
- 30 c., brown on *orange*.
- 40 c., carmine on *greenish*.
- 50 c., " *orange*.
- 75 c., grey-green on *toned*.



3. Sailing ship with four masts in the centre; "POSTES" on a scroll above, name on scrolls below, value in left upper corner, monogram in right, vases filled with fruit at each side. Large oblong shape, same perf.

- 1 fr., blue on *green*.
- 2 fr., carmine on *azure*.
- 5 fr., black on *orange*.

Guatemala.—We are shown a copy of the 10 c. (Type 19) on 75 c., of 1894, with a double impression of the surcharge. The two impressions overlap to a very considerable extent, the one being not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. above the other, but the fine lines can be seen plainly to be double.

Hayti.—We have seen imperforate blocks of the two stamps of 1898, Type 7. They are on the water-marked paper, but show no sign of ever having been gummed, so that we may suppose them to be portions of unfinished sheets, perhaps found in the stock with the other values that were not issued. We note that in the lower margin of the sheets, at the left side, is the inscription "Compagnie Française des Papiers-Monnaie, Paris."

Holland.—**Surinam.**—We gather from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the 10 c. of the current design (Type 12) has made its appearance.

10 c., slate; *new type*.

Italy.—We understand that a forgery of the current 10 c. stamp was found in circulation a short time back. It was not a very good imitation, lithographed upon unwatermarked paper, and perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.



Japan.—We have received a rather pretty stamp, which we are told is of the value of 3 sen, issued on the 1st July to commemorate the taking over by Japan of the Korean Postal Service. It is for use in Japan and Corea only, and, we presume for that reason, has no European inscriptions upon it.

3 sen, rose-red; *perf.* $12\frac{1}{2}$.

A correspondent at Tokio has very kindly sent us a copy of the following official letter relating to this issue:—

"YOKOHAMA, JULY 27th, 1905.

"SIR,—I have the honour to ask you to be so kind as to acquaint the public with the following:—

"A three Sen postage stamp for the Commemoration of the amalgamation of the Postal, Telegraphic, and Telephonic Services in Japan and Korea will be on sale from the 1st July next at the 1st and 2nd Class Post Offices in Japan or the Post Offices and postal agencies in Korea, as well as at the Japanese Post Offices in China, but not at the 3rd Class Post Offices in Japan. It may be used only for the local mail deliverable in Japan and Korea or the Japanese Post Offices in China, and not for the mail matter intended for abroad."

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

"(Signed) T. AONUMA,

"Superintendent of Foreign Mails."

Our informant adds that the inscription on the stamp means "In Commemoration of the Amalgamation of the Japanese and Korean Postal Services," and the characters in the centre read "San Sen" or Three Sen.

Nicaragua.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles the usual monthly crop from this place. The 2 c. of 1900 surcharged "1 cent.—1904," in two lines, in *blue*, both the right way up and the wrong; the 10 c. of 1902 surcharged "5 CENTS.," in *black*; and the 30 c. (and 15 c.?) Telegraph stamps of 1900 surcharged "Vale c. 10," vertically, in *black*, and used for postage. Our contemporary had seen the 30 c. thus disfigured, and had heard of a 10 c. on 15 c., but was uncertain as to the type of surcharge on the latter.

- 1 c., in *blue*, on 2 c., orange-red.
- 1 c., " 2 c., " *inverted surcharge*.
- 5 c., in *black*, on 10 c., mauve.
- 10 c., " 15 c., blue; *Telegraph stamp*.
- 10 c., " 30 c., " " "

Paraguay.—A Continental contemporary reports that the newest 5 c. stamp has been overprinted with the word "OFICIAL."

Official Stamp. 5 c., blue.

Portugal.—We have received the 50 r. and 75 r. in their new colours, and we find that the higher value has the numerals in *carmine*.

Portuguese Colonies.—The surcharged varieties that we referred to in June have reached us at last, and we will endeavour to list them as briefly as possible. The overprint is in *black*, in each case, and consists of large numerals above the word denoting the currency, in capitals:—

Angola, Cape Verd, Guinea, Inhambane, Lourenço Marques, Mozambique, Portuguese Congo, St. Thomas and Prince Islands, Zambezia.—

“50 RÉIS” on 65 r., dull blue.

Macao.— “10 AVOS” on 12 a., lilac-rose.

Nyassa.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 75 reis of the Camel issue has been found with the centre inverted. One sheet only is stated to have existed and the greater part was used.

Portuguese India.—

“2 TANGAS” on 2½ t., dull blue.

In December, 1894, we chronicled, on the authority of *The L. P.*, a 20 reis stamp of one of the early issues surcharged with a figure “6,” like other stamps of the provisional issue of 1883. A correspondent in India asks us why this variety is omitted from the Catalogue, and all that we can tell him is that the variety is an unlikely one, and that it is unknown to the best authorities here.

Timor.—

“10 AVOS” on 12 a., dull blue.

Roumania.—We gather from various sources that the 1 b., 1 l., and 2 l. stamps were to be issued in new colours on the 1st inst. We will list these when we have seen them and are able to quote their perforations.

We learn also that there is to be a special stamp issued in commemoration of the fortieth year of the reign of King Charles. We have heard of Silver, Golden, and Diamond Jubilees; we suppose forty years constitutes a Philatelic Jubilee.

United States.—*Cuba.*—According to *Mekeel's Weekly* fresh supplies of the stamps of this island are being printed by the American Bank Note Co. New plates are stated to have been made, showing (another journal says) “secret marks.” *Mekeel's* informant says that the old plates “have been retouched,” which seems unlikely, especially as the supposed retouching in the 2 c. has taken the form of removing the little ornaments at each side of the ovals containing the figures; to do this all over the plate would have given more trouble than to make a new one. There is, however, one prominent feature which will distinguish all the values, and that is that the paper is *unwatermarked*. The 2 c. alone has been seen at present, and it is in a new shade.

2 c., rose; no *wmk.*

Venezuela.—We have received two of the Commemorative stamps which we listed in June. They are of rather handsome design, but reproduced in lithography, which hardly does it justice. In the centre is a bust of the President, in modern, everyday costume, while on each side is a young lady, bending over, apparently to examine the top of his head. His forehead is becoming somewhat high, and one



can imagine the ladies remarking sadly that “a hair on the head is worth two in the brush.” At top is the inscription “E. E. U. DE VENEZUELA,” on an arched label; below the bust is the word “CENTIMOS,” with numerals at each side; at foot “DISTRITO FEDERAL.” Perf. 11½, but the outer side of the stamps at top, bottom, and sides of the sheet are imperf. in the copies before us. We have only seen the 5 c. and 25 c. at present, and we are shown a horizontal pair of the 5 c. imperforate between the two stamps.

Mr Souvenirs.

REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN.

By PIERRE MAHÉ.

(Continued from page 12.)

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* * * *

“Oh! Woman, in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made.”—*Scott.*

But still more changeable by far,
Of fine old stamps the prices are.—*Trans.*



WHEN owing to the first rush of business my stock was reduced very much, I feared that I might not be able to renew it under such advantageous conditions as at first, and thus I had to think about revising the prices. Of course that did not mean lowering them. I was master of the situation for some time to come,

and it would have been foolish enough not to profit thereby; so prices were put up. Then the small buyer cried out, “What, you ask me to pay five francs for a stamp which Baillieu sells at ten centimes?” The 9 crazie of Tuscany, on white paper. To this I used to answer, “If M. Baillieu sells at that price you cannot do better than go to him.”

I knew very well the prices quoted by Baillieu in his catalogue, and I knew also that he could not supply the Italian stamps at the prices which he quoted, and for the excellent reason, that of by far the greater part of them it would have been utterly impossible for him to get a single one on his terms. By way of curiosity I append a list of the prices of

Italian stamps, all *used*, as quoted in Baillieu's Catalogue:—

		Baillieu's prices.	Present-day prices.
Modena.	Lira 1	fr. 2.00	fr. 100.00
"	80 cent., Provisional Government	1.50	150.00
Naples.	50 grana, rose75	75.00
"	½ tornese, blue, Arms	fr. 2.00	fr. 375.00
"	½ " Cross	2.00	112.50
Parma.	80 c., Provisional Government	2.00	5000.00
"	9 c., blue, Newspaper stamp	2.00	500.00
Sicily.	½ grana, orange	1.50	7.50
"	50 " red-brown	3.00	75.00
Tuscany.	2 soldi	2.00	200.00
"	60 crazie	2.00	400.00
"	9 " on white10	112.50
"	Tre lire	2.00	1500.00

As all the other values were in keeping, it was easy to see that the prices had not been ascertained, but marked by some one who had never had one of the stamps in his hands. The two ½ tornese of Naples priced at 2 francs; the 80 centimes of Modena and Parma at 1.50 and 2 francs, and so on; it was absurd! And the serious customers, people who knew what things were worth, smiled when they saw these prices. And since, as a rule, with regard to the stamps of other countries besides those of Italy, it was impossible to supply them, except at much higher prices than those quoted, people had begun to say that this catalogue was made for buying and not for selling. For the sake of comparison, I have given alongside the prices in Baillieu's Catalogue those quoted to-day in the Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, and in the case of those not priced there I have given the average price at the present time.

* * *

The Tell-tale Sleeve.

I need not say that the prices which I paid for the Italian stamps were not taken by me as a basis for their selling prices. That would have been too innocent.

For fixing the prices I applied to two collectors well acquainted with the values of stamps, M. M. G. H. and E. R., who, as the reward of their services, asked to be favoured by the first look at the parcels received, a favour which I gladly granted them. You should have seen them in the evenings, the only time when they could hope to find me, plunging their hands into the boxes, looking for and finding stamps which made them as happy as possible.

And they went at it so eagerly that one of them, M. R., came on the day after one of these nocturnal sittings, and said to me in the most serious tone, "M. Mahé, I robbed you last night. I repent and bring back what I took, and I come to beg you to pardon my theft." Astonished, I asked him what he meant. Then he told me, that on taking off his frock-coat the night before, some stamps had fallen from it to the carpet, and that having at once examined the sleeves of his garment he had found in the right-hand sleeve about half a score of Modena stamps, which had found their way thither during the excitement of the hunt and had stuck there. He brought them back to me, and among them were some errors,

which he wished to purchase, as he had not met with them before in the heaps that he had gone over. How we laughed, when he had finished his confession, can be more easily imagined than described.

* * *

An Act of Vandalism.

The Cutting up of the German Envelopes.

"Mea culpa, mea culpa, mea maxima culpa!"

I had specially charged one of my travellers, who used to visit Germany, to look out for the old envelopes of that country, mainly in the smaller places. Although my friend, a Dutchman, was one of my best touters, I did not build great hopes on the results of his work; but it will be seen that I was very much in the wrong to doubt his powers. Thus, on one occasion when he came back he brought one morning to my shop some packets of envelopes in immaculate condition: Baden, 12 and 18 kreuzer, first issue, small size; sets of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, large size and with large inscriptions; and Thurn and Taxis, small size, with inscription in *lilac*. He had gathered all these here and there, in out-of-the-way places, at their face-value—for a mere song.

Well, these envelopes, these treasures; what do you think I did with them? It is horrible to relate. In those days Dr. Legrand had not inoculated collectors with the love of entire envelopes; we used to cut them square, and sometimes even all round the stamp, so as to be able to stick them into the spaces in albums, such as those of Justin Lallier and Moens, in which there were frames for them. I did what everybody else did. I cut, I might say destroyed, these precious envelopes so that they could be put into the small envelopes in which I kept my stock. When I think of it—even to this day, when I write these lines—I weep with shame, rage, and regret. What a crime! What a fortune they would represent to-day!

Those early albums, with their spaces, showing by lines or by dots the shape of the stamps on envelopes, led to incalculable loss. In the same way many people even cut off the perforations of the stamps under the plea of making their margins more even. I shudder. For many years now, and very fortunately so, albums with movable leaves and without fixed spaces have put an end to such regrettable conduct. Still, I know even now a great collector of Paris—he even has the "Post Office" stamps—one who has spent hundreds of thousands of francs in adding to his collection; yet, finding that entire envelopes take up too much room, he cuts them without pity, so as to be able to insert the stamps in his albums at the end of the corresponding issue of adhesives. Here is one who might be said to be behindhand. It must be admitted that this gentleman is a thousand times more culpable than I was. When I committed my crime I was young; Philately was still in its cradle; we were in the dark, and we were to be excused. But to commit such atrocities to-day, when we are in the full light, at a period when the real value of the things is known, is unpardonable!

* * *

A Bitter Disappointment. The Vanished Treasure.

If you wish to thoroughly attain your object, you must, so to say, leave no stone unturned, neglect no means, great or small, and I have always acted in that way.

One of our travellers used to visit the whole of Spain twice a year. That was a mine of exceptional richness to be worked, so I begged this traveller to insist, in the case of all the customers visited by him, that they would promise to overhaul their old letters and turn out their drawers and cupboards, just to see if they could find some private letters bearing stamps, for the latter might have been rare. This being asked as a personal favour, all, or nearly all of them, grumbling more or less, gave him their tribute. I had drawn the special attention of my traveller to the "bear" stamps of Madrid, 1 and 3 cuartos, bronze. These were still some of the desirables of those days. One did not say much about the other Spanish stamps—little was known of them; but the "bear" was popular as well as rare, and thus it was one of the things most wanted by the public.

It appears that, after a great deal of trouble, he had managed to get together a nice little lot of these famous "bears," as also a certain number of other stamps of various values and issues, among them those with values in reales, including perhaps the Dos Reales of 1851-3, which I had specially recommended to him; in short, he had made a splendid harvest, which he was happy and proud to bring back to me. But, here below, luck is everything; at the moment of coming to me with his hands full, he perceived with despair that his hands were empty; the envelope containing the stamps, brought together with so much trouble, had disappeared. Had he forgotten it, left it behind, or had it been stolen? He could never discover, and no trace of it was ever found. As soon as he found out the loss of the envelope on reaching Paris, he wrote at once to the hotel where he had stayed last, but that was only lost labour, as might have been expected. No one had found anything, no one knew anything. There remained to my poor friend nothing but a few stamps, about half a dozen, among which, saved from the wreck, was a 1 cuarto "bear" of Madrid, which had been picked up at the last moment.

Some time passed before he and I were able to console ourselves (especially myself) for this irreparable loss: the sources from which he had obtained them were then dried up.

To alleviate somewhat the pain caused by the loss of that little fortune, I had a good photograph made of the 1 cuarto "bear," the only copy that remained to me, and I sold a considerable number of the photographs at 50 centimes each. But that was a feeble compensation.

* * *

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Death of Mr. Grahame Taylor. It is with great regret that I have to announce the death of an old friend, Mr. Grahame Taylor, who died at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on 29 July last. The late Mr. Grahame Taylor had been a collector for many years, and through his business connexions in Trinidad had in the past obtained a very fine lot of stamps of that country, which he disposed of to us on various occasions, and right up to a week before his death retained a keen interest in his collection.

* * *

Messrs. Glendining and Co.'s First Auction. I HAVE very much pleasure in drawing special attention to the opening sale of the season by our auction branch, Messrs. Glendining and Co., Ltd. At this sale will be offered the very important collection formed by Mr. C. A. Smith-Ryland, of Barford Hill, Warwick, who has taken up other hobbies, and is for the present disposing of his general collection, and who recognizes the enhanced prices we obtained last season through our large connexion with collectors, and has therefore decided to place his valuable collection in our hands for disposal. Mr. Smith-Ryland has been a collector for some fifteen years, and collected postage stamps only of all the world, and during that time he has secured some very fine things, amongst which, in the catalogue of which I have just received an advanced copy, I notice a number of *French tête-bêche*, used and unused. In *Great Britain*, a fine copy of the V.R., the 10s., grey, watermark Maltese Cross, mint. In *Saxony*, that extremely rare stamp, the 1851 $\frac{1}{2}$ neu groschen, *error of colour, pale blue*, and a fine unused copy with gum of the 3 pf., 1850. In *Switzerland* there is a very nice lot, including three copies of the 4 rp. Zurich; the double Geneva, very fine; two copies of the 4 c. Vaud, and "Poste Locale" without frame. In *Tuscany* there is an exceptionally fine copy of that great rarity the 3 lire, unused. In *Naples* there is the $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, Arms, fine unused and also used, and the Cross, unused and used. In *Ceylon* there is a good lot, containing all the ordinary stamps and some of the scarce errors. *British Central Africa*, mint copies of the no watermark £10 and £25, and a superb specimen of that great rarity the 1d., red and blue, with inverted centre, of which I believe only ten copies exist. In the *Cape of Good Hope* there are two or three extremely fine things, including a fine copy of the 1d., blue, woodblock, error; the 4d., woodblock, the rare variety with the retouched corner, unused, and 4d., deep blue, woodblock, unused, an extreme rarity. *Mauritius*, a fair lot of the early issues. *West Indies*, some of the very scarce stamps, the Bahamas, no watermark, being a fine lot. *British Guiana*, the circular stamps, 8 c., green, and 12 c., blue, and a very fine lot of the issues of 1852, 1856, and 1862. *Buenos Ayres*, 5 pesos, orange, a fine copy on portion of the original letter. A good lot of *Confederate States*, and a fine lot of *Newfoundland, Nova*

Scotia, and *New Brunswick*, including no less than seven copies of the 1s. In *Australia* there are some of the scarce varieties in all countries.

On the whole, I conclude that this is one of the best sales with which the season has ever been opened. The collection is so extensive that the sale has had to be extended to three days, and will take place on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, September 18th, 19th, and 20th, at the sale-rooms of Messrs. Glendining and Co., Ltd., 7, Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W.

* * *

Following Sales.

MESSRS. GLENDINING AND CO. inform me that they have already received a good number of important collections for auction, amongst which is worthy of notice the very fine collection formed by Mr. N. de Schouepnikow, of Tour-de-Peilz, Switzerland. This collection is exceptionally strong in all the stamps of Portugal and Colonies, as the owner lived for some time in Lisbon and had unusual facilities.

Another collection is that of Mr. Sherring, of Bristol, particulars of which will be announced in due course.

* * *

Various Purchases.

DURING the summer months my firm has made some very important purchases of fine specialized collections, amongst which I may mention, as now being ready to show to clients, a collection formed by Baron Anthony de Worms of the stamps of the West Coast of Africa, including Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Lagos, and St. Helena. This collection is exceptionally strong in stamps in blocks, and every copy is mint, as the owner did not have used stamps in this book.

Another important purchase recently was the fine specialized collection formed by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, of Colombia and all its States. Included in this I might note an especially fine lot of Tolima type-set stamps of the first issue, including a number of plates complete, and others partially constructed, as well as a large quantity of single stamps. In the rare first

issue of Antioquia there were no less than seven copies of the 2½ c., five copies (including a pair) of the 5 c., four of the rare 10 c., and six of the 1 peso. This collection is in three volumes, and can now be sent on approval to all those who care to see it.

Other fine collections purchased include a highly specialized collection of the stamps of Tasmania, in which there are nearly forty copies of the 1d., blue, first issue, including three unused and a plate nearly complete. Of the 4d., octagonal, there are a number unused, two plates partly remade, and a superb unused copy of that great rarity the 4d., on paper laid with wide lines. The later issues are remarkably complete in all shades, used and unused, and in all varieties of perfs. and watermarks.

Several other specialized collections have been purchased, but are not at present on sale.

* * *

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 have been 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.
Transvaal, 2 vols.	£2,760
Swaziland and Stellaland	367
Danish West Indies and Iceland	331
Salvador, 2 vols.	202
Straits Settlements to Johor	730
Perak to Sungei Ujong	716
Queensland, 2 vols.	1,324
German Colonies	252
Turkey	298

British Somaliland.

LIST OF ERRORS AND VARIETIES OF OVERPRINT IN THE SECOND ISSUE, WITH NOTES.

By HERBERT W. HAWKINS.

(Continued from page 15.)

* * *

NOTE.—In page 14, second column, between the sixth and seventh lines from the bottom, should be inserted:—

½, 1 anna.



THE letter "1" in "SOMALI" invisible. (The 1 anna generally shows distinct traces of the "1"; the 6 annas only very slight traces of ink.) On No. 7, 6th row, lower pane.

1, 6 annas.

The same. (Only to be found occasionally. There are slight inkmarks visible in place of "1.") On No. 5, 6th row, lower pane.

2 annas.

The letter "O" in "SOMALI" thickly bulged each side and thinned at top and bottom. On No. 9, 8th row, upper pane.

½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.

1 rupee.

The letter "O" in "SOMALI" dropped. On No. 8, 10th row, lower pane.

6, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "O" in "SOMALI" raised. On No. 9, 10th row, lower pane.

1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The letter "L" in "SOMALI" too short. On No. 7, 4th row, upper pane.

1 rupee.

Letter "A" in "SOMALI" too small. (There is also a broken letter "R" in "BRITISH," which has the appearance of being too small.) This variety only occurs occasionally for the 8 annas; probably the same case refers to the 3 annas. It is not at all distinct on the ungiven values. On No. 1, 6th row, lower pane.

3, 8 annas.

The same. On No. 9, 1st row, upper pane.

½, 1, 3 annas.

Letters "LI" in "SOMALI" too short. On No. 7, 4th row, upper pane.

4, 8 annas.

Letters "LI" in "SOMALI" raised. (The letter "L" in "LAND" too short in addition. It is not at all distinct on the values unmentioned.) On No. 6, 7th row, upper pane.

1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "I" in "SOMALI" too small. On No. 5, 2nd row, upper pane.

4 annas.

Letters "SO" in "SOMALI" dropped considerably. (This is only found occasionally.) On No. 5, 6th row, lower pane.

2½ annas.

"SOMA" in "SOMALI" dropped. On No. 3, 9th row, upper pane.

½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "L" in "SOMALI" too short. On No. 9, 10th row, upper pane.

½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 3, 9th row, lower pane.

6, 8, 12 annas.

The same. On No. 4, 8th row, upper pane.

½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "S" in "SOMALI" dropped. On No. 7, 10th row, upper pane.

½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "M" in "SOMALI" with right-hand limb too short at bottom. (This is only found occasionally.) Position unknown.

½ anna.

Letters "MA" in "SOMALI" too small. (The letter "O" appears always to be broken and the letter "L" too short; especially is this the case in the 2½ annas. The letter "S" in "BRITISH" is too narrow.) On No. 9, 2nd row, upper pane.

½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "I" in "SOMALI" too small. (The letters "LI" are slightly raised as well.) On No. 3, 8th row, upper pane.

4, 12 annas.

Letter "L" in "SOMALI" too tall. (The large letter "L" in this case is 2 mm. high, whereas the normal variety is only 1½ mm.; this is only to be found some-

times. The word "LAND" appears to be dropped on this stamp, and the letter "A" is too small.) On No. 10, 1st row, lower pane.

½, 1, 2½, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "L" in "LAND" has too short a foot. On No. 6, 9th row, upper pane.

6 annas.

The whole of the first portion of the letter "L" in "SOMALI" missing. This is only found occasionally. On No. 6, 3rd row, lower pane.

½ anna.

"I." for letter "N" in "LAND." To be found sometimes. On No. 7, 4th row, lower pane.

½ anna.

Upper part of "A" in "SOMALI" defective, the only portion visible above the crossbar being a dot. To be found sometimes only. Position unknown.

½ anna.

Letter "O" in "SOMALI" too small. On No. 8, 10th row, lower pane.

½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letters "OM" in "SOMALI" far too widely spaced. On No. 1, 2nd row, lower pane.

1 rupee.

Letters "LI" in "SOMALI" too widely spaced. On No. 9, 4th row, lower pane.

½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "M" in "SOMALI" too small. (And fancy "N" with right-hand limb too short in "LAND.") On No. 7, 8th row, upper pane.

½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 9, 4th row, upper pane.

1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "L" in "SOMALI" with foot too short. (This has not been caused in the process of printing this issue apparently, but has been filed by its appearance, hence its inclusion.) On No. 11, 9th row, lower pane.

½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letters "LAN" in "LAND" raised considerably. (This is only very occasionally met with.) On No. 5, 6th row, lower pane.

2, 2½ annas.

Letters "LA" considerably raised. (There are only just traces of the letter "I" in "SOMALI" to be seen in this variety, which very seldom is found.) On No. 5, 6th row, lower pane.

2, 2½ annas.

Letter "D" dropped very considerably. (The letter "I" in "SOMALI" is practically absent. This variety could occur but very occasionally.) On No. 5, 6th row, lower pane.

2½ annas.

Fancy letter "N," the right-hand limb too short. On No. 8, 7th row, upper pane.

1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 12, 10th row, lower pane.

½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8 annas.

The same. On No. 2, 4th row, lower pane.

8 annas.

The same, the left-hand limb too short. On No. 6, 7th row, lower pane.

½, 2, 2½, 3 annas.

The same. (The upper portion of the right-hand limb of "H" in "BRITISH" is always absent.) On No. 8, 6th row, lower pane.

6 annas.

Letter "N" too small. On No. 12, 10th row, lower pane.

12 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 4, 8th row, lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "D" too small (and dropped). On No. 8, 6th row, upper pane.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4 annas.

Letters "LA" raised. This also exists on the 1 rupee, but that is of minor importance. (The "L" in "SOMALI" is too short in addition.) On No. 9, 9th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.

Letter "D" split through horizontally. On No. 9, 6th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letters "ND" too widely spaced. On No. 12, 6th row, lower pane; variety (a).

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 12, 4th row, lower pane; variety (b).

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 annas.

Letter "L" in "LAND" with the whole of its foot missing. (A most conspicuous variety, therefore its inclusion.) Position unknown, but the stamps at each side are normal.

1 anna.

Letter "L" in "LAND" too small. On No. 6, 9th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 4, 5th row, lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "N" too small. (The right-hand limb of the letter is too short at the bottom on 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 4 annas.) On No. 12, 8th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 4, 8th row, lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letters "LA" raised. On No. 9, 9th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

Letter "D" too small. (The corresponding stamp exists with normal "D" and is found occasionally.) On No. 12, 1st row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 annas.

Letter "L" in "LAND" too short. On No. 3, 6th row, upper pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. On No. 8, 8th row, lower pane. Variety (b).

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

The same. (Letter "S" in "SOMALI" has a very sharp tail.) On No. 3, 10th row, lower pane. Variety (b).

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas.

Fancy letter "N" too small, and the left-hand limb too short. On No. 11, 3rd row, lower pane.

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 8, 12 annas.

Similar letter, but the right-hand limb too short On No. 7, 9th row, lower pane. Variety (b).

$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 4, 8, 12 annas.
1 rupee.

In a single instance, on the 1 anna, the overprint is known out of place, too much to the left, so that the "S" of "SOMALILAND" is completely cut through by the perforation, and the overprint reads "BRITISH OMALILAND." This only occurs in a few cases in an upper pane. On certain specimens part of the overprint belonging to the adjacent stamp may be found, in addition to the normal surcharge, but this happens very seldom indeed.

Certain stamps of the lower values have the letter "D" thickly printed. On No. 12, 8th and 10th rows (except in the 6 annas), and on No. 8, 10th row, all on the upper panes. As these varieties are probably occasioned by printing with dirty type, they are properly not included in a list such as this.

The 2, 3, and 5 rupees are in sheets of forty-eight, consisting of four panes of twelve (three horizontal rows of fours), thus:—

1	2
3	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 to show their distribution.

The first letter "I" in "BRITISH" raised. Position unknown.

5 rupees.

Letters "BRI" in "BRITISH" raised considerably. (The "I" in "SOMALI" is practically omitted.) On No. 4, 3rd row, 2nd pane.

5 rupees.

Letters "R" and "T" dropped considerably. (The "A" in "SOMALI" is raised.) On No. 2, 7 row, 2nd (or 4th) pane.

3 rupees.

Letter "T" dropped considerably. On No. 2, row unknown, 2nd (or 4th) pane.

5 rupees.

Letter "T" too short (and letter "A" too small in "SOMALI"). The first letter "I" in "BRITISH" is broken, only the upper portion remaining. On No. unknown, 3rd row, 1st (or 2nd) pane.

2 rupees.

The first stroke of the letter "R" too short at the bottom. On No. 3, row unknown, 1st (or 3rd) pane.

2, 5 rupees.

First letter "I" in "BRITISH" too small. (The "S" in "BRITISH" has a sharp tail.) Position unknown.

5 rupees.

Second letter "I" in "BRITISH" too small. On No. 1, row unknown, 1st (or 3rd) pane.

2 rupees.

Letter "S" in "BRITISH" with a sharp tail. (The first limb of "R" is too short.) On No. 4, 1st row, 2nd pane.

2 rupees.

Letters "SH" far too widely spaced. On Nos. 3 and 4, row unknown, 1st (or 3rd) pane.

2 rupees.

Letter "H" dropped (also fancy "N" in "LAND," left-hand limb too short). On No. 3, 3rd row, 1st pane.

2 rupees.

Letter "R" with a straight tail. On No. 1, 1st row, 3rd pane.

3 rupees.

Letters "H" in "BRITISH" and "AND" in "SOMALILAND" dropped considerably. On No. 2, 1st row, 4th pane.

3, 5 rupees.

"SOMALILAND" slightly arched. On No. 2, 3rd row, 2nd pane.

3 rupees.

Letter "A" in "SOMALI" far too small. On No. 1, 1st row, 3rd pane.

3 rupees.

Letter "O" too small. On No. 1, 1st row, 3rd pane.

5 rupees.

Letter "I," in "SOMALI" too small. (The "s" in "BRITISH" has a sharp tail.) On No. 4, row unknown, 1st (or 3rd) pane.

2, 5 rupees.

Letter "L" in "SOMALI" too small. (The "H" in "BRITISH" and the "s" in "SOMALI" are dropped.) On No. 3, 2nd row, 4th pane.

3, 5 rupees.

The upper portion of the letter "O" in "SOMALI" missing. On No. 3, 1st row, 1st pane.

2 rupees.

Letter "M" in "SOMALI" too small. (The first portion of the "M" is damaged.) On a stamp unknown, 3rd row, 1st (or 2nd) pane.

2 rupees.

Letter "M" in "SOMALI" too small. (This has "L" in "SOMALI" too short in addition.) On No. 1, 3rd row, 2nd pane.

3 rupees.

Letter "S" in "SOMALI" with a sharp tail. On a stamp unknown, 2nd row, 1st (or 2nd) pane.

2 rupees.

The same. On No. 4, 3rd row, 1st pane (for the 2 rupees only, but probably this is also the position for the 3 rupees as well).

2, 3 rupees.

Letter "L" in "SOMALI" too short. On No. 3, 3rd row, 1st pane.

3 rupees.

Letter "L" in "SOMALI" too short. (The "I" in "SOMALI" is almost missing.) On No. 4, 2nd row, 4th pane.

3, 5 rupees.

"I," for "L" in "LAND." On No. 1, row unknown, 1st (or 3rd) pane.

2 rupees.

Letter "N" too small. On No. 2, row unknown, 2nd (or 4th) pane.

3 rupees.

The same. (Sharp tail to "S" in "BRITISH" as well.) On No. 3, 2nd row, 1st pane.

2 rupees.

Letters "ND" too widely spaced. On No. 2, row unknown, 1st (or 3rd) pane.

5 rupees.

Letter "D" raised and fancy letter "N," the left-hand limb being too short. (The "L" in "LAND" prints very irregularly.) On No. 4, 3rd row, 1st (or 3rd) pane.

2 rupees.

Letter "L" in "LAND" too short. On No. 1, 3rd row, 1st pane.

2 rupees.

Letter "N" with its first limb practically missing. On No. 3, 1st row, 4th pane.

3 rupees.

N.B.—Much of the type used has rounded corners, and has the appearance of having been filed.

These notes are compiled entirely from my own collection, so that the lists no doubt are incomplete (especially does this refer to the 2, 3, and 5 rupee values), but it is trusted they will prove useful in making, in time to come, a more perfect list.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

International Philatelic Exhibition, LONDON, 1906.

THE prospectus of the Exhibition has now been practically completed, and will probably be issued early in September, 1905, after it has been submitted to and approved by the General Committee, which includes many of the leading collectors, not only in this country, but also on the Continent and in America.

The Exhibition will be held under the patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with the present Postmaster-General and the three preceding Postmasters-General as Vice-Patrons, while the Chairmanship of the Committee has been accepted by the Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford.

The continuity of the Exhibition with that held in London in 1897 is indicated by the fact that the Duke of Norfolk, who was then the Postmaster-General and a Patron of the Exhibition, is now one of the four Vice-Patrons of the 1906 Exhibition.

The Committee have done and will do everything in their power to make the Exhibition of 1906 at least as successful as the one in 1897, and if they receive, as they anticipate, the co-operation and support of philatelists generally, there can be no doubt about the result.

Information as to the Exhibition can be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretaries at 13, Walbrook, London, E.C., and remittances by donors or guarantors can be sent direct to the Hon. Treasurer, F. Reichenheim, Esq., 29, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W. The Committee will be glad to receive further promises of financial support.

Donors and guarantors to the Exhibition will be entitled to tickets of admission.

H. R. OLDFIELD, *Hon. Secretary.*

L. L. R. HAUSBURG, *Assistant Hon. Secretary.*

Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society.

SESSION 1905-6.

President: GUYBON HUTSON, Esq., Culdees, Partickhill.

Vice-Presidents: MESSRS. REES PRICE, J. J. F. X. KING, F.R.S., and ROBT. M. MANN.

Committee:

MESSRS. W. A. R. JEX LONG, JOHN MUIR, A. W. SCOTT, T. A. CUNNINGHAM, JOHN BROWN, A. G. WALLIS, J. R. HANNAY, J. D. OATTS.

Hon. Treasurer:

THOS. N. WALLACE, Esq., 27, Oswald Street.

Hon. Secretary:

DR. MARCUS CALDER, 186, Byars Road, Hillhead.

WE do not know whether this is a newly formed society or otherwise, all that we have received being the above list of officers and a copy of its rules. We shall be glad to see the programme of next season.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society.

MEETING held June 9th, 1905. Present—Mr. Schwabacher in the chair; Messrs. Corfield, Fulcher, Morley, South, Thomson, and Kay.

A letter was read from the High Commissioner for Canada announcing that the Canadian Government had presented to the Library of the Society the collection of Canadian Revenue Stamps sent for display at the recent Exhibition. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed for the very acceptable gift, which comprises specimens of all revenue stamps at present in use in the Dominion, including a fine series of Tobacco stamps, many of which are, as yet, unchronicled.

The accounts for the Exhibition are now being made up; unfortunately there is still a deficit of £18, which must be met by the Committee should no further donations come to hand. It is hoped that members will make an endeavour to help the Society towards a more satisfactory settlement.

The American Exchange Superintendent reports that

packets will not be circulated in his section till September next, owing to absence of many members from home.

Due notice will be given of the annual general meeting, which will probably be held on October 5th next.

For rules and information respecting the Society apply to the Hon. Secretary, A. B. Kay, 2, Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, London, W.

Junior Philatelic Society.

OFFICERS, 1905-6.

President: FRED J. MELVILLE.

Vice-Presidents: W. DARWEN and B. W. H. POOLE.

Committee:

J. FEEENEY, C. J. PATMAN, P. CLARE, W. A. BOIS, H. LEE, E. A. SMART, C. B. FURDOR, and R. SHEPHERD.

Exchange Superintendent:

JAMES FEEENEY, 28, Hemberton Road, Clapham, S.W.

Superintendent of Beginners' Exchange:

W. DARWEN, 35, Bickenhall Mansions, Gloucester Place, W.

Librarian: E. A. SMART, 56, St. Mary's Road, Peckham, S.E.

Counterfeit Detector: CHARLES NISSEN, 77, High Holborn, W.C.

Expert Committee:

H. LEE (*Secretary*), 3, Arbutnot Road, New Cross, S.E.

Custodian of Permanent Collection of Stamps:

R. HALLIDAY, Kent Villa, Diamond Road, Slough.

Hon. Auctioneer: E. M. GILBERT-LODGE, F.A.I.

Auditors: R. HALLIDAY and R. SHEPHERD.

Assistant Secretaries: W. G. INKPIN and A. SELINGER.

General Secretary and Treasurer:

H. F. JOHNSON, 4, Portland Place North, Clapham Road, London, S.W.

BEGINNERS' EXCHANGE BRANCH.

This branch has been formed to enable young collectors to exchange their duplicates without the employment of cash as the medium; that is to say, on the lines of exchange pure and simple. The age limit for members taking advantage of this Beginners' Branch is eighteen.

Particulars and rules from the Beginners' Exchange Superintendent, Mr. W. Darwen, 35, Bickenhall Mansions, Gloucester Place, London, W.

PERMANENT COLLECTION OF STAMPS.

During the past season a general collection of stamps has been started by the Society, and it has been entrusted to the care of Mr. R. Halliday, Kent Villa, Diamond Road, Slough, Bucks. Members are earnestly requested to send all the duplicates they can spare to Mr. Halliday for this collection, which will be available for examination and comparison by members. The collection, although only started a few months back, numbers over 1500 stamps, owing to the generosity of several members. All such donations will be duly acknowledged at the meetings and in the Society's reports.

N.B.—Common stamps are required just as much as good ones in the present early stage of the collection, but common stamps should only be sent in good condition.

PUBLICATIONS.

The first publication of the Society, *The Postage Stamps of Great Britain*, by Mr. Fred J. Melville, has been a great success, and it is proposed to follow this up with a similar handbook on the stamps of the United States. This will be issued as soon after October 1st as possible at the price of 1s.

EXTRACTS FROM 1904-5 REPORT.

New members elected, 335. Present membership, 420. Fifteen ordinary meetings were held during the season, the average attendance being sixty-six. Twenty-three Committee meetings were held, with an average attendance of six. Seventeen displays of stamps were given, and thirteen papers read, three debates, three lantern lectures, two auctions, a conversation and dance, a visit to the Tapling Collection at the British Museum, and a highly successful exhibition of the stamps of Great Britain.

COMPETITIVE DISPLAYS.

It is hoped to introduce a few competitive displays at the meetings during the coming season 1905-6. Full list of these will be given as soon as the programme has been completed.

BADGE.

The Society's badge is supplied to members only, and must be surrendered to the Committee on leaving the Society. The badge consists of a stamp-shaped pendant, bearing the

initials J.P.S. on one side, and with the reverse side blank for engraving the member's own name or initials. The badge is supplied in nickel for 3d.; in bronze (recommended), 6d.; in silver, 1s. 3d.; and in gold, 7s. 6d. The Committee strongly recommend the bronze pendant as an elegant and suitable badge for general use at a very low cost.

LANTERN SLIDES ON HIRE.

For the purpose of assisting philatelic, literary, and scientific societies desirous of arranging at a small cost lantern lectures on stamps and stamp collecting, the Committee has had made a set of over sixty photographic slides of fine specimens of English stamps, to illustrate a lecture on "The Stamps of Great Britain." This fine set will be lent to any society at the low charge of 5s. for one lecture, conditional on their prompt return, on payment of carriage both ways, and on undertaking to replace any slides which may be damaged.

The Secretary has pleasure in announcing that he can book a limited number of engagements for the President, Mr. Fred J. Melville, to deliver his now famous lantern lectures on stamps and the Post Office, the titles of which are as follows:—

1. "His Majesty's Mails; or, How the G.P.O. is Run." Illustrated by 100 photographic slides.
2. "Postage Stamps with Stories," treating of the anecdotal, historical, and romantic phases of stamp collecting (70 to 90 slides).
3. "The Romance of Postage Stamps." New lecture with 100 slides.

A fully detailed syllabus of any of the above lectures can be sent on application.

All communications to the Hon. Secretary, H. F. Johnson, 4, Portland Place North, Clapham Road, S.W.

Durban and District Society.

A MEETING of the above Society was held at their rooms, 25, Castle Arcade, on Friday, June 9th (?). The attendance, as a result of the notice convening the meeting, gives good promise for its future prosperity and usefulness. Mr. J. Wallace-Bradley was elected chairman, and his remarks enlightened all present as to the benefits to be derived by members of a Philatelic Society. The objects of the Society were the study of matters appertaining to Philately, the drawing together of local collectors, and the intercommunication with philatelists in South Africa and abroad, the detection and prevention of forgeries and fraud, and the encouragement of non-collectors to become amateurs of Philately. Rules were discussed, and interesting debates followed. The basis of the Society's exchange provided a long argument, but, in the end, Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue was decided on as the standard for all exchanges. A disquisition by the Secretary, Mr. A. Guttesen, on "Philately, its meaning and advantages," was extremely interesting, and he pointed out why stamp collecting should be the foremost hobby, it being the most interesting and educative of pastimes.

In the rules of the Society the main feature is the moderate membership subscription, namely, 5s. per annum for senior members and 2s. 6d. per annum for junior philatelists. Lady members are exempt from subscription.

The Secretary announced that he was prepared to accept subscriptions from and give books of rules to those desirous of joining the Society, adding that the next meeting would be held at the rooms of the Society on Tuesday, June 20th, at 7.30 p.m., when all interested in Philately are invited to attend.

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.

A. J. M.—We will look up your Grenada varieties on our return home next month.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—Our publishers beg to acknowledge receipt of £1 1s., which reached them on the 17th inst.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ANGOLA.		
1904. <i>Provisional.</i> Type 5 surcharged.	s. d.	
50 reis on 65 r., dull blue	0	5

BELGIUM.		
1905. <i>New type.</i>		
50 c., grey	0	8

BRITISH POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO.		
1905. Type 7 of Gibraltar overprinted as before. Multiple wmk.		
50 c., violet	0	7

BRITISH POST OFFICES IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.		
1905. Great Britain, Type 94, surcharged.		
24 piastres on 5s., carmine	6	6

<i>Current stamps of Great Britain overprinted "LEVANT."</i>		
½d., pale yellow-green	0	1
1d., scarlet	0	2
1½d., purple and green	0	3
2d., green and scarlet	0	3
2½d., ultramarine	0	4
3d., brown on yellow	0	5
4d., green and brown	0	6
5d., purple and ultramarine	0	7
6d., purple	0	8
1s., green and scarlet	1	4

BRITISH SOMALILAND.		
1905. <i>Service Stamps.</i> Type 2 overprinted "O.H.M.S."		
1 a., carmine and grey-black	used	7 6
2 a., purple and dull lilac	"	10 0

CAPE VERD.		
1905. <i>Provisional.</i> Type 4 surcharged.		
50 reis on 65 r., dull blue	0	5

CHILI.		
1900-1. Type 16. Rouletted.		
20 c., grey (No. 60)	used	0 9

1905. <i>New type.</i> Perf. 12.		
20 c., black and brown	0	6

DANISH WEST INDIES.		
1905. <i>Postage Due Stamps.</i> <i>New type.</i> Perf. 12½, 13.		
5 bits, grey and vermilion (No. 105)	0	2
20 " " " " (" 106)	0	4
30 " " " " (" 107)	0	6
50 " " " " (" 108)	0	9

DENMARK.		
1905. <i>New type.</i> Perf. 12½, 13.		
4 ore, ultramarine	0	1

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.		
1905. Type C 2. Value in "heller." (No. 26, etc.)		
2½ h., brown	0	1
4 h., green	0	2
7½ h., carmine	0	2
15 h., ultramarine	0	4
20 h., black and orange on buff	0	6
30 h. " " carmine	0	8
45 h. " " violet	1	0
60 h. " " carmine on rose	1	2

GUINEA (PORTUGUESE.)		
1905. <i>Provisional.</i> Type 6 surcharged.		
50 reis on 65 r., dull blue	0	5

ICELAND.		
1876-1902. Types 3, 4, and 9. <i>Reduced Prices.</i>		
16 aur, brown (No. 20)	used	0 6
3 " yellow (" 36)	"	0 3
4 " grey and rose (" 37)	"	0 4
5 " green (" 38)	"	0 1
10 " carmine (" 40)	"	0 1
16 " brown (" 41)	"	0 9
3 " buff (large "3") (" 51)	"	0 4

INHAMBANE.		
1905. <i>Provisional.</i> Type 2 surcharged.	s. d.	
50 reis on 65 r., dull blue	0	5

JAPAN.		
1905. <i>New type commemorative of the Union of the Korean and Japanese Postal Administrations.</i> Perf. 12½.		
3 sen, carmine	0	2

LORENZO MARQUES.		
1905. <i>Provisional.</i> Type 6 surcharged.		
50 reis on 65 r., dull blue	0	5

MACAO.		
1905. <i>Provisional.</i> Type 29 surcharged.		
10 avos on 12 a., lilac	0	6

MOZAMBIQUE.		
1905. <i>Provisional.</i> Type 10 surcharged.		
50 reis on 65 r., dull blue	0	5

NEW CALEDONIA.		
1905. <i>New Picture types.</i> Perf. 14×13½.		
1 c. black on greenish	0	1
2 c., marone	0	1
4 c., blue on orange	0	1
5 c., green	0	2
10 c., carmine	0	2
15 c., purple	0	3
20 c., brown on buff	0	3
25 c., blue on greenish	0	4
30 c., brown on orange	0	5
40 c., lake on greenish	0	6
50 c., red on orange	0	8
75 c., grey-green	1	0
1 fr., blue on green	1	3
2 frs., claret on azure	2	3
5 frs., black on orange	5	3

PORTUGUESE CONGO.		
1905. <i>Provisional.</i> Type 2 surcharged.		
50 reis on 65 r., dull blue	0	5

PORTUGUESE INDIA.		
1905. <i>Provisional.</i> Type 25 surcharged.		
2 Tangas on 2½ T., dull blue	0	5

PUTTIALLA.		
1892. <i>Service Stamps.</i> <i>Queen's Head</i> surcharged.		
4 a., slate-green (No. 127)	1	6

1903-5. Service Stamps. King's Head surcharged.		
½ a., pea-green (No. 146)	used	0 1
1 a., carmine (" 147)	"	0 2
3 a., orange-brown (No. 149)	"	0 9
8 a., magenta	2	0

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS.		
1905. <i>Provisional.</i> Type 7 surcharged.		
50 reis on 65 r., dull blue	0	5

TIMOR.		
1905. <i>Provisional.</i> Type 7 surcharged.		
10 avos on 12 avos, dull blue	0	6

TRANSVAAL.		
1902. Type 45. <i>Single wmk.</i>		
2s. 6d., mauve and black (No. 554)	used	2 6
5s., black and mauve on yellow (No. 555)	"	6 6
10s., black and purple on red (" 556)	"	10 0
2s., black and yellow (" 558)	"	2 6

1904. Type 45. Multiple wmk.		
1d., black and carmine (No. 562)	used	0 1

ZAMBEZIA.		
1905. <i>Provisional.</i> Type 2 surcharged.		
50 reis on 65 r., dull blue	0	5

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Catalogue, Part II., Foreign Countries, 1905-6

NOW READY.

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THE chief alterations in the text of Part II. of our 1905-6 Catalogue are as follows:—

COLOMBIA.

The subheadings were formerly given in alphabetical order, but have now been reclassified, so that groups come under the name of the parent State. For instance, *Medellin* will be found under Antioquia, of which it forms a part; and in like manner we have put *Cucuta* under Santander; but a reference to the index will enable any place to be found in a moment.

The 1886-7 issues of *Tolima* have been rearranged, following the article by Mr. T. W. Hall in the *Monthly Journal* of May, 1905, and some varieties have had to be omitted which are now believed to be fraudulent.

ECUADOR.

In 1902 there was a great fire at Guayaquil, and to prevent the use of any stamps that were then stolen, the authorities ordered various designs to be overprinted on the stocks in hand in the different provinces. As we have now been able to get together a good stock of these stamps, we are able to catalogue and price them according to their relative rarity.

FRENCH COLONIES

have received special attention. Many large purchases have been made to fill up the stock of the numerous recent issues, and the Catalogue will be found to represent actual market value at the time of going to press.

PERU

has been considerably revised, and the lists extended by the inclusion of the four chief types of the triangles, and many errors that we now have in stock.

PHILIPPINE ISLES

have been revised and corrected by the latest published information.

SICILY

has been carefully revised and grouped after the information gathered from Dr. Diena's handbook.

* * *

The illustrations—as in Part I.—are now of the exact size of the stamps, and as far as we have had time, we have noted under each illustration the name of the ruler or celebrated person depicted thereon, or the public buildings or events that are illustrated.

SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Established 1856. Capital £75,000.

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1905.

No. 183.

Editorial.

* * *



WE are glad to be able to set before our readers, in the present number, the full programme of the International Philatelic Exhibition, as finally approved by the General Committee. A little unavoidable delay has been caused by the holiday season, but this is hardly to be regretted, since the prospectus now goes out at the very time when collectors are returning to their stamps and the Societies

Philatelic Exhibition of 1906.

are ready to discuss philatelic matters, among which the coming Exhibition will certainly claim a very prominent place. Intending exhibitors will realize, however, that they have no time to lose; they have first to decide what they will exhibit—a task which is only easy to the very strictest specialists—and their leisure time during the six or seven months that intervene will be fully occupied in filling up the little vacancies that most of us have to deplore, and in adding a few of those minor varieties that are often more difficult to find than the greater rarities.

The list of classes and sections has been arranged upon novel lines, in more directions than one. We alluded in July to the intention of the Committee to mix up the contents of Parts I and II of our publishers' Catalogue, and to classify them according to the individual merits of the countries or colonies, looked at from a philatelic point of view. The task was no easy one, as we then pointed out, and although great judgment has been displayed in its execution, the Committee cannot expect that their work will entirely escape criticism.

Another point that may be noticed is that this is to be strictly an Adhesive Stamp Exhibition; with the exception of the class for exhibits by manufacturers of stamps, who may, we presume, show any examples of their work that they consider most attractive, and of the final class for postal curiosities of various kinds, the show will include adhesive stamps alone. For the first time, we believe, at any Philatelic Exhibition on a large scale, postal stationery of all kinds is rigidly excluded. We regret this very much, but at the same time we are not in the least surprised at it. Postal Stationery is a very unsatisfactory thing to exhibit; a highly specialized collection of envelopes, cards, etc., occupies an inordinate amount of space; it is of no use to show the stamps only, the real interest of such a collection lies in the varieties of paper, size, shape, flap ornaments, inscriptions, and so-called minor details, many of which are far more marked than some of those that are considered of so much importance in adhesives. Unfortunately it is a fact that there are very few collectors of philatelic objects of this nature, and a small proportion only of those few have ever availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them of showing their collections at previous exhibitions. We are sorry to find that no encouragement is to be given them this time, but it is only the natural result of the cloud under which stationery has been lying for some years past.

A further limitation of the scope of the Exhibition may be seen in the absence of all classes for Philatelic Literature, Albums, or Accessories. This is another new departure, which doubtless was not decided upon

without due consideration. Collections of philatelic literature have, of course, never been shown in full (there is a well-known collection in London which would occupy a large proportion of the space engaged for the whole show), and a skeleton exhibit is both uninteresting and unsatisfactory. We hesitate to suggest in these pages that either publishers or writers of philatelic works deserve recognition on these occasions; both may be considered to be abundantly rewarded by the highly lucrative nature of their business! Classes for Albums and Accessories, however, sometimes contain novelties that are well worthy of note; there are various little things in the way of simplified albums and catalogues which the general collector is still looking for, and which the prospect of immediate reward and advertisement might evoke.

Still, we must not be looked upon as finding fault; a Philatelic Exhibition is primarily an exhibition of stamps, the stamps are the things that people go to see, everything else is a side show. We congratulate the Executive Committee upon the completion of one very important portion of their work, and we hope that the rest of their labours may be equally successful.

* * *

Errors. VARIOUS learned persons have from time to time given to the world their ideas on the subject of the Hundred Best Books, we have also seen what were said to be illustrations of the Hundred Best Pictures, and it was not altogether unnatural that some of our enterprising contemporaries should have endeavoured to compile lists of the Hundred Rarest Stamps. The method adopted in one instance was an unscientific one, it is true, but it probably produced a sufficiently accurate result; it took the form of inviting collectors to send in lists of what they considered to be the rarest stamps, and then compiling a list that represented the results of the voting papers thus obtained. This would be a perfectly fair system of dealing with books and pictures, for it is a matter of opinion which is the best book or picture; but the comparative rarity of stamps is a matter of fact, not of opinion, and only those who are thoroughly acquainted with the facts as to the numbers

of the various rare stamps that are in existence can compile an accurate list of them, in the order of their relative rarity. In reality of course no lists compiled in this way are entirely satisfactory, so far as actual rarity is concerned; the most that they can do is to include the stamps that have fetched or are likely to fetch the highest prices, which is another thing.

The latest catalogue of this kind that we have seen is one published in the *Illustrirter Briefmarken Journal*, and copied into *The London Philatelist*; it is a list of the Forty Rarest Errors, and has been compiled by Messrs. Senf Brothers, whose opinion upon a matter of this kind is backed by long experience. The compilers preface the list by the statement that "errors of overprinting, whose numbers are legion, are not taken into consideration; the errors here listed have at least a value of £5 apiece, such of less value not being enumerated." The latter part of this statement requires a little explanation. Do Messrs. Senf Brothers mean that they found only forty errors that were worth more than £5 each, or that they omitted all errors, however rare, that would not in their opinion fetch £5? Because in the latter case the list is not that of the forty rarest errors, but of the forty errors that would fetch the longest prices—a consideration that would affect both the contents of the list and their order.

It runs as follows:—

1. Spain, 1851, 2 reales, *blue*, instead of *red*. (1)
2. Austria, 1867, 3 kr., *red*, instead of *green*. (2)
3. Baden, first issue, 9 kr., on *green*, instead of *rose*. (4)
4. West Australia, 1854, 4d., *blue*, *inverted centre*. (6)
5. South Australia, 1870, 4d., *blue*, without surcharge "3 PENCE." (5)
6. Saxony, 1851, ½ ngr., on *blue*, instead of *grey*. (10)
7. U.S.A., 1869, 30 c., *inverted centre*. (9)
8. Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 1d., *blue*, so-called woodblock. (13)
9. Spain, 1876, 25 m., *blue and rose*, *inverted frame*. (3)
10. U.S.A., 1869, 24 c., *inverted centre*.
11. U.S.A., 1869, 15 c., *inverted centre*.
12. U.S.A., 1901, 4 c., *inverted centre*.
13. Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 4d., *red*, so-called woodblock. (14)
14. Finland, 1891, 3 r. 50 k., *yellow and black*, instead of *grey and black*. (11)

15. Great Britain, 1869, 10d., red-brown, watermark *Emblems*, instead of *Spray of Rose*.
16. U.S.A., 1901, 2 c., *inverted centre*. (12)
17. India, 1854, 4 a., *inverted frame*. (7)
18. East Roumelia, 1881, 10 p., black and rose.
19. West Australia, 1869, 1s., *olive-brown*, instead of *green*.
20. Finland, 1866, 5 kop., *black on yellow*, instead of *brown-lilac on grey*. (8)
21. New South Wales, 1856, 3d., green, ⁽¹⁰⁾*watermark "2."*
22. Colombia, 1863, 50 c., *red*, instead of *green*.
23. Gibraltar, 1889 (10 c.), carmine, *value omitted*.
24. Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, "PENOE" instead of "PENCE."
25. West Australia, 1865, 2d., *lilac*, instead of *yellow*.
26. Colombia, 1863, 20 c., green.
27. Sweden, 1872, "TRETIO ÖRE," red, instead of "TJUGO ÖRE."
28. Philippine Islands, 1854, 1 r. f., blue, "CORROS," instead of "CORREOS."
29. Switzerland, 1862, 10 c., blue, *figures of value impressed twice*.
30. Spain, 1855, 2 r., *green-blue*, instead of *brown-violet*.
31. Peru, 1858, medio peso, *red*, instead of *yellow*.
32. Porto Rico, 1882, 20 c. p., *olive-brown*, instead of *lilac-grey*.
33. Switzerland, 1867, 25 c., green, *figures of value impressed twice*.
34. Finland, 1866, 10 kop., *brown-lilac on grey*, instead of *black on yellow*.
35. Bulgaria, 1884, 5 st., *rose*, instead of *green*.
36. Guatemala, 1882, 5 c., red and green, *inverted centre*.
37. New South Wales, 1851, laurel wreath, 3d., "WACES," instead of "WALES."
38. Spain, 1865, 12 c., blue and rose, *inverted centre*.
39. France, 1872, 15 c., *brown on rose*, instead of *yellow*.
40. Porto Rico, 1877, 5 c. p., *carmine*, instead of *brown*.

We have added in brackets the numbers allotted to some of the items, in a list of the fourteen rarest errors, drawn up by the editor of *The London Philatelist*, than whom we could ask for no better authority in matters of this nature.

In some remarks upon the list, our *confrère* raises the important question of what is an *error*. He notes that very few errors of watermark are mentioned, and suggests that some of the stamps of New South Wales and

Victoria with abnormal watermarks might well have been included among the famous forty. The varieties with abnormal watermarks of New South Wales were, we suppose, the results of genuine mistakes, but it is very doubtful whether such was the case in Victoria; it appears certain that in the latter colony at some period (probably after it had been decided to use the same paper for all values), the special watermarked papers were used indiscriminately, and the results of such use cannot be considered *errors*, but merely varieties. Even before the period we have suggested very great laxity must have prevailed, so much so that it is questionable whether the printing of one value upon paper originally intended for another was really a mistake, or whether it was considered permissible—perhaps in order to save the trouble and delay of drawing from store a fresh supply of the proper paper, when only a few sheets were required to complete an impression of a certain value. This may have happened in New South Wales also, and would account for the fact that some of the watermark varieties of that colony are quite common.

We may add that, according to our publishers' Catalogue, the so-called error "WACES" of the 3d., laureated, New South Wales, is by no means so scarce as the 2d. with "WAEES" or the 6d. with "WALLS" of similar type, and that all three are priced lower than the 2d. Sydney View with "CREVIT" omitted.

The editor of *The L. P.* asks, "Did the engraver of the 'Post Office' Mauritius not make an 'error' when he forgot or neglected to use the word 'Paid'?" This question we are confident may safely be answered in the negative. It must be remembered that the plates with "OFFICE" were engraved before those with "PAID," and there is no evidence whatever that any instruction to use the latter word was given in the first instance. It is difficult to understand why the alteration was made; "Post Paid" was not required in addition to "Postage," while "Post Office Mauritius" was a reasonable inscription enough. We suspect that the word "PAID" was introduced by the engraver simply because it took up less space than "OFFICE," and gave him only four letters to cut, instead of six.

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 had hoped that when the use of the paper with multiple Crown and CA watermark had been extended to all the British Colonies, we should have little or no further trouble with varieties of paper in Part I. of the Catalogue, but we are sorry to find that such will not be the case. It appears that the patent fugitive colours of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. are not found to be quite a sufficient safeguard in the case of stamps used for both postal and fiscal purposes, or that so many different values are now used for both purposes that it is impossible to find a sufficient number of different fugitive colours to distinguish them. Consequently, the ordinary paper, both for the stamps of Great Britain and for those of the Colonies, is to be superseded by a chalk-surfaced paper, from which it will be impossible to remove any form of obliteration without at the same time removing the impression of the stamp. The watermarks remain unchanged for the present.

Ewen's Weekly notes the following values of the current issue as having already appeared upon the new paper:— 1½d., 2d., 9d., 10d., 1s.

We shall have to chronicle stamps upon this paper as they appear, and no doubt they will find their way into the Catalogue; but it is well to warn our readers that the chalk-surfaced, or enamelled, papers that have been used in some of the Australian Colonies, and elsewhere, are very variable in the amount of enamelling that they show, and that in *used* copies it is sometimes impossible to detect it. Thus, as time goes on, we may frequently meet with stamps that must have been printed on chalk-surfaced paper, but which may show no sign of it; and under these circumstances it may fairly be considered a question whether this variety of paper is to be considered as having any importance except for the most advanced specialists.

Australian Commonwealth.—The new paper, which we described in May, has already come into use (see Victoria in this number), and it is possible that we may have to list all the stamps of each of the Australian Colonies upon this paper and with a few vagaries of perforation before the long-looked-for general issue makes its appearance. The paper of the copies we have seen is not chalk-surfaced, but that addition may be made later. The error in the marginal watermark has, we understand, been corrected.

We have received the ½d. Postage Due stamp, Type 2, perf. 11.

½d., emerald-green; perf. 11.

Barbados.—The following cutting from *The Daily*

Mail of the 19th inst. shows that even Nelson's memory is not sacred to colonial speculators in unnecessary issues:—

"In celebration of the centenary of Trafalgar a new issue of stamps, the design of which will represent Nelson's statue in Trafalgar Square, are to be brought out in Barbados on the anniversary of the battle."

We trust that every one of our readers "will do his duty" to the extent of discouraging this assault upon his purse.

British Honduras.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the 1c. with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

1c., green; *new wmk.*

British Somaliland.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles some further values with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

½ a., green and dull green; *new wmk.*
 2 a., purple and dull purple "
 2½ a., bright blue "
 3 a., green and chocolate "
 4 a., black and green "
 6 a., violet "
 8 a., pale blue and grey-black "
 12 a., orange-yellow " "

Hong Kong.—We have received the 3 and 5 dollars stamps of the King's Head type, and find them to be on the paper with multiple watermark and chalk surface.

3 dollars, black and dull blue; *chalky paper.*
 " purple and dull green " "

India.—*The Ph. J. of I.* makes some remarks upon the supposed ½ a. on ½ a. with inverted surcharge, to which we referred last month. Our contemporary points out certain little discrepancies in the shape of the figures of the surcharge, which confirm our suspicions that all is not quite as it should be.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us a fine block of nine of the ½ a. of 1882, with a complete double impression, the two prints being equally clear and distinct and one at a slight angle with the other. The block is regularly perforated, and we are informed that it comes from a collection that was formerly the property of a collector in India, but it seems hardly possible that a sheet like this can ever have been actually in circulation.

A correspondent assures us that the current 2½ a. and 3 a. do not exist with the "On H.M.S." surcharge. These were chronicled two years ago, but we have never seen them.

Gwalior.—We have received the 2½ a. King's Head stamp with the ordinary surcharge for this State.

2½ a., ultramarine.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that in the collection which contained the doubly-printed block of $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of India, they also found a strip of four of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. first issue of Gwalior, two stamps of which show the normal form of the overprint, with a space of 13 mm. between the two lines, while the other two have a space of only $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the Hindi inscription being set lower. The word "GWALIOR" is on the same level on all four. In the same collection there were several specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a., with what appears to be a *sans-serif* letter "I" before the word "GWALIOR," but this can only be a raised space. We should suppose that all these abnormal varieties may have come from proof-sheets.

Indian Native States.—*Holkar.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of 1889 (Type 3) surcharged *quarter anna* in Devanagri, in *black*. They add that they have also received the 2 a. and 4 a. of the current type surcharged "SERVICE," and that they find on the sheets of the 1 a. official stamp one copy, No. 3 in the fourth horizontal row, with an inverted "A" for "V" in the surcharge.

Official Stamps.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on $\frac{1}{2}$ a., purple.
 2 a., brown.
 4 a., blue.

Jamaica.—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* has discovered the existence of a defective block in the plate from which the Arms in the centre of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1 d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 5 d. stamps are printed. On the second stamp in the fourth row of the left upper pane the letters "VI," in the word "SERVIET" in the motto, are represented by two or three dots only.

Natal.—Mr. H. W. Hawkins draws our attention to the fact that the "Half-Penny" on 6d. of 1895, variety with long letters "P," "T," and "A" in "POSTAGE," exists also without a stop after that word. On reference to the London Society's work on the stamps of *Africa*, Part II, we find that there was one stamp of this variety without stop on each pane of sixty, and two stamps with the same letters and with a comma instead of the stop.

New Republic, South Africa.—Mr. Hawkins also tells us that he has seen the 2d. on *blue granite* paper, dated "2 DEC 86," with the Arms embossed on the back, instead of on the front.

New South Wales.—We have some more Postage Due stamps on chalk-surfaced paper to be added to the lists:—

1 d., emerald-green; *perf.* 11.
 3 d., " " " 11 \times 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12.

North Borneo.—The clearance sale which commenced last year is being continued, at still more alarming sacrifices; everything in the window is reduced to 4 cents. Whether the premises are coming down as well as the prices, or whether the business is going to be taken over by new proprietors, we are not told, but we sincerely hope that something will happen before long to put an end to all these unnecessary issues.

The surcharge is Type 49 in the Catalogue, and the labels marked down are Nos. 84, 85, and 86.

4 c., in *black*, on \$2, dull green.
 4 c. " " \$5, mauve.
 4 c. " " \$10, brown.

Northern Nigeria.—We have received the 1d. current type with the multiple Crown and CA watermark; ordinary paper.

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

Queensland.—*The Australian Ph.* chronicles the discovery of a copy of the 1d. of 1868-74, wmk. truncated Star, *perf.* 12 \times 13, like the 2d. of the same issue.

1 d., orange-vermilion; *perf.* 12 \times 13.

St. Vincent.—*The L. P.* chronicles the 6d. stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

6 d., lilac and brown; *new wmk.*

Sierra Leone.—*The Ph. R.* announces the following with the multiple Crown and CA watermark, to be added to the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. already chronicled.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.,	purple and black;	<i>new wmk.</i>
2d.	brown-orange;	<i>new wmk.</i>
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	ultramarine	"
3d.	grey	"
4d.	rosine	"
5d.	black	"
6d.	purple	"
1s.	green and black	"
2s.	ultramarine	"
5s.	carmine	"

According to *Ewen's Weekly*, most of the above are on the chalk-surfaced paper, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. exist on that paper also.

South Australia.—Our publishers have been shown a vertical pair of the 1s. of 1902, No. 299 in the Catalogue, imperforate between the two stamps.

Victoria.—The 1d. of this colony is the first stamp to reach us on the Crown and A paper. The type and colour remain unchanged.

1 d., rose-red; *wmk.* Crown and A; *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Western Australia.—We have received a sheet of the 5d., Type 15, printed upon the V and Crown paper, and curiously enough, although the value is evidently printed separately from the rest of the design, the word "POSTAGE" has not been inserted, as in the case of the 9d. of the same design.

5 d., olive-yellow; *wmk.* V and Crown; *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The sheet consists of two panes of 60 (five horizontal rows of twelve), one above the other, with plate numbers "1" sideways in the left-hand margin, alongside the second row from the top of the upper pane and the second row from the bottom of the lower, and there is a Jubilee line round each pane, and a space 5 mm. wide between them. The watermarks are sideways, and being intended for larger stamps, in one pane of 120 (ten horizontal rows of twelve), do not fit very well. The words "VICTORIA POSTAGE" are watermarked in outline letters in the side margins of the sheet of the stamps, at top and bottom of the sheet of watermarks.

PART II.

Abyssinia.—It seems evident that surcharges in this country (if indeed these surcharges are done in Abyssinia) are impressed with the first colour that comes to hand, and that such varieties may safely be disregarded by the general collector. We have received the following:—

"80," in *blue*, on 4 g., claret.
 "3.20," in *violet*, on 16 g., black.

Austria.—*Offices in the Turkish Empire.*—The 20 para on 5 kr., of the issue of 1890-2, is chronicled by *The Ph. R.* with a compound perforation.

20 p. on 5 kr., carmine; *perf.* 11½ × 10½.

Hungary.—The same journal notes the 5 kr. of 1881 with a compound perforation, a variety that would appear to have been included at one time in our publishers' Catalogue.

5 (kr.), carmine-rose; *perf.* 11½ to 12 × 12½ to 13½.

Belgium.—*L'Annuaire Timbrologique* tells us that a new form of obliteration is about to be adopted in this country; instead of applying a postmark in the ordinary black ink, the stamps are to be perforated with the date. If this system is really to be adopted, our Belgian friends will have to be very careful how they enclose unused stamps in their letters, as the obliterating punctures will penetrate through everything.

Brazil.—A correspondent at Rio de Janeiro sends us an entire sheet of the 200 reis, on a new paper, with a watermark, which we gather is to be used in future for all the stamps, as a safeguard against fraud. The watermark is one of those not very satisfactory ones, consisting of an inscription running through the whole sheet, and thus showing only one or two letters or portions of letters in each stamp. The entire inscription in this case is "CORREIO FEDERAL REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL," in single-line capitals 15 mm. high, and it runs vertically in the sheet before us. The whole inscription appears to be arranged in one line in the paper, but the alternate lines commence opposite the middle of the lines above and below them; thus the first line on our sheet commences with "DOS UNIDOS" and the second with "FEDERAL," and so on, there being nine lines and part of a tenth in the width of the sheet, including margins.

The stamps are in two panes of fifty (ten horizontal rows of five), side by side, with a space about 17 mm. wide between them; across the top and bottom margins of each pane are two coloured bars, 14 mm. apart and the length of the row of five stamps, and in the top margin of the sheet are the inscriptions "CASA — DA MOEDA" above the upper bar, and "3. Emissão de 1905—Ordem n. 125" above the lower. The stamps are of the latest type, with wide spacing, described in February last.

200 r., deep blue; *watermarked*; *perf.* 11, 11½.

Chili.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the remaining values of the new series, as issued, and we list them below. The 1 c. and 2 c. are in the design of the 3 c., and the 10 c., 12 c., 15 c., 30 c., and 50 c. in that of the 20 c.

1 c.	green.
2 c.	carmine.
10 c.	black and grey.
12 c.	lake.
15 c.	purple.
30 c.	blue-green.
50 c.	olive.
1 p.	brown.

Costa Rica.—*Le J. des Ph.* tells us that under a Decree of August 9th, 125,000 of the current 20 c. stamps were surcharged "UN CENTIMO" (in black?).

1 c. on 20 c., black and lake.

Denmark.—We have received three more values in the King's Head design, Type 14 in the Catalogue; watermark and perforation as before.

25 öre,	brown.
50 "	deep violet.
100 "	orange-buff.

Iceland.—Our publishers have obtained copies of the following errors, to be added to the long list already given:— *Official Stamps.*

1902. With "'03-'03" for "'02-'03."

5	aur, brown.
20	green.

France.—*Offices in China.*—We learn from *Le J. des Ph.* that the current 1 c. of Indo-China has been overprinted, like some of the other values, for use in these offices, and we have received the 10 c. similarly treated.

1 c.,	olive-green; <i>new type.</i>
10 c.,	rose

French Colonies.—*Reunion.*—We learn from *The A. J. of Ph.* that the 50 c. stamp has been issued with the name in blue, instead of red.

50 c., brown and blue on azure.

Holland.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a new high value, of the same design as the 1 gulden, etc. Presumably it is *perf.* 11.

10 g., orange-red.

Curaçao.—We have received the 15 c. of the current type, which we believe has only recently been issued; it is in a warm shade of brown, or dark chestnut.

Dutch Indies.—We have received the 20 c. of the current type, overprinted "10 cent." diagonally, in black.

10 c. on 20 c., greenish slate.

Italy.—We are indebted to Dr. E. Diena for our first view of the provisional 15 c. stamp (issued on the 1st inst.), which has been rendered necessary by the reduction of the inland postage from 20 c. to 15 c. The 20 c. stamps have consequently had their value reduced by means of a very simple surcharge, consisting of a letter "C," with a stop, in the left lower corner, and figures "15" in the right, both in *sans-serif* type, in black. We are told that the issue consists of 42,140,000 copies, so this provisional is not likely to become rare, and we trust that there are no minor varieties in the surcharge.

15 c. on 20 c., orange.

Another correspondent, Mr. D. King, writing from Milan, also sends us a specimen of this stamp, and tells us that a complete new issue is in contemplation, adding that "great difficulty seems to be experienced in selecting the designs; they are to be, so the papers say, really artistic." This is a very difficult point. The search for the "really artistic" seems generally to result in the adoption of something far too elaborate for the purpose.

San Marino.—This Republic has been very quiet since its failure to float a special and peculiar issue of Express Letter stamps some eighteen months ago, but we gather that it is recovering its spirits under the care of a well-known philatelist of those parts, who sends news of the following provisional issue to one of our contemporaries:—

15 c. on 20 c., brown-orange.

Liberia.—We have examined an entire sheet of the 2 c. on 4 c. Official stamp of last year, No. 143 in the Catalogue, and find two superfluous marks in the surcharge, which may be worthy of note. The sheet contains sixty stamps, in ten horizontal rows; there are no marginal inscriptions, but merely vertical or horizontal "register" lines (in both the colours) in the centres of the top, bottom, and side margins. On the second stamp in the first and sixth rows there is a large, roughly, circular dot in the surcharge, which falls upon the letters "TA" of the word "POSTAGE"; and on the sixth stamp in the same rows there is a mark like a small letter "v," which falls just above the letter "G" upon the stamp. It is evident that the overprint covered half the sheet at a time.

Nicaragua.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles eight values of a new series, which we trust may, for a time at least, put an end to the continual surcharging that has been taking place during the last few years. The design is said to be of the size of Type 27, but with a coat-of-arms in place of the head.

- 1 c., green.
- 2 c., red.
- 4 c., orange.
- 5 c., blue.
- 10 c., yellow-brown.
- 15 c., olive-grey.
- 20 c., lake.
- 50 c., yellow.

An editorial in *The A. J. of Ph.* draws attention to the very doubtful nature of some of the more recent provisionals. The note might well apply to almost all these productions, but special mention is made of the stamps surcharged "1901" which were first seen last year, and which appear to have been made in response to an order for the stamps of four years ago, the original supplies of which had been exhausted. Presumably this somewhat belated edition was available for postal use, but no used copies have yet been seen, so probably the whole printing was exported. It would seem to be better business to omit dates and keep the type set up, with a few minor alterations from time to time just to maintain the interest. It was bad policy to antedate these hardy annuals.

We have received copies of the 5 c. on 10 c., which we chronicled last month; the surcharge is "5 CENTS.", in large, heavy type, and our specimens were used on June 30th last.

Paraguay.—*G.S.W.* chronicles a 2 c. stamp of the type dated 1904 at foot.

- 2 c., orange; Type 39.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Angra.*—We learn from *Le C. de T. P.* that the 50 and 75 reis have appeared in new colours, like the same values of Portugal. Doubtless Funchal, Horta, and Ponta Delgada will be furnished with similar novelties in due course.

- 50 reis, ultramarine and black.
- 75 ,, brown and carmine on yellow.

Azores.—We have received the 5 and 20 reis of the Postage Due stamps, and find that the description given in the Catalogue requires some correction. The stamps are those of Portugal, with design and value in the same colour. The colour of the 20 reis is not

violet; pale mauve or rosy lilac is the best description we can find for it.

Mozambique Company.—Our publishers have seen an unused copy of the 10 reis, Type 2, perf. 11½, which would come in as No. 19a.

- 10 r., mauve; perf. 11½.

Russia.—We have already reported, on the authority of some of our contemporaries, the discovery of varieties of perforation of the War Fund stamps, and we have now received two of these, and thus can vouch for their existence. The specimens we saw in January, of all four values, were perf. 12 × 12½; we now have the 3 (6) kopecks, perf. 11½, and the 7 (10) kopecks, perf. 13 to 13½. The lowest value has been chronicled perf. 13½; probably this is the same as our 13 to 13½, which may vary to a still greater extent.

Finland.—A short article in *Mekeel's Weekly* describes tests applied to certain *tête-bêche* pairs of the issue of 1883, which survived triumphantly the boiling and microscopical examination to which they were submitted. We allude to the matter here principally because, in addition to the 20 pen., orange, which is catalogued in this form, similar pairs of the 25 pen., blue, are mentioned, and we suppose that this value should be added to the list.

Salvador.—We have received the 1 c. on 2 c. provisional, which we chronicled in June, and we find that the surcharge is printed in black, across the lower part of the stamp. We have also another provisional 1 c., likewise formed from the current 2 c., but the overprint in this case consists of "1 CENTAVO 1" across the bottom of the stamp, and a figure "1" at each side of the statue in the centre, all impressed in blue.

We gather from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 12 c. of the same issue has had its value reduced to 5 c., by means of an overprint of which no description is given.

- 1 c., in blue, on 2 c., carmine.
- 5 c. on 12 c., slate

Spanish Colonies.—*Philippine Islands.*—An interesting paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers, philatelic and other, stating that the inhabitants of these islands "lay claim to having used the postage stamp of the smallest intrinsic value ever issued by any country." Whether any such "claim" was ever made we greatly doubt, and if it was it was certainly unfounded, and the grounds quoted in the papers in no way support it. In the first place it is alleged that one *milesima* is worth the fortieth part of a penny; a *peso* is nominally equivalent to a dollar, and the thousandth part of it would be one-tenth of a cent, or one-twentieth of a penny. The currency would have to be depreciated by one-half to reduce the *milesima* to one-fortieth of a penny, and it would then be equal in value to the ¼ *centimo de peseta* of Spain and Colonies, or the ½ *milesima de peso* of Cuba; the latter currency was probably worth no more than that of the Philippines, and therefore the Cuban stamp was the cheaper of the two by fifty per cent.

It is further stated that "in 1878 a stamp of the value of '0625 *milesima* was issued, worth less than one-sixtieth of a penny." A little knowledge of arithmetic would suggest that '0625 is 6½ hundredths, or

one-sixteenth of something. Such a fraction of a *milesima* would go 320 to the penny (or 640 if we take the peso at only half its nominal value). The real value of the stamp in question was '0625 of a *peso*, that is to say, 62½ *milesimas*, or 6¼ *centimos*, about 3d.

Switzerland.—A letter in the *Stamp Weekly* announces the adoption of a paper with multiple watermark for the stamps of this country. The watermarks are Federal Crosses, 15 mm. wide, and are, we believe, distributed regularly over the whole sheet. The 30 c. is the first value to appear on the new paper. 30 c., chestnut; *new wmk.*

We learn from *L'Annuaire T.* that a Swiss philatelist has spent eleven months over the examination of 53,000 copies of the three values of the Postal Jubilee issue, and has discovered 1045 varieties!

Turkey.—We have received a whole series of stamps in a new design, of which we give an illustration. The stamps were issued, we understand, on the 1st instant. There is only one set, apparently, for both inland and foreign postage, but the values up to 5 piastres are also issued with a surcharge in *black* for use upon printed matter, and two values are



printed in *black* on coloured paper for employment as Postage Due stamps.

5 paras, yellow-buff.	2½ piastres, purple.
10 „ grey-green.	5 „ brown.
20 „ rose.	10 „ dull orange.
1 piastre, blue.	25 „ sage-green.
2 piastres, slate.	50 „ mauve.

For Printed Matter.

5 paras to 5 piastres, *inclusive*, with *black surcharge*.

Postage Due Stamps.

1 piastre, black on <i>carmine</i> .
2 piastres „ „

United States.—*Mekeel's Weekly* says that the current 4 c. stamp is printed in a new shade of *brown*, less like that of the 10 c. than hitherto.

Venezuela.—*The A. J. of Ph.* records the existence of some of the values of our Type 33 (Nos. 273 to 275) without the surcharge "1900."

1 b., grey-black.
2 (3?) b., red-brown.
10 b., vermilion.
20 b., violet.

We have received the 10 c. of the Commemorative issue, and find that it is in a *deep blue* tint; we have also two distinct shades of the 5 c., which might almost be termed *vermilion* and *carmine* respectively.

The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines.

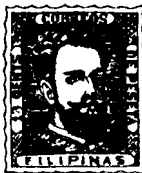
By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 10.)

Issue of May 8th, 1872.

PORTRAIT of King Amadeus, three-quarter face to right, in a rectangular frame, inscribed "CORREOS" at top, "FILIPINAS" at bottom, and with value at sides. Engraved by H. Fernandez, and surface-printed in colour on white paper, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten. Perf. 14.



16 cents. de peseta, ultramarine, dull blue (pale to deep).
25 „ „ grey-lilac, mauve.
62 „ „ lilac, mauve.

According to the Decree quoted above, the value of the 16 c. was really only 12½ c., or 4 cuartos.

* * *

The following Decree announces the issue of further values:—

"Chief Civil Government of the Philippines.

"Treasury. Manila, October 15, 1872.

"At the instance of the Treasury Department, and in accordance with its report, this Chief Government authorizes [that Department] to give the necessary orders for putting on sale one million, one hundred thousand postage stamps of the value of twelve

centimos de peseta, and fifty thousand of one *peseta* twenty-five *centimos*, recently received from the Peninsula per steamer *Iruvac-bas*.

(Signed) "IZQUIERDO."

Issue of October 15th, 1872.

Additional values of the preceding series. Same type, impression, paper, and perforation.

12 cents. de peseta, rose (pale to bright), carmine.
1 peseta 25 cents., brown-bistre, yellow-bistre, reddish bistre, greenish bistre.

Essays and Proofs.

The first that I saw have no value indicated, the labels at sides being left blank:—

No value, black on <i>thick white paper</i> .
„ „ <i>glased</i> „ „
„ „ lilac on <i>thin</i> „ „

Colour proofs, with value indicated, on white paper; imperf.

12 c. de p., black, bistre, rose.
62 „ bistre, mauve, lilac, green, rose, carmine.

The same; perf. 14.

12 c. de p., dull blue on <i>white</i> .
16 „ blue on <i>white</i>
62 „ rose, carmine on <i>white</i> .
1 p. 25 c., blue on <i>buff</i> .

Error, or defective impression, with "CENIS" for "CENTS."

1 p. 25 c., blue on buff.*

* * *

In 1874, surcharging once more came into fashion. It is thus that we get the following:—

Issue of . . . 1874.

Stamps of various issues, including even the original one of 1854, surcharged "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," in black, as before.

5 cuartos, vermilion; of August, 1862. †
10 ,, rose; of 1859.
1 real, violet-blue; of 1854.

Varieties.

With "CORROS" for "CORREOS."
1 real, violet-blue; of 1854.

Surcharge inverted.

10 cuartos, rose; of 1859.

* * *

A fresh supply of stamps from Madrid produced the following issue:—

Issue of June (?), 1874.



Seated figure, facing to the left and holding out an olive-branch, within a rectangular frame with the upper corners cut off; inscribed "FILIPINAS" on a scroll at top; "CORREOS" at each side; and with value in "CS DE PESETA" at foot.

In the left lower corner are the initials, "E. J.", of the engraver. Engraved by E. Julia, and surface-printed at Madrid in colour on white paper; sheets of 100, in ten rows of ten. Perf. 14.

12 c. de p., grey-lilac (pale to bright).
25 ,, ultramarine (,, ,,).
62 ,, rose (pale to bright).
1 p. 25 c., yellowish bistre.

* * *

The accession of King Alfonso XII, in January, 1875, naturally entailed a change of the stamps in use for others bearing his portrait. This took place in August, 1875.

* The Boston book adds some curiosities with double impression, one inverted, which are stated to have been obtained from "printers' waste," and which we mention here by way of warning:—

12 c. de p., green; imperf.
12 ,, mauve and rose-carmine; imperf.
16 ,, blue; imperf.
50 ,, deep mauve; perf.
16 ,, blue, and 62 c. de p., mauve; perf.
62 ,, mauve, and 1 p. 25 c., brown; perf.

We do not know whether the "50 c. de p." was an unissued value, or whether "50" is a misprint for "25" or "62."—ED. M. J.

† Mr. Mencarini, who had access to official documents in the Philippines, gives "October 7, 1873," as the date of issue of this stamp.—ED. M. J.

1836

Issue of August, 1875-76.

Head of Alfonso XII to right in an oval, within a rectangular frame, lettered "FILIPINAS," between quatrefoils at top; value in "CS DE PESO" below; and "CORREOS" in microscopic letters at each side, in the centre of a Greek-pattern border. There are *fleurs-de-lis* in the spandrels, the Castle of Castile in left upper and right lower corners, and the Lion of Leon in the right upper and left lower.



On the edge of the neck are the initials of the engraver, "J. G." The stamps were engraved by José Garcia Moréno, and surface-printed at Madrid in colour on white paper; in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten. Perf. 14.

Aug., 1875. 2 c. de peso, rose, bright rose.
Jan., 1876. 12 ,, mauve.
End of ,, 20 ,, purple-brown.
March ,, 25 ,, green.

Varieties.—The 2 c., 12 c., and 25 c. exist *imperf*orate, but these copies never reached the Philippines. They were found at the printing-office in this condition, and put on the market for the purpose of making a little money.

* * *

Issue of August, 1877.

Additional values; same type, etc.

6 c. de peso, orange.
10 ,, blue, bright blue.

Variety.—The 10 c. exists *imperf*orate, and comes from the same source as the similar varieties noted above.

* * *

Issue of July to December (?), 1877.

July.—The 2 c. de peso of 1875 surcharged, in black, "HABILITADO —12 CS PTA" in two lines, in an oblong frame with the corners bevelled.



12 c. de peseta on 2 c. de peso, rose.

Varieties.

12 c. on 2 c., rose; surcharge inverted.
12 c. on 2 c., ,, double.

December?—The 25 m. de peso of the next issue, surcharged in the same manner, in black (Bk.), or in blue (B.).

12 c. de peseta on 25 m. de peso, black (Bk.).
12 ,, ,, 25 ,, ,, (B.).

Varieties with surcharge inverted.

12 c. on 25 m., black (Bk.).
12 c. on 25 m., ,, (B.).

* * *

Issue of end of 1877.

Type, etc., of 1875; colour changed.

2 c. de peso, blue.

Variety.—This is also found *imperf*orate, and belongs to the same class as the *imperf*orate copies noted above.

*Essays and Proofs.**

—The following are known:—

2 c. de peso, carmine, lilac, green, orange, purple-brown.
10 ,, bright violet.
25 ,, brown on green; perf. 14.

* The Boston book says that these impressions of the 2 c. and the 25 c. exist both *imperf* and *perf*.—ED. M. J.

It was in consequence of a change in the currency that a new issue of stamps appeared in 1878.

Issue of January, 1878.



Similar design to that of 1875, but the word "FILIPINAS" occupies the whole of the upper label, and the quatrefoils are suppressed.

Engraved by E. Julia, and surface-printed, at Madrid, in colour on white paper; sheets of 100, in ten rows of ten. Perf. 14.

1878.	0,0625 de peso,	grey-lilac, lilac.
April?	25 mils. de peso,	black.
Jan.,	1879. 25 "	green, deep green.
	1878. 50 "	lilac.
	" 100 "	carmine.
Jan.?	1879. 100 "	yellow-green.
	1878. 125 "	blue, pale blue.
End of	1879. 200 "	rose, deep rose, lilac-rose.
Sept.	" 250 "	bistre, pale bistre.

Varieties.—All of the above, except the 125 and 250 mils. de peso, are known imperforate, as in the preceding issue * * *

One would have supposed that, when a new denomination of currency had been adopted, it would continue to be employed for some time at all events. But the contrary was the case; certain stamps being required, those with values in *milesimas* were made use of to produce others with values in *centimos*.

Issue of September, 1879.

Stamps of the preceding issue surcharged, in *black*, "CONVENIO" at left, "UNIVERSAL DE" at top, "CORREOS" at right, and "HABILITADO—2(8) cént. de peso," in two lines, at foot. Two varieties of lettering:—

(a) With the letters of the surcharge close together.

2 c. de p. on 25 m. de p.,	green.
8 " 100 "	carmine.

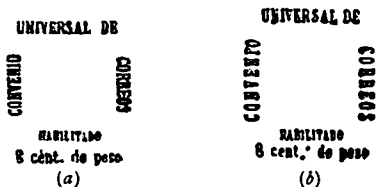
Varieties.

"CONVENIO" for "CONVENIO."	
8 c. de p. on 100 m. de p.,	carmine.
"COREROS" for "CORREOS."	
8 c. de p. on 100 m. de p.,	carmine.
"CORRZOS" for "CORREOS."	
8 c. de p. on 100 m. de p.,	carmine.

With only "VENIO—HABILITADO," the rest of the surcharge being absent.

100 m. de peso, carmine.

With surcharge defective, "CONVENIO—UNI" being absent. 8 c. de p. on 100 m. de p., carmine.



(b) With the surcharge more spaced.

2 c. de p. on 25 m. de p.,	green.
8 " 100 "	carmine.

Variety, with "CONVENIO" for "CONVENIO."
2 c. de p. on 25 m. de p., green.

Issue of January, 1880.

Head to right of Alfonso XII in an oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame, inscribed "FILIPINAS" between rosettes at top, and value in *centimos de peso* at foot. An interlaced Greek pattern in the spandrels.



The design is that of the 1878 issue of Spain, with the inscriptions altered. Engraved by E. Julia, and surface-printed, at Madrid, in colour on white paper; in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten. Perf. 14.

(a) Type I. The opening in the hair on the forehead runs back almost to a point (see enlarged illustration given later); the oval is framed with a thick coloured line. 2 c. de p., rose, deep rose.

2½ "	deep brown.
8 "	red-brown.

Essays or colour proofs, on thick white paper, exist as follows:—

2 c. de p.,	lilac, blue.
2½ "	bistre.
3 "	green.
8 "	blue.

The 3 c. de peso was never issued.

* * *

Issue of January, 1881.

Fiscal stamps, inscribed "DERECHO JUDICIAL," issue of 1878, as shown in the first illustration below,



HABILITADO
PARA
CORREOS
S 1

overprinted "HABILITADO PARA CORREOS," in three lines, as in the second illustration.

(a) *Blue* surcharge, total height about 9 mm. 10 cuartos, bistre.

(b) *Red* surcharge, total height about 13 mm.* 1 real, green.

The same stamps, overprinted "HABILITADO PARA CORREOS 2 4/8" (or "8") "CMS.," arranged in an oval form, in *black*.

2 4/8 c. on 10 cuartos,	bistre.
2 4/8 c. on 2 reales,	blue.
8 c. on 10 cuartos,	bistre.

Varieties. Surcharge inverted. 2 4/8 c. on 10 cuartos, bistre.

Letters "H" and "B" wider, "CORREOS" in smaller letters.† 2 4/8 c. on 10 cuartos, bistre.

* * *

* The Boston book gives a minor variety of this, with "PARA" in smaller letters, and adds that there are other varieties due to the surcharge being set up with printer's type. The authors also state that they have not seen the 10 cuartos of this issue. Mencarini adds a 1 real with *black* surcharge, which we have not found elsewhere.—ED. M. J.

† The Boston book gives further varieties, showing differences in the letters of "CMS.," and irregularities in the setting.—ED. M. J.

Issue of March, 1881.

The same fiscal stamps.

(a) With the same surcharge as the last (S 2).
8 c. on 2 reales, blue.

(b) Similar surcharge, inscribed "HABILITADO CORREOS 2 CENTOS DE PESO," in black (S.3).

2 c. de p. on 10 cuartos, bistre.

[This also exists with *inverted* surcharge, according to the Boston authorities.] * * *



S 3

Issue of June (?), 1881.

A postage stamp of the 1880 issue, variety (a), with the same surcharge as the last, in black (S 3).

2 c. de p. on 2½ c., brown.

* * *

On the 27th October, 1881, an Ordinance was promulgated by the Treasury Department, under which further surcharged values were created, but some of these never made their appearance.

The following is the Ordinance in question:—

"Public Treasury Department.
"Manilla, October 27, 1881.

"In accordance with the proposals of the Central Administration of the Revenues, and the report of the Treasurer-General, and in consideration of the fact that it is absolutely necessary to create stamps of various natures for the public service, this Department authorizes—

"1. The surcharging of 10,000 of the 2 reales 'Judicial' stamps now in use, and of light blue colour, in order that they may serve as postage stamps of the same value.

"2. The surcharging of 40,000 10 cuartos 'Judicial' stamps, of light brown colour, in order that they may serve as postage stamps of the value of 1 real.

"3. The surcharging also of 15,000 submarine telegraph stamps, of deep brown colour, value 1 peso each, to serve as postage stamps for the *Postal Union* at the rate of 8 cents. de peso.*

"4. The surcharging in the same manner of 25,000 of the 32 cuartos† stamps, which are used at present upon passports, to be employed as 2 cents. de peso postage stamps for the *Postal Union*.

"5. Finally, the surcharging of 15,000 'Derechos de Firma' stamps, of the value of 5 pesos, in order that they may serve as postage stamps at the rate of one peso each.*

"6. The legal circulation of 2154 ten cuartos postage stamps, now existing in the public archives and withdrawn from circulation as belonging to earlier issues. That quantity will be brought on charge by this Department, adding to them the 12,095 stamps remaining, so as to make up the total of 13,249 [14,249?] stamps of this nature which are shown as existing, having been withdrawn from circulation as rendered useless by a surcharge or deteriorated from other causes.

"7. The surcharges authorized will be applied to each stamp by means of an engraved die indicating the value and the purpose for which it is intended. The colour in which these dies are to be impressed will be: Red for the 2 reales stamps; black for the 1 real; rose for those of 8 centimos; yellow for the 2 centimos; and green for the 1 peso 'Derechos de Firma' stamps.

"The 10 cuartos postage stamps, referred to in paragraph 6, are excepted from the order for sur-

* These were never made.

† The value indicated upon these is 200 mils. de peso.

charging, since neither their nature nor their value is to be changed.

"8. In view of the urgency of the case, the operation of surcharging the stamps will be carried out by the Administration. . . .

"9. . . .

"10. When the work is finished, a report will be drawn up of what has been done, and the dies employed for surcharging will be defaced in the presence of the committee.

"11. The Central Administration of Revenues will prescribe the necessary arrangements for the carrying out of this Decree. (Signed) "CHINCHILLA.

"True copy. (Signed) "CALVO MUÑOZ."

Issue of November, 1881.

Fiscal stamps, surcharged variously.



S 4

1. "Derechos de Firma" stamp of 1880. Surcharged "HABILITADO PA U. POSTAL 2 CMOS.," in yellow (S 4).

2 c. on 200 m. de peso, green.

Varieties. Double surcharge.

2 c. on 200 m. de p., green.

Inverted surcharge.

2 c. on 200 m. de p., green.

Pairs are also known with one stamp surcharged and the other unsurcharged. According to the Ordinance quoted above there were 25,000 of these stamps.

2. "Derechos Judicial" stamps, as before.

(a) Surcharged "HABILITADO PA CORREOS DE UN REAL," in black (S 5).*

1 real on 10 cuartos, bistre.

Variety. Double surcharge.

1 real on 10 cuartos, bistre.

(b) Similar surcharge, but with "DOS RLES." in place of "UN REAL," in carmine.

2 reales on 2 reales, blue.

Variety with double surcharge:—First, in error "HABILITADO PA U. POSTAL 8 CMOS." (S 4), in red; second, as a correction, the 2 reales surcharge described above, in carmine.†

2 r. on 8 c. on 2 r., blue.

There were 40,000 of the 1 real, and 10,000 of the 2 reales, according to the Ordinance.

* The Boston book gives five varieties of type of this surcharge, occurring on various stamps. No doubt fresh dies were made for the different printings; the one used on this occasion is described as follows: "Lettering rather small; 'N' of 'UN' and 'R' of 'REAL' close together; top of 'R' of 'REAL' narrower than base. Wide space between 'S' of 'CORREOS' and letters above and below; 'III' in 'HABILITADO' close together. No period after 'P' of 'PA'."—ED. M. J.

† This variety is listed in the Boston book and in our publishers' Catalogue, the 2 reales with single surcharge not being given in either. Mr. Menarini lists both, and makes the stamp with double surcharge a variety of that with the single, which appears to be correct. Is it possible that all, or nearly all of the 2 reales stamps were surcharged 8 c. first, by mistake, and afterwards given the correct value? To have surcharged them with the "HABILITADO PARA CORREOS" overprint would have been sufficient in the first instance, as no alteration was to be made in the value.—ED. M. J.



S 5

Issue of January, 1882.

Type of the issue of 1880. Engraved, printed, etc., as before. Additional values.

Jan., 1882.	2½ c. de p.,	ultramarine (shades).
End of	5 "	pale blue, lilac-blue, slate-blue.
March "	6½ "	green, deep green.
End of	10 "	pale lilac, brown-lilac.
" "	12½ "	rose, salmon.
March "	20 "	olive-bistre.
End of	25 "	brown, bistre.

Essays, or colour-proofs, on thick, white paper.

2½ c. de p.,	brown-red, blue,* brown.*
5 "	violet.
6½ "	blue.
10 "	violet.
12½ "	blue.
20 "	violet.
25 "	brown-red.

Printer's trial sheet, with double impression, one inverted. 2½ c. de p., ultramarine.

* * *

Next we have some more surcharged varieties, announced by the Treasury Department, but it would seem that in ordering these the authorities took a pleasure in employing different designations of the values from those expressed upon the stamps. Thus the 250 mils. stamps are termed (Art. 1 and 2) "2 reales"; the 5 c. de peso become "50 mils. de peso," in Art. 3; and the 1 real, in the same article, are called "12½ centimos." It is probable that with all this surcharging the heads of the Department had lost their own heads. [The different natures of currency must have caused a great deal of confusion. No doubt attempts had been made on various occasions to translate the values of stamps brought on charge into the currency in which the accounts were then being kept, and the stamps were now sent out under the designations in which they were entered in the books.—ED. M. J.]

"Public Treasury Department of the Philippines.
"Manilla, Feb. 22, 1883.

"In accordance with the proposition of the Central Administration of Revenues and State Lands, and the report of the Secretary-General of the Treasury, and considering that the necessity for surcharging stamps of various natures for public use is manifest, this Department authorizes—

"1. The surcharging of 40,000 2 reales telegraph stamps, in order that they may serve as postage stamps of the same value.

"2. Likewise the surcharging of 10,000 2 reales telegraph stamps† and 20,000 8 centimos Postal Union stamps, to serve as postage stamps of the value of 20 centimos.

"3. Lastly, the surcharging of 30,000 8 centimos Postal Union stamps, 100,000 50 milsimas de peso‡ stamps of the same nature, and 20,000 10 cuartos 'Judicial' stamps, to serve as postage stamps of the value of 12½ centimos.§

"5. In view of the urgency of the case, the work of surcharging will be done by the Administration.

"6. . . .

* Added by the Boston authorities.—ED. M. J.

† These were not issued.

‡ These are the 5 c. de peso stamps.

§ These were surcharged "UN REAL."

"7. When the work is completed, the required reports will be rendered, and the dies employed for the surcharging will be destroyed in the presence of the Committee.

"The Central Administration of Revenues and State Lands will prescribe the arrangements necessary for the execution of this Decree.

(Signed) "CHINCHILLA."

Issue of March, 1883.

Various stamps surcharged "HABILITADO PA CORREOS DE UN REAL" ("DE DOS RELES" or "20 CMOS"), as in November, 1881 (S 4 and S 5).

1. Postage stamps of 1880 and 1882. Four (?) varieties of surcharge in the 1 real:—

(a) Letters of "UN REAL" spaced; a large dash under "A" of "PA"; letters "R" in "CORREOS" of unequal size.

(b) "UN REAL" as above; "PA" with small dash; letters "R" of equal size.

(c) Letters of "UN REAL" closer together; "PA" with large dash; letters "R" as in (b).

(d) "UN REAL" still more compressed; "H" of "HABILITADO" thinner; tops of letters "LI" further apart.

1 real, in green, on 5 c. de p.,	blue (a).
1 " " " 5 " " "	(b).*
1 " " " 5 " " "	(c).
1 " " " 5 " " "	(d).
1 " " " 8 " " "	brown.
20 c., in black, on 8 " " "	" "

There were thus converted into 1 real stamps 100,000 of the 5 c. de peso and 30,000 of the 8 c. de peso, and into 20 c. stamps 20,000 of the 8 c. de peso.

Varieties, with inverted surcharge.

1 real, in green, on 5 c. de p.,	blue (a).
1 " " " 5 " " "	(c).
20 c., in black, on 8 " " "	brown.

With double surcharge.

1 real, in green, on 5 c. de p.,	blue (a).
20 c., in black, on 8 " " "	brown.



2. Telegraph stamps of 1882.

2 rles., in *carmine*, on 250 m. de p., ultramarine.

2 rles., in *brown-red*, on 250 m. de p., ultramarine.

20 c., in *black*, on 250 m. de p., ultramarine.

The last of these was not brought into use, but was employed in June, 1883, for the manufacture of 1 real stamps, by means of an additional surcharge.

There were 40,000 of the 250 m. de peso stamps converted into 2 reales, and 10,000 converted into 20 c.

3. Fiscal stamps, "DERECHO JUDICIAL," of the same type as before.

1 real, in *green*, on 10 cuartos, bistre.

There were 20,000 surcharged.

* * *

* It is uncertain whether this type occurs in this issue.

(To be continued.)

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

LONDON, 1906.



THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, VINCENT SQUARE, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

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G. H. WORTHINGTON
R. B. YARDLEY

The following Societies have signified their approval of, and are accordng their cordial support to, the Exhibition:—

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON
 THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA
 THE BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY
 THE ENTERPRISE PHILATELIC SOCIETY
 THE FISCAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY
 THE GLASGOW & WEST OF SCOTLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY
 THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY
 THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION
 THE IRISH PHILATELIC CLUB
 THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY
 THE KENT AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY
 THE LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY
 THE LIVERPOOL PHILATELIC SOCIETY
 THE MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY
 THE NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY
 THE OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY

THE SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY
 THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY
 THE WEST SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY
 PHILATELISTEN-VEREIN "RUND UM BERLIN"
 INTERNATIONALER POSTWERTZEICHENHÄNDLER-VEREIN, BERLIN
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Hon. Treasurer: F. REICHENHEIM, 29, HOLLAND VILLAS ROAD, KENSINGTON, W.
(to whom all remittances should be sent).

Hon. Secretary: H. R. OLDFIELD, }
Hon. Asst. Secretary: L. L. R. HAUSBURG, } 13, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.
(to which address all the other communications should be sent).

Prospectus.



IT will be nine years in 1906 since H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., personally opened the last International Philatelic Exhibition in London; and seven years having elapsed since the last of such Exhibitions took place in Great Britain (at Manchester in 1899), the Committee feel the time has now arrived to organize a third International Exhibition, to be held in the Metropolis, in compliance with the growing and gradually increasing demand which has been so frequently expressed among Philatelists during the last two years.

They therefore appeal to Philatelists all over the world to afford their cordial support and co operation in order that the forthcoming Exhibition may worthily illustrate the progress made during the intervening years, and may show as great and substantial advance since 1897 and 1899 as did those Exhibitions over the one held in London in 1890.

The 1906 Exhibition will be held in the ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S HALL, VINCENT SQUARE, WESTMINSTER, S.W. (see illustration on the last page of the Prospectus), and will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd MAY, 1906. The Hall is eminently suitable for the Exhibition, being lofty and with a ground area of about 140 feet by 75 feet. There is ample light through a domed glass roof, which can be screened from the sun's rays when necessary. There are two recesses, 50 feet by 25 feet each, on a slightly raised level, available for dealers' stalls, and a tea room. There is also a raised band stand. On the first floor of the main building there is a lecture hall with three other rooms available for exhibits. The building is of fireproof construction and equipped with all requisite fire appliances. It is situate within seven minutes' walk only of Victoria Station and Westminster Abbey, and five minutes' from the Army and Navy Stores in Victoria Street and St. James's Park Station on the Metropolitan Railway.

The Exhibition will comprise British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps, British Telegraph, Railway Letter Fee, and College Stamps, together with objects of interest in connexion with Philately, the Manufacture of Stamps, and the Postal Service. A special feature will be the formation of two Championship Classes, where exhibits that obtained Gold Medals in London in 1897, or at Manchester in 1899, must be entered for competition; but these classes will also be open to other exhibits and exhibitors.

All stamps will be exhibited under glass in locked and sealed cases. Night and day watchmen will be employed, and every possible precaution will be taken to secure exhibits from damage or loss; but no personal responsibility will be undertaken by the Committee.

Arrangements have been made for insurance against risk of loss by fire or theft, further particulars of which will be found in the Rules and Regulations contained in this Prospectus.

Philatelists and Collectors throughout the world are cordially invited to exhibit, and it is especially hoped that the leading Collectors in the British Colonies, on the Continent, and in all Foreign Countries will send exhibits, so that the Exhibition may be thoroughly representative and international.

Arrangements will be made to facilitate as far as possible the passing of exhibits from abroad through the Customs without risk of damage, and for examination to be made in the presence of a representative of the Committee. No duty is levied on stamps sent to Great Britain.

The Exhibition will remain open to the public from Wednesday, 23rd May, until Friday evening, the 1st June, 1906, and all exhibits will be returned to the owners on Saturday, 2nd June, or as soon as possible after that date.

Intending exhibitors are specially requested to send full particulars of their exhibits as early as possible, as by so doing they will considerably lighten the work of the Executive Committee and will enable them to devote the time and attention which are desirable for the preparation of the Official Catalogue.

The Exhibition will be held subject to the following Rules and Regulations, of all of which exhibitors will be deemed to have had sufficient notice.

Rules and Regulations.

1.—Exhibits in the Championship Class and in Classes I to VI must be mounted on cards, or loose sheets. Although no special size of cards is obligatory, it is hoped that exhibitors who may be mounting their stamps specially for the Exhibition will make use of one of the under-mentioned sizes, and so will assist the Committee in economizing space and securing uniformity.

The following are the sizes recommended as most suitable for use in the frames and cases :—

Height, 10 inches ; width, 8 inches or 12 inches.

„ 15 inches „ 12 inches.

(The sizes in centimètres will be $25\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{4}$ or $30\frac{1}{2}$, and $38 \times 30\frac{1}{2}$.)

Cards measuring 10 inches by 8 inches can be supplied at a trifling cost on application to the Hon. Secretaries.

2.—A charge for space, according to the size of the exhibits or of the cards or other material on which they may be mounted, will be made on the following scale :—

For each square foot 4d. (minimum charge 5/-).

For each album or volume of stamps—

in Classes VII and VIII 6/-

in Class IX 2/6

Arrangements will be made by the Committee for insurance against loss by fire or theft of exhibits while in their custody, either before or during the continuance of the Exhibition, and after the close of the Exhibition until despatched for return to the owners. An inclusive charge of 2s. 6d. will be made for each £100 insured. Owners of exhibits desiring to insure, and paying the prescribed amount, will have the benefit of the Policy effected by the Committee to the extent of the value at which such exhibits are accepted for insurance, but no personal liability is incurred by the Committee in regard to any loss.

The charge for space and insurance (if any) will be payable by the exhibitor when sending in his exhibit.

All exhibits will be returned free of charge to their owners by post or otherwise, but transmission will in all cases be at the sole risk of the owner—insurance in course of transit (if any) being paid by him.

3.—Notice of the nature and extent of the exhibits, with the value for insurance, should be sent to the Hon. Secretaries as early as possible, but not later than the 20th March, 1906, on the form accompanying this Prospectus.

4.—All exhibits must be delivered, post or carriage paid, between the 1st and 10th May, 1906, at such place as may be notified to the exhibitor by the Hon. Secretaries. Punctuality in delivery is particularly requested, to ensure accurate description of the exhibits in the Official Catalogue.

5.—The right of refusing any exhibit, without assigning any reason for such refusal, is reserved by the Committee, as is also the right of showing such part of any exhibit as the Committee may decide, in case of there being insufficient space available for showing the whole.

6.—All exhibits entered for competition must be *bona fide* the property of the exhibitor. Joint collections must be shown in joint names, but no combination made expressly for the purpose of the

Exhibition can be admitted for competition. Exhibitors in Class IX must, if required, furnish evidence of age to the satisfaction of the Committee.

7.—Albums and volumes of stamps will be exhibited at the most interesting pages, to be varied from time to time during the Exhibition by a member of the Committee. No albums will be allowed to be inspected (except by the Judges) without the permission of the owner, and at his risk, and then only in the presence of a member of the Committee.

8.—No price or other notification of sale may be affixed to any exhibit, but the owner may intimate to the Hon. Secretaries his desire to sell, and arrangements will be made to facilitate this being done, and, if necessary, to open a Register. No exhibit can be removed before the close of the Exhibition. In case of sale the price will be payable to the Committee, who will account to the owner for the purchase money, after deducting $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to be applied towards the general expenses of the Exhibition.

9.—The Judges will be appointed by the Executive Committee, and their decision will, in all cases, be final. They will be nine in number, of whom it is proposed that at least four shall be chosen from the representatives of Foreign Countries.

10.—No exhibits by any of the Judges can be entered for competition.

11.—The following scheme of competition has been adopted by the Committee, but all exhibits which the owners may desire to enter as "not for competition" will be so marked in the several classes for which they are eligible:

In making their awards the Judges will be requested to base the same upon a consideration of the following qualifications: Completeness, Rarity, Philatelic knowledge and research, Condition, Arrangement, and Neatness.

12.—Donors and Guarantors to the Exhibition will be entitled to tickets of admission upon the following scale: For each donation of £1 1s. or each guarantee of £20: one ticket for the opening day and eight tickets for use on any of the other days. Guarantors of £10 to have the option of one ticket for the opening day, or eight tickets for any other day.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS.

This Class will comprise exhibits that have obtained a Gold Medal at either the London Exhibition of 1897 or the Manchester Exhibition of 1899. Any exhibitor, showing an exhibit of the country in respect of which he may have taken a Gold Medal at either of these Exhibitions, must exhibit in this Class, but any exhibitor is at liberty to send an exhibit for this Class whether he may have previously obtained a Gold Medal for such exhibit or not.

SECTION 1.

Great Britain, or any of its Colonies, in separate exhibits.

SECTION 2.

Other Countries in separate exhibits.

AWARDS FOR EACH SECTION OF THIS CLASS.

One Cup and one Gold Medal. The Medals, however, will not be given if there be less than three exhibits in the Section concerned.

NOTE.—The Committee reserve the right to decide whether any exhibit is substantially one to which a Gold Medal has been previously awarded, and they may refuse to accept such exhibit except for one of the Championship Classes. Their decision upon this point will be final and conclusive.

CLASS I TO CLASS VI.

To Consist of Special Collections of Adhesive Stamps of Various Countries, in separate exhibits.

CLASS I.—GREAT BRITAIN.

SECTION 1.

Postage Stamps (including Official Stamps and Fiscals available for postage). *Unused only.*

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

SECTION 2.

Postage Stamps (including Official Stamps and Fiscals available for postage). *Used only.*

Awards.—One Silver and one Bronze Medal.

SECTION 3.

Telegraph, or Railway Letter Fee, or College Stamps, in separate exhibits.

Awards.—One Silver and one Bronze Medal.

CLASS II.**SECTION I.**

Afghanistan.	Mauritius.	United States of America (including
British Guiana.	New South Wales.	Postmasters' stamps).
Hawaiian Islands.	Switzerland.	

Awards.—One Gold and two Silver Medals.

If over six exhibits, the Judges to have discretion to award additional Gold Medal.

SECTION 2.

Ceylon.	France and all Colonies.	South Australia.
Confederate States of America (including	Germany and States.	Transvaal.
Postmasters' stamps).	Italy and States.	Victoria.
	New Zealand.	

Awards.—One Gold and two Silver Medals.

If over six exhibits, the Judges to have discretion to award additional Gold Medal.

CLASS III.**SECTION 1.**

Colombia and States.	Philippine Islands.	Straits Settlements
France.	Portuguese Indies.	(including Bangkok, Johor,
French Colonies.	Roumania and Moldo-Wallachia.	Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Pe-
India.	Spain.	rak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong,
Japan.		and Federated Malay States).
		Tasmania.
		Western Australia.

Awards.—One Gold and two Silver Medals.

SECTION 2.

Bolivia.	Cape of Good Hope.	Fiji.	Mexico.	Peru.	Sicily.	Turks Islands.
Canada.	Dominican Republic.	Finland.	Natal.	Queensland.	Trinidad.	

Awards.—One Gold and two Silver Medals.

CLASS IV.**SECTION 1.**

Greece.	Orange Free State.	Shanghai.
Griqualand.	Orange River Colony.	Turkey.
Modena.	Portugal.	Uruguay.
Nevis.		

Indian States (viz. Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, Patiala).

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

SECTION 2.

Argentine, with Cordoba	Barbados.	Grenada.	Tuscany.
and Corrientes.	Buenos Ayres.	Newfoundland.	Uganda.
Austria.	Cashmere.	St. Vincent.	

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

SECTION 3.

Azores and Madeira.	Naples.	Russia, with Livonia, Wenden,
Bhopal.	Nova Scotia and New	and Poland.
Brazil.	Brunswick.	Sweden.
Chili.	Oldenburg.	Wurtemberg.

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and one Bronze Medal.

CLASS V.**SECTION 1.**

Austrian Italy.	Any two German States not in	Oil Rivers, Niger Coast, Northern
Belgium.	Class IV or in the other Sections	and Southern Nigeria.
China.	of this Class, and exclusive of	Russian Levant.
Dutch Indies, Curaçao	Heligoland.	Russian Locals.
and Surinam.	New Republic.	St. Helena.
Egypt, Sudan, and Suez Canal	Norway.	Siam.
		Zanzibar.

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and two Bronze Medals.

SECTION 2.

British Central Africa.	Costa Rica and Guanacaste.	Holland.	Persia.
British East Africa.	Cyprus.	Hong Kong.	St. Christopher.
British South Africa.	Denmark and its Colonies.	Labuan.	Venezuela and La Guaira.
British Honduras.	Heligoland.	North Borneo.	

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and two Bronze Medals.

SECTION 3.

Baden.	Any four or more Indian Native States not	St. Lucia.
Bahamas.	in Class IV.	Servia.
British Bechuanaland and Protectorate.	Any two Italian States not in Classes III and IV.	Sierra Leone.
British Columbia and Vancouver.	Lagos.	Seychelles.
Cuba, Porto Rico, and Fernando Poo.	Luxemburg.	Tobago.
Hungary.	Any two Portuguese Colonies not in Class III,	Tonga.
	Section 1, or Class IV, Section 3.	Virgin Isles.
	Saxony.	

Awards.—One Gold, one Silver, and two Bronze Medals.

CLASS VI.**SECTION 1.**

Bosnia.	Honduras.	Monaco.	Roumania (without Moldo-
Denmark.	Ionian Isles.	Montenegro.	Wallachia).
Ecuador.	Leeward Isles and Cayman	Montserrat.	Roumelia and South Bulgaria.
Guatemala.	Islands.	Nicaragua.	San Salvador.
Hayti.	Malta.	Paraguay.	Swazieland and Stellaland.

Awards.—Two Silver and two Bronze Medals.

SECTION 2.

Abyssinia.	Congo.	Falkland Isles.	Iceland.	Prince Edward.
Antigua.	Cook Islands.	Gambia.	Jamaica.	Island.
Bermuda.	Corea.	German Colonies.	Liberia.	Samoa.
British New Guinea.	Crete.	Gibraltar and Morocco	Madagascar	San Marino.
British Somaliland.	Danish West Indies.	Agencies.	(British Consular	Sarawak.
Bulgaria.	Dominica.	Gold Coast.	Mail).	Zululand.

Awards.—Two Silver and two Bronze Medals.

CLASS VII.

To consist of General Collections in Printed Albums.

Section 1.—Without limit as to number.

„ 2.—Containing from 5000 to 10,000 stamps.

„ 3.— „ not more than 5000 stamps.

Awards.—One Gold, two Silver, and two Bronze Medals in Section 1.

Two Silver and two Bronze Medals in Section 2.

One „ „ „ „ 3.

See Note Class VIII.

CLASS VIII.

To consist of General Collections in Plain Albums.

Section 1.—Without limit as to number.

„ 2.—Containing from 5000 to 10,000 stamps.

„ 3.— „ not more than 5000 stamps.

Awards.—Similar to those in Class VII.

NOTE.—No Collection in Classes VII or VIII will be considered to be a General Collection unless it consists of at least twenty-five Countries.

CLASS IX.

FOR JUNIOR COLLECTORS ONLY.

To consist of General or Special Collections in any kind of Album.

SECTION 1.

For Collectors aged from 16 to 21 years.

- Division 1.*—Collections containing over 5000 stamps.
 " 2.— " " from 3000 to 5000 stamps.
 " 3.— " " not more than 3000 stamps.

- Awards.*—Two Silver and two Bronze Medals for Division 1.
 One " " " " " 2.
 Two Bronze Medals " " " 3.

SECTION 2.

For Collectors under 16 years of age.

- Division 1.*—Collections containing over 2000 stamps.
 " 2.— " " under 2000 "
- Awards.*—One Silver and two Bronze Medals for Division 1.
 Two Bronze Medals " " 2.

CLASS X.

For Exhibits by Stamp Engravers and Manufacturers of Postage Stamps and Telegraph Stamps.

Stamps shown in this Class must be limited to specimens of work done by the exhibitor's own Firm or Company, and may comprise Stamps as issued, Proofs, or Essays, or all three.

Awards.—One Gold and one Silver Medal.

CLASS XI.

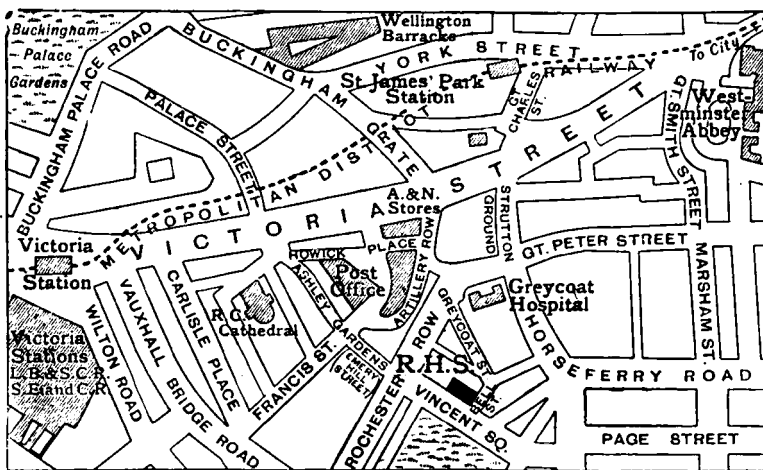
Special Arrangements of Stamps, Proofs, Essays, Curiosities, and Objects of Interest in connexion with Philately and the Postal Service.

Awards.—Two Silver and two Bronze Medals.

No Special or Private Medals will be accepted by the Committee for this Exhibition, but a further limited number of Medals will be placed at the disposal of the Judges for award in any cases in which they may consider an exhibit specially deserving of recognition, and the Committee will also award Silver Medals for special services rendered to the Exhibition.

No exhibitor can take more than one prize in each Class, nor more than three in Classes II to VI inclusive, and no exhibit may be entered for more than one Class or Section.

The Committee much regret that owing to the limited space available, they have been unable to provide for the Exhibition of Envelopes, Post Cards, Albums, and Philatelic Literature.



POSITION OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

A Big Collection. I HAVE much pleasure in announcing that my firm has recently purchased the remarkable collection of the stamps of the United States of America, formed by Mr. John N. Luff during the past eighteen years. This collection is well known in America, but a short description of it may be of interest to some of my readers.

Throughout the collection special attention has been paid to varieties of colour and shade; of some stamps there are twelve to twenty copies, and of many rare stamps Mr. Luff took a block of four as well.

Of the large 5 c. of New York, 1845, there is a fine page of unused and used, and some rare varieties in double impressions, etc.

Government issue of 1847, a very fine lot, all shades in singles and blocks.

In the 1857 issue Mr. Luff had superb specimens of the rare *imperfurate* 24 c., 30 c., and 90 c.

In this issue two grand pages of varieties of the 5 c., in all types and shades, are specially worthy of note.

Of the "Premières Gravures," August, 1861, a nice page and some in blocks of four, but the set is not complete.

The *grilled* stamps are exceptionally fine, many in blocks of four.

The 1869 issue is a very strong portion of the collection, including singles in six to twelve copies of each, blocks of four of most values, and a block of the 30 c. in a wonderful colour. The rare set of the stamps without grille and with *brown* gum is complete, and there are beautiful used copies of the 15, 24, and 30 cents with centres *inverted*.

The 1870 issue with grille is very strong, including three used 12 c. and two used 24 c.

In 1873 issue sets of used and unused on the ribbed and double papers.

1875 special printings: a good lot, some in blocks of four.

The *Departmental stamps* are very strong, several sets of each department being completed as far as possible in varying shades; also sets of nearly everything with "Specimen" and about a dozen showing the rare error "SEPCIMEN."

Two fine copies of each of the rare State Department \$2, \$5, \$10, and \$20.

The *Carrier stamps* are a grand lot, plated as far as possible and including all varieties of shade, stamps on letters, etc. The Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia are exceptionally strong.

The large *Periodical stamps* complete, including a mint set in pairs, and all the rare *special printings*.

This celebrated collection of United States stamps is undoubtedly the finest ever broken up in this country, and collectors now have an opportunity of filling up gaps in their collection that might otherwise be vacant for years.

These stamps being naturally in great demand in America, the collection (which prices to between £5000 and £6000) has been sent to our New York office, and American collectors can inspect it by appointment.

If clients in Europe will kindly send us "want lists" we shall be happy to quote prices and to submit copies on approval about three weeks after receipt of orders.

* * *

"Africa—Part III." I HAVE much pleasure in announcing that the Philatelic Society, London, has entered into an arrangement with my firm by which we agree to publish for the Society a certain number of Handbooks that have been in preparation for a considerable time.

The books will be issued as nearly as possible to match in size and appearance the other publications of the Society.

The first book that we shall publish under this arrangement will be the long-expected volume entitled—

"AFRICA—PART III."

This is now ready for the press, and will, I trust, be published by the end of the year.

The Colonies and Protectorates included in this book will be—

- Oil Rivers and Niger Coast Protectorate.
- New Republic.
- Northern Nigeria.
- Orange Free State.
- Orange River Colony.
- St. Helena.
- Seychelles.
- Sierra Leone.
- Southern Nigeria.
- Stellaland.
- Swaziland.
- South African Republic.
- Transvaal.
- Uganda Protectorate.
- Zanzibar.
- Zululand.

As may be seen from this list, the work will be one of the most important that the Society has issued.

Special pains are being taken with the illustrations, which are of great importance, and form one of the chief essentials of books of this class.

I have made trial of a great many different processes, and with the assent of the Publishing Committee of the Society it has been decided to discard all mesh-work and autotypes for the entire plates and adopt the far finer process of *photo-engraving*, by which the most minute varieties can be exactly reproduced.

In the case of some of the surcharged stamps, such as Orange Free State, ½d. on 3d., we have succeeded, by the use of coloured screens, in eliminating the

whole of the design of the stamp, and have brought out the surcharge so clearly that there will be no difficulty in plating the smallest varieties.

The process of producing plates by means of *photo-engraving* is very expensive, as all the printing is done slowly, by special workmen, on hand-presses, and the cost of these plates will be nearly four times as much as that of those produced by autotyping, but I am sure that collectors will appreciate the result of the extra outlay when they see the new illustrations.

The work is being edited by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and collaborating with him are Messrs. W. D. Beckton, C. J. Daun, T. W. Hall, A. de Reuterskiöld, and R. B. Yardley.

The full-sized plates will be nearly thirty in number, and some hundred illustrations will be dispersed throughout the text.

Every member of the Philatelic Society, London, will be entitled to a copy of this book without any charge, and these copies will be posted immediately on publication.

The entire edition of the work will consist of 750 copies; of these about 300 will be wanted for members of the Society and for other purposes, so that only about 450 will remain for sale.

Prepaid orders can be booked in advance at the net price of £1. 12s. 6d. per copy, post-free. On publication the retail price of the book will be advanced to £2, post-free.

It will be advisable to order early, as similar publications by the Society have soon been at a premium. I might mention that *West Indies* has sold for £4 and *North American Colonies* at £5 5s., and no copies of either are now on sale anywhere.

* * *

Glendining and Co.'s Auction. THE first auction of the season 1905-6 was held at Messrs. Glendining and Co.'s Galleries, 7, Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W., on September 18th, 19th, and 20th. The bulk of the stamps sold consisted of the collection of Mr. C. A. Smith-Ryland, a well-known amateur of the Midland Counties. Prices were considered to rule very good, considering the condition of the stamps, and the following are some of the chief items:—

		£	s.	d.
<i>France</i>	1849, 1 franc, orange-brown, unused, no gum	10	0	0
"	1872, 10 and 15 c., bistre on rose, an unsevered pair	13	10	0
<i>Great Britain</i>	1d., "V.R."	7	0	0
"	Board of Education, King's Head, 5d.	4	5	0
<i>Saxony</i>	1851, error of paper, ½ neugr., pale blue, unused	56	0	0
<i>Spain</i>	1865, 12 c., imperf., frame inverted, used, slightly thinned	4	10	0
<i>Switzerland</i>	Zurich, 4 r., horizontal lines, used	9	10	0
"	Geneva, 5 + 5 c., yellow-green, used	18	0	0
"	Geneva (Vaud), 4 c., black and red, used	14	10	0
<i>Tuscany</i>	3 lire, unused, but rather short and not very fine	51	0	0
"	3 lire, used, torn, cut short	22	0	0
<i>Ceylon</i>	6d., bistre-brown, watermark Star, rough perf., unused	8	10	0

<i>Labuan</i>	1879, 2 c., blue-green, unused	6	7	6
"	1879, 12 c., unused, no gum	5	10	0
<i>B.C.A.</i>	1895, no watermark, £10, vermilion, mint	16	0	0
"	1895, £25, brown, watermark Crown CC	37	0	0
"	1d., red and blue, cheque stamp with centre inverted, unused, no gum	47	0	0
<i>Cape of Good Hope</i>	1861, woodblock, 1d., blue, error, used, cut into on left	38	0	0
"	4d., pale blue, retouched in one corner	15	0	0
"	4d., deep blue, unused, but rather stained and dirty on face	23	0	0
<i>Seychelles</i>	1901, 3 c. on 16 c., block of four stamps, two without surcharge	5	5	0
<i>Uganda</i>	1896, vertical strip, containing all values, 5 to 100 cowries, unused	28	0	0
<i>Confederate States</i>	Baton Rouge, 5 c., used on letter	7	0	0
"	Lynchburg, 5 c., used on letter	6	0	0
"	Nashville, 5 c., brown, used on portion of original	2	17	6
"	Petersburg, 5 c., on original	1	18	0
<i>Hayti</i>	50 c., purple, <i>the-bêche</i> pair, unused	3	10	0
<i>Newfoundland</i>	2d., scarlet-vermilion, used	6	0	0
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	1s., violet, used	11	15	0
<i>St. Vincent</i>	1880, 5s., rose-red	9	10	0
<i>Turks Islands</i>	2½d. on 1s., lilac	5	15	0
<i>United States</i>	1851, 5c., lake-brown, fine, unused	6	10	0
"	1869, 15 c., with inverted centre, used, but badly centred, design being cut into on left	12	10	0
"	Periodicals, 1875, complete set	16	10	0
<i>New South Wales</i>	1854, 5d., green, large square, imperf., unused	8	2	6
<i>Queensland</i>	1862, no watermark, 1d., Indian red, unused	7	0	0
"	1862, 2d., pale blue, unused	4	15	0
<i>South Australia</i>	9d. on 10d., black surcharge inverted, used and badly centred, slightly damaged	9	0	0

The total amount realized was just on £2000, and this was one of the largest and most valuable collections that have been sold by auction for some considerable time.

* * *

Amalgamation of Fred Hagen and J. H. Smyth and Co. I HAVE much pleasure in announcing that our sole agents for Australia, Messrs. J. H. Smyth and Co., have amalgamated with Mr. Fred Hagen, and the new firm will be known as Fred Hagen, Ltd., Mr. Hagen being Managing Director, and Mr. James H. Smyth Secretary.

The firm of F. Hagen was established about 1879 by Mr. Edward Buckley, brother of the well-known collector, the late Mr. Henry Buckley, of Birmingham. The style of the firm was shortly afterwards altered to Buckley, Blunsum, and Co. Later on, when Mr. Vindin entered the business, the name was altered to D. A. Vindin and Co. In 1891 Mr. Hagen—who had been a collector for some years—joined the firm as a sleeping partner. A year or two later certain events led to Mr. Hagen taking over the business almost

against his wishes, and since about 1892 the firm has been known throughout the world as Fred Hagen.

One result of the amalgamation will be that one of the two Sydney papers, *The Australian Journal of Philately*, will cease to exist from the completion of Volume V, and Mr. J. H. Smyth will become editor of *The Australian Philatelist*, which will probably be considerably enlarged.

Our sole agency for Australia, for the sale of our publications, has been transferred to Messrs. Fred Hagen, Ltd., from whom our Australian friends can buy any of our publications at the same prices as those previously charged by J. H. Smyth and Co.

The new firm has secured very fine premises right in the heart of the city, and about 100 yards from the old offices of Messrs. J. H. Smyth and Co. The ground floor is about 16 feet wide by 100 feet long, and there are various rooms upstairs, together with a dome light for the back portion of the shop.

My readers will be glad to learn that Mr. Fred Hagen contemplates a European trip, and we shall look forward with pleasure to meeting him on his first visit to this country.

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 1905-6 Catalogue, and the prices are those that have been 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.

	VALUE.
Victoria, 2 vols.	£2325
Buenos Ayres, Corrientes	279
Argentine Republic	257
South Australia, 3 vols.	2695
Brazil	491
China	233
Denmark	160

The Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 261, vol. xv.)

* * * *

LAS BELA.

THIS State appears to be known to European geographers as Lus, no doubt equally correctly spelt "Las."

It occupies the south-east corner of Baluchistan, and its capital city is Bela, or Beila, about 26° N. lat. and 66° 30' E. long. The ruler is entitled "Jam."

The following account of the postal arrangements in the State, obtained direct from the Wazir, was published in *The Philatelic Journal of India* for January, 1904:—

"There are no separate post offices in Las Bela State doing purely postal business like those in British territory, but every principal *Thana* (police station) in this State is treated as a post office, too, and the work of despatching, receiving and delivering of postal articles is done by the *Thana Munshis*. There are ten principal *Thanas* (excluding the *Wakalat* office at Karachi) in the State and three in the Levy tracts, which also perform the postal work connected with their respective jurisdictions, both in towns and villages.

"The general arrangement for despatching and receiving the mails from and to British India, as well as the local *Thanas*, is this, that the mail leaves Bela for Karachi every day at noon, and reaches there in 42 to 45 hours, taking and delivering postal articles at the intermediate *Thanas*, where the mail from the neighbouring villages and posts is collected and distributed. The articles, viz. letters, parcels, money orders, etc., meant for British India and Baluchistan, are made over to the Karachi Post Office by our Karachi Agency, otherwise called *Wakalat* office. Similarly, postal articles received from British

India for the persons residing in the Las Bela State are taken delivery of by the Karachi Agency and despatched to Las Bela by our local *dak*, which leaves Karachi daily at noon and reaches the headquarters of the State in the same time as mentioned above, delivering and collecting the *dak* at the immediate *Thanas*. This arrangement has been working satisfactorily so far as the official and private requirements of this State are concerned.

"As regards the performance of the various kinds of postal business, the work of receipt, despatch and delivery of letters, parcels, registered articles and money-orders is done, as closely as possible, on the same lines as in the British Post Offices in India, and the local rates of postage are also in conformity with the British Indian postal rates.

"There is no local value-payable system, nor has any necessity hitherto arisen to introduce the same, but with the British Indian Post Offices this business is transacted through the Karachi Agency.

"No Postal Savings Banks are maintained in Las Bela, nor do the people of this country seem to have any inclination to take advantage of this system. The British subjects, however, serving in this State, who wish to deposit their money in British Post Offices, send the same to Karachi and get it deposited with the Karachi Post Office through the State Agency there."

It may be added that the postal issues of the State have been of the most modest and businesslike description, there being only two values—half and one anna—and only one of these has appeared in more than one variety. It is a model State from a philatelic point of view.

It was in August, 1896, that I first heard of the existence of Las Bela, when I was informed that

prepayment of postage was indicated there (as it is still indicated elsewhere, in cases where stamps are not employed) by means of a handstamp impressed on the letters. The mark was stated to bear no indication of any value, but merely an inscription which was translated as *Government of Jam Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, Ruler of the Las Bela State*. This plainly did not concern collectors of stamps. The same mark may possibly still be used as an obliteration.

In June, 1897, I received specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna adhesive, which was no doubt issued in the early part of that month. If the date given, in the list quoted below, for the first printing of this stamp is correct, the beginning of June is as early a date as can possibly be assigned to this issue; and as I was able to chronicle the stamp in the *Monthly Journal* published on the 30th of that month, specimens must have been sent me very promptly. This first issue was on *white* paper; in the following year coloured paper was adopted, and since that time various shades of *blue*, *grey*, etc., have been used for the same value, possibly without any intention of making a definite change, as one of the earlier papers has been reverted to in comparatively recent printings.

All the stamps have been, I believe, produced by Messrs. Thacker and Co., of Bombay.

Issue of June, 1897.

Nearly square design, $26\frac{1}{2} \times 25$ mm., composed of inscriptions within labels of various shapes. Hindostani inscription in the centre, in a lozenge, enclosed in a square with value in the triangular spaces in the corners, in Hindostani above and in English, "HALF ANNA," below; this is surrounded by a square frame, lettered "LAS BELA" at top, and "STATE" at bottom, and with inscriptions in Hindostani at each side.



This is not a type-set device, though it looks rather like it; I have an impression on card from the original die, which is evidently engraved in *taille-douce*, on copper or steel. The stamps, however, are lithographed, from stones produced by transfers from this die, and may be found in sheets of various sizes. From a list of printings sent me a few years ago by a correspondent in India, I gather that the following quantities of this issue were printed:—

May 27th, 1897	150 sheets of 20.
Aug. 29th "	248 " 20.
Nov. 15th "	75 " 20.

The colour of the paper of the third printing was uncertain, but it was probably *white*.

On December 4th, 1899, there was said to have been a further printing of 34 sheets of 30 stamps on *white* paper; no doubt from the same stone as a printing on coloured paper which took place at the same date. I know of no means of distinguishing this later edition on *white* from the earlier, except when found in entire sheets. I have not seen a sheet of 30, so do not know whether there was any difference in the paper used, but I have a single copy from a corner of a sheet, the paper of which is rather thinner

and more shiny on the surface than that of my entire sheet.

This entire sheet I obtained in June, 1897; it is therefore one of the first printing. The stamps are in four horizontal rows of five. The paper has a dull surface, it is soft and very brittle, tearing with unnecessary ease along the perforations.

These stamps are generally described as "pin-perf.," but I do not think that this is really the case. The perforation is very badly done, the disks of paper are very seldom cut out clean, but I believe it is done with blunt punches, not with sharp points. Probably the pins of the machine are worn and have become, in many cases, much smaller than the holes in the bed-plate; they would thus be unable to do their work cleanly, and this would account for pinholes and punched holes occurring in the same row. The gauge is 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

My early sheet is not perforated along the margins, but this does not appear to be characteristic of any particular printing. The rule seems to have been that if the sheet had good margins they were perforated off, but if the margins were small they were let alone; probably there are exceptions to this.

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

* * *

Issue of April (?), 1898.

No alteration was made in the design, but a *pale, greyish blue, granite* paper was substituted for the *white*. It is not easy to see that this is a *granite* paper, but if it is examined with a good glass, fragments of coloured thread (*green, red, and blue*) can be distinguished; at first sight it appears to be a plain paper. I give the date of this as April, 1898, on the assumption that the printing of November, 1897, was on *white*, which almost certainly was the case.

The list of printings on the second paper was given to me as follows:—

April 6th, 1898	100 sheets of 20.
May 16th "	500 " 20.
Nov. 8th "	167 " 30.
April 2nd, 1899	400 " 25.
July 30th "	417 " 24.

I first saw these stamps in January, 1899, when I was shown a sheet of 20, in 5 horizontal rows of 4; this may have belonged to either of the first two printings, and I have no evidence to show whether a printing on this paper was made from a stone arranged in the same manner as that which produced my sheet on *white* (in 4 horizontal rows of 5), or whether any of the stamps on *white* were in sheets of 5 rows of 4. I have not seen sheets either of 30 or of 24 stamps, so do not know how they were arranged, but I saw a sheet of 25 (5 rows of 5) in May, 1899.

The perforation remains the same.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on *greyish blue, granite paper*.

* * *

Issue of December (?), 1899.

— The next printing, according to the list previously referred to, took place on December 4th, 1899, and consisted of 134 sheets of 30 on *greenish grey, granite* paper, and 34 sheets of 30 on *white*. The latter I have already noted; of the former I saw used copies in the early part of 1900, and supposed them to be

discoloured or faded specimens of the *greyish blue*, but in July, 1900, I received an unused copy, which was evidently on a different paper. I have not seen a sheet of 30, or indeed sheets of any of the early printings on this paper, which was probably used again for supplies of:—

5344 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps, June 19th, 1900.
5160 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. " Aug. 6th "

The first of these two lots was presumably in sheets of 16, and of these I have no account; my correspondent told me that he obtained a sheet of 20 (5 horizontal rows of 4) on the *greenish grey, granite* paper, in February, 1901, which must have belonged to the printing of the previous August.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on *greenish grey, granite paper*.

* * *

Issue of 1901.

According to the same correspondent there were three printings in 1901, but in the case of both of these and of the supplies of 1900 he had no information as to the paper or the size of the sheets. The numbers and nature of the stamps were as follows:—

9808 1 a. stamps, April 11th, 1901.
6128 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. " July 11th "
10,060 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. " Dec. 14th "

These are the last printings of which I have any details at all.

The 1 anna stamp was first chronicled in August, 1901; no doubt it had been issued a few months earlier.



The design is a rather more pretentious one, consisting of a plain circular band, inscribed with the name above and the value in words below, crossed by a plain horizontal label, bearing an inscription in Hindostani; the semicircular spaces above and below the

label also contain native characters on a ground of lines; the circle is enclosed in a frame about 26 mm. square, with ornaments in the spandrels.

This is also lithographed in *black* on coloured paper, in sheets of 16 (4 rows of 4), and perforated in the same manner as the $\frac{1}{2}$ a.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps of July, 1901, must also have been in sheets of sixteen, from the numbers quoted, and part at all events of that printing was on a *light grey, granite* paper, without the *greenish* tinge; my correspondent obtained a sheet of this description in September, 1901, which must have been from this first printing on that paper. He sent me a single specimen, which I received in January, 1902, and which I think may safely be assigned to the printing of July, and not to that of December; it happens that this specimen can easily be identified as being of the same printing as a sheet which I obtained at the same time, in which No. 10 has a defect in the upper part of the transfer, making the name read "BFLA," instead of "BELA"; the inner frame line below the defective letter is also broken. Impressions from the same stone were also taken upon the *greenish grey, granite* paper, as I have a block of four on this paper, Nos. 9, 10, 13, 14 on the sheet, No. 10 of which shows the defective transfer or *error*. There was at least one other printing on the *light grey*, probably later, as I obtained a sheet in June, 1902, arranged as described

above, but without the *error* and plainly not from the same stone.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on *light grey, granite*.
1 a. " *orange*.

Errors, lettered "BFLA" for "BELA."

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on *greenish grey, granite*.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. " *light grey* "

* * *

Issue of 1902.

If the numbers given for the printing of December, 1901, are quite correct, the stamps should have been in sheets of twenty; but I have neither seen nor heard of sheets of that size, since the printing of August, 1900, and I think it probable that the number should be 10,000, instead of 10,060. My friend received sheets early in April, 1902, which he believed to be from the printing of the previous December, and he sent one of them to me in the following month. It is on a *pale, bluish green* paper, which is perhaps also granite, strictly speaking, but the coloured threads in it are very inconspicuous, even more so than in the earlier, *greyish blue*, paper; I can only find them with a strong glass, and therefore omit the word *granite* from the description. The sheets contain sixteen stamps, arranged as before, and the impression is from another new stone. Same perforation.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on *pale bluish green*.

At about the same time I obtained the sheet on *light grey, granite* paper, to which I referred above; it is not from the same stone as the sheet on *green*, and therefore belongs to a printing done in the early part of 1902.

* * *

In all the foregoing issues, the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps are from 3 to 5 mm. apart, horizontally, on the sheets, and about the same vertically, the total size of the stamps between the lines of perforations being about 30 mm. square, or less. In the following the stamps are considerably wider apart.

Issue of 1904?

I saw nothing new in 1903, but in June or July, 1904, some sheets of $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps were sold in one of the auctions in London, and these were both on a new variety of paper and in a new form. The paper is *light blue*, and the sheets contain 18 stamps, in 6 horizontal rows of 3. I have one of the sheets that were then sold, and I have since seen others that were obtained by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and by the publishers of this magazine, and I have found impressions from three different stones, upon this paper and arranged in the same manner; and in each case I have found corresponding impressions upon the *greenish grey, granite* paper, showing that the two varieties of paper were employed together in at least three distinct printings.

In all of these the stamps are 7 to 9 mm. apart, and their size between the lines of perforations is 33 to 35 mm. square. The different stones can only be distinguished by small flaws in some of the transfers and by the irregular placing of some of them on the stone; I can find only one marked variety, if such it can be called, in which the "E" of "BELA" has a very long top stroke. This occurs on the middle stamp of the second row in one of the printings.

Same perforation.

Stamps wide apart on the sheet.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on *greenish grey granite*.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. " *light blue*.

Variety, with long top stroke to "E" of "BELA."

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on *greenish grey granite*.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. " *light blue*.

* Normal impressions on this paper cannot be distinguished from those of the previous issue, except in sheets.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Beris Philatelic Society.

President: FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Vice-President: HARRY L. HAYMAN.

Hon. Vice-Presidents:

W. B. AVERY, M. P. CASTLE, J. P., ROBERT EHRENBACH,
HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Committee:

A. BAGSHAWE, W. ARCHIBALD BOYES, LOUIS E. BRADBURY, W. G. COOL, T. HARGRAVE HARVEY, W. V. MORTEN, W. T. STANDEN.

Honorary Librarian:

J. C. SIDEBOTHAM, 28, Great Ormond Street, W.C.

Honorary Auditors: GEORGE GAFFE, A. G. WANE.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer:

H. A. SLADE, Nine Fields, St. Albans.

Headquarters for Monthly Meetings:

4, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Annual Subscription, 5s.

Entrance Fee, 6s. Life Membership, £2 2s.

MEETINGS DURING 1904-5.

During the session 1904-5 the following meetings were held: Eight General Meetings, nine Committee Meetings, one Annual Dinner, one Audit Meeting.

Average attendance at General Meetings, thirty-three; at Committee Meetings, five.

PROGRAMME FOR 1905-6.

1905.
Oct. 17. Display with Notes—The Unpaid Letter, Newspaper, and F.M. Stamps of France. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
Nov. 21. Display with Notes—West Australia. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
Dec. 18. Display with Notes—Liberia. H. L. HAYMAN.
1906.
Jan. 16. Display with Notes—Ceylon. BARON ANTHONY DE WORMS.
" 16. Display with Notes—Rarities of Mexico. RUDOLPH FRENTZEL.
Feb. 20. Display with Notes—Straits Settlements. A. BAGSHAWE.
Mar. 29. Display with Notes—Tasmania. R. B. YARDLEY.
April 17. Display with Notes—Uruguay (Second Part). THOS. WM. HALL.
" 17. Display—Colonials. ROBT. REID.
May ? Annual Dinner.
" 15. Annual Meeting.

Promises for Papers and Displays are regarded as conditional. Other meetings may be called at the discretion of the Committee.

Junior Philatelic Society.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS, 1905-6.

(Subject to Revision.)

Meeting Place.

Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.

Time of Meetings.

The business of the meetings is taken at 8 p.m., but the hall is open from two to two and a half hours earlier, according to the time table, to enable members to meet and exchange stamps, and for auction sales of members' duplicates.

Tea.

The Officials of the Society on meeting nights meet at tea in the refreshment room at Exeter Hall, and tables are reserved for them, and for any members who care to join them. Time, 5 o'clock on Auction nights; 5.30 on Bourse nights.

Bourse.

No charge or commission of any kind is made on exchanges effected among the members at the meetings. But the Committee earnestly hope that exchanging will be confined to the hours before or after the actual business, in courtesy to the philatelist who is lecturing or displaying his collection.

1905. Saturday, Oct. 7th.

6. o. Bourse.
8. o. Presidential Address.
8.20. Paper and Display. British Somaliland.
B. W. H. Poole, Vice-President.
9. o. Paper. "The Gentle Art of Stamp Collecting."
C. B. Purdom.

Oct. 21st (Nelson Centenary).

6. o. Bourse.
8. o. Paper. "Posts in Nelson's Time."
Fred J. Melville.
8.20. Paper. "The Electric and International—A Talk about British Telegraphic Companies and Stamps." R. Halliday.
8.40. Display. African Colonies I. Cape Colony.
9.20. Debate. "Should great commemorations be signified by the issue of Special Stamps?"

Nov. 4th (Competitive).

- 5.30. Auction Sale.
8. o. Display. Great Britain. J. S. Higgins, jun.

Two Diplomas will be awarded for the best collection of Great Britain submitted to the Examining Committee by members (a) 21 years of age, (b) under 21.

Nov. 18th.

6. o. Bourse.
8. o. Paper and Display. Colombia, Republic and States. A. H. L. Giles, R.N.
8. o. Display. African Colonies II. Gambia and Gold Coast.

Dec. 2nd.

- 5.30. Auction Sale.
8. o. Paper and Display. Sarawak. B. W. H. Poole.
9. o. Display. King's Head and Recent Colonials.
J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

Dec. 16th.

6. o. Bourse.
8. o. Paper, "Hayti for Beginners," Fred J. Melville.
8.30. Humorous Paper, "On Nothing in Particular, Especially Stamps," W. E. Imeson.
9. o. Display. African Colonies III. Transvaal from 1878, Natal from 1859, and Orange River Colony.

LITERATURE NIGHT.

1906. Saturday, Jan. 6th (Competitive).

Two Diplomas will be awarded, one for the best exhibit of philatelic literature or library accessories, and one for the best short paper (not to exceed ten minutes in the reading), to be read by a member to the meeting. Notice of such papers must be given to the Hon. Secretary by January 1st. A further diploma will be awarded to the publisher exhibiting the best handbook, special or general, calculated to be of advantage to junior philatelists. The special programme will include:

- 5.30. Auction of Philatelic Literature.
8. o. Paper, "Early Stamp Catalogues," R. Halliday.

Saturday, Jan. 20th.

6. o. Bourse.
8. o. Paper, "Gibraltar and the Morocco Agencies," H. W. Westcott. Display. Gibraltar. G. F. H. Gibson, Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Philatelic Society.
8.40. Display. African Colonies IV. St. Helena and Sierra Leone.
9.15. Debate, "Used and Unused." Openers, C. J. Patman (Used); James Feeney (Unused).

Friday, Feb. 2nd.

Inauguration of the Manchester Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society, by the President, at the Athenæum, Manchester. Collectors residing in or near Manchester can obtain particulars and tickets in due course from Mr. J. J. Bernstein (local Hon. Secretary *pro tem.*), 9, Albert Square, Manchester.

6. o. Auction. *Saturday, Feb. 3rd.*
 8. o. Display. Forgeries. A. B. Kay.
 8.40. Display. African Colonies V. Lagos and Mauritius.
 9.15. Paper and Display. Barbados. C. P. Rogers.

Feb. 17th.

Seventh Annual Conversazione in the *Bijou Theatre*, Archer Street, W., when it is hoped to present a philatelic farce, entitled "The Lady Faker," for the first time. Full announcements will appear in due course.

March 3rd.

- 5.30. Auction.
 8. o. Display. The Fiscal Stamps of the United States and Crete. W. Schwabacher, Chairman of the Fiscal Philatelic Society.
 9. o. Paper. "Philately in the Police Courts." C. B. Purdom.

March 10th.

- 2.30. Third visit to the Tapling Collection of Stamps at the British Museum.

March 17th.

6. o. Bourse.
 8. o. Paper and Display. The College Stamps of Great Britain. L. Savourin.
 9. o. Display. African Colonies VI. N. and S. Nigeria, Niger Coast, and Oil Rivers.

LADIES' NIGHT.

April 7th (Competitive). Ladies specially invited.

- 5.30. Auction.
 8. o. Display. Cape of Good Hope, including the triangular issues. Mrs. E. Field.
 9. o. Paper. "Philately in Fiction."—The President.

Two Diplomas will be given for the best small collection (general or special) submitted by lady members to the Examining Committee (a) for ladies over 21, (b) under 21.

N.B.—Many ladies attend the meetings regularly, but it is hoped that on this occasion an unusually large number will be present.

6. o. Bourse. *April 21st.*
 8. o. United States Competitive Display.

Two Diplomas will be given for the best collection of the United States issues submitted to the Examining Committee by members (a) over 21, (b) under 21.

9. o. Display. African Colonies. British Bechuanaland, Somaliland, Central Africa, East Africa and Uganda, and South Africa.

May 5th.

- 5.30. Auction.
 8. o. Paper and Display. The Emperor's Head Issues of Brazil. Percy C. Bishop.
 9. o. Paper and Display. Entires of Dutch Indies. W. A. Bois.

- 5.30. Bourse. *May 19th.*
 7.30. Annual General Meeting.

June 9th.

Annual Excursion or Garden Party.

Extra Meetings may be held from time to time as occasion arises, and due notice will be given of same in the Press and at the preceding meetings. Suggestions for, and offers of interesting items should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary.

The interesting series of British African displays on the third Saturday of each month (except February, when the display will be given on the first Saturday) has been arranged by the kindness of Ernest Heginbottom, Esq., B.A., who has placed his vast collection at our disposal for study on these occasions. Young members, and old ones too, are particularly desired to bring their own collections of these colonies for comparison and reference.

This Programme in handy pocket form, with full particulars, 32 pp., may be had free from the Hon. Secretary, H. F. Johnson, 4, Portland Place North, Clapham Road, S.W., to whom also all applications for membership should be addressed.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

SESSION 1905-6.

President: W. DORNING BECKTON.

Vice-Presidents: J. H. ABBOTT, W. GRUNEWALD.

Hon. Treasurer:

C. H. COOTE, Holmefield, Sale.

Hon. Librarian:

G. L. CAMPBELL, JUN.

Hon. Secretary:

G. FRED H. GIBSON, Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.

Asst. Hon. Sec. and Comptroller:

J. S. GEE.

Committee:

R. F. CHANCE, G. B. DUERST, W. W. MUNN.

The Meetings are held at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

1905.

SYLLABUS.

- Sept. 29. Opening Meeting and Exhibition.
 Oct. 6. Elementary Discussion, "Antigua." Opened by J. H. TAYLOR.
 " 13. Display with Notes, "Tonga." J. H. ABBOTT.
 " 20. Elementary Discussion, "Barbados." Opened by G. L. CAMPBELL, JUN.
 " 27. Paper, "Chili from 1867." R. ALBRECHT.
 Nov. 3. Elementary Discussion, "Bahamas and Bermuda." Opened by J. H. ABBOTT.
 " 10. Display with Notes, "U.S.A." W. W. MUNN.
 " 17. Elementary Discussion, "Dominica and Jamaica." Opened by J. S. GEE.
 " 24. Display with Notes, "Orange Free State." W. D. BECKTON.
 Dec. 1. Elementary Discussion, "Grenada." Opened by R. F. CHANCE.
 " 8. Paper, "Russia." G. B. DUERST.
 " 15. Elementary Discussion, "Montserrat and S. Christopher." Opened by J. H. ABBOTT.

1906.

- Jan. 12. Exhibition of Errors (limited to twelve by each member).
 " 19. Elementary Discussion, "Nevis." Opened by C. H. COOTE.
 " 26. Display with Notes, "Wurtemberg." J. C. NORTH.
 Feb. 2. Lecture by F. J. MELVILLE, Athenæum, 6.30 p.m.
 " 7. (Wednesday) Dinner, 6.30 p.m.
 " 16. Elementary Discussion, "S. Lucia and Tobago." Opened by F. J. BEAZLEY.
 " 23. Paper, "The Outsider's View of Philately." J. H. ABBOTT.
 Mar. 2. Elementary Discussion, "S. Vincent." Opened by W. W. MUNN.
 " 9. Display with Notes, "English Officials." I. J. BERNSTEIN.
 " 16. Elementary Discussion, "Trinidad." Opened by G. F. H. GIBSON.
 " 23. Paper, "Sicily." W. D. BECKTON.
 " 30. Elementary Discussion, "Turks Islands and Virgin Islands." Opened by W. W. MUNN.
 Aug. 6. Display with Notes, "Holland." R. F. CHANCE.

Members are particularly requested to bring to the meetings their stamps of the countries under discussion.

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.,

37, Duke Street, 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,

J. S. GEE,

96, Mosley Street, Manchester.

Durban and District Society.

Patrons:
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY MCCALLUM, A.D.C., K.C.M.G.,
SIR BENJAMIN GREENACRE, K.C.B.
President: J. WALLACE BRADLEY.
Vice-President: C. E. McLAREN.

Committee:
S. OWEN THORNHILL, A. LYDDON AUSTIN, W. R. WOODROFFE,
J. SCHULTZ, P. L. JAQUES.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:
A. GUTTIENEN, 25, Castle Arcade, West Street, Durban, Natal, S.A.
Meetings: First and Third Tuesday in each month.

THE seventh general meeting of the Society was held at their rooms, Bristow's Buildings, West Street, on Tuesday evening, August 1st (?). Mr. C. E. McLaren, the Vice-President, was in the chair, the President, Mr. J. Wallace Bradley, being unable to attend until later in the evening. A few amendments to the existing rules were made, principally one which now invites visitors in town to attend the meetings. The minutes of the last meeting being read by the Secretary, Mr. McLaren intimated his intention of awarding a prize of £5. 5s. for the best collection exhibited at an exhibition to be held during June, 1906. Other prizes will also be offered and competed for. An exhibition is to be held during December next, when a splendid variety of collections, sheets of stamps, etc., will be shown for the first time in Durban. Last month's packet of stamps in circulation amongst the members is valued at over £40. For the disposal of stamps only 15 per cent. is charged, this commission going to the Society's benefit.

The Chairman urged the members to use every effort to bring the philatelic circle in Durban closer together, and, with such distinguished personages as His Excellency the Governor and Sir Benjamin Greenacre as patrons, all those having stamps, whether beginners or collectors of years' standing, should make a point of not only attending the Society's meetings, but of becoming active members.

The Society will be very glad to receive copies of philatelic publications of any kind for its library.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

ROTHSAY, ST. GEORGE'S HILL,
WEYBRIDGE,
15 September, 1905.

DEAR SIR,—With a view to obtaining the best possible plates for the forthcoming publication of the Philatelic Society, London, on the stamps of New South Wales, I should be much obliged if you would find space for the list of Sydney Views still wanted to complete the plates. Excluding the retouches of the stamps of the lower line of Plates I and II of the 2d.; the two Plates of the 1d., the five of the 2d., and the 3d., make up a total of 195 stamps. Of this number we have 125 unused, 58 fine used, and 12 not at all in fine condition. In the accompanying list, the letters against the figures denote as follows:—

N=have not got at all.
u=have got used only.
x≠have got unused, but not fine.

SYDNEY VIEWS, Numbers required.

1d., Plate II. 5x, 6u, 14u, 16u, 20x, 21x, 23x, 25u.
2d., Plate I. 1x, 4u, 7u, 8u, 9u, 12N, 13u, 15u, 17u, 18x, 19u, 20u, 21u, 22u, 23u, 24x.
2d., Plate I., retouched. 13u, 14N, 15u, 16u, 17x, 18u, 19u, 20u, 22u, 23u.
2d., Plate II. 1x, 3u, 4x, 8x, 9x, 10x, 11x, 14u, 15u, 16u, 17u, 18u, 19u, 20u, 21u.
2d., Plate II., retouched. 13u, 14u, 15u, 16u, 18u, 19u, 20u, 21u, 22u, 23u, 24u.
2d., Plate III. 1u, 3u, 4u, 5N, 6u, 7u, 8u, 9u, 10N, 13u, 14u, 15u, 16x, 17x, 18N, 20u, 21u, 24x.
2d., Plate III, first retouch. 2N, 3N, 4u, 7u, 8N, 9N, 10N, 11u, 15u, 16u, 19u, 20u, 21N, 22u, 23u, 24u.

2d., Plate III, second retouch. 1u, 4u, 7N, 8u, 9u, 10u, 14x, 15u, 17u, 18u, 19x, 20x, 21u, 23x.
3d. 3x, 4x, 5x, 6x, 7x, 10u, 16x, 17u, 20x, 21x, 22u, 23x, 24x.

If possible, it is preferable to send the stamps themselves, but if this cannot be done, we should be glad to have good negatives, actual size.

All communications, stamps, and negatives should be sent to me, or to the Secretary of the Philatelic Society, London, 10, Gracechurch Street, E.C., London.

I will send you a list of the Laureated stamps required later.

Yours faithfully,

L. L. R. HAUSBURG,

Hon. Sec. "Australia" Publishing Committee.

DEAR SIR,—It was with great interest that I read the letter of "Philetaire" in your journal for May. A permanent album as suggested by your correspondent would be of great use to collectors. An edition from 1840 to the end of Queen Victoria's reign would be most suitable to a number of collectors in India. If the catalogue be rigidly followed except as regards (1) franks (*vide* Falkland Islands, Nos. 1 and 2), (2) *tête-bêche* pairs (*vide* Nepal, 14 to 16), (3) unofficial perforations (*vide* France, 63 to 71), I am sure this will meet with the approval of a large body of collectors. If Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co. intend to publish an album on these lines, with supplements as suggested by "Philetaire," I shall be very glad to register my name for a copy.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

YOUNG COLLECTOR.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1906.

VILLA MARGARETHE,
29, HOLLAND VILLAS ROAD,
KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.,
22 September, 1905.

DEAR SIR,—May I be allowed to impress through the medium of your Journal upon the collectors, and all those who take an interest in the forthcoming Exhibition, the necessity of having sufficient funds at the disposal of the Committee to make the Exhibition a success?

The appeal of the Committee issued in May last has so far not met with so large a response as the Committee expected, and further donations and promises of guarantees are urgently needed to meet the daily increasing expenses which must be incurred.

I may mention that the Committee have decided to offer for each donation of £1. 1s., or each guarantee of £20, one ticket for the opening day and eight tickets available any other day, and for each guarantee of £10 the option of one ticket for the opening day or eight tickets available any other day.

The Committee take the liberty of sending you a quantity of Donation and Guarantee Forms, and ask you to be good enough to insert one in each copy of your Journal in which you may publish this letter.

Thanking you for the support you have given to the forthcoming Exhibition,

I am, yours faithfully,

FRANZ REICHENHEIM,

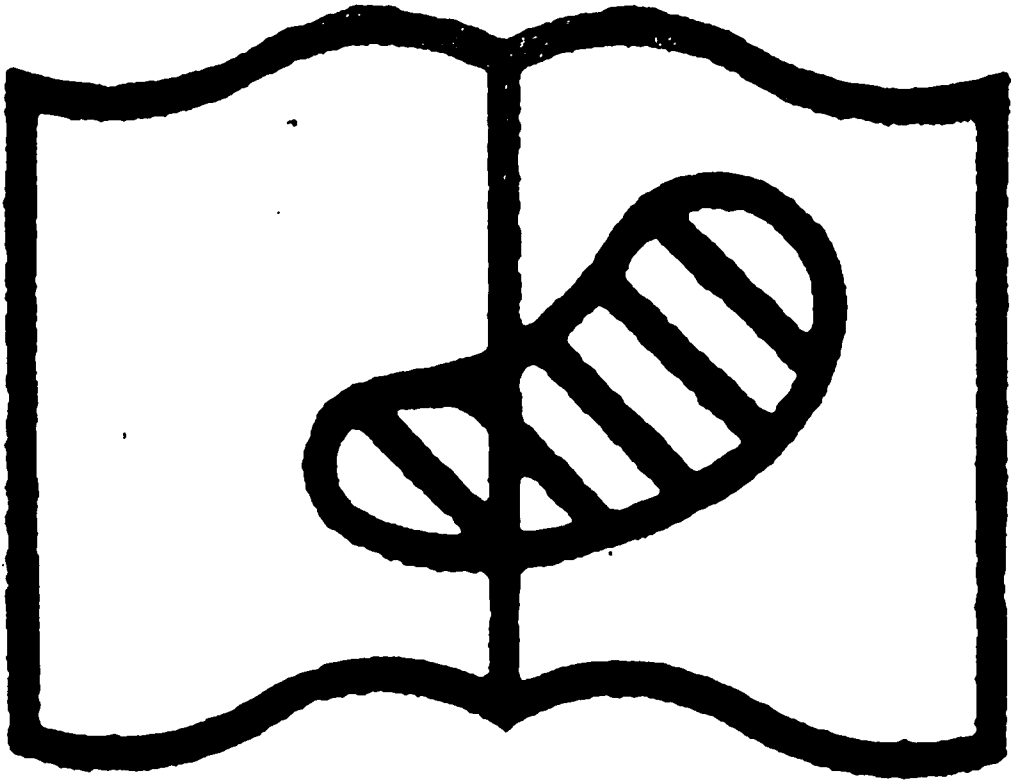
Hon. Treasurer to the Exhibition Committee.

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.—The Bahamas is, *imperforate*, is supposed never to have been issued. The letters in the "Zanzibar" surcharge are very often unevenly set; such varieties are innumerable.

A. C.—We will look into the question of the Norwegian varieties, and endeavour to give you an answer next month.



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XVI

No. 184

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

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OCTOBER 31, 1905.

NO. 184.

Editorial.

* * *



THE Minor Variety and how shall we deal with it? is a question that seems destined to be always with us. Every now and then it crops up, like the great Colour Question, and we are

solemnly warned of the terrible consequences of the cultivation and study of minor varieties and of the multiplication of varieties generally, and there is much talk of Ideal Catalogues, and simplified Albums, and such like. And then somehow the discussion seems to fizzle out, and when the effervescence has passed off the Specialist is found to be specializing still, in the old foolish and fatuous fashion, and he discovers a dot here and a dash there, just as if this dotted and dashed Philately had never been anathematized at all. And now and again these despised dashes and dots turn out to be of no small importance; for after all, when any really scientific work is wanted, it is from the intelligent student of the minutest details that we get it, and it is to the specialist that we have to turn when we are troubled with doubtful reprints and really good forgeries.

Still there is a Minor Variety problem, and one that is by no means easy to solve. Real study of stamps, which no *philatelist* would wish in any way to check, means study of them in all their smallest variations. Such study must involve the discovery of minor varieties, some of them possessing considerable interest and importance, some having extremely little of either the one or the other. The question is, how are we to avoid either discouraging research or overloading the catalogues?

Much is expected nowadays of these catalogues. When we mention catalogues, we mean of course the regular, annual, Priced Catalogues of the Dealers; no others are talked of or constantly referred to. The discoverer of a variety, of however small importance, is no longer content to have it immortalized in a handbook or a magazine article, it must be *catalogued*, and *priced*, even though its discoverer believes his copy to be unique. Then comes the outcry, sometimes echoed in the most unexpected quarters, that the general collector is being choked off by the undue inflation of the lists, and that the young collector is never likely to grow up to be an old one if collecting is made so difficult for him; and between the claims of the Specialist on his own behalf, and the claims of those who claim to have the interests of the young and the general collector at heart, compilers and publishers of catalogues find it extremely difficult to decide—and the more so because it is found, as we hinted above, that varieties, however interesting, receive no recognition from the general collector unless they are duly catalogued.

There is inconsistency in this. No one deploras more deeply than we do the fact that Stamp Collecting has become an exceedingly difficult pursuit, through the enormous number of varieties that exist. We would gladly see all minor varieties (and we would give the term its widest scope) expunged from the catalogues and relegated to the stock books, which should continue to be arranged upon the most advanced lines. We would still more gladly see large numbers of things that are not minor varieties, but unnecessary rubbish,

struck out of both catalogue and stock book, and consigned to a black book. We are fully of opinion that minor varieties are for handbooks and monographs, and not for general catalogues. But what would be the result? A minor variety may be described in a handbook or in a scientific paper, but unless it gets into the catalogue it is re-discovered periodically by those who take the catalogue for their sole guide, and who wish for no other; and in some instances, where the compilers of a catalogue have tried to reduce the length of the lists by classifying certain varieties together under one head, the results are not always regarded as satisfactory.

Let us take a case in point. Varieties of perforation vary very greatly in interest and importance. If they are due to the use of a machine that is irregular, so that in a long line of holes there are parts that gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$, parts that gauge $12\frac{1}{2}$, and others that show intermediate gauges between these two, it must be evident that such varieties are of very small interest, and of no importance whatever in the history of the stamps in which they occur. They are all produced by the same machine, and if the sheet of stamps is put through that machine, first one way and then the other, we may get an infinite number of combinations, very few stamps on the sheet showing exactly the same perforations. Such things have occurred. We can even remember a case in which long lists of such varieties were elaborately compiled. These varieties have no claim whatever to be separately listed, they should come under a general heading, such as "*Perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$, simple and compound,*" yet the general collector might well take a few of the most marked variations, just to show that they exist, and the specialist would take a complete strip of stamps, or perhaps an entire sheet, to show how those varieties are produced.

On the other hand, let us take the case of two separate machines. The first is purchased when the perforation of stamps is first introduced in a certain country, and it produces a fairly regular perforation, gauging about $11\frac{1}{2}$; some years later a second machine is purchased, which gives a gauge of about $12\frac{1}{2}$. The two machines continue in use together for a few years, sometimes

singly, sometimes in combination; then the old machine becomes worn out and is discarded, and the $12\frac{1}{2}$ machine is used alone. We get no wider variations than those which the irregular machine produced, though they will be more regular; but they are on quite a different footing, they mark definite periods in the history of the stamps, and they should certainly be listed in any catalogue which notes varieties of perforation at all.

Rather more than two years ago, in August, 1903, we commenced the publication of some most valuable *Papers on Perforations*, by F. H. Napier and E. D. Bacon, in which this very question, of the classification of varieties of perforation, is fully dealt with. By study of those papers it is very easy to perceive the relative importance of the varieties that have, up to the present, been described in them, and we hope that in due course it may be possible to simplify to a certain extent the list of perforation varieties among the stamps of other countries. Still, enthusiastic students will from time to time rediscover varieties that are not listed, will bring them forward as something new, and will urge the subdivision of the lists.

A case of this very nature has occurred quite recently. The perforations of New South Wales were described in the *Papers on Perforations* that appeared in our numbers for May and June, 1904, and we believe that most, if not all, of the questions connected with them were satisfactorily answered. Under the head of the guillotine, or single-line machines, it was shown that machines of this nature, producing four distinct gauges, were in use in the colony, those gauges being 10, 11, "barely 12," and "barely 13," respectively. Of these the "barely 13" went out of use some twenty years ago apparently, and the 10 does not seem to have been used very recently, so that we are left with the "barely 12" and the 11 gauges only, or those, at any rate, are all that we have to do with in the present instance. Unfortunately, the "barely 12" is still given the old designation "12" in the early portions of the New South Wales lists in the Catalogue, whilst in the later portions it is styled " $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12," which is more nearly correct; but the use of the two terms has perhaps given rise to some confusion of ideas.

In August last we received a letter from

the editor of *The Australian Journal of Philately* on the subject of certain recent varieties of perforations found on the Postage Due stamps of the Australian Commonwealth (perforated with the machines of New South Wales), which showed that, in spite of the publication of the papers we have referred to, and of the fact that the perforations of the stamps in question are accurately described in the Catalogue, some of our fellow-workers on the spot are still looking at these things from a mistaken point of view. In gauging single specimens we have no doubt that they have found copies that may fairly be described as perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, perf. 12, and perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in combination with 12, respectively, and from this they infer, not unreasonably, the existence of two machines gauging, one $11\frac{1}{2}$ and the other 12; whilst, as a matter of fact, these are all perforated by one machine, or by two machines that produce the same rather irregular gauge. Our correspondent went on to say that the $11\frac{1}{2}$ machine had been converted to other uses, and therefore we should get no more perforations of that gauge, unmindful of the fact that in 1901 he stated in *The Australian Journal of Philately* that he had seen two machines, both of which gauged 12, and that he afterwards said that one of these was converted about October, 1902. This confirms our conjecture as to the existence originally of two machines of practically the same gauge, and affords a certain amount of ground for the notion of an $11\frac{1}{2}$ machine and a 12 machine; but the fact remains that no long line of holes produced by any New South Wales guillotine machine has been found to gauge uniformly either $11\frac{1}{2}$ or 12, while Mr. Hausburg assures us that he has never seen a single stamp of which the perforations gauged exactly $11\frac{1}{2}$ or 12, and that the present " $11\frac{1}{2}$, 12" or "barely 12" perforations are just as irregular as before.

We have referred to this matter at some length, because we think that it bears distinctly upon the question of the treatment of minor varieties. Here is a case where certain varieties, which we acknowledge to be minor varieties and yet not of the most microscopic class, have been dealt with in a scientific article, and classified with some degree of accuracy in a catalogue, and yet earnest workers and thorough philatelists

may be said to have rediscovered them, and have elaborated them to an extent that is entirely unjustifiable, in view of the facts that have already been published. We cannot do away with these varieties; they exist, and no one would recommend even the youngest collector to take his scissors, as in the good (?) old times, and trim his stamps down to the outer line of the design and thus abolish varieties of perforation. Study, and Philately is the *study* of stamps, must constantly lead to the discovery of minor varieties, and the only way to deal with the matter, in our opinion, is to embody the results of such study in the catalogues that collectors work with, and thus make the existence and nature of these varieties known to all, and prevent successive generations of students doing the same work over and over again.

Whether it is possible to persuade or to teach collectors to discriminate between the different classes of varieties is another question, and perhaps even a more difficult one. Varieties of perforation can be recognized by any one who possesses a perforation gauge and knows how to use it, and yet they are of comparatively small importance. There has been some discussion of late as to whether some recent varieties of watermark and paper should be recognized by collectors, but if we consider the matter we must acknowledge that changes in these respects are of the very highest consequence. Where a special paper is employed, the nature of that paper and the watermark it contains are most important points, and no change in these would be made without authority. Whereas the gauge of the perforation employed would be considered of no official importance, and in days gone by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. seem to have used their $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 14 machines quite indiscriminately, and according to their own convenience. There were good and sufficient reasons for the changes that have been made of late; the multiple crown and CA watermark was adopted in order that the paper might be equally suitable for stamps and plates of various sizes, and to avoid the necessity for manufacturing papers with watermarks of different sizes and differently distributed. The chalk surface has been added as a further safeguard, to prevent the

cleaning of stamps fiscally used and obliterated with the pen. It is a pity, from the philatelic point of view, that both these changes were not made at the same time, and that all the paper with multiple watermark was not also chalk-surfaced; but unfortunately such is not the case, and thus we have a largely increased number of varieties. Of the two, we are inclined to think that the watermark is by far the more important (philatelically), as it is indeed the more prominent. As we have remarked on a previous occasion, we consider that the chalk surface need only be regarded by the specialist, and we may add that some of the less advanced collectors might do well in contenting themselves with only one variety of the crown and CA watermark.

* * *

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 of *The Ph. J.* of *G. B.* reports the discovery, at Leicester, of a sheet of the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d., with six stamps in the centre showing an impression on the back as well as on the face. Whether the impression was reversed or not, we are not told, but we cannot imagine the possibility of such a thing occurring except by a set-off from a wet sheet.

Ewen's Weekly states that the current 6d. and 2s. 6d. have appeared upon the chalk-surfaced paper.

British Guiana.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the 6 c. stamp with multiple Crown and CA watermark.

6 c., grey-black and ultramarine; *new wmk.*

British Somaliland.—Mr. H. W. Hawkins tells us that a correspondent of his, in Bombay, states that he possesses the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., Queen's Head, with the surcharge inverted, and that the 2 a., Queen's Head, Official, stamp, exists with the second "1" of "BRITISH" omitted.

Mr. Seymour Summers informs us that he has seen an entire sheet of the 3 rupees, and finds that the stamp with the letter "O" broken at one side, so as to resemble an inverted "C" (we mentioned this variety in August), is No. 1, 3rd row, 4th pane. He adds that he has found the variety with upper part of the "O" missing, making the letter more like "U," on the 9th stamp, 2nd row, upper pane, of the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8 annas of the "2nd issue, Queen's Head." We do not know these values in the second issue with *Queen's Head*; possibly our correspondent means *King's Head*.

Doubtful Varieties.

WE publish in the present number the first of, we hope, a long series of papers by Mr. C. J. Phillips, based upon an invaluable collection of Reprints, Fancy Impressions, Forgeries, etc., which he has been accumulating for some years past. The great usefulness of such a collection, for purposes of reference and comparison, must be manifest to every philatelist, and descriptive notes upon many of the curious things contained in it will be found not only most interesting, but of much value in various ways. The information included in this first instalment will lead to the elimination from the long lists of the stamps of Colombia of certain items, which without doubt are quite unworthy of the position that they have hitherto occupied, an immediate gain of no small importance.

Ceylon.—A correspondent at Colombo kindly sends us the following information, which should finally settle the question of the possibility of any of the stamps on the multiple Crown and CA paper existing with a genuine "On Service" surcharge:—

"On further inquiry I find that the first lot of multiple watermarks were received towards the end of June, under seal, and were not broken open till September 13th, 1904, when only one value was put in circulation. A record was kept of each value as issued, and by no possible chance could 'On Service' have been printed on multiple paper."

Gambia.—We have received the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp with multiple Crown and CA watermark, plain paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; *new wmk.*

Gibraltar.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the current 1d. stamp on the new chalk-surfaced paper.

1d., purple on red; *new paper.*

Morocco Agencies.—We are informed by the British postmaster at Tangiers that none of the current 50 c. stamps with single Crown and CA have yet been on sale there, and it would appear that the whole supply of that value on the old paper was sold at Gibraltar to collectors and dealers. We do not know what is the *status* of "Morocco Agencies" stamps sold at Gibraltar, but we presume they would be available for postage in Tangiers, and that they occupy a similar position to that of the French colonial stamps sold in Paris.

With reference to the 1 peseta stamp of the 1898 issue, with overprint in *blue*, to which we alluded in August (when we were away from home and from our back volumes), we find that it was first chronicled

in this journal in February, 1899; it was rediscovered, we are told, some two years ago, was noted again in March, 1904, and now seems to have turned up once more. We begin to believe that it really must exist, and had better go into the Catalogue to save further trouble.

The *Ph. R.* states that the error with unbarred "A" does not occur in the *blue* overprint.

Gold Coast.—We have received the 3d., King's Head, with the multiple watermark; the paper is not chalk-surfaced at present.

3d., purple and orange; *new wmk.*

Hong Kong.—We find that in our chronicle last month the figure "5" was omitted at the beginning of the second line in the list. The paragraph above, however, stated what the two values were that had reached us.

India.—A correspondent kindly sends us the following cutting from *The Pioneer*:—

"THE NEW UNIFIED STAMP.

"PEN-MARKING ABOLISHED.

"SIMLA, 19 August.

"The following official *communiqué* is issued:—

"It has been decided, with the sanction of the State, to introduce one anna and half-anna unified stamps for postal and revenue purposes. Designs for these stamps are at present being prepared, but considerable time will necessarily elapse before the new stamps will be available for sale to the public. The Government of India are, however, of opinion that the introduction of a reform which they have reason to believe will prove acceptable to all classes of the community should not be delayed solely on this account, and they have therefore decided that, with effect from 1 October, 1905, the one anna and half-anna postage stamps at present in use may be utilised either for postal purposes or for the payment of the stamp duty in all cases in which one anna adhesive stamps are required under the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. With effect from that date, the sale of the present receipt stamps to the public will cease, but these stamps may be used without limit as regards time in the payment of all dues for the discharge of which receipt stamps can now be legally employed. In order to permit of the introduction of this scheme, it is necessary that the prohibition which has existed for many years past against defacement by the public of postage stamps affixed to letters and postal articles should be strictly enforced.

"The Government of India have given this question their careful consideration, and they are satisfied that no serious inconvenience will be experienced owing to the enforcement of the order. Instructions will, therefore, be issued to the effect that from the 1st October pen-marked stamps, or stamps bearing on their faces dates or initials or writings of any kind, will not be accepted by the Post Office in payment of postage."

We are very glad to see that the use of receipt stamps for postal purposes is not permitted, and we sincerely trust that any attempts made by our weaker brethren to use them upon letters will be promptly put a stop to. We gather from other sources that the enforcement of the order "against defacement by the public of postage stamps affixed to letters, etc.," is not regarded by the public with quite the same equanimity as it is by the Government of India. The latter appears to forget that the stamps employed in its own offices are secured to some extent by a species of de-

facement, which we believe was originally applied for the same reason as the pen-marking commonly employed by private persons, namely, to prevent theft of the stamps.

Gwalior.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the current 8 a. and 12 a. stamps surcharged for use in this State.

8 a., magenta.

12 a., purple on red.

Indian Native States.—*Duttia.*—Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. send us copies of the 1 a. printed like the latest $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. without the rouletting between the rows or round the sheet. They are in two horizontal rows, as before, but the rows are much further apart.

1 a., black on white (Type 4); *without rouletting.*

Lagos.—We have received the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp with the multiple watermark, and find that the paper is chalk-surfaced; we have also seen the 3d., which we chronicled in June, the paper of which is unsurfaced.

Ewen's Weekly states that the 1d. has also appeared on the chalky paper.

1d., purple on red; *new paper.*

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., purple and blue on blue; *new wmk. and paper.*

New South Wales.—A correspondent tells us that he has met with a horizontal pair of the 1s. of the 1871-83 issue, Type 31 wmk. Type 33, which is perf. "barely 12" at top and right, and perf. 10 at bottom, at left, and between the two stamps. This variety would come under the heading "*Perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12, and 10 compound*"; it was listed by Napier and Bacon, in their paper in May, 1904, and should come into the Catalogue as No. 265a.

North Borneo.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles some more rubbish attributed to this place:—

Various current stamps surcharged "POSTAGE DUE"
horizontally (*in black?*)

2 c., green and black.

4 c., carmine

5 c., orange-vermilion and black.

Variety, or defective impression, with "POSTAGE" for "PUSIAGE" for

8 c., brown and black.

There was a supposed dearth of 4 c. stamps lately, but there is always a sufficient stock for fancy work

Queensland.—*The S.C.F.* gives an illustration of a curious variety of the 1d. of 1894, Type 12, on unwatermarked paper, with *blue, burelé* band on the back. The variety has a so-called "pointed bust," the end of the bust in front apparently projecting over the white outline of the oval and almost touching the "E" of the word "ONE." As far as we can gather from the illustration, this seems to have been produced either by damage to one of the electrotypes or casts, of which the plate was composed, or, which perhaps is even more likely, by a small fragment of something adhering to the plate or the paper at the time of printing. If this variety were constant, it should have been noticed before now, as the stamp is not an uncommon one.

St. Lucia.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1d. stamp on the chalk-surfaced paper.

1d., purple and carmine; *new paper.*

Sarawak.—*The West End Philatelist* announces the discovery of a copy of the 2 c. of the 1895 type,

printed in *green*, and perf. 12½. It is difficult to say what this may be, but we should suppose it to be in all probability a colour proof. According to the history of the Perkins Bacon perforating machines, given in Bacon and Napier's Handbook, *Grenada*, the 2 c. of this type, perf. 12½, was sent out by itself in July, 1895, the four values perf. 12 or 11½ having been despatched in November, 1894. Therefore, if an error could have taken place in the printing, it must have been in the earlier printing, and would have the perforation of that printing. It is possible that there was an intention to change the colour of the 2 c. to the Postal Union colour for that value, and that a sample sheet may have been submitted.

Sierra Leone.—We have received all the stamps chronicled last month, with the exception of the 5d., and our copies are all upon the chalk-surfaced paper. We have also the ½d. and 1d. on this paper. *Ewen's Weekly* adds the remaining values of the current set.

5d., purple and black; *new wmk. and paper.*
 ½d. " on red " " "

Straits Settlements.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 8c., current type, with the multiple Crown and CA watermark. 8c., purple on *blue*; *new wmk.*

Transvaal.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 6d. on the new chalk-surfaced paper, and, of course, with the multiple watermark, which had not previously been seen in this value.

6d., grey-black and orange; *new wmk. and paper.*

The same authority adds that the 2½d. stamp chronicled in June also exists on this paper. Our copies, however, are on the plain multiple paper.

We have since received the 1d. stamp, of the same type as before, but printed all in one colour. It has the multiple watermark, but the paper is unsurfaced.
 1d., scarlet.

Trinidad.—We learn from *Meeke's Weekly* that the 1d. and 2½d. stamps have appeared on the chalk-surfaced paper, and Messrs. Bright and Son tell us of the 1s.

1d., black on *red*; *new paper.*
 2½d., lilac and blue on *blue*; *new paper.*
 1s., black and blue on *yellow*; *new wmk. and paper.*

Western Australia.—By an unfortunate slip of the pen we stated last month that the panes of the new 5d. stamps consisted of "five horizontal rows of twelve"; it should have been "six horizontal rows of ten."

PART II.

Abyssinia.—*Le Coll. de T.-P.* tells us that not only have two distinct types of the letter "T" been employed for surcharging the ordinary adhesives, in order to convert them into Postage Due stamps, but there is also a third (and perhaps a fourth) series, bearing the words "TAXE A PERCEVOIR," in addition to the "T." We are still waiting to hear the colours of all these overprints, though those details are not really of great consequence.

Brazil.—We have received a sheet of the 20 reis on the new watermarked paper, described last month. The marginal lines and inscriptions, in *orange*, are the same as those upon the 200 reis sheet, except that the figure at the head of the second inscription is "2," instead of "3," and the number at the end "126," instead of "125."

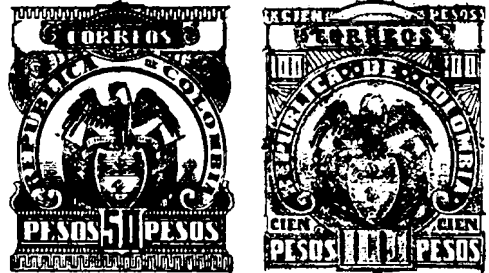
We have since received the 50 and 100 reis on the same paper, also the 200 reis Postage Due stamp.

20 r., orange and blue; *watermarked*; perf. 11, 11½.
 50 r., green " "
 100 r., carmine " "

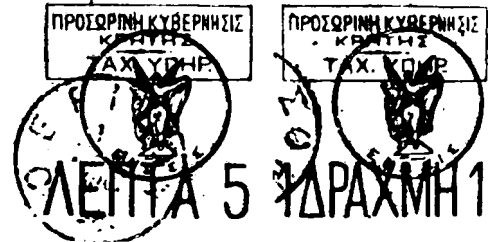
Postage Due Stamp.

200 r., mauve; *watermarked*; perf. 11, 11½.

Colombia.—We give illustrations of the designs of the 50 and 100 pesos stamps, chronicled some time back. The illustration given in May was in reduced size.



Crete.—We have received a curious set of labels, supposed to be stamps, which we understand have been published by the "Revolutionary Government" of this island. Whether the Government controls any Post Offices or not, we do not know, but it possesses stamps of course, and the specimens before us are all neatly postmarked "Therison—Sep.—1905," though they bear no signs of ever having been affixed to a letter or packet of any kind. Postmarking to order is not unknown elsewhere, but when one hears that the issue is limited to 5400 copies of each value, it seems as if an unduly large percentage had been "philatelized," so to speak, on this occasion.



The design is a primitive one; at top are the words "Prosorinē Kubernesis—Kretes—Tach. Uper." (Provisional Government of Crete. Postal Service) in a single-line oblong frame; about 11 mm. below this is the value in large letters and figures; these two portions are impressed in the same colour. In the middle, overlapping the two parts described above, is a circular device (struck in the second colour given on the list) showing a winged figure of Victory, carrying a laurel wreath, and inscribed "Enosis" (Union or Annexation).

Our copies are on irregularly shaped bits of thin white wove paper, imperforate; perhaps they are cut from envelopes, in which case we need not trouble ourselves about them further.

5 lepta, blue-green and carmine.
 10 " rose and green.
 20 " carmine and grey-blue.
 50 " mauve and green.
 1 drachma, blue and rose.

Messrs. Bright and Son tell us that they have the 5 lepta without the *carmine* addition; doubtless other errors will be found to have occurred.

A daily paper gravely adds the following remark to its description of these interesting "stamps":—

"Until the revolutionaries can gauge the extent of the demand amongst collectors, they have contented themselves with the issue of something slightly over 5000 stamps."

This revolution is evidently conducted on the most cautious and business-like principles!

A Continental contemporary publishes a letter of warning with reference to these articles, which we fancy is by no means without justification. The writer states that the Revolutionary Government, so-called, occupies nothing but one village and a hill; that the stamps are intended solely for the raising of the wind, and as it is added that they are printed in Athens and are sold in the streets there at waste-paper prices, it seems unlikely that the breeze will ever extend as far as Crete.

Denmark.—*Danish West Indies.*—We have received the new stamps that we chronicled in June, and are now able to give an illustration of the extraordinary design which has been adopted. They are on the same watermarked paper as the stamps of Denmark, and are perf. 13. The colours we find to be as follows:—



- 5 bit, emerald green.
- 10 ,, brick-red.
- 20 ,, deep blue (*centre*) and emerald-green.
- 25 bit, ultramarine.
- 40 ,, grey (*centre*) and brick-red.
- 50 ,, ,, ,, yellow.

We have also some provisionals, formed from stamps of previous issues, by means of a surcharge reading "5-BIT-1905," in three lines, in *black*.

- 5 bit on 4 c., blue and brown (No. 41).
- 5 ,, on 5 c., blue (No. 47).
- 5 ,, on 8 c., brown (No. 48).

Egypt.—In February, 1904, we gave some details as to the arrangement of certain sheets of the stamps of the 1872-75 issue, which contained inverted impressions. Some more sheets have turned up recently, and one of them, which is described in *The Ph. R.*, shows more irregularities than any of those that we saw. It is a perforated sheet of the 1 piastre, *vermillion*, and contains the following inverted stamps: The whole of row 1; No. 4 in row 12; and No. 1 in row 15.

French Colonies.—*Indo-China.*—We learn from *Le Coll. de T.-P.* that a decree was issued here in July, authorizing the production of the following provisional Postage Due stamps:—

- 5 c., in *red*, on 40 c., black; 10,000 copies.
- 10 c. ,, 60 c. ,, 10,000 ,,
- 30 c. ,, 60 c. ,, 10,000 ,,

The stamps have not, we understand, reached Europe yet, which is something in their favour.

Reunion.—In the last number of *Le Coll. de T.-P.* we find illustrations of some artistic designs that, we are told, have been adopted for a new issue of this colony. We do not attempt to describe them, because the illustrations are from photographs of the original drawings, and we do not know how far they may be

modified by the engraver. The correspondent who sent the photographs to our contemporary exclaims enthusiastically:—"Now, when shall we have them? The impatience of collectors ought to take possession of the workshop of the manufacturers." But we fancy that, if the engravers and printers seek inspiration from any impatience on the part of the general body of collectors to add another long set to their pages headed Reunion, the delivery of the stamps may be somewhat delayed.

German Empire.—*Offices in China.*—We learn from the *D. B. Z.* that a new series of stamps for these offices was to be brought into use on October 1st, consisting of the "DEUTES REICH" stamps overprinted with the name "China" and with values, in *cents* and *dollars*, as follows:—

- 1 c. on 3 pf., brown.
- 2 c. on 5 pf., green.
- 4 c. on 10 pf., carmine.
- 10 c. on 20 pf., ultramarine.
- 20 c. on 40 pf., black and carmine.
- 40 c. on 80 pf. ,, on *rose*.
- ½ dollar on 1 m., carmine.
- 1 ,, 2 m., blue.
- 1½ ,, 3 m., violet-black.
- 2½ ,, 5 m., lake and black.

We add the 1 c. on 3 pf. and 40 c. on 80 pf. on the information of Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., who tell us that the values are the same as those of Kiautschou, listed below.

Offices in Morocco.—We understand that there is a new set here also, differing from the previous issue only in the fact that it is produced from the stamps of 1902.

Offices in the Turkish Empire.—We learn from the *Le Coll. de T.-P.* that the stamps inscribed "DEUTES REICH" have now been issued for use in these offices, but that those inscribed "REICHS-POST" are available for use up to the end of the present year, and can be exchanged for the new ones during the following six months, after which they will become obsolete. We have thus to add another substantial list:—

- 10 para on 5 pf., green.
- 20 ,, 10 pf., carmine.
- 1 piastre on 20 pf., ultramarine.
- 1½ ,, 25 pf., black and orange on *yellow*.
- 1½ ,, 30 pf. ,, *buff*.
- 2 ,, 40 pf. ,, carmine.
- 2½ ,, 50 pf. ,, lilac on *buff*.
- 4 ,, 80 pf. ,, carmine on *rose*.
- 5 ,, 1 m., carmine.
- 10 ,, 2 m., blue.
- 15 ,, 3 m., violet-black.
- 25 ,, 5 m., lake and black.

German Colonies.—*Kiautschou.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send the lower values of a new set for this colony, in the currency to be used in China, and tell us that there are higher values corresponding with those previously in use. The designs are Types C 2 and C 3, as before.

- 1 c., brown.
- 2 c., green.
- 4 c., carmine.
- 10 c., ultramarine.
- 20 c., black and carmine.
- 40 c., black and carmine on *rose*.
- ½ dollar, carmine.
- 1 ,, blue.
- 1½ ,, violet.
- 2½ ,, carmine and black.

Italy.—*San Marino.*—We have received specimens of the 15 c. provisional stamp chronicled last month, and find that the surcharge consists of the date "1905" in the upper centre, and figures "15" in the right lower corner. One stamp in each sheet, or in each half-sheet of fifty, No. 4 in the first row, shows an abnormal figure "5" in the date, the tail of the figure falling below the "o," in place of being on a level with it, as on the rest of the stamps.

Nicaragua.—More rubbish keeps on coming from here; it seems evident that any date is used that is likely to give a little variety to the proceedings and increase the proceeds. We have specimens of the "1 cent." on 2 c., described in August, and find that it exists, not only with the date "1904," but also with "1901" and "1902"—we are still waiting for "1903" and "1905." The variety with "1901" we have only seen with inverted surcharge, but doubtless it exists with the overprint the right way up. Of the one with "1902" we have a block of six, in which the left-hand vertical pair has the surcharge horizontal, while the other four have it diagonally, which seems to show that these things are not regularly overprinted, but probably done by hand—perhaps "while you wait," and with any date required.

With the same "1 cent.—1901" disfigurement we have a block of four of the 1 peso Official stamp of 1900, upon each stamp of which it is struck twice, reading upwards, in *black*, and downwards, in *red*. This must have been done by extra special request; it would have been more interesting still if two different dates had been used.

"1 cent.—1901," in *blue*, on 2 c., orange-red.

"1 " "1902," " 2 c. "

"1 " "1901," in *black* and *red*, on 1 peso, blue (Official).

The *L. P.* adds the following values to the list of the new issue which we chronicled last month.

3 c., purple.	2 p., blue.
1 p., black.	5 p., green.

Paraguay.—*Le Coll. de T. P.* tells us that the 1 c. of Type 39 has appeared in *orange*, and suggests that the 2 c., *orange*, of this type, which has been listed, is probably the Official stamp of similar design.

1 c., orange; Type 39.

We gather from divers of our contemporaries that there are persons sufficiently sceptical to express doubts as to the absolute necessity for the overprint "Gobierno provisorio," that was applied to some of the stamps of this republic in August, 1904; it is now stated that this surcharge was not printed till after the Government had ceased to be provisional owing to the success of the revolution. But surely the leaders of a successful revolution may print what they please upon their stamps; besides, if none but *necessary* stamps were issued, the chronicler's occupation would be gone!

Persia.—According to *Le Coll. de T. P.*, two fresh provisionals have been issued here, and the surcharge in each case has been struck in two different colours, thus giving four varieties. It is to be noted also that a new spelling has been adopted for the surcharged value.

"1 CHAI," in *black*, on 1 kr., mauve.

"1 CHAI," in *carmine*, on 1 kr. "

"2 CHAIS," in *black*, on 5 kr., light brown.

"2 CHAIS," in *violet*, on 5 " "

Portuguese Colonies.—*Funchal.*—We learn from *Le Coll. de T. P.* that the colours of the 50 and 75 reis of this colony have been altered, as in the case of the similar stamps of Portugal and Angra.

50 reis, ultramarine and black.

75 " " brown and carmine on *yellow*.

Horta.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that the 50 and 75 reis stamps of this division of the Azores have also appeared in the new colours.

50 reis, ultramarine and black,

75 " " brown and carmine on *yellow*.

Macao.—We have received the series of 1903, and find that the 12 avos is in *reddish lilac* and the 13 avos in *lavender*.

Ponta Delgada.—We have received the 50 and 75 reis in their new colours.

50 reis, ultramarine and black.

75 " " brown and carmine on *yellow*.

Portuguese India.—We have received a set of stamps of this colony, and we find that No. 356 should be:—4 tangas, blue on *blue*.

Timor.—We have also a correction to make here: No. 122 should be 31 avos, instead of "30."

Roumania.—Divers of our contemporaries have chronicled some of the stamps of the current types in new colours. We are waiting to see these novelties before listing them.

Russia.—We noted last month some varieties of perforation of the War Fund stamps, and mentioned one that we had not then seen. Mr. Breitfuss has since shown us specimens of this, the 3 (6) kopecs, perf. 13 to 13½. We have also this value with compound perforation, 13, 13½ × 11½.

We gather from a letter which our publishers have received from Mr. Breitfuss that the fund for the widows and orphans of the Russian soldiers has not received as much benefit from the sale of these stamps as had been hoped. He sends us a translation of a report upon the subject, which has been published in the Russian papers, as follows:—

"The special postage stamps for the benefit of the orphans of fallen warriors, issued to the number of 889,000 copies of all the values together, have produced a net revenue of 17,780 roubles for the benefit of the said fund. Other stamps will not be issued, and after selling out the small remaining stock, which is still on sale in some of the post offices in the principal towns and a few of the provinces, these stamps will have no other than a historical interest, and will have an especial value for collectors of postage stamps."

It would seem probable that the Post Office has reaped most of the benefit, as no doubt but few of the stamps have been used for postage.

Salvador.—We have received several more surcharged varieties from this prolific source. The 1 centavo on 2 c., as described last month, comes with the surcharge inverted, and we have the same surcharge on the same stamp, but in *very deep blue*: instead of *pale blue*; there is also a similar overprint, "6 CENTAVOS 6," and a figure at each side of the monument, on the 12 c. of 1902. This same 12 c. stamp has likewise been converted into a 5 c., as we noted last month; but we find that two different over-

prints have been employed, one consisting of "5 CENTAVOS" across the bottom of the stamp and the other of a large figure "5" in each of the lower corners.

- 1 c., in deep blue, on 2 c., carmine.
- 1 c., in pale blue, on 2 c., surcharge inverted.
- "5 CENTAVOS," in carmine, on 12 c., slate.
- "5" in red, on 12 c., "
- 6 c., in dull blue, on 12 c., slate.

Besides these we have various stamps of the issues of 1900, Type 74, with or without surcharges, adapted to present use by adding "1905" in large figures of two sizes—(a) 5 mm. high x 17 mm. in total length, and (b) 5½ mm. high x 15 mm.

- 3 c., black; with "1905" (b), in blue (no other surcharge).
- 3 c., with shield in purple (No. 355?); with "1905" (a), in deep purple.*
- 3 c., black (as last), but with "1905" inverted.*
- 3 c., with shield in black (No. 368); with "1905" (a), in blue.
- 3 c., black (as last), but with "1905" (b), in blue.
- 5 c., slate-blue, with shield, Type 81, in black; with "1905" (b), in blue.
- 5 c., bright blue, with shield in black (No. 369); with "1905" (a), in deep blue.
- 5 c., bright blue; (as last), but "1905" (a), in pale blue.
- 5 c., (as last), but "1905" inverted.
- 10 c., blue, with shield in black (No. 370); with "1905" (a), in blue.

The two items marked with a star (*) were reported to us by Mr. M. D. Senior, of New York; all the rest we have seen.

The presumably genuine (if probably unnecessary) varieties are quite sufficient, but some dissatisfied person has proceeded to fabricate others, for which even less can be said. We have before us the 2 c. of 1899, with Wheel (No. 218), and the 2 c. of 1900 (Nos. 354 and 367), and the 2 c. of 1903, each surcharged with a large figure "5," in red, at each side, sometimes struck vertically, sometimes horizontally; all of these are, we are assured, fictitious, and we quite believe it, more especially as one of the stamps thus adorned (they are all of them used) bears the postmark "Nov. 30. 1902."

Meekel's Weekly chronicles a 25 c. of the Postage Due series of 1903, and tells us that the only values issued were 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c. It is curious that all the unissued values should have been heard of two years ago, whilst one of those that were issued is only heard of now.

Postage Due Stamp. 25 c., greenish blue.

Spain.—We give an illustration of the design of the Express Letter stamp, which we chronicled in July. It may be well to mention that it does not



represent Don Quixote tilting at the windmills, but Pegasus trying to hurry up the Spanish Post Office Department.

Switzerland.—We have received the 25 c. and 50 c. with the multiple watermark, and *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 20 c. on the same paper.

- 20 c., orange; new wmk; perf?
- 25 c., blue " " " 11½ x 11.
- 50 c., green " " " " "

A correspondent sends us a cutting from the *Lüszerner Tageblatt*, October 17th, 1905, of which the following is a translation:—

"As will be remembered, the competition of 1901 for a new design for the postage stamp came to no satisfactory result, although no less than 336 competitors entered with 541 designs. A first prize could not be awarded, but a second, a third, two fourth, and two fifth prizes were given. On October 14th, 1901, the Federal Council empowered the Postal Department to arrange a more restricted competition. The Department referred to recently commissioned three artists to design new postage stamps. Each artist may send in three designs, and the best design of each will be rewarded with £20. The design which the Department of Posts selects for use will receive a reward of £40. The designs were to be submitted by the middle of October, 1905, and they have now been handed in. According to the opinion of the Department of Posts the question will be decided this year."

Turkey.—We omitted to note last month that the new stamps have a new perforation, which gauges about 12, instead of a little over 13, which was the perforation of the previous issue. A correspondent of *G. S. W.* states that, as the new stamps were not allowed to be used before September 1st, a small quantity of some of the values of the 1901 type had to be printed, in order to keep up the supply, and that these were perforated with the new machine. He says that 10,000 of the 5 paras, 5000 of the 20 paras, and 2500 of the 5 piastres were thus perforated, and that they are in different shades from those of the earlier printings. We gather that all three were of Type 21.

- 5 paras, dark violet (deep mauve?); perf. 12.
- 20 " red; perf. 12.
- 5 piastres, bright red-violet (bright mauve?); perf. 12.

United States.—*Philippines.*—The following letter, a copy of which has been sent us by the J. M. Bartels Company, shows that the remainders of the Philippine Postage Due stamps are to be satisfactorily dealt with:—

"1197-5. O—
"WAR DEPARTMENT,
"Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington,
"September 20, 1905.

"GENTLEMEN,
"Referring to your letter of the 17th of April, in which you protest against the prospective sale to the highest bidder of obsolete Postage Due stamps of the United States surcharged 'Philippines,' I have the honor to inform you that your communication, which was referred to the authorities at Manila, has been returned bearing an indorsement showing that a committee was appointed under an order dated July 21, 1905, and that their recommendation that all but a small quantity of the stamps be destroyed has been approved.

"The Executive Secretary states that a small supply of the stamps will be kept on hand to be sold at face value to collectors who may desire them.

"Very respectfully,
"(Sgd.) FRANK M-INTYRE,
"Captain, 19th U.S. Infantry,
"Acting Chief of Bureau.

"J. M. Bartels Co.,
"Old South Bldg.,
"Boston, Mass."

Notes from our Reference Collection.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *

INTRODUCTION.

FOR the past ten or twelve years I have spent a good deal of money, and occupied much of my spare time, in getting together a general Reference Collection of Reprints, Forgeries, Photographs, etc. etc., that might be of use to us in expertizing stamps. About five years ago, my friend Mr. E. D. Bacon rearranged the Reprints, and to a large extent used the collection in writing his handbook on that subject. Since that time I have been able, by correspondence all over the world, to very largely increase this part of the collection, and I have many reprints that were not known to us when Mr. Bacon wrote his book.

During the last year or so I have been rearranging this collection, and have amalgamated with it a considerable portion of my very large collection of *Forgeries*, photographs of rare stamps, forgeries, etc., and other material likely to be useful when expertizing stamps.

I am very desirous of obtaining specimens of all *Reprints*, good and new *Forgeries*, etc., and I shall be greatly obliged to any of my readers who will submit to me anything of this nature that they may obtain, and quote a cash price for it.

I believe that this collection is unique, and I am quite sure that such a collection is essential nowadays to the dealer who wishes to supply only genuine stamps to his clients.

I propose to publish from time to time in the *Monthly Journal*, as I can find time to compile them, short notes, with illustrations, upon reprints that are not described in Mr. Bacon's book and upon good forgeries.

* * *

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

Before describing certain discoveries I have made in the stamps of this country, it is necessary that I should give some details as to what led to these discoveries.

Mr. William Theodore Curtis, a well-known American collector, who died on 30 March, 1897, spent many years of his life in various parts of the Republic of Colombia, and while there formed a large and noted collection of the very interesting stamps of that country.

This collection I had an opportunity of examining in Boston, U.S.A., in 1895, but it was not then for sale.

Mr. Curtis died two years later, and the owner of the collection placed it in the hands of the New England Stamp Co. for sale, and I was luckily able to have a very early, if not the very first, pick from the entire collection.

Amongst other things I bought a large number of copies printed in different colours from those of the issued stamps. Both Mr. Batchelder and I considered these to be colour trials or proofs, and I was pleased to be able to add them to my collection; there they

remained until I commenced, some months ago, to rearrange this group, and I then for the first time discovered that many of these things were from altered dies, plates, or lithographic stones, as the case might be. This caused me to look more thoroughly into the matter, and, without making too long a story, I may say that I am of the opinion that a *considerable number* of the stamps of Colombia, of the issues between 1870 and 1883, that are to be found in our catalogue, and in those of *all* other dealers, *ONLY EXIST AS REPRINTS*; and I find further that reprints have come from various sources, all of which are traceable back to Curtis. It would seem, therefore, that during his long residence in the Republic of Colombia he either had these things made or was himself the cat's-paw of some high officials, and from what I have heard of the high esteem in which Mr. Curtis was held in Boston, I think that the latter is the most probable supposition.

* * *

1860.

1 peso, carmine; 1 peso, carmine on *bluish*.
Gibbons' Nos. 18 and 19.

Genuine.

Reprint.

The background is composed of thin wavy lines.

The background is composed of dots and dashes.

There are exterior dividing lines between all the stamps.

There are no exterior lines between the stamps.

The colour is *carmine*, pale to deep.

The colours are *brownish rose* or *carmine-lake*.

I also illustrate a well-known and old forgery which is often found in collections.

It is printed in *brownish lake* on thin, almost pelure, blue paper.

The background is composed of wavy lines, but the lines are too straight and not so wavy as in the originals.

* * *

1868-70.

10 cen^{ts}., violet, mauve, etc.
Gibbons' Nos. 87, 88, 89, 90.

There are two genuine dies of this stamp which may be found in irregular order on the same sheet.

The easiest test for distinguishing these dies is that—

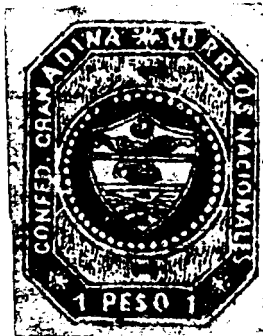
In Die I, "B" of "COLOMBIA" is over the "V" in "CENTAVOS."

In Die II, "B" of "COLOMBIA" is between the "VO" in "CENTAVOS."

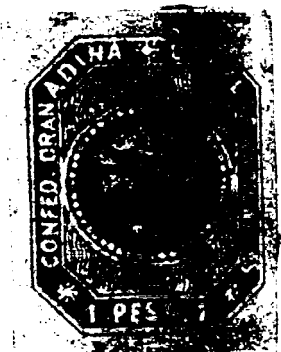
For the reprints I find that a new plate was made by means of lithographic transfers from Die I retouched, the chief points of difference being as follows:—



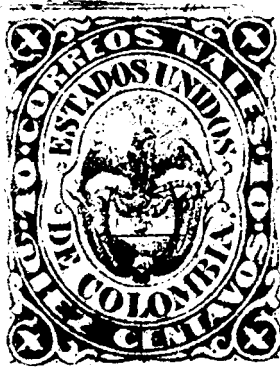
Genuine.



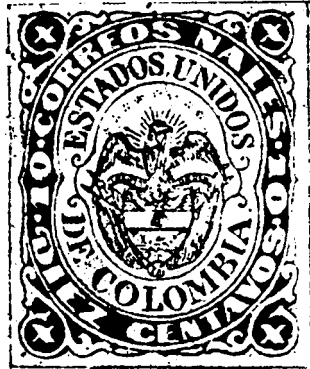
Reprint.



Forgery.



Genuine.



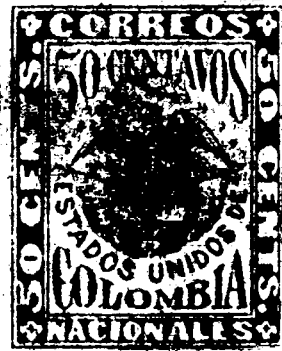
Reprint.



Genuine.



First Reprint.



Second Reprint.



Genuine. Type 1.



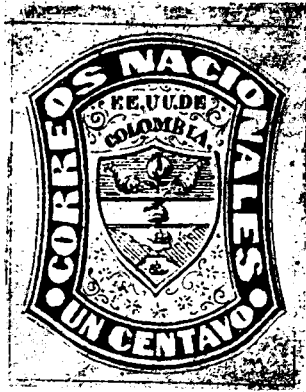
Genuine. Type 2.



Reprint.



Genuine.



Reprint.



Genuine.



Reprint.



Reprint.



Reprint.

Genuine.

Reprint.

In the left-hand upper corner, outside the floreate ornament containing the Roman figure "X," there is a dot of colour below the lower left limb of the "X."

In the same position here there is a diamond-shaped projection in place of the dot.

From the Curtis Collection I have this reprint in the following forms :—

- 1st. In *blue*, on stout, *white* wove paper.
- 2nd. In *mauve*, on thin, *bluish* wove paper.
- 3rd. In *mauve*, on thick, whitish, horizontally *laid* paper.
- 4th. In *reddish mauve*, on ordinary *yellowish white* wove paper.

1868-70.

50 cents., green.

In the 50 c., *green*, I have found two quite different lots of alterations to the die, from which transfers have been made to fresh lithographic stones. I am also rather inclined to think that there may be even a third variety of reprint, but I am not able to prove this.

First reprint.

I have this from the Curtis Collection in *pale blue* and in *carmine* on thickish, white wove paper.

From other sources I also have this reprint—

- 1st. In *green*, on stout, yellowish paper, with horizontal *laid* lines rather wide apart.
- 2nd. In *pale emerald green*, on ordinary paper, with horizontal *laid* lines close together.
- 3rd. As last, but printed from a worn plate; and I have a *tête-bêche* pair of these, which is not known in the originals.
- 4th. In *green*, on ordinary, *bluish* wove paper, and with various fantastic postmarks in *black* and in *magenta*.

The best points by which to distinguish this first reprint are as follows :—

Genuine.

Reprint.

The shading in the lower part of the shield consists of diagonal lines only.

This shading is of *crossed* lines.

The figure "5" at right-hand side is properly rounded at bottom.

The "5" is *flat* at bottom, and badly drawn.

The letters "ON" in "NACIONALES" have a little space between them.

The letters "ON" practically touch.

There is a little space between the tops of the letters "NT" of "CENTS." at left side.

The letters "NT" of "CENTS." at left *almost* touch one another.

Second reprint.

I have this second reprint :—

- 1st. In *dark green*, on thin, *bluish* wove paper.
- 2nd. In *emerald-green*, on ordinary *bluish* wove paper.
- 3rd. In *yellow-green*, on stout, *green* wove paper.

A simple test for these stamps is that the head of the figure "5," in the left-hand side of the frame, is curved and touches the outer frame-line in the reprint; in the genuine the head is straight and does not touch the outer frame-line.

The result of the examination of a large number of these 50 c. stamps, in my own stock and in Mr. T. W. Hall's collection, is that I am of opinion that Nos. 148, 149, and 154 in our Catalogue, 1905 edition (the 50 c. on *bluish* and on *greenish paper*), do not exist as originals; about No. 163 I am inclined to think it exists genuine, as I have one copy that answers to the tests for the originals, and I find that this stamp was included by Major Eyans in his catalogue (1882-84), and was first chronicled in 1880, when there was no later type of 50 c. in use.

* * *

1868-70.

1 peso, rose-red, vermilion.

This stamp was first issued about 1869, and the chief points to note are :—

- 1st. The spear-heads are thin and close to the circle.
- 2nd. The shading in the lower part of the shield consists of *diagonal* lines only.

In 1879 we find that a second type of this stamp came into use. The "Arms" were entirely remade, and the chief points to note are :—

- 1st. The spear-heads are thick and a little distance from the circle.
- 2nd. The shading in the lower part of the shield consists of *horizontal* lines, with a very few diagonal lines showing in early printings only.

This second type we find on wove and on horizontally laid paper.

It is from the second type that the *reprints* have been made.

From the Curtis Collection I bought a 1 peso stamp in *blue*, which I consider to be a *reprint*, and I find that it differs from either of the genuine types as follows :—

- 1st. On either side of the circular band there is a coloured bar, something like a thick figure "1," placed sideways, separating the two parts of the inscription. In the originals this is well centred in the white space surrounding it; in the reprints this bar is always joined to the upper part of the band of colour on each side.
- 2nd. In the reprints the shading in the lower part of the shield is composed of diagonal *crossed* lines.
- 3rd. In the reprints the central ornament in the top part of the shield is almost covered with a solid blob of colour, which is absent in the originals.

I find these marks of the reprints in all the specimens I have seen of the 1 peso on *green* paper, and 1 peso on *bluish* paper, and, therefore, Nos. 150* and 155 have to come out of our Catalogue.

* Major Evans draws my attention to the fact that a 1 peso on *grey-blue* paper was heard of as early as 1879-80, which should undoubtedly be genuine, but is a quite different stamp from the one commonly sold as No. 150 in our Catalogue.—C. J. P.

My list of *reprints* is as follows:—

From the Curtis Collection.

- 1st. 1 peso, *ultramarine*, on stout, white wove paper.
2nd. 1 " " *carmine* " " "

From other sources.

- 3rd. 1 peso, *red*, on *green* wove paper.
4th. 1 " " " thin *bluish* wove paper.
5th. 1 " " " stout, *bluish white*, horizontally *laid* paper.
6th. 1 peso, *red*, on ordinary white wove paper.

Some of the above may be met with bearing postmarks; apparently those who foisted these things on the public some twenty years ago had no difficulty in obtaining either the original postmark dies or good imitations of them.

* * *

1870-74.

1 c., *green*; olive-green; *carmine*.

From the Curtis Collection I got a copy of this stamp in *bright ultramarine*, and lately my friend Mr. J. N. Luff has sent me a specimen in *pale rose*, which he got (with a number of others that I shall refer to later) from Mr. J. W. Scott, who in turn states that Curtis himself gave them to him as reprints—a very important point.

The best points by which to distinguish the reprints are:—

- 1st. In the reprints the "A" in "COLOMBIA" has no cross-bar and appears to be an inverted "v."
2nd. In the reprints the fine outer line at the left-hand side of the shield is broken and a part of it is entirely missing; in the originals this line is clear and well defined.

I have the following varieties of this reprint:—

From the Curtis Collection.

- 1st. 1 centavo, *ultramarine* on thickish wove paper.
2nd. 1 " " *carmine* " " "

From other sources.

- 3rd. 1 centavo, *dull green* on horizontally *laid* white paper.
4th. 1 centavo, *olive-green* on stout, *bluish*, horizontally *laid* paper.
5th. 1 centavo, *dull rose* on stout, *bluish*, horizontally *laid* paper.
6th. 1 centavo, *dull rose* on white wove paper.

I consider that Gibbons' Catalogue Nos. 123, 124, 125, only exist as reprints, and they will be removed from the Catalogue.

* * *

1870-74.

25 c., black on blue; 25 c., green.

Mr. Bacon mentions some reprints of these stamps, but as I have other varieties besides those that he notes, I give a list of all that are known to me.

In the *reprints* the head of the figure "2" in the large "25" does not join the down-stroke.

In the *reprints* the feet of the large figures "25" almost touch the white outline of the containing label. In the originals there is quite a space between the feet of the figures and the outline of the label.

From Mr. J. W. Scott I have a block of—

- 1st. 25 c., *green* on *yellowish* white wove paper, given to him by Curtis as reprints.

From the Curtis Collection I have—

- 2nd. 25 c., *ultramarine* on stout, white wove paper.
3rd. 25 c., *carmine* on stout, white wove paper.

From other sources I have—

- 4th. 25 c., *dark blue* on white wove paper.
5th. 25 c., *green* on thin, *bluish* wove paper.
6th. 25 c., *green* on stout, *green* wove paper.
7th. 25 c., *green* on stout, *bluish*, horizontally *laid* paper.
8th. 25 c., *black* on bright *rose* paper.
9th. 25 c., *black* on *yellow* wove paper.
10th. 25 c., *black* on bright *blue* wove paper.

* * *

1876-84.

5 c., *mauve*.
10 c., *brown*.
20 c., *blue*.

Of these stamps Mr. Bacon correctly describes the 10 c. and 20 c., but I am of opinion that the 5 c. on the *greenish* paper is equally a reprint, although I am unable to find *any* difference in the impression. The paper and gum are different from anything we find in use in Colombia at these dates, and I am of opinion that Gibbons' Nos. 151, 152, and 153 only exist as reprints, and should come out of the Catalogue.

* * *

1881.

Black on coloured paper.

1 c., *green*.
2 c., *rose*.
5 c., *lilac*.

The Catalogue for *Advanced Collectors* lists a number of "errors of colour," but all such are *reprints*.

Mr. J. N. Luff kindly obtained for me a number of these things from Mr. J. W. Scott, who had them from Curtis as reprints.

In the impressions of the 2 c. and 5 c. I have found constant marks or scratches, that must have been made on the original die before new transfers were taken for the purpose of making reprints.

In the reprints of the 2 c. there is an extra curved line under the "v" of "CENTAVOS" in the corner ornament to the left of the figure "2."

In the reprints of the 5 c. there are two fine lines drawn across the lower part of the figure "5" in the left upper corner.

Of the reprints of this set I have—

1 c., black on *lilac*.
1 c., " *rose*.
2 c., " *lilac*.
2 c., " *rose*.
2 c., " *green*.
5 c., " *lilac*.
5 c., " *rose*.
5 c., " *green*.

* * *

I add two plates of enlarged illustrations of the genuine and reprinted stamps, by means of which the differences can be clearly seen.

I have to express my thanks to Mr. E. D. Bacon, who has kindly checked over my discoveries in these stamps, and also to Mr. T. W. Hall for the loan of his fine collection of early Colombians.

(To be continued.)

My Souvenirs.

REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN.

By PIERRE MAHÉ.

(Continued from page 30.)

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My First Big Deal.

The Sheet of New Caledonia.

THE 10 centimes stamp of New Caledonia, with a lithographed portrait of Napoleon III, issued in 1859 at Port-de-France, interested collectors greatly as soon as it was known in Europe and a few copies had been seen in Paris. Who would believe nowadays that this stamp was as famous as were those of Réunion and the "Post Office" of Mauritius, and perhaps even more so? Two collectors could not meet without asking each other the question, "Have you the New Caledonia?" And the answer never varied, "No; not yet—it is so rare." In fact, the rarity of this stamp was so great that only one copy was known to exist in the collection of one of the "Princes of Philately" of those days, that of M. G. Herpin; a collection which, in 1866, went to enrich the celebrated collection formed by Mr. F. A. Philbrick, which in its turn was merged later in a great Parisian collection.

M. Oscar Berger-Lévrault, who lived then at Strasbourg, had indeed received some copies in 1861, and he had mentioned it to M. Alfred Potiquet to be noted in his catalogue; this was not known until long afterwards, through a letter of M. O. B.-L. published in 1868 in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*. A very curious fact is stated in that letter, namely, that in 1861 the General Post Office was quite unaware of the existence of the stamp in question, issued by the inland postal service of New Caledonia without the authorization of the head office. Thus, when this fact became known in Paris the stamp was ordered to be suppressed, and the plate was destroyed. Official returns show that not more than 1500 stamps were printed, representing only thirty sheets. This small quantity is explained by the little use made of them during their existence of two years, and at the same time it gives the measure of the rarity of the entire sheets of the first printing. The rarity of the stamp in those days is well seen in the fact that a dealer had had an imitation made (of the eighth variety, if I remember rightly), from a copy which had passed through his hands, perhaps the specimen in the Herpin Collection.

As was the case with all the other dealers, I used to be asked daily, "Have you the stamp of New Caledonia?" It became a regular nightmare. I had to answer, and rightly, "No." I used to say that I expected it, for one always says one expects a thing when one has not got it; but that was of no use. As the result of these unceasing questions, I became so unnerved that I could stand it no longer, and one fine morning I said to myself, "I must have some of these New Caledonia; I will have them." In saying this I had to find out ways and means of reaching the

object aimed at, and to keep the promise which I had made to myself. The matter was not of the easiest, for, like many other people, I had no connexion with the colony. What was to be done? I knew not to which saint to pay my vows; in those days St. Anthony of Padua was not practising. Finally, after having ruminated well and turned over in my head twenty projects at the same time, I chose this: I must get a small cheque and send it to a tradesman in Port-de-France, a bookseller, and ask him to be so good as to go to the post office and buy a sheet and send it to me; there would be perhaps some of them left in some corner.

It seemed to me that all the difficulties ought to be got over in this way; but there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip. I called to my aid the young Franco-American of whom I have spoken already, and I said to him, "Here are one hundred francs; you must go to some banker, any one you like, and get a small cheque on Port-de-France." I fancied that everything would go quite smoothly, but I was very much out. The first bank had no correspondent there; the second bank could not give a cheque for such an insignificant sum; at the third they laughed in my man's face. Being put out by this, he determined to get it, and all at once a bright idea came to him: Suppose I try at the Comptoir d'Escompte? No sooner said than done. By no means timid by nature, he entered the place boldly, and—a thing unlooked-for, unheard-of, fabulous!—the first person to whom he applied, a Mr. Kresser (I shall never forget that name), turned out providentially to be the brother of the head clerk of Mr. Claude, the representative at Port-de-France of the St. Gobain plate-glass factory. Here was indeed something to prove the truth of the words: "Seek and ye shall find." Thenceforward all went well. Mr. Kresser gave my man a draft on his brother, to whom I hastened to apply, thanking him warmly beforehand for the service which he was about to render, and—I awaited events.

"Everything comes to him who knows how to wait," says the proverb, and proverbs are sometimes right, for having waited patiently I saw at last the arrival of that for which I was waiting, although I must say it had taken a very long time about it. More than six months had slipped by. I had thought much about it; I thought no more of it. I no longer expected anything, and I had finished by accepting my lot philosophically. However, one afternoon, as I returned with my spouse from our Sunday's walk and was about to go upstairs, the concierge came after me with a letter in his hand, and said, "M. Mahé, a letter for you; 30 centimes."

I paid it and took the letter, which I turned over again and again; it came from Paris, and I did not

know the writing. Quickly reaching the second story, I opened the letter which had puzzled me so much, and I pulled forth, folded into four, a letter accompanying a sheet of the New Caledonia, which I had given up as hopeless. I need not say how great was our joy, and what castles we set ourselves to build, my wife and I, as we dined with unwonted appetite.

This is how M. Claude explained the delay in regard to my request. With great difficulty a sheet had been found in a merchant's office; there was not another anywhere, and as it was only obtained a short time before M. Claude's departure for Europe, he had decided to bring it with him for safety's sake. In spite of the long time which had passed between asking for it and getting it, no supply had arrived yet to lessen the rarity of these stamps; there had been only a few single copies. A whole sheet was a sensational arrival, so I proposed to put a high price on it.

Next morning chance brought to me one of the leading Parisian collectors, M. P——. Without saying a word I put the sheet before him, and just said, looking at him, "There!" The collector, astonished greatly at seeing such a thing in the hands of a small dealer, asked me, "How much?" "A thousand francs," said I. "A thousand francs. It is too dear—much too dear; you will never sell it." I did not wish to bate an inch, and he left me, repeating, "It is too dear; you will not sell it." That same evening another "big wig" came in. The same thing happened, the same question, "How much?" "A thousand francs." "I take it," said he wisely. The sheet was of the very first printing, *grey-black*, and as fine as one could expect a lithograph to be when it had been drawn and printed under the rudimentary conditions which we know existed. The next morning the first collector came back and said carelessly, "Yes, I have reflected; I will take your sheet, although it is very dear." "I am very sorry, sir, but you come too late; the sheet was sold last night to M. D——" He was broken-hearted, and asked me if I could not buy it back. I told him I might wait for a long time, and then it would be vain, for the fortunate owner was one of those persons to whom one does not make such offers. This disappointed client owed me a grudge for some time, on account of the bad luck which was due solely to his refusal. But, as he was the best fellow in the world, the remembrance of it passed away.

This sale caused a great deal of talk, which even reached New Caledonia. A lithographed newspaper of Nouméa—I think it was *Le Volcan* (The Thief)—published an article on it, and the article was copied into the great Parisian Press. Long afterwards I was offered some copies of a defective printing of the sheet, an early impression of which was known to have been sold by me for a thousand francs. These later sheets were said to form part of those printed in a *grey*, almost *black* shade, found, I was told, among the possessions of Sergeant Triquérat, the maker of the stone, on board the vessel on which he died during the voyage home. Probably the sergeant, before leaving Port-de-France, had managed to make, secretly, after the stamps had been demonetized and before the stone had been defaced, a *supplementary*

printing, from which he proposed "to make a good thing" on his return to France. But pitiless death spoilt his calculations. Before handing the sheet to the collector who had bought it, I asked him for permission to have photographs taken, which at the time would have been a great success. Everybody would have been eager to possess the facsimile of the fifty varieties, then unknown to the public, very few of whom were destined later to obtain the originals at 5 francs each, and the photographs would have sold like "hot cakes." The plate was made; but before taking off any impressions, and in order to be on the right side with the authorities, I made the legal deposit at the Bureau of Engravings, and I was awaiting the authorization to print off and sell, when, instead of doing so, I received from the Ministry an order to destroy the block. I had to yield, and thereby I missed something which certainly would have been profitable. Thus ends the tale.

* * *

"A Pearl on a Dunghill."

I must not leave the subject of New Caledonia without recounting an anecdote, and not at all a bad one, about a stamp of that country. A short time after I had received the entire sheet that I have mentioned, one evening a little before nine o'clock I heard a ring at my door. I opened the door, and saw before me a man whose dress was far from being striking by its elegance, or, I might even say, by its cleanliness. Then I saw on the landing, in the angle formed by the door, a wicker hamper. My caller was a rag-picker, a worker during the night. How he had succeeded in escaping the vigilance of my "Cerberus," I knew not. In any case he must have been well informed of my address, for nothing outside indicated my business. This man, beyond doubt an outcast of society, spoke very nicely, and said, "Excuse me, sir, for troubling you at this hour; but it is the hour at which I begin my work, and I should not have dared to present myself before you in the daytime." After he had entered my place, a thing he was persuaded to do with some trouble, he took out of his waistcoat pocket a piece of paper folded into four, which had been white perhaps once upon a time. Having unfolded it slowly, he took from it a stamp the state of which can be easily imagined. He held it out to me, and said, "Just now, in going over my harvest of last night, I found among some bits of paper the stamp which you see; it is nothing much, perhaps, but if it is worth anything, I will leave it to you to give me just what you please." Now this stamp, which had escaped being torn up, was a New Caledonia. How it had managed to fall where the man picked it up was a mystery. However it was, I put a five-franc piece into the hand of this unusual seller of stamps, and he seemed to be agreeably surprised, as doubtless he expected no such a sum in exchange for his little bit of paper. Thereupon he went away, not without having thanked me warmly, while he bowed and scraped ceaselessly. Was it not a curious case, and one which, if it were not true, would be *ben trovato*? But it is a true story, as will be all my little tales.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Another Large Collection Purchased. WE have much pleasure in announcing that through our New York house we have purchased the well-known collection of Mr. W. H. Randall, of Boston, Mass. This collection consists entirely of British Colonial stamps in absolutely mint condition—every stamp with full gum and well centred. Mr. Randall was well known to us as *the* most difficult man to please of all those with whom we did business. There was a good deal of competition for the collection, but we were lucky enough to secure it at a price of upwards of £2000.

During October we have also bought several very nice specialized collections, which will be added to our stock in London in due course.

* * *

Our Auction Branch. DURING October, Messrs. Glendining and Co., Ltd., of 7 Argyll Street, Regent Street, London, W., have held two very successful sales. The first of these was on 3 and 4 October, and consisted of the collection of Mr. Sherring, of Bristol, with other property. There were not many rarities, but a good lot of useful stamps, which were keenly competed for by the dealers. Some of the best prices were as follows:—

<i>Great Britain</i>	1d., black, "V.R."	£ 7 0 0
" "	O.W. Official, 10d., Queen, used	2 16 0
" "	O.W. Official, 10d., King, used	3 5 0
<i>Cape of Good Hope</i>	3d., error "THE ER"	2 12 6
" "	5s., watermark CA, fine used block of four	4 15 0
<i>Swaziland</i>	½d., red surcharge, inverted	1 14 0
" "	½d., red surcharge, double	1 10 0
<i>Canada</i>	½d., imperf., block of six, used on letter	5 10 0
" "	3d., imperf., block of five, unused	3 0 0
<i>Confederate States</i>	Baton Rouge, 5 c., used on letter	5 5 0
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	1s., violet, and 6d., green, used on piece of original, the 1s. being slightly clipped on one side	11 15 0
<i>Trinidad</i>	The Lady McLeod, used, but heavily penstroked	6 15 0
Collections:—		
	In Imperial album, 6803 stamps	72 0 0
	Of Portuguese Colonials, 2102 stamps	34 0 0
	In Permanent album, 1487 stamps	15 10 0
	In Senf album, 5834 stamps	20 0 0

The sale on 17 and 18 October was a more important one, and contained the collection of Mr. De Lara Cohen, and a portion of the collection of Mr. Schlmenekow. A good many of the best stamps were not in fine condition, and the following were some of the best things, with the prices realized:—

<i>Bulgaria</i>	1882, the error 5 s., rose	£ 9 0 0
" "	1884, 5 on 30 s., black surcharge, used	5 10 0
<i>Finland</i>	The error 10 p., purple-brown, in the colour of the 5 p.	4 15 0

<i>France</i>	1 franc, orange-vermilion, fine, used, on piece of original envelope	£ 7 10 0
" "	1872, large figure, pair, consisting of 10 c., and error 15 c., bistre on rose, but badly centred	7 10 0
<i>Great Britain</i>	£5, orange, unused	6 0 0
<i>Naples</i>	½ tornese, blue cross, not fine	7 10 0
<i>Moldavia</i>	27 paras, black and rose, cut to shape	14 0 0
" "	54 paras, blue on green, square, but rather short	11 0 0
<i>Levant</i>	Brown and blue, used	5 5 0
" "	Blue and red, used	5 15 0
<i>Spain</i>	1851, 2 reales, red, used	15 0 0
" "	1853, 3 cuartos, bronze, mended in centre	11 10 0
" "	1854, 1 real, light blue, fine, used	11 0 0
<i>Sweden</i>	The error "TRETIO" on 20 öre, vermilion, unused	13 10 0
<i>Switzerland</i>	Vaud, 4 c., used	15 10 0
" "	Poste Locale, 2½ rp., without frame, used	9 15 0
<i>Tuscany</i>	3 lire, with triangular piece from the bottom of the stamp	19 0 0
<i>Philippine Islands</i>	First issue, 2 reales, green, block of four, used	7 5 0
<i>Portuguese India</i>	1881, 5 on 20, in a pair, one stamp with clear double surcharge	5 5 0
<i>Azores</i>	Small surcharge, 150 r., blue, perf. 12½, horizontal used pair	7 15 0
<i>Guinea</i>	First issue, small surcharge, an entire unused sheet in perfect condition	18 0 0
<i>Oil Rivers</i>	An unsevered double pair of the ½ on 1d., the upper stamp being surcharged in violet and the lower in red	15 10 0
" "	½d. on 2½d. in green, No. 13, unused	10 0 0
" "	½d. on 2½d. in black, No. 156	9 0 0
<i>Zanzibar</i>	French Consular Offices, 1904, set of 9 varieties	21 0 0
<i>Brazil</i>	Collection in Specialist's album, 1017 stamps	23 0 0

* * *

The Stanley Gibbons Stock of Post Cards and Envelopes has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Glendining and Co, Ltd.; for sale by auction without reserve. This stock of entires, accumulated during the past thirty-five years, contains many scarce and rare pieces, and consists of upwards of 700,000 varieties.

It is now some five years since we ceased to import any entires, confining our business to adhesive stamps only. Owing to the increase of our business, it is essential that we should clear out all entires, as the space they occupy is wanted for other branches of the business. We cannot as yet say how many sales will be necessary, as it will take some months to lot the whole of the goods. As far as possible, we shall arrange so that the rare pieces are sold singly, the medium rarities in lots suitable for collectors, and the common lots in large lots suitable for dealers. We hope to arrange to have one sale early in December, and after that a sale about every six weeks, until the whole of the stock is cleared off. Every piece will be sold *absolutely without reserve*, and collectors of entires will have a chance of a lifetime of adding fine and scarce things to their collection at nominal prices.

We shall be glad to receive the names and addresses of those clients who would like the catalogues of these auctions as they are published.

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 1905-6 Catalogue, and the prices are those that have been 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.

	VALUE.
Hayti	£30
Bavaria	183
Persia, 2 vols.	494
Paraguay	90
Costa Rica	146
Belgium and Congo, 2 vols.	363
Cuba	202
Dominican Republic	419
Western Australia	1508

The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines.

By L. HANCIAU.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

(Continued from page 48.)



THREE months later, in June, 1883, there was another stamp famine, with the usual Ordinance by the Treasury Department for supplying the want by altering the values of other stamps. Again, in Art. 1, mention is made of 2 reales stamps, which are the 250 mils. de peso, and of 4 cuartos, which are the 2½ c. de peso; Art. 2 speaks of 32 cuartos, instead of 20 c. de peso; of 8 cuartos for 5 c. de peso; of 1 real for 12½ c. de peso; and finally of 14 cuartos as equivalent to 8 c. de peso.

What a mixing up of currencies!

“Public Treasury Department of the Philippines.

“Manilla, June 4, 1883.

“In accordance with the propositions of the General Administration of Revenues and State Lands and the report of the Accountant General, the necessity for the surcharging of stamps for postal purposes being fully shown; with a view to obviating loss to the treasury and the inconvenience caused to the public by irregularities in the postal service, this Department decrees:—

“1. There is authorized the surcharging of 70,000 postage stamps of the value of 2 reales, employing for that purpose 50,000 stamps of the same class and of the value of 4 cuartos, and 20,000 2 reales telegraph stamps.

“2. There is also authorized the surcharging of 50,000 postage stamps of the value of one real, for which will be employed 10,000 postage stamps of the value of 32 cuartos, 6000 8 cuartos postage stamps, 10,000 1 real ‘Judicial’ stamps, 4000 2 peso ‘Derechos de Firma’ stamps, 10,000 1 peso ‘Derechos de Firma’ stamps, and 10,000 of the stamps provided for the Universal Postal Union, of the value of two centimos de peso.

“3. The surcharging is similarly authorized of 10,000 postage stamps of the value of 10 centimos de peso, or 16 cuartos, for which will be utilized the 2 reales ‘Judicial’ stamps;

“4. And finally there is authorized the surcharging of 50,000 stamps for use in the Universal Postal Union, of the value of 8 centimos de peso, or 14 cuartos, for which will be employed the stamps of the same class of the value of 2 centimos de peso.

“5. The authorized surcharging will be effected by applying to each stamp an impression from an engraved die, denoting the use for which the stamp is intended and its value. The colours of the surcharges

are to be:—*Black* for the 2 reales stamps; *red* for those of 1 real; *yellow* for those for 16 cuartos, and *green* for the Postal Union stamps of 14 cuartos, in harmony with the colours of the said stamps.*

“6. In view of the urgency of the matter the surcharging will be done by the Administration, and under the immediate supervision of a Committee composed of the Head of the Department, the Chief Cashier, and the Notary of the Treasury.

“7.
“8. When the work is finished, the dies used for the surcharges will be destroyed in the presence of the Committee.

“9. The General Administration of Revenues and State Lands will make the necessary arrangements for the execution of the present Decree.

“To be published, etc. etc.

(Signed) “CHINCHILLA.”

Issue of June, 1883.

Various stamps with various surcharges:—

1. Surcharged “HABILITADO PA CORREOS” and value, as in March (S 5).

Five varieties of surcharge of the 1 real:—(a), (b), (c), (d), as in March, the dies for which should have been destroyed, but evidently were not.

(a) Letters of “UN REAL” spaced, the “R” slopes more to the left than in varieties (a) and (b); “BIL” of “HABILITADO” more spaced, and letters “RR” of “CORREOS” thinner.

Five varieties of surcharge for the 2 reales:—

(a) All the letters comparatively small.
(b) Similar to (a), but with the “S” of “DOS” inverted.

(c) Similar to (a), but with stop after “RLES.”

(d) Lettering larger; “O” of “DOS” wide.

(e) Lettering larger; “O” of “DOS” narrow.

On Postage stamps of the issues of 1880 and 1882.

1 real, in red, on 2 c. de p., rose (a).
1 “ “ 2 “ “ (b).
1 “ “ 2 “ “ (c).
1 “ “ 2 “ “ (d).
1 “ “ 2 “ “ (e).
1 “ “ 5 “ blue (a).
1 “ “ 5 “ (c).
1 “ “ 5 “ (d).

* The meaning of these words is a little obscure, but probably the idea was to use such colours as would readily distinguish the different values.—ED. *M. J.*

2 reales, in *black*, on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine (a).
 2 " " 2½ " " (b).
 2 " " 2½ " " (c).
 2 " " 2½ " " (d).
 2 " " 2½ " " (e).

Varieties, with inverted surcharge.

1 real, in *red*, on 2 c. de p., rose.*
 1 " " 5 " blue (d).
 2 reales, in *black*, on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine (d).
 2 " " 2½ " " (e).

With double surcharge.

1 real, in *red*, on 2 c. de p., rose.*
 2 reales, in *black*, on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine (a).
 2 " " 2½ " " (d).

Errors.

1 r., in *black*, on 2 c. de p. (a).
 2 r. on 1 r. " 2 " (a).
 1 r. " 2½ " (a).

I have seen the first of these three obliterated "1883."
Two stamps joined, one with and one without surcharge.
 1 r., in *red*, on 2 c. de p., rose.

There were 10,000 of the 2 c. de p. and 6000 of the 5 c. de p. (termed 8 *cuartos* in the Decree) converted into 1 real stamps, and 50,000 of the 2½ c. de p. (termed 4 *cuartos*) converted into 2 reales.

On Telegraph stamps of 1882.

1 r., in *red*, on 20 c., in *black*, on 250 m. de p., ultramarine.

These were the 10,000 20 c. stamps manufactured in March, but not issued; they are termed 32 *cuartos* in the Decree.

2 reales, in *black*, on 250 m. de p., ultramarine.

There were 20,000 of these.

Variety, red surcharge inverted.

1 r., in *red*, on 20 c., in *black*, on 250 m. de p.

Error.

1 r., in *red*, and 2 r., in *black* (b), on 250 m. de p.

On Fiscal stamps, "DERECHO JUDICIAL" of 1878, the same type as before (see illustration on p. 46, under *January*, 1881).

16 *cuartos*, in *yellow*, on 2 reales, blue.

On similar stamps of 1882, the same design, but values in different currency.

1 real, in *red*, on 12½ c. de p., blue (a).
 1 " " 12½ " " (b).
 1 " " 12½ " " (d).

Variety, with surcharge inverted.

1 real, in *red*, on 12½ c. de p., blue.

There were 10,000 of the 16 *cuartos* stamps, and the same number of the 1 real.



On Fiscal stamps, "DERECHOS DE FIRMA" of 1872. There is no mention of this stamp in the Decree of June, 1883, or at all events in the copy that was sent to me.

1 real, in *red*, on 10 pesetas, bistre (a).

On Fiscal stamps, of the same nature, of 1878 (see illustration on

p. 47, under *November*, 1881).

1 real, in *red*, on 1 peso, green (a).
 1 " " 1 " " (d).
 1 " " 1 " " (e).

There were 10,000 copies of this.

* The varieties of the surcharge have not been recorded.

On similar stamps of 1880, same type.

1 real, in *red*, on 200 m. de p., green (d).

Variety, with surcharge inverted.

1 real, in *red*, on 200 m. de p., green (d).

There were 4000 of these.

2. Surcharged "HABILITADO P^A U. POSTAL" and value (S 4).

On Postage stamps of the issue of 1880.

8 c. de p., in *green*, on 2 c. de p., rose.

Varieties, with double surcharge.

8 c. de p., in *green*, on 2 c. de p., rose

With surcharge sideways.

8 c. de p., in *green*, on 2 c. de p., rose.

Two stamps joined, one with and one without surcharge.

8 c. de p., in *green*, on 2 c. de p., rose.

Double surcharge, Types s 4 and s 5.

1 real, in *red*, and 8 c. de p., in *green*, on 2 c. de p., rose.

There were 50,000 copies of this value.

* * *

It was not many months before the Treasury Department found occasion to promulgate another lengthy Ordinance, which was published in the *Gaceta de Manila*, of October 4, 1883, as follows:—

"Public Treasury Department of the Philippines.

"Manilla, Sept. 29, 1883.

"With reference to the measures adopted by the General Administration of Revenues and Taxes, for the purpose of rendering available for use stamped paper and stamps of various denominations:—

"In view of the facts, that the quantity of stamps thus rendered available by the second Decree of this Department, dated 4th June last, has been found insufficient to meet the demand;

"That the postage stamps of the value of 1 real and the revenue stamps of the value of 20 centimos de peso have all been used up, and that the stock of 10 and 16 *cuartos* postage stamps is insufficient to fill the requisitions for consumption up to the end of the present year;

"That the stamped papers classed under the heads of 'Ilustre' and 'Sello Primero' remaining in stock in the general depôts amount to 61 and 60 sheets, respectively, which are not enough to fill the requisitions already received from the provincial offices;

"And that a telegram from H.E. the Minister for the Colonies, dated the 26th inst., states that the various stamps intended for use in this island during the two years 1884-85 will not be despatched by the Printing Office before the 30th October next, and thus cannot arrive at Manilla before the commencement of December, even if they are sent by the mail packet leaving Barcelona on November 1st;

"In view of the complete exhaustion of the stocks of certain stamps, and of the comparative scarcity of others, which has arisen during the last few months, owing to the increasing consumption, during the present period of two years, of the stamps in question both for postage and for contracts and other civil documents, rendering necessary the authorizations given by this Department, dated 22nd February and 4th June last, as well as the issue of the present Decree;

"Considering that there is urgent necessity for providing certain denominations of stamps and stamped papers, to replace those that have been or are on the point of being exhausted, and in order that the interests of the revenue may not suffer, nor the public be inconvenienced in the matter of the postal service or of commerce;

"Considering that the urgency of the work to be done in these circumstances authorizes the Administration to carry it out at once, dispensing with the usual formalities ;

"In compliance with Article 56 of the Royal Decree of February 12, 1830, prescribing the use of stamped paper in these islands, and Article 4 of the instructions of September 15, 1852 ;

"In accordance with the proposals of the General Administration of Revenues and Taxes and the representations made by the Accountant General, the Treasury Department decides as follows :—

"1. Authority is hereby given for the provision of thirty-three thousand postage stamps of the value of one real by employing the 'Judicial' stamps of the same value.*

"2. Authority is hereby given for the provision of ten thousand 16 cuartos postage stamps, which will be made by means of postage stamps of the value of 4 cuartos.†

"3. Authority is hereby given for the conversion of ten thousand postage stamps for the Universal Postal Union, of the value of 2 centimos de peso, into 10 cuartos postage stamps.

"4. Authority is hereby given to convert ten thousand 2 reales Telegraph stamps into 20 centimos de peso fiscal stamps (Documentos de Giro).

"5. Finally, authority is hereby given for the provision of three hundred sheets of the stamped paper 'Ilustres' and three hundred sheets of 'Sello Primero,' these two denominations to be taken from the surplus stocks of the same stamps which remain over from previous years, but which have never been either perforated (?) ‡ or converted.

"6. The conversions mentioned herein will be carried out by the Administration, under the supervision of a Committee composed of the Administrator of Revenues and Taxes, the Accountant General, and the Notary of the Treasury, presided over by the sub-Commissary General.

"7. For the four conversions of postage and fiscal stamps, four dies will be engraved on copper, for indicating in inks of different colours the new uses of the converted stamps.

"8. For the conversion of the 'Ilustres' and the papers 'Sello Primero,' one die will be engraved on copper with the inscription :—'Habilitado para el bienio de 1882 y 1883.' Also three other hand-stamps with the signatures of the Commissary General of the Treasury, the Accountant General, and the Chief Administrator of this Department.

"9. As soon as the conversions have been completed, the dies and handstamps will be destroyed in the presence of the Committee, who will draw up a certificate to that effect.

"10. The cost of these conversions will be paid on presentation of the account, certified by the Committee, in accordance with Ch. 3, Art. 4, Sect. 5 of the estimates.

"It is further ordered that this Decree is to be published in the *Gaceta de Manila*, communicated to the Committee of Accounts, to the Office of the Receiver, to the Auditor General of the Treasury, and then deposited in the archives of the General Administration of Revenues and Taxes for future guidance. (Signed) "CHINCHILLA."

* These were 12½ c. de peso stamps.

† These were 2½ c. de peso stamps.

‡ M. Hanciau is uncertain as to the correct translation of the word "taladrado," which is used here. Possibly it means pierced in some way, like the stamps used on telegrams in Spain, so as to cancel the stamps on these obsolete papers.—*Ed. M. J.*

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1905-6.

President: H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.

Vice-President: THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.

Hon. Secretary: J. A. TILLBARD.

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. DAUN. C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.

R. EHRENBACH. F. REICHENHEIM.

T. W. HALL. R. B. YARDLEY.

PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON.

- 1905.
- Oct. 13. The Earl of Crawford, K.T. (Vice-President). A Display. This meeting will be held at the residence of the Earl of Crawford, 2, Cavendish Square.
- " 27. Mr. F. Reichenheim. Papers, with Displays. (1) The F. M. Stamps of France. (2) The Newspaper Stamps of France.
- Nov. 10. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. A Paper entitled "Philatelic Researches in Australia," illustrated with impressions from dies and plates, and pulls from perforating and rouletting machines.
- " 24. Mr. B. D. Knox. A Paper entitled "The Malta Local Post and its Stamps," with Display.
- Dec. 8. Messrs. M. P. Castle and L. L. R. Hausburg. A Paper on the Retouches of New Zealand, with Display and Lantern Enlargements.
- 1906.
- Jan. 5. Mr. R. Frenzel. A Display of a portion of Collection of the Stamps of Mexico, with Notes.
- " 19. Mr. H. R. Oldfield. A Paper on the Stamps of Servia, with Display.
- Feb. 2. Mr. R. B. Yardley. A Display of the Stamps of Griqualand, with Notes.
- " 16. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. A Paper on the Perforations of Victoria, with Display.
- Mar. 2. Mr. H. J. Duveen. A Display of the Stamps of Switzerland.
- " 16. Mr. T. W. Hall. A Paper on the Stamps of Uruguay, with Display.
- " 30. Mr. C. F. Denny Marshall. Notes on used British Stamps, with a Sketch History of Postmarks from the Earliest Times.
- April 20. Mr. A. Bagshawe. A Paper on the Stamps of the Straits Settlements, with Display.
- May 4. Baron P. de Worms. A Paper on the Stamps of Ceylon, with Display of portion of the Collection of Baron A. de Worms.
- " 18. Mr. L. W. Fulcher. A Paper entitled "Studies in Plating the Stamps of Japan," with Display. (1) The First Issue.
- June 8. Annual General Meeting.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Honorary President:

W. B. AVERY, ESQ.

President:

R. HOLLICK, ESQ.

Vice-Presidents:

T. W. PECK, ESQ. W. PIMM, ESQ.

Committee:

MR. P. T. DEAKIN. MR. C. A. STEPHENSON.

" H. GRINDALL. " W. F. DAWMS.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:

MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address: 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Bankers:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Six Ways Branch, Aston, Birmingham.

A donor of 50s. has the privileges of membership for life.

Entrance Fee, 5s. Annual Subscription, 5s.

This includes *The Stamp Collector* each month.

It allows members to participate in any one section of the Exchange. The others are 1s. each per annum. This subscription of 7s. entitles the member to participate in all three packets for the whole year.

No commission is charged if members take exchange for what is purchased from their sheets, but 5 per cent is deducted from the net cash balance paid over by the Hon. Treasurer.

Cash is paid immediately on the return of every packet. A supply of the Society's sheets (25 covers and 50 inside sheets) costs 1s. 2d. All subscriptions commence on October 1st.

PROGRAMME, 1905-6.

(Each meeting commences at 7 p.m.)

- 1905.
- Oct. 5. Annual Meeting.
- 17. (Tuesday.) Display: West Indies. MR. W. B. AVERY.
- Nov. 2. Paper: "Turkey." MR. P. T. DEAKIN.
- 30. Auction at Acorn Hotel.
- Dec. 7. Notes on Odd Varieties. MR. G. JOHNSON.
- 1906.
- Jan. 4. Lantern Display. MR. J. A. MARGOSCHIS.
- 1. Paper: "Greece." MR. T. W. MORRIS.
- Feb. 1. Display: Seychelles. MR. J. W. HEATH.
- 22. Auction at Acorn Hotel.
- Mar. 1. Display: British North America. MR. R. HOLLICK.
- 22. Paper: "China." MR. P. T. DEAKIN.
- April 5. Paper: "St. Vincent." MR. W. PIMM.
- May 3. Display: African Colonies. MR. C. A. STEPHENSON.

The two auctions and the displays of January 4th and February 1st will be held at the Acorn Hotel, Birmingham. All the other meetings will be held at 308 Birchfield Road.

Enterprise Philatelic Society.

President: F. W. LAKE.

Vice-Presidents: E. A. KLABER, W. B. EDWARDS, B.Sc.
Hon. Librarian: ALBERT H. HARRIS, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector:

H. W. WESTCOTT, 11 Dalkeith Road, Ilford, Essex.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:

A. C. CONSTANTINIDES, "Woodview," Archway Road, Highgate, London, N.

Committee:

Messrs. BIGNOLD, CONSTANTINIDES, EDWARDS, HARPER, HARRIS, E. A. KLABER, LAKE, G. H. 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 1905-6.

- 1905.
- Oct. 18. General Business: Election of new members, etc. Paper and Display: "The Pictorial Stamps of New Zealand." W. B. EDWARDS, B.Sc.
- General Sale and Exchange.
- Nov. 15. General Display by members: British Colonial King's Heads. Display with notes: Barbados. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
- Display of the Society's Collection of Forgeries, Reprints, and Bogus Issues, with notes by the Hon. Counterfeit Detector.
- General Sale and Exchange. F. W. LAKE.
- Dec. 20. Display: Rare Stamps. Ten-minute Papers: Selected. General Sale and Exchange.
- 1906.
- Jan. 17. Display with notes: Antigua, Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman Is., Dominica. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
- Paper: "Recollections," accompanied by Display. H. W. WESTCOTT.
- Feb. 21. General Sale and Exchange. Auction for disposal of members' duplicates, etc. Discussion: "Is Finality a Desideratum?" Opened by A. H. HARRIS.
- General Display by members: The Far East. General Sale and Exchange.
- Mar. 21. Display with notes: Grenada, Jamaica. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
- Ten-minute Paper: Selected. Display: A Selection of British Colonies. F. W. LAKE.
- April 18. General Sale and Exchange. Display with notes: Leeward Is., Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
- Paper: "Fiscal Notes and Indications," accompanied by Display of the Fiscals of the United States and Philippines. W. SCHWABACHER.
- General Sale and Exchange.
- May 16. Annual General Meeting.

NOTE.—The Exchange will be opened at each meeting by the Chairman, on the conclusion of the items preceding. Tea will be provided in the hotel for the convenience of country and other members in town for the meetings.

Junior Philatelic Society.

WEST HARTLEPOOL BRANCH.

ON Wednesday, October 11th, 1905, a meeting was held at the residence of Mr. M. H. Horsley, Greenbank, West Hartlepool, to consider the formation of a local branch of the Junior Philatelic Society.

Mr. M. H. Horsley carefully explained the objects of the meeting, the benefits of joining the Junior Philatelic Society

were put forward, and it was resolved to form a local branch. Mr. M. H. Horsley was elected Local President; Canon Cosgrave, B.D., and O. K. Trechmann, Local Vice-Presidents; H. T. James, Local Hon. Secretary; Geo. Sarginson and Thos. Thompson to act with the above to form a Committee.

The President announced that he would be very pleased to give a paper on Colonial Stamps and show his collection of the same, and he had no doubt that Mr. Trechmann would also give a paper and an exhibition. Mr. James also stated that he would give a paper on stamp collecting, and, in conjunction with the President, an exhibition of British stamps. It was decided to hold meetings at regular intervals. Stamp collectors residing in or near West Hartlepool are invited to send for particulars of membership in the Junior Philatelic Society. Address the Local Hon. Secretary, care of Mr. M. H. Horsley, J.P., Greenbank, West Hartlepool.

Suburban Stamp Exchange Club.

FOUNDED IN 1892.

NUMBER of members, upwards of 300. Four packets circulated on the 20th of each month. Average value of packets, about £620. Average number of sheets in each packet, 40. Collectors of all grades are eligible for membership, but satisfactory references are indispensable. Members who do not contribute sheets, but are good buyers, are welcome. No annual subscription. Entrance fee, 2s. On receipt of the packets from circulation, sheets are returned, and accounts submitted, with the least possible delay. Philatelists will find the Suburban Club a capital medium for the disposal of duplicates and for the acquisition of new varieties on advantageous terms. For full information as to rules, etc., application should be made to the Secretary, H. A. Slade, Nine Fields, St. Albans.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

SYDNEY VIEWS WANTED TO COMPLETE THE PLATES FOR THE LONDON SOCIETY'S FORTH-COMING PUBLICATION ON THE STAMPS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to my last letter to you on the above subject, I should like to add that if a collector or dealer has any fine copies of 2d. or 3d. Sydneys, but has not time to plate them, I should be glad to see them, and will plate them myself.

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE L. R. HAUSBURG.

ROTHSAY, WEYBRIDGE, 18 October, 1905.

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.

L. D.—Your ½ a. India, Type 17, blue, has no doubt been chemically changed from green, by acid or perhaps by salt water. We do not think that the Mauritius stamps with defective surcharges are of any special interest; in some of those you mention the surcharge seems merely to be off centre. We cannot say anything about the unwatermarked stamps without examining them; we should suggest dipping them in benzine.

A. T.—We believe it to be impossible that the large and small dies of Norway, 1883-4 issue, should exist on the same sheets, as the plates thus differing were made by different firms and different processes. The figures may vary in size to some extent on each plate, but we fancy that those on the large type are all larger than those on the small.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRAZIL.			
1905. Type 40.	Perf. 11, 11½. With wmk.	s. d.	
20 reis, orange and blue		0	2
BULGARIA.			
1887. Type 2.			
1 leva, black and rose-red		7	0
CEYLON.			
1903-4. On Service. King's Head.	Unused. Used.		
2 c., orange-brown	7 6	2 0	
3 c., green	7 6	3 0	
5 c., lilac	5	0 6	
15 c., blue	12 6	7 6	
25 c., ochre	20	0	
30 c., violet and green	10	0 10	
Set of six	60	0	
CRETE.			
1905. Provisional Government.			
5, 10, 20, and 50 lepta, and 1 drachma, set of five		used	4 0
DANISH WEST INDIES.			
1905. New type.			
5, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 50 bits, set of six			2 3
1905. Provisionals, with value surcharged in new currency.			
5 bits on 4 c., 5 bits on 5 c., and 5 bits on 8 c., set of three			1 0
1905. Unpaid Letter Stamps.			
5, 20, 30, and 50 bits, set of four			1 9
ERITREA.			
1893. Overprinted with Type 92.			
5 lire, carmine and blue		used	7 0
1903. Type 30, overprinted with Type 91.			
1 c., brown, inverted surch.		used	20 0
FRANCE.			
1902. Type 14.			
20 c., brown-purple (No. 282)		used	0 1
GAMBIA.			
1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.			
½d., green	0 1	¾d., green and red	0 10
2½d., ultramarine	0 4	10d., ochre	1 2
3d., magenta and blue	0 5	1s., violet and green	1 4
5d., grey and black	0 7	2s., black and orange	2 8
GOLD COAST.			
1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.			
1d., lilac and carmine	0 2	3d., lilac and orange	0 5
GREAT BRITAIN.			
1903. Admiralty Official.			
1d., scarlet (O102)	4 0	1d., scarlet (O108)	5 0
½d., green (O107)	3 6	2d., green and scarlet (O110)	30 0
JHIND.			
1905. King's Head.			
3 pies, slate	0 1	4 a., olive-green	0 6
½ a., green	0 1	6 a., ochre	0 8
1 a., carmine	0 2	8 a., magenta	1 0
2 a., purple	0 3	12 a., brown on red	1 4
3 a., orange-brown	0 5	1 r., carmine and green	1 9
LABUAN.			
1895. Stamp of North Borneo overprinted.			
50 c., marone (No. 81)			3 0
LAGOS.			
1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.			
2½d., purple and ultramarine on blue			0 4
3d., " " brown			0 5
LEEWARD ISLANDS.			
1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.			
3d., purple and black			0 5
LOURENZO MARQUES.			
1903. Type 6.			
25 reis, carmine	0 3	75 reis, magenta	0 8
50 " brown	0 5	400 " dull blue	3 0
MACAO.			
1903. Type 29.			
2 avos, grey-green	0 2	12 avos, red-lilac	0 8
3 " slate	0 2	13 " lavender	0 9
4 " carmine	0 3	18 " orange on pink	1 0
6 " red brown	0 4	47 " blue on straw	1 3
8 " grey-brown	0 5		
MOZAMBIQUE.			
1903. Type 10.			
25 reis, carmine	0 3	75 reis, magenta	0 8
50 " brown	0 5	400 " blue on cream	3 0
NATAL.			
1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.			
1d., carmine			0 2
4d., carmine and cinnamon			0 6
2s. 6d., purple			3 3
NEW ZEALAND.			
1891. Life Insurance Department.			
½d., violet (No. 551)	used 0 2	1d., blue (No. 558)	used 0 3
1d., violet (No. 552)	" 0 1	1d., (No. 563)	" 0 2

NORTH BORNEO.			
1905. Provisionals. Surcharged with Type 49.			
4 c. on \$2, 4 c. on \$5, and 4 c. on \$10, set of three			
NORTHERN NIGERIA.			
1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.			
1d., lilac and carmine			0
ORANGE RIVER COLONY.			
Various Issues. Reduced prices.			
Cat. No.		Cat. No.	
5. 6d., rose-carmine	used 0 4	152. 1s., brown	used 0
51. 3d., ultramarine	" 0 6	153. 5s., green	" 4
110. 1s., brown	" 0 9	182. 1s., brown	" 2
PATIALA.			
1905. King's Head.			
3 pies, grey			used 0
2 a., purple	1905. Service. King's Head.		used 0
8 a., aniline mauve			2
PONTA DELGADA.			
1905. Type 2.			
50 reis, ultramarine			0
75 " brown and carmine			0
PORTUGUESE GUINEA.			
1903. Type 6.			
25 reis, carmine	0 3	75 reis, magenta	0
50 " brown	0 5		
PORTUGUESE INDIA.			
1902. Type 25. Revised prices.			
6 reis, green	0 2	5 tangas, brown on straw	1
1 tanga, carmine	0 3	8 " violet on pink	1
2 tangas, brown	0 5	12 " green	2
2½ " dull blue	0 6	1 rupee, blue on straw	2
4 " blue	0 9	2 rupees, grey-black on straw	5
ST. LUCIA.			
1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.			
½d., purple and green	0 1	3d., purple and orange	0
1d., " " carmine	0 2	6d., " "	0
2½d., " " ultramarine	0 4	5s., green and carmine	6
SAN MARINO.			
1905. Type 15 surcharged.			
15 c. on 20 c., black on orange			0
SIERRA LEONE.			
1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.			
½d., purple and green	0 1	4d., purple and rosine	0
1d., " " rosine	0 2	6d., " " purple	0
1½d., " " black	0 3	1s., green and black	1
2d., " " orange	0 3	2s., " " ultramarine	2
2½d., " " ultramarine	0 4	5s., " " carmine	6
3d., " " grey	0 5		
SWITZERLAND.			
1905. New wmk. Perf. 11½ x 11.			
25 c., blue	0 4	50 c., green	0
TIMOR.			
1903. Type 7.			
3 avos, grey-green	0 2	13 avos, lilac	0
5 " carmine	0 3	15 " violet	0
6 " brown	0 4	22 " orange-brown on pink	1
9 " red-brown	0 5	31 " brown on straw	1
12 " grey-brown	0 6	47 " violet on pink	2
12 " dull blue	0 7		
TRANSVAAL.			
1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk. Colour changed.			
1d., carmine and carmine			0
TURKEY.			
1905. New type.			
5 paras, orange-brown	0 1	2½ piastres, violet	0 16
10 " sage-green	0 2	5 " brown	1
20 " lake	0 3	10 " red-brown	3
1 piastre, ultramarine	0 4	25 " yellow-green	8
2 piastres, indigo	0 8	50 " purple	16
1905. Journal Stamps. Black surcharge.			
5 paras, orange-brown	0 1	1 piastre, ultramarine	0
10 " sage-green	0 2	2 piastres, indigo	0
20 " lake	0 3	5 " brown	1
1905. Postage Due Stamps.			
1 piastre, black on carmine			0
2 piastres " "			0
VENEZUELA.			
1905. Commemorative Stamps, dated 23 May.			
5 c., red	0 3	25 c., yellow	used 0
10 c., blue	0 6	25 c., orange	" 0
VICTORIA.			
1905. Type 61. Wmk. Crown over A.			
1d., carmine			0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.			
1905. Wmk. V and Crown. Perf. 12½.			
5d., olive-yellow			0

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NOVEMBER, 1905.

Established 1856.

Capital £75,000.

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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XVI.

No. 185

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI.

NOVEMBER 30, 1905.

No. 185.

Editorial.

* * *

WE have much pleasure in announcing that the Lombardian Philatelic Society at Milan is making arrangements for an Exhibition of Stamps, to be held in that city next spring,

in connexion with an Exhibition of Means of Communication which is to take place there next year.

We gather that the latter was originally fixed for this year, 1905, and that the Philatelic Society, so long ago as February, 1903, decided that a show of stamps would be a very fitting adjunct to an Exhibition of the nature contemplated. The Transport Exhibition, however, being postponed until 1906, the Philatelic Exhibition was put off also, and the work of preparation had to be commenced afresh. We understand that a date has been fixed such as will not in any way clash with that of our great show in London.

The Milan Exhibition will be sufficiently early to enable collectors to display their treasures at both. We hear that some of the leading English collections are likely to be strongly represented at Milan, and we hope that many of the other exhibits there, and their owners, will come over to London in May next. Philatelists who wish to avoid the usual amenities of an English spring will have an additional reason for going South next year, and we have no doubt that some few of them will find their way to the beautiful city of Milan.

The Secretary to the Exhibition Committee is Captain A. E. Fiecchi, Via Torino 2, Milan, Italy, to whom intending exhibitors should apply.

Colours. IN our number for August last, we alluded to a list of the colour-names employed in our publishers' catalogue, which had been laboriously compiled by a correspondent of one of our contemporaries, and which bore eloquent testimony, first, to the vast number of varieties of tint displayed in the stamps we love to collect and study; second, to the great ingenuity of the compilers of the catalogue who had found so many different names to express them; and last, but not least, to the marvellous patience and perseverance of the compiler of the list in question. We fondly believed that stamps were some of the most variegated products of modern art, and that a general collection might be said to contain pretty well all possible colours and shades; but we learn from a paragraph in a recent number of *Mekeel's Weekly* that stamp colours are a mere nothing in the matter of variety, and that, in that respect at all events, our collections occupy quite a minor position:—

In a very curious work of the celebrated Goethe, entitled *Winkelmann und sein Jahrhundert*, it is stated that about 15,000 varieties of colour are employed by the workers of mosaic in Rome, and that there are fifty shades of each of these varieties, from the deepest to the palest, thus affording 750,000 tints, which the artist can distinguish with the greatest facility. It might be imagined that with the command of 750,000 tints of colours, the most varied and beautiful painting could be perfectly imitated; yet this is not the case, for the mosaic workers find a lack of tints even among this astonishing variety.

The lists of colour-names, all that the most diligent research can discover in the most recent catalogues, are infinitesimal when com-



Philatelic
Exhibition
at Milan.

pared with this gigantic total. Three-quarters of a million! And each one of them may perhaps in time be found upon a stamp. We can never hope to find separate names for *all* of them, but with a view to future developments we are making notes of any ingenious appellations that happen to catch our eye. From a recent list of fashionable colours for the present season, we cull the following:—*American Currant*, *Automobile*, *Begonia*, and *Bordeaux*. We do not know what American Currants are like, whether black, white, or red; Begonia, again, may be a variable colour, whilst Bordeaux would be appropriate for a choice shade of *claret*. Automobile, however, should be singularly definite and distinct—we can all recognize it when we see it; it is the exact shade of the unmistakable perfume which the car leaves in its wake, to the joy of the humble wayfarer on the country road. The early spring poet had this in his eye when he wrote:—

Stinkle, stinkle, little car,
How I wonder if you are
Always going to smell so high,
As you stinkle, stinkle by.

* * *

The Work of the Firm of De La Rue. THE last few numbers of *The Philatelic Journal of India* have been occupied to a considerable extent with articles upon the work of the firm which produces so large a proportion of the stamps, both postal and fiscal, that are employed in Great Britain and British Colonies. Two series of papers dealing with this subject are running in the journal alluded to, and as they to some extent cover the same ground, we will endeavour to review them together.

Of the first of these, entitled "The De La Rue Provisional Perforations," by Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, two short instalments are before us, the earlier dealing with the so-called "12" perforation as applied in the early eighties, and the latter treating of the compound perforations of a few years previously. The term "provisional" is perhaps correctly applied to both of these, the compound perforation being an unusual thing, and the "12" being an unusual gauge for that period; but we must not forget that the very same machines had been used in earlier days, and the perforations then produced must be considered normal.

If we refer to the "Papers on Perforations," by Messrs. Napier and Bacon, in our volume for 1903-4, we find that in the early De La Rue period there were comb-machines at Somerset House and single-line machines in the possession of the firm; and the general rule seems to have been that stamps which fitted the comb-machines were sent to Somerset House to be perforated, whilst those which would not fit those machines were perforated with the De La Rue single-line machines gauging "barely 12," 13, or 12½. The single-line perforations produced under this rule (if we may so term it) would not be provisional perforations, and we are not sure that Mr. Crofton intends to treat them as such—he does not deal with any of the early perforations in the two articles before us; but it seems to us a question whether later perforations done with the same machines should be regarded as different in class from the earlier ones.

The rule we have referred to was not very strictly adhered to; a notable breach of it took place in 1868 or 1869, in the case of the stamps of British Columbia, some of which were perf. 14, at Somerset House, and some perf. 12½ by Messrs. De La Rue. This was not the only exception; the 3d. of Ceylon appeared, with the two varieties of perforation in 1867 and 1868, and the ½d. of Malta, perf. 12½, seems to have been produced about the same period. A little later, surface-printed stamps which had been, or could be, perforated with the comb-machines became comparatively common perf. 12½; as if the rule, if any such rule really were ever followed, had been entirely abandoned.

About 1875 (1874-76) an event is believed to have occurred which may be held to give a reason for considering some of the later varieties of perforation, irregular or "provisional." Messrs. De La Rue obtained a single-line machine which produced a 14 perforation, and henceforth that became the normal gauge for all their stamps. This single-line machine gives no trouble to collectors, for the simple reason that it produces practically the same perforation as that of the comb-machines previously used for the stamps of ordinary size; in fact, collectors would be ignorant of its existence if it had not been used sometimes in combination with the old 12½ machine. Why this happened

nobody seems to know ; why it happened so seldom is equally a mystery. It must always have been a great convenience to have two single-line machines in use at once, and to be able to run the sheets horizontally through one machine and vertically through the other. If there were two single-line 14 machines ordinarily in use, and one of these was under repair at a certain period, that would fully account for the compound perforation, which might fairly (under such circumstances) be termed "provisional." Mr. Crofton thinks that all the stamps showing this peculiarity were made in 1879, but Messrs. Napier and Bacon state that they saw a specimen of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of Malta, which was used in July, 1878 (the date given in the Catalogue requires alteration). It is more than probable, however, that all this compound perforating took place at about the same period, but we must allow that period to extend from some time in the first half of 1878 (for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of Malta), to near the end of 1879 (for the 2 r. 50 c. of Ceylon, issued in January, 1880).

The other perforation, which Mr. Crofton considers "provisional," is the old 12, or "barely 12," gauge, as used in 1882, or thereabouts, for various stamps ; the majority of them were of a nature to be unsuited to the comb-machines, but there was one, the 2 c. of Hong Kong, which could have been perforated in the ordinary way. About this particular stamp some information is given. We are told that "Messrs. De La Rue have explained this by stating that a number of years ago their perforating machine broke down, and that at that time some of these Hong Kong stamps were in process of manufacture. In order not to delay the completion of the order, the hand-needle perforating machine was employed. The above explanation gives no clue to the date of the breakdown." The stamps thus perforated at this period are assigned various dates in the Catalogues, ranging from 1882 to 1887. What certain foundation there may be for these dates we do not know ; we can find nothing to prove that any of the stamps in question were issued before 1884, or to show that they were not all made at the same time. Mr. Crofton agrees with us upon the latter point, but puts the date of manufacture a little earlier.

Our observations upon the shorter of the

two articles have run to such length that we have little time or space left for dealing with the longer. Mr. Wetherell's papers on "The Work of Messrs. Thomas De La Rue and Sons, Ltd.," occupy no less than forty-eight of the large pages of our contemporary, and the end is not yet. We are filled with admiration and amazement at the enormous amount of labour that must have been expended in extracting, from the ordinary Catalogues, lists of all the De La Rue manufactures for the British Empire (exclusive of varieties of shade), and then arranging them in chronological order, so as to show the work of the firm from 1855 to 1905. It is a marvellous array—thirteen pages of small print in double column. But this is not all ; the first list only includes stamps printed by Messrs. De La Rue from plates of their own manufacture ; it is followed by similar lists of stamps printed by the firm from plates made by others, of stamps printed in the colonies from De La Rue plates, and finally of stamps manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue for foreign countries. It is unfortunate that lists of this nature afford scope for errors on the part of the non-philatelic printer, of which he is sure to take advantage. To this cause we must attribute the presence of two little lists of stamps of Great Britain "perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$," which we only know perf. 14, in the first two pages of the chronological catalogue.

When we come to the second part of Mr. Wetherell's paper, we find that the original long list was by no means complete, as it did not include stamps printed and surcharged by Messrs. De La Rue, and these are now divided into two classes : "Stamps printed in new colours for the purpose of receiving an overprint," and "Stamps which have been surcharged by the firm after having been printed in their original colours." Here we venture to offer a little criticism, first, because we see no reason for thus dividing up the list ; and secondly, because the lists as given are inconsistent. As far as we are aware, all the stamps in question were printed "for the purpose of receiving an overprint," and in that case the colour in which they were printed is of no consequence to us ; it does not appear that any of them were printed with any intention of being used in an unsurcharged condition. Again, the first list includes Bermuda, 1s., *bistre*, surcharged Gib-

raltar, as a stamp printed in a new colour, but its companions, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., *green*, and 2d., *brown-lilac*, are put in the second list, as printed in their original colours, though all three values made their first appearance in those colours at Gibraltar. Natal, 3d., *grey*, surcharged "TWO PENCE," is given in the first list, it is on the same footing as the three Bermudians; it is accompanied by a "1s., *grey*," with the same surcharge, which is unknown to us. The Mauritius issue of 1878 is consigned to the second list, under stamps "printed in their original colours," but the 2 c. was simply a bicoloured stamp, there being no value expressed in the coloured portion of the impression; the 6d. was printed in

an entirely new colour in order to form the 25 c.; the 9d., as used for the 38 c., was in a new shade, and so was the 1s. (50 c.), which is omitted altogether. These two lists might well have been made into one, and they would be easier to follow if they were arranged in some sort of order, either chronological or alphabetical; the present arrangement reminds us of the multiple watermark "A. O. P."

The patient labour bestowed upon the compilation of these elaborate papers is deserving of all praise; we doubt not that it was a labour of love to their author, and we trust that our observations will lead no one to imagine that we regard it as Love's Labour Lost.

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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

* * * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—Mr. Hadlow has shown our publishers an apparently imperforate copy of the 1d., *red*, 1864 issue, Plate 79, *used*. The copy has good margins all round, and an extra large margin at left, being the left-hand stamp of a row; it is lettered "A M—M A," and the postmark is numbered "353," according to which the stamp should have been used at Hemel Hempstead.

Offices in the Turkish Empire.—We have received the current 5d. surcharged "2 PIASTRES," in *black*. This replaces the 80 paras, and we understand that a 1 piastre on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. will be issued in a few weeks' time.

2 pias. on 5d., purple and blue.

Australian Commonwealth.—We find that the new watermark in the paper now brought into use is more correctly represented by the design shown in the accompanying illustration than by that given in our number for May last.



Bermuda.—*Le Coll. de T.-P.* announces a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp in the Arms type, but says nothing about the watermark or paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., violet and brown.

British Guiana.—We have received "specimen" copies of the 96 c. and of a 2 dollars 40 cents on the latest variety of paper. The first of the two is in Type 28, but in new colours, and the second is in the same design, but has the value, in *violet*, on a plain label below; it also originally had the word "REVENUE" only, in *violet*, at top, but has been overprinted "POSTAGE AND—REVENUE" in two lines, in *black*.

We gather from *The Ph. R.* that the 8 c. has also appeared with the new watermark.

8 c., purple and rose; *new wmk.*

96 c., black and red on *yellow*; *new wmk. and paper.*

\$2.40, green, violet and black " "

We understand that the 96 c. has been seen used.

British Somaliland.—Mr. H. W. Hawkins tells us of a somewhat important variety to be added to the list of the second issue:—

Italic "L" in "LAND." On No. 4, 3rd row, 1st pane.

2 and 3 rupees.

Ceylon.—We have received the 5 c. on chalk-surfaced paper, which we are told was issued on October 10th; and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have the 30 c. with multiple watermark, but unsurfaced paper.

30 c., violet and green; *new wmk.*

We shall continue to note the chalky paper, as its use is gradually extended, though we do not list separately the stamps that are printed upon it.

A correspondent sends us the following extract from *The Times of Ceylon* for October 5th:—

"Booklets of Postage Stamps.

"To be issued by the G.P.O.

"The Ceylon G.P.O. will shortly issue to the public a number of booklets—pocket-book size—containing six-cent and five-cent postage stamps to the value of R 1-20. The books are just now being bound at the Government Printing Office and will be ready shortly. The public will be able to secure this convenience at the cost of R 1-20, plus a cent or two extra. The idea is being tried as an experiment, and, if successful, stamps of other values will also be dealt with."

Mr. J. S. Summers informs us that he has met with a copy of the 15 c. on 16 c., *lilac*, of 1885, on which the first "E" in the word "FIFTEEN" appears to be much smaller than the second, both narrower and shorter. If the surcharge is genuine, and the variety is not due to some defect in the inking or printing, it is curious that it has not been noticed before.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., and 2 a. have appeared on the chalk-surfaced paper, and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ a. in a new shade of *blue*, but still on the unsurfaced paper.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a., cobalt-blue.

Falkland Islands.—We have at last seen the new 5s. stamp, which we chronicled from hearsay some time back. The design is the same as that of the 3s., and the colour is certainly not *rose-lilac*, as previously stated; we should call it *dull red*. The watermark is the multiple Crown and CA, and the paper is unsurfaced.

Gibraltar.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the 1s. stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

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

The Ph. J. of G. B. notes the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on chalk-surfaced paper.

Grenada.—*Le J. des Ph.* announces the receipt of "the first values of a series showing us the vessel of Columbus (*Conception*) in sight of the land of Grenada." We understand that this is a new design, in the usual small size, not that of Type 21 in the Catalogue.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.
1d., carmine.
2d., orange.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue.

Hong Kong.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that of the current issue the 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, and 30 cents, and the 1, 2, 3, and 5 dollars exist upon chalk-surfaced paper. We believe that with the exception of the 3 and 5 dollars, and possibly the 1 c. and 12 c., the whole series exists upon the unsurfaced paper with multiple watermark.

India.—We are shown an entire envelope, addressed to a London bank, franked by a 4 a. Telegraph stamp, of the issue of 1890, and we are told that other packets similarly stamped have duly reached the same desti-

nation. Has this use of Telegraph stamps been authorized?

Telegraph Stamp used Postally. 4 a., light blue.

Mr. J. S. Summers tells us that the "Madras Port Department" uses stamps perforated with the letters "M. P. S.", instead of those surcharged "On H.M.S.", and that its Official envelopes are inscribed "On Madras Port Department Service." We would suggest that if this Department does not use the surcharged stamps or the "On H.M.S." heading to its correspondence it is probably not entitled to do so, and that its perforated stamps are on the same level as those of any business firm.

Another correspondent tells us that he has seen a specimen of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, Type 5 (Die II.), on a cover dated "1877," and suggests that 1879 is too late a date for the issue of that variety. This is quite correct; in a catalogue published in 1882 the date assigned to this redrawn type is "1877(?)," and there is no doubt that it should be earlier still. The Supplement to the London Society's book on *India and Ceylon*, by Mr. J. A. Tilleard, shows that the first plate of the altered type was registered on 21 May, 1873, and it is more than likely that the stamps printed from it were in use before the end of that year. According to the same authority, the 9 pies, *lilac*, should also be put back a little, and come, with the 1 rupee, under 1874.

Puttiala.—A Continental contemporary announces the following additions to the present lists of King's Heads:—

Ordinary Stamps. 4 a., olive-green.
Official " 2 a., purple.
4 a., olive-green.

Indian Native States.—*Hyderabad.*—In one of Mr. Hadlow's recent sales we found a vertical strip of three of the 1 a., first issue, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ at bottom and sides and with the other horizontal perforations omitted, the upper two stamps being thus imperf. horizontally and the third imperf. at top. In the same sale was a similar strip of three of the 1 a. of 1871, in a *dull purple-brown* tint, which appears to be imperforate altogether; it is cut a little close at the sides, but we can find no signs of perforation, except some doubtful traces at the bottom. Both strips appear to have been used in ordinary course.

Travancore.—A correspondent tells us that he has obtained a curious block of 12 (3 \times 4) of the current $\frac{3}{4}$ chuckram stamps, the left-hand vertical row of which shows only part of the impression of each stamp, another bit of paper having apparently been lying across the plate when this sheet was put through the press.

Lagos.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on single Crown and CA paper exists with the value in *dark blue*, and in larger and thicker type than upon the stamps first received. Is it possible that this is the result of an extra heavy impression?

Malta.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark. The paper is unsurfaced.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown; *new wmk.*

Natal.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have received the 1s. stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

1s., carmine and pale blue; *new wmk.*

New South Wales.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 4d. of the issue of 1871-83 (Type 23, watermark apparently Type 33), perf. 11 by 11½. It would come into the Catalogue as No. 284a.

North Borneo.—The printer is still at work proclaiming the fact that the territory occupied by this stamp-trading company is a British Protectorate. We have the 1 and 2 dollars of the issue of 1894 overprinted with Type 48. One of the following is, we fancy, No. 133, the others have not been catalogued, though we chronicled the 2 dollars in April last.

\$1, scarlet (No. 83); black surcharge.
 \$1, " " red " "
 \$2, dull green (No. 84); red "

We are shown two distinct shades of the 2 c. of 1886; both copies are unused and with original gum, but one may have faded.

Orange River Colony.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* chronicles yet another variety of surcharge to be added to the long list of war products. It is the ½d. of the first series, with wide space between figures and letter "d," a companion to Nos. 139 and 140 in the Catalogue.

A correspondent shows us a copy of the 1s. with raised stops, which also has rather more space than usual between the figure "1" and the letter "s."

Queensland.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1d. of current type perf. 12. Has the old 12-gauge machine been again brought into use?

1d., red (Type 20); perf. 12.

A correspondent tells us that he possesses a copy of the 1d., Type 12, with the pointed bust, as described last month, on the ordinary watermarked paper of the issue of 1890-94, which seems to prove that this variety must have existed on the plate.

St. Kitts-Nevis.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 2d. stamp with the multiple Crown and CA watermark, and on unsurfaced paper, and we have received the ½d. on the same paper.

½d., purple and green; *new wmk.*
 2d. " " brown "

St. Lucia.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the current ½d. has appeared on the chalk-surfaced paper.

St. Vincent.—*Ewen's Weekly* assures us that the 6d. with multiple watermark only exists on chalk-surfaced paper. Let us hope this is correct. We hear that the 1d. has also appeared on this paper.

South Australia.—According to *Ewen's Weekly* the 2s. 6d. exists in the type with "POSTAGE" in the larger letters. We chronicled this on the same authority in September, 1904, but we have not seen it yet.

Southern Nigeria.—From the same source we learn that the 1d. stamp has appeared on the chalk-surfaced paper.

Straits Settlements.—We have received the 5 stamp, with multiple Crown and CA watermark (un-surfaced paper), and we are told of the 10 c. with the same watermark. *Ewen's Weekly* reports that the 4 c. has appeared on the new paper, and adds that the 50 c. on single Crown and CA paper has appeared in lighter shades than before.

50 c., yellow-green and rose; *old wmk.*
 4 c., purple on red; *new wmk. and paper.*
 10 c. " yellow; *new wmk. (and paper?).*
 \$5, dull green and brown-orange; *new wmk.*

Tasmania.—We have received three values of the current pictorial issue on the new Australian paper, which, with a few varieties of perforation, seems likely to largely lengthen the lists.

1d., carmine; *new wmk.; perf. 12½.*
 1d. " " " " 11.
 2d., purple " " " 12½.
 3d., brown " " " 11.

We are shown a copy of the 2d., Type 3, in a dull blue-green shade, with a very nice, clean-cut roulette at the sides, gauging 10, about which we hesitate to express an opinion.

Transvaal.—Just too late for notice last month we received the ½d. stamp printed all in one colour, like the 1d. It is on the same paper as the latter.

½d., dull green.

Victoria.—*The Australian Ph.* reports the discovery of the 5s. of 1868-81, variety without the blue line under the Crown, perf. 11½; but is not this the "barely 12" gauge, sometimes called "12," and sometimes "11½, 12," which occurs on No. 161?

The same authority announces the current 1d. watermark Crown and A, perf. 11, and the 2d. with the same watermark and two varieties of perforation.

1d., rose-red; *wmk. Crown and A; perf. 11.*
 2d., mauve " " " 11.
 2d. " " " " 12½.

Western Australia.—We have received the 5d. stamp, watermark V and Crown, with a second variety of perforation.

5d., olive-yellow; *perf. 11.*

Zanzibar.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* notes an unchronicled variety of the 2½ a. of the issue of November, 1895, with the second "z" in the surcharge a small italic letter. The copy seen was in a pair with a stamp with normal surcharge, unused, and with margins showing that it came from the left lower corner of the sheet. The pair was in an auction of Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper.

PART II.

Abyssinia.—Referring to the current avalanche of surcharged varieties of various kinds, *Le Timbrophile Belge* very justly points out that there is still a stock of ¼ guerche stamps available for overprinting with large letters "T," etc., and that therefore the recent provisionals of that value are even more unnecessary than had been supposed.

We have seen the ½ g. of the latest Postage Due set, and find that it is overprinted "TAXE—A—PERCEVOIR—T," in four lines, in violet. The rest of the ordinary series has, we believe, been disfigured in the same

manner. It is possible that the third word may be an error for "persevere," which seems to be the motto of the country in matters philatelic.

Argentine Republic.—A correspondent shows us a copy of the 4 c.; *chestnut*, of 1873 (No. 34a) surcharged with Type 102 for Official use.

Belgium.—We give illustrations of the designs of the 1 fr. and 2 fr. stamps which we chronicled a short time back.



Brazil.—We have received the 300 reis Postage Due stamp, Type 80, on unwatermarked paper, but in a new shade, which according to the *Colour Dictionary* seems to be *slate-blue*, or *grey-blue*.

Postage Due Stamp.

300 r., grey-blue; perf. 11, 11½.

We had not time last month to note that the numbers in the margin of the 50 reis stamps are "2" and "202", and in that of the 100 reis, "2" and "128". The 200 reis Postage Due stamp has the inscription all in one line at top, with the numbers "1" and "158", and has two long rows of ornaments in the top and bottom margins.

Chili.—We have received copies of the two provisional stamps of 1904, formed from the Telegraph stamps with portrait of Valdivia, with the overprints inverted; we presume the variety with no star at left of "CENTAVOS" exists in the same abnormal position.

1 c. on 20 c., blue; surcharge inverted.

12 c. on 5 c., red " " "

These stamps were printed by the American Bank Note Company, New York.

We find that we were misinformed as to the colour of the frame of the 50 c. stamp of the new issue; it is in *blue*, the same shade as the 5 c.

China.—We learn from *Le T. Belge* that the 5 c., the colour of which has undergone so many minor vicissitudes, has now appeared in an entirely new tint, which is not likely to cause confusion with any of the other values.

5 c., violet.

Colombia.—We are shown some varieties of comparatively early issues which are new to us: The 50 c. of the issue of 1886-89 (Type 41), in two very distinct shades, one of which no doubt is No. 212, we should call them *brown* and *red-brown*, respectively; and the 2 c. of 1890-91 (Type 51) on *buff* paper, instead of *rose*.

Panama.—Fresh errors of surcharge still keep turning up, so we suppose the overprinting press is still at work. *Mekeel's Weekly* reports that in the bottom row of some of the sheets of the 5 c., with the thick bar and the shiny *carmine-lake* ink, there is

a stamp with the word at the right side spelled "PAMANA." Now we want a variety with "PAMAMMA" on one side and "PANANNA" on the other.

Tolima.—The man who works the perforating machine here is doing his best to avoid monotony and amuse collectors. We have seen the following varieties of the 1903 issue: A block of twelve of the 4 c., four horizontal rows of three, perf. all round, but with the second and third vertical lines and the fourth horizontal line of perforations omitted; a vertical pair of the 50 c. and a horizontal pair of the 2 pesos, also perf. all round, but imperf. between the two stamps in each case; and a vertical pair of the 1 peso completely perforated and with an additional diagonal line of perforation across each stamp, from the right upper to the left lower corner. Are these intended for provisional 50 c. stamps, or merely to show the zeal and ingenuity of the operator?

Corea.—A correspondent in Corea informs us that Japanese stamps and cards are now in use throughout that country.

Costa Rica.—The surcharge noted last month is in *black* (1 c. on 20 c.); it has also been seen inverted.

The A. J. of Ph. asks for information as to a supposed provisional stamp, formed by surcharging the 1 c. of 1892 with a new value, "5 CTS.," enclosed in a fancy frame, in *vermillion*. The conversion seems an unlikely one, and we can only suggest that this may represent an attempt to increase the value of some of the stock offered for sale in July, 1904.

Crete.—The Revolutionary stamp business seems to be flourishing; its promoters appear to be well satisfied with "the extent of the demand amongst collectors" (to use the words of the daily paper quoted last month), for they have published a second series of more artistic design, which we describe below. Opinions still differ as to the character of these labels, and we lay both sides of the question before our readers in the following letters.

A correspondent in Athens, who is usually well informed, says:—

"In regard to the revolutionary stamps of Crete, the Decree of the Revolutionary Government establishing the postal service and announcing the issue of these postage stamps is dated from Therisson, 30 August, 1905, and bears the signatures of the President, J. Pappajanakis, and the Secretary, C. Manos. Five post offices use these stamps—Therisson, Bamos, Authopyrgos, Castelli, and Atsipopoulos; but the last two have been occupied by the Russian army, and the regular Cretan stamps now circulate in those offices. This Decree was published in the official paper of this Government and also in the newspaper of Athens. The same was the case with the Act relating to the destruction of the clichés."

All this has a familiar ring about it, which philatelists will not fail to note; the official destruction of the dies is a well-known feature in the proceedings.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that, being a little doubtful about the Revolutionary stamps, they addressed a letter of inquiry to the regular postal department of Crete, and received a reply, of which the following is a translation:—

"In reply to your letter of the 9th of this month" (October) "I have the honour to inform you that the revolutionary stamps have no circulation in the interior, and do not in any way serve for the franking of letters. This species of stamps has evidently been published with the object of making money by their sale."

It was hardly likely that the Cretan Post Office would acknowledge the stamps of the revolutionists, but in view of the fact that all the supplies seem to come from Athens, the Cretan criticism is probably not without foundation.

The dies of the first issue having been duly destroyed, a second issue makes its appearance, which our Athens correspondent states was lithographed in that city. The design is a far more elaborate one; in the centre, on all except two of the values, is a device which, we are told, represents "Crete, a Slave." This consists of a Female Figure, seated on a rock, and wearing nothing but a pair of trousers and a gun. The costume seems to imply a certain amount of Freedom; we know of countries, supposed to be free, where a mere man is expected to add at least a waist-coat, even in the warmest weather, and cannot carry a gun at any time without a licence; and where ladies are only permitted to "wear the breeches" metaphorically. Is it possible that there is a postal reference in the garment of the lady, and that it represents the *mail-bags*?



On the 1 and 2 drachmai stamps the lady gives way to a portrait of the King of Greece, as a hint that Crete is anxious to become a portion of the dominions of that sovereign. The frame is the same in all, and has the inscription *Prosorinē Kubernesis* (in Greek capitals) at top and value below. The stamps are of large size, $26\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and are perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 5 lepta, dull orange.
- 10 ,, grey.
- 20 ,, purple.
- 50 ,, pale blue.
- 1 drachma, mauve (*centre*) and rose-red.
- 2 drachmai, brown ,, and green.

We are shown a block of six (three horizontal pairs) of the 20 par., *green*, of 1898, in which the horizontal line of perforation between the second and third pair is missing. The stamps are obliterated with the name *Erakleion* (in Greek letters), but have not lost their original gum.

Denmark.—*Danish West Indies.*—In August, 1902, we noted the fact that the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. had discovered a sheet of the locally surcharged 2 c. on 3 c. (No. 49 in the Catalogue) with the overprint in *green*, instead of *black*. The variety was not put into our publishers' Catalogue, but Mr. Luff assures

us that it was quite right, having been found amongst sheets purchased at the Post Office. There are the same minor varieties of the figure "2" as in the *black* surcharge.

2 c., in *dark green*, on 3 c., carmine and indigo (1902).

Ewen's Weekly chronicles three new stamps with values in *francs*; the design is said to be of oblong shape, with a ship as the principal feature.

- 1 fr., blue-green and steel-blue.
- 2 fr., orange-red and brown.
- 5 fr., gold and brown.

Ecuador.—We are shown the 5 c. of the issue of 1895 with the surcharge "1897 1898," Type 33, inverted.

France.—*Offices in China.*—We have received some of the current stamps of Indo-China surcharged with Chinese characters only, without the word "CHINE." We do not know whether this is a new issue, or whether these copies are to be regarded as *errors*.

- 5 c., deep green; *Chinese surcharge only*.
- 10 c., rose ,, "
- 40 c., black on *azure* ,, "

French Colonies.—*French Somali Coast.*—We are shown some of the current stamps with the frames in new colours or shades.

- 4 c., black and carmine.
- 10 c., ,, red.
- 1 fr., ,, "

German Empire.—We have received part sets of the surcharged stamps chronicled last month, and find that in each case the words of the overprint are in Gothic, or German type, instead of the more ordinary European letters. The 3 marks stamps are surcharged in *red*, as before,

Offices in China.—The figures in the corners are cancelled by Stars, the new value is printed across the centre, or upper centre, and "China" below.

Offices in Morocco.—The principal difference in the overprint seems to be the Gothic type, and we regret to learn that a small (?) supply of the 5 pf. "REICHSPOST" type received this new form of surcharge—in *error*! The German Imperial Printing Office seems to be peculiarly liable to accidents of this nature.

5 c. on 5 pf., green (Type 11); with Gothic *surcharge*.

German Colonies.—*Kiautschou.*—Some of the values of the new issue are being printed on a water-marked paper showing a trellis-work pattern covering the whole sheet. At present we have only seen the $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars on both the plain and the water-marked paper; the other values are all upon plain paper.

Holland.—We are shown copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 1 c. of the 1877-95 issue, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, on an apparently *laid* paper. The lines are very distinct, though rather close together, but we are inclined to believe that they may have been produced in the process of printing.

Dutch Indies.—We learn from the *D. B. Z.* that a 1 gulden stamp exists for this colony, and that it is in the large size of the higher values of the mother

country. We are not sure that other than "specimen" copies have been seen at present.

1 g., violet; *perf.* 11½ (issued?).

Italy.—Eritrea.—We have received the 15 c. on 20 c., with the usual form of overprint (Type 91) for this colony.

15 c. on 20 c., orange.

Mexico.—A correspondent has shown us a used specimen of the 5 c. of Type 16, apparently printed in a kind of *olive-green* tint, on a slightly toned paper. The impression is evidently quite genuine—the question is whether the abnormal colour can have been produced from the ordinary *ultramarine* or *blue*. We showed the stamp to Mr. Frentzel, whose opinion upon it is favourable, and who very kindly lent us for comparison a somewhat similar copy from his own fine collection, which he believes to be an essay of colour upon tinted paper. Mr. Frentzel's copy is unused and with full gum, which precludes the possibility of its having been soaked in any coloured fluid; and the only suspicious circumstance about it is the fact that the paper is a *pale yellow*. We feel that in matters relating to Mexican stamps Mr. Frentzel is far more likely to be right than we are, but we also feel that a *green* specimen on *yellow* paper, of a stamp that is usually *blue*, presents a somewhat suspicious combination.

Paraguay.—Señor Jose D. Campos, of Asuncion, writes to the *Guia Filatelica Mensual*, of Mendoza, Argentine Republic, denouncing in the strongest terms the stamps surcharged "*Gobierno provisorio Agd, 1904*," which he declares "do not exist and still less have circulated." If there are any such things "they are forgeries made by some evil-minded person, who traffics with the stamps of Paraguay in such a shameful and impudent manner." He states that the only revolutionary issue of Paraguay was the 10 c. stamp, Type 38, and that of this there are forgeries, printed in *deep blue*, the genuine copies being in *light blue*.

He adds that the 20 c. on 24 c., of 1902, only exists with the surcharge in *red*, in which case No. 72a should be struck out. Now we want to hear what the other side have to say.

Persia.—We have seen the provisionals which we chronicled last month. The overprints consist, as usual, of the values in Persian characters as well as in European figures and letters, the latter being below the former; the coloured surcharge of the 2 chais is in *magenta*.

A correspondent at Bagdad tells us of some unchronicled errors:—

1886. 6 on 10 sh., surcharge *inverted*.

1902. *Meshed issue*. Type 32.

1 ch., *black*, with figure "1" in right upper corner and the Persian figure in the left lower, and the central oval, with the letters "V. C." inverted.

Peru.—Arequipa.—We are shown a copy of the 25 c., *carmine*, with the figures "25" omitted in the right upper corner.

Roumania.—We have received some of the stamps in new colours, to which we alluded last month, together with other fresh varieties, as listed below. All are on the unwatermarked paper, tinted *pink* on the back.

1 ban, black; *perf.* 11½.
3 bani, red-brown; *perf.* 13½.
5 " light green " 11½.
5 " " " 11½ × 13½.
10 " carmine " 11½.
1 leu, black and blue-green; *perf.* 11½.

Our publishers have been shown the 2 bani, *brown*, Postage Due stamp, *perf.* 13½; this would come into the Catalogue before No. 509.

Russia.—We are shown a used copy of the current 1 rouble stamp, on vertically laid paper, *perf.* 11½, a new perforation which has hitherto only been seen on the War Fund stamps.

Salvador.—We regret to state that there are three varieties of the "1905" surcharge, instead of two only, as described last month. Those of our readers who specialise in Salvador will find a revised and enlarged list of recent rubbish in the new Supplement to our publishers' Catalogue.

Siam.—We are informed that, in addition to the 1, 2, and 3 atts of the rejected design (Type 44), a 4 atts, *black and green*, and a 10 atts, *rose*, are known with genuine postmarks. We note the information with due reserve.

The *I. B. J.* reports a 4 atts on 24 atts, with overprint similar to that of the more recent provisionals.

4 atts on 24 atts, purple and blue.

Spain.—*L'Annonce Timbrologique* announces the discovery of a curious variety of the 12 cuartos of 1867, which is described as being lettered "CCOREOS", instead of "CORREOS". As the existence of such a variety is practically impossible, we venture to suggest that the specimen in question is probably one in which a little bit of extraneous matter in the cliché caused the second letter of the word to print like a "c", and that it does not read "CCOREOS", but "CCRREOS", which might easily occur.

Switzerland.—We are shown the 15 c., Type 6, with a *black* silk thread, and the 10 c. of the same type with thread of a *purple-brown* tint; the latter may be an extreme variety of the *red* thread, but the former can hardly be a shade of the *green* or *blue*.

Turkey.—We are informed that, among the sheets of the new 2 piastres stamps sent to the Post Office at Bagdad, there was one in which the fourth stamp from the right in the last row has the European figure "2" in the left lower corner, but the Turkish numerals "۲۰" (25) in the right. Possibly the numeral "۰" is merely a circular blotch formed in the printing, otherwise the variety should occur upon every sheet.

United States.—Cuba.—We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the 1 c. stamp has been received on unwatermarked paper, and with the design altered by cutting off the corners of the label lettered "CENTAVO".

1 c., green (Type 15 *recut*); no wmk.

International Philatelic Exhibition

LONDON, 1906.

AT the invitation of the Executive Committee the following gentlemen have consented to act as judges at the forthcoming exhibition:—

Messrs. Bacon, Beckton, Castle, Major Evans, Lieutenant Napier, R.N., Dr. Diena, Dr. Kloss, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld. The Committee expect shortly to be able to announce the names of two other judges representing France and the United States of America.

Various questions having been raised as to the exact meaning of certain rules and regulations contained in the Prospectus, the Committee have directed their attention to the matter, and beg to offer the following observations for the guidance of intending exhibitors.

1. Those who have intimated a desire to enter the same exhibit in more than one class are referred to the note at the foot of the last page of the Prospectus. It is there clearly stated that no exhibit may be entered for more than one class or section, and it may be added that this rule applies to all classes, the championship included.

2. The cards which the Committee are prepared to supply to applicants will be charged for at the rate of 1s. per dozen, postage extra.

3. The General Collections referred to in Class VII must be contained in albums that provide printed descriptions for each stamp, the method whereby the pages are bound together being immaterial. Supplements, issued in connexion with printed albums, if shown with the albums, must appear in Class VII, even although printed spaces for each stamp may not be provided in such supplements.

4. General Collections referred to in Class VIII must be contained in blank albums that have not been published with descriptions for stamps; it is immaterial, however, whether the albums have a heading on each page with the name of a country or not.

5. The Committee have decided that the word "country" is to include the word "colony"; exhibits therefore in Classes VII and VIII must consist of not less than twenty-five countries or colonies.

6. A question has arisen as to the meaning of the words "without limit as to number" contained in Section 1 of Classes VII and VIII. The Committee rule these words to mean "without limitation, provided the number exceed 10,000"; therefore exhibits exceeding 10,000 must be entered in Section 1, and exhibits of less than 5000 stamps must be included in Section 3.

7. To prevent misapprehension, attention is specially called to the note in the Prospectus which provides that Special Collections in Classes I to VI must be shown in separate exhibits. Thus, an exhibitor, showing more than one of the countries named in any particular section, must enter as many exhibits as he shows countries, except in the case of countries specifically named as being grouped together; for example, in Class II, Section 2, where Italy and States and Germany and States, and in Class IV, Section 3, where Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are bracketed together, and in Class V, Section 1, where Oil Rivers, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria are placed together, etc. etc. Exhibits for the Championship Class must conform to the grouping as set out in the various sections of Classes I to VI. Collectors are requested to enter specialized countries in Classes I to VI and not to group them together for entry in Class VIII.

The Executive Committee have much pleasure in notifying that the Philatelic Society of Sweden (Sveriges Filatelist-Forening) are giving their cordial support to the Exhibition, and that Consul Sixten Keyser, and Mr. Hilmer Djurling, the President and the Secretary of that Society, have joined the General Committee.

The Executive Committee propose to invite other philatelists to join the General Committee, and the names of those who accept their invitation will be published at a later date.

By order of the Committee,

(Signed) H. R. OLDFIELD, *Hon. Sec.*

L. L. R. HAUSBURG, *Asst. Hon. Sec.*

17 November, 1905.

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Fiji Stamps. I AM endeavouring to obtain sufficient material to enable me to write a reference list of the stamps of this country, and I shall esteem it a great favour if collectors will lend me for a few days any of the following stamps they may possess:—

Fiji Times Express, any *pairs* or *strips* on either paper.

1874 issue, overprinted "V.R." in Roman or Gothic type, any *pairs* or *strips*, or any minor varieties.

Any varieties not noted in Gibbons 1905 Catalogue.

* * *

The Ideal Postage Stamp Album.

I HAVE much pleasure in announcing the approaching publication of an entirely new album under the above title.

For some years past we have had a great demand for a simple album, fully illustrated, with squares for each stamp and omitting all minor varieties, and I trust that collectors and the trade will be pleased with this our latest production.

It is essential that an album of this description should be in one volume, and in order to make this possible we have had to print it upon both sides of the paper and to rigidly cut down varieties.

With the aim before us of producing a book to suit the great bulk of *general* collectors, we have, after much consideration, decided to limit *The Ideal Album* to the *Postage Stamps of the World*, and to omit all such varieties as *Postal Fiscals*, *Official* or *Service stamps*, *Postage Due* or *Unpaid Letter stamps*, etc. etc.

This album is arranged strictly alphabetically—thus *Vatly* will be found under the *V's* and not in *French Consular Offices*, *Aitutaki* under the *A's* and not after *New Zealand*, etc. etc.

The size is royal 4to, about $9\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. The retail price of the album will be 10s. each, handsomely and strongly bound.

The book is now in the printers' hands, but owing to difficulties in producing the stereotype plates we shall not have it on sale before the end of January, but have decided to issue an advance notice of this

new and up-to-date album, so that collectors who desire such a book may wait until *The Ideal* is published instead of paying more for inferior works.

* * *

Sir William B. Avery, Bart. I AM sure that every stamp collector will join with me in congratulating Sir William upon the high honour which His Majesty has bestowed upon him.

Sir William comes of a very old and highly esteemed Birmingham family, his uncle, Mr. Alderman Avery, having been Mayor of Birmingham on several occasions.

I well remember nearly twenty years ago first meeting Mr. W. B. Avery. I was then Secretary of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, and at a meeting a member produced an embossed id. envelope with an advertisement round the stamp of the firm of W. and T. Avery. I was directed to write to the firm and ask if they would let the B. P. S. have a few envelopes for various members. I then had a letter from Mr. Avery asking me to call upon him, and he then told me he collected stamps, but did not know there was a Birmingham Society, although I found that several gentlemen well known to him, such as Mr. Edward Nettlefold, Mr. Henry Buckley, etc., were members.

In answer to a letter of congratulation that I wrote, Sir William has just replied saying:—

"I can only say that Philately has been a real recreation and pleasure to me when worried and bothered with the cares of a large business some years ago. I know of few things which are so interesting and which attract one's whole attention like our dear stamps."

* * *

Zanzibars. ONE of my friends is plating the surcharges of the Zanzibar printed on British East Africa (June, 1896). If any of my readers have any pairs or blocks of these stamps for sale, I should be glad to have them on approval at the lowest net price.

* * *

"Album Weeds"; or, How to Detect Forged Stamps. The first volume of this important work by the Rev. K. B. Earle (containing A to L), has been entirely rewritten, and makes a large book of over 570 pages. The book is now being bound and will be ready for delivery about 15 December. Prepaid orders at 8s. each, post-free, can now be booked. For details see back page.

* * *

THE following extracts are from *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, 29 November, 1905:—

Sale of the Buckley Collection. Messrs. Glendining and Co., Limited, 7, Argyll Street, Regent Street, W., announce that they have had placed in their hands for sale by auction two

exceptionally fine lots of stamps. The first consists of the collection of the late Mr. Henry Buckley, of Birmingham. This collection consists only of British Colonials and of stamps of Norway. The whole to be sold without reserve. The stamps in this collection are in exceptionally fine condition; a large quantity of the Colonial stamps are in corner blocks, with the

plate number attached, and some rare plates will be found in the mixed lots.

* * *

A Transvaal Gold Medal Collection. A VERY large, important collection, that has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Glendining and Co., Limited, is the highly specialized collection of

Transvaal of Mr. Alberto Philipp, of Hamburg. This collection gained a special Gold Medal at the Berlin Exhibition, and has been considerably added to since then, and is said to be one of the finest collections of Transvaals in the world. It contains magnificent picked specimens; amongst them are some unique things, such as unused blocks of four with one stamp printed *lête-bêche*, etc. etc. It is too early for a detailed list of these stamps, and the sale cannot take place before January next, as the catalogue has to be prepared and circulated throughout America and the Continent, where there are many buyers of these stamps.

* * *

Sale of the Bevan Collection. MESSRS. GLENDINING AND CO., on 14 and 15 November, disposed of the collection of the Rev. S. Bevan, of Brighton. The collection contained

somewhere about 22,000 stamps, but was very disappointing in its poor condition and in the number of forgeries that were found in it. It appears that many of the stamps had been bought locally, and as far as Stanley Gibbons, Limited, could trace them, a large number of the forgeries were placed with local dealers by Monsieur Pinet, from Paris. While in Brighton, some little time since, a member of the firm took an opportunity of looking into this matter and was surprised to find a quantity of dangerous forgeries in the Brighton shops. Nevertheless, the firm consider the Brighton dealers were quite unaware of the class of goods they were selling. They are honest and well-known men of good reputation, and the imitations were so good that they would undoubtedly deceive people who were not experts. Amongst the forgeries in this collection were the following:—

Forged surcharges on the 2, 3, and 5 rupee Indian, for Jhind, Patiala, etc., also all the stamps lettered JEEND. In the rarer surcharges of Ceylon, such as 5 on 24 c., green, 10 on 24 c., green, 10 on 36 c., etc., there were some dangerous imitations. In the Straits Settlements there were also dangerous forgeries. In Bechuanaland the 1d., 2d., and 1s., Cape stamps surcharged, with the error "RITISH," all forged. These have also been offered in other quarters. It is not necessary to mention other things noted, but it may be well to emphasize what has been said on many previous occasions, and that is that collectors, in their own interest, should buy from responsible dealers who have a thorough knowledge of their business. They may have to pay a little more for the stamps, but it is better in the long run to pay for expert knowledge, not only in postage stamps, but in every other kind of bric-à-brac.

Remainders of British Colonials. SPECULATORS will probably be sorry to see that the Crown Agents for the Colonies are offering several *very large* lots of stamps for sale by tender at a minimum price of the nominal value.

Among these are the following :—

BRITISH SOMALILAND.

Queen's Head, surcharged at top.

All values except ½ and 1 anna, about 184,000 stamps.

Queen's Head, surcharged at bottom.

All values, about 101,000 stamps.

King's Heads, all values except ½ a., about 132,000 stamps.

SERVICE STAMPS.

"*On H.M.S.*" on *Queen's Heads.*

All values, about 20,400 stamps.

"*Service*" on *King's Heads.*

All values, about 111,700 stamps.

"*O.H.M.S.*" on *current type.*

All values, about 8500 stamps.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Issue of 1899, ½d. to 5s., all values, about 275,100 stamps.

LAGOS.

Queen's Heads, ½d. to 10s., all values, about 878,160 stamps.

Here is a chance for all—offer big prices and the higher price you offer the larger remainders will the Government officials have for sale from other colonies ! !

This sort of thing should be enough to discourage the collector of new issues, and make him pay far more attention to the fine *old* postage stamps, which are becoming scarcer and scarcer every year.

Shortly, I suppose, we shall have the Crown Agents offering the unknown remainders of single CA 2s. 6d. and 10s. Lagos, Southern Nigeria £1, and so on ! !

Supplement to the 1905 Catalogue. THIS, the first supplement to our current Catalogue, is now ready and has been sent to all our clients who have filled up one of the forms given in Part II of the Catalogue. Collectors or dealers who have not filled in the form can be supplied with the supplements at the price of 4d. each, post-free.

* * *

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 1905-6 Catalogue, and the prices are those that have been 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.

	VALUE.
Nicaragua, 2 vols.	£132
Fiji and Cook Islands	596
Tolima, etc.	507
Cundinamarca to Panama	257
Antioquia to Bolivar	608
Colombia (2 vols.)	801
United States (4 vols.)	1479
France (2 vols.)	468
Bolivia	139
Holland	651
Gambia and Gold Coast	—
Lagos and Sierra Leone	—

The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines.

By L. HANCIAU.
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(Continued from page 82.)

* * * *

[NOTE.—We find that the illustration given on page 81 is incorrect, and represents a fiscal stamp of 1875, not that of 1872. The stamp employed was of similar design, but had the Arms in an oval shield and surmounted by a Royal Crown. An illustration of the correct type will be given later, in the list of Fiscal stamps used for Postage.—ED. *M. J.*]

Issue of October, 1883.



VARIOUS stamps surcharged "HABILITADO PA CORREOS" and value, as before (S 5).

On Postage stamps of 1880. Two varieties of the 10 cuartos sur-

- charge :—
(a) With small figures.
(b) With large figures.

- 10 cuartos, in *green*, on 2 c. de p., rose (a).
10 " " " 2 " " " (b).
16 " in *red*, on 2½ " " ultramarine.

Varieties, with surcharge inverted.

10 cuartos, in *green*, on 2 c. de p., rose (a).

With surcharge sideways.

10 cuartos, in *green*, on 2 c. de p., rose (a).

With double surcharge, one inverted.

10 cuartos, in *green*, on 2 c. de p., rose (a).

There were 10,000 stamps converted into 10 cuartos and the same number into 16 cuartos.

On Fiscal stamps, "Derecho Judicial," of 1882. Three varieties of the surcharge :—

- (a) With small, oval letter "c" in "CORREOS."
(b) With inverted "H" in "HABILITADO."
(c) With large, square "C" in "CORREOS."

I real, in *black*, on 12½ c. de p., blue (a).
 I " " 12½ " " (b).
 I " " 12½ " " (c).

33,000 stamps were thus treated.

Varieties, with surcharge inverted.

I real, in *black*, on 12½ c. de p., blue (a).
 I " " 12½ " " (b).
 I " " 12½ " " (c).

With double surcharge.

I real, in *black*, on 12½ c. de p., blue (a).
 I " " 12½ " " (b).

Errors or essays, upon Postage stamps of 1880.

I real, in *black*, on 2 c. de p., rose (a).
 I " " 2½ " ultramarine (a).

Upon Fiscal stamps, "Derechos de Firma," of 1882. I real, in *black*, on 10 pesetas, bistre (b).

* * *

A fresh supply of the 2½ c. de peso stamp reached the Philippines before the end of the year. It was in the design of 1880, but redrawn to a certain extent.

Issue of the end of 1883.

Profile of Alfonso XII, design of 1880 redrawn (see B of the illustrations given below of the corresponding varieties of Cuba).



Type II. The frame of the oval is a thin coloured line, except at upper right, where it is thick, whereas in the type of 1880 (A) it is thick throughout; in the redrawn type (B) there is a very prominent white frame, ½ mm. wide, surrounding the oval. The opening in the hair on the forehead is wider and more rounded, and the hair comes further down upon the face.

Engraved and printed as before. Perf. 14.

2½ c. de p., ultramarine (shades).

Essay, printed in colour on thick white paper.

2½ c. de p., blue.

* * *

Issue of . . . 1885 (?)

Design of 1880 further redrawn :--

Type III. This may be said to come between Type II (B) and Type IV (C). The opening in the hair is not so wide as in the latter, but is wider than in the former (see illustration of the ½ de centavo, below).

Same engraving, etc.

2½ c. de peso, blue.

* * *

In March, 1885, the Treasury Department ordered further overprinting, principally for the production of Fiscal stamps. This is the decree :—

"Surcharging of Stamps.

"The Administration of the Treasury has decreed as follows :—

"In accordance with the recommendations of the Department of Revenues and State Lands and the report of the Office of Public Accounts; in view of the evident necessity for proceeding to the preparation by surcharging of various classes of stamps, in order that the interests of the revenue may suffer no injury, and that the postal service may not be disturbed, to the inconvenience of the public, this Department has made the following arrangements :—

"1. Authority is given for the production of 3000 postage stamps of the value of 6½ centimos, for which will be taken an equal number of 12½ centimos 'Judicial' stamps.

"2. Authority is also given for the production of 25,000 stamps for passports, of the value of 20 centimos, for which will be taken postage stamps of the same value.

"3. Authority is further given for the production of 25,000 telegraph stamps, of the value of 25 centimos, for which will be taken postage stamps of the same value."

[Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, relate to Fiscal stamps solely, and we have therefore thought it unnecessary to translate them.—ED. M. J.]

"8. The surcharging that has been authorized will be carried out by the Administration, under the supervision of a Committee composed of the Administrator of Revenues and State Lands, the Treasurer General, and the Secretary of the Treasury.

"9. For the seven surcharges that number of dies are to be engraved upon bronze, with which will be impressed in various colours the new uses of the above-mentioned stamps.

"10. When the surcharging is completed, the dies will be defaced in the presence of the Committee, who will draw up a report thereon.

"11. The expenses of this work will be repaid on receipt of an account verified by the Committee and approved by this Department, under Art. 7, Chapter 7, Section 5, of the regulations now in force.

"Manilla, March 10, 1885."

Issue of March, 1885.

Fiscal stamps, inscribed "DERECHO JUDICIAL," of the issue of 1882 (see p. 46), surcharged "HABILITADO CORREOS 6½ CEN." (S 6).

6½ c., in *red*, on 12½ c. de p., blue.



* * *

Issue of January, 1886.

Design of 1880, redrawn as in 1885 for the 2½ c. de peso (Type III), but inscribed "FILIPINAS IMPRESOS" at top.

Engraved and printed as before.

½ de centavo, yellow-green.



* * *

Issue of November, 1886.

Postage stamp of 1885, Type III, surcharged "HABILITADO U POSTAL" and value (S 7).

10 cent., in red, on 2½ c. de p., blue.
10 ,, in black; on 2½ ,, ,,

*Issue of April, 1887.*

Profile to right of Alfonso XII, design of 1880, Type IV (C). The oval frame is that of Types II and III, that is to say, with the coloured outline thin, except at the upper right, and the white frame wide; the opening in the hair is almost semicircular and the other undulations less marked than in the previous types.

Engraved and printed as before.

50 m. de peso, yellow-bistre.

* * *

Issue of the end of 1887.

The same design. The 1 c. and 6 c. are of Type IV, and the 10 c. of Type I.

1 c. de peso, grey-green, yellow-green.
6 ,, brown.
10 ,, yellow-green.

The 10 c. de peso does not appear to have been put in circulation. [It probably was prepared at an earlier date.—ED. M. J.]

Issue of January, 1888.

Postage stamp of 1883, Type II, surcharged "UNION GRAL. POSTAL HABILITADO," in an oval frame, with the value in the centre (S 8). There is a quatrefoil at each side, separating the two portions of the oval inscription.

(a) The quatrefoil at right almost touches the "O" of "HABILITADO"; the figure "8" is narrow.

8 c., in red, on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine.

Varieties, with double surcharge.

8 c., in red, on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine.

Defective impression showing "3" for "8."

3 c., in red, on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine.

(b) Smaller quatrefoil at right, further away from the "O"; figure "8" more open; a large dot after "GRAL."

8 c., in red, on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine.

* * *

Issue of July, 1888.

Similar oval surcharge, inscribed "HABILITADO PARA COMUNICACIONES," with value in the centre (S 9).

(a) On a postage stamp of 1882, Type I.

2½ c. de p., in carmine, on 5 c. de p., ultramarine.



59

(b) On postage stamps of 1887, Type IV.

2½ c. de p., in carmine, on 1 c. de p., grey-green.
2½ ,, ,, 50 m. de p., bistre.



1888

(c) On a Telegraph stamp of 1888.

2½ c. de p., in carmine, on 1 c. de p., bistre.

* * *

I am now able to quote an Ordinance of 4 October, 1888, which announces further surcharges, but which does not tell us that the 20,500 stamps for passports were of two different issues.*

"His Excellency the Governor General has decided that 330,000 postage stamps of the value of 2½ centimos shall be manufactured for issue, by employing for this purpose:—

110,000 postal union stamps of 10 centimos.	
219,500 postage stamps of 2½ "	
20,500 passport stamps of 20 "	

"This change will be carried out by the method of the Administrator impressing on each stamp the words 'Habilitado para comunicaciones 2½ centimos,' for which purpose the Director of State Lands will issue the necessary instructions.

"Manilla, October 4, 1888."

Issue of October 4th, 1888.

The same surcharge as in the last issue (S 9).

(a) On postage stamps of the design of 1880.

2½ c., in carmine, on ½ c., yellow-green (Type III.).
2½ c. ,, 10 c. ,, (,, I.).

(b) On fiscal stamps, "DERECHOS DE FIRMA," of 1883 and 1888 (see illustration on p. 47).

2½ c., in carmine, on 200 m. de p., green.
2½ c. ,, 20 c. de p., brown.

* M. Hanciau does not appear to have obtained copies of the Decrees authorizing the surcharges of November, 1886, or of January or July, 1888. We do not know whether the authors of the Boston book were more successful in this matter, but they give some details which it seems worth while to quote. Their dates differ in some instances from those of M. Hanciau, but in this connexion we may point out that they give the date "February 24, 1885," for the issue of the 6½ c. on the 12½ c. de p., the authority for which is dated "March 10, 1885," and for the stamps alluded to in the Ordinance of October 4, 1888, they give "September 29, 1888," as the date of issue. At the same time they quote numbers, which must, we presume, have been obtained from official sources, and it is possible that the dates are those on which the various stamps were issued from store for the purpose of being overprinted, the Decrees being published after the work was done and when the stamps were ready for issue to the public. We should consider, however, that the dates of the Decrees were the real dates of issue of the stamps.

Returning to our *Issue of November, 1886*, which the Boston authorities date "September 11, 1886," we find it stated that both Type II and Type III of the 2½ c. de peso stamp were employed in this instance, and that there were

two varieties of the 10 c. surcharge; the list being thus amplified to:—

- un c. on 2½ c. de p., Type II.
- un c. on 2½ " " III.
- 10 c. on 2½ " " II. (two varieties).
- 10 c. on 2½ " " III. (one variety).

And there are said to have been 50,000 of the 1 c. and, at first, 30,000 of the 10 c., with a second lot of 100,000 of the 10 c. in November.

Our *Issue of January*, 1888, is dated "December, 1887," and there are stated to be four varieties of the surcharge, which are described as follows:—

(i.) "The largest of the surcharges. Oval measures 21 × 18½ mm. There is no period after GRAL or CENT; 8 CENT in large type."

(ii.) "Oval measures 21 × 18½ mm. Lettering smaller. Period after GRAL., none after CENT. Colour of surcharge carmine."

(iii.) "Oval measures 20½ × 17½ mm. Period after GRAL. and CENT. Space between L of POSTAL and O of HABILITADO 4 mm. Rare."

(iv.) "The smallest and by far the commonest of the surcharges. Oval measures 20 × 17½ mm. The lettering is smaller. There is a period after both GRAL. and CENT."

Again the two types of 2½ c. de peso are said to have been used, and the list becomes:—

- 8 c. on 2½ c. de p., Type III (i.).
- 8 c. on 2½ " " III (ii.).
- 8 c. on 2½ " " II (iii.).
- 8 c. on 2½ " " II (iv.).
- 8 c. on 2½ " " III (iv.).

With double surcharge.

- 8 c. on 2½ c. de p., Type III (ii.).
- 8 c. on 2½ " " III (iv.).

With inverted surcharge.

- 8 c. on 2½ c de. p., Type III (iv.).

The number surcharged in all is said to have been 300,000.

Our *Issue of July*, 1888, is divided into two portions. First, dated "February 27, 1888," the 2½ c. on 50 m. de peso, 34,225 copies. Second, dated "June 27, 1888," the 2½ c. on 1 c. de peso, 50,000 copies, said to exist also with *inverted* and with *double* surcharge; the 2½ c. on 5 c. de peso, 50,000 copies; and the 2½ c. on 1 c. de peso Telegraph stamp, 98,000 copies, which is also said to exist with *double* surcharge. To this second portion is also added a 2½ c. on 200 m. de peso "Derechos de firma" stamp (50,000 copies) which M. Hanciau places under the following issue. It is not for us to say which is correct. On the one hand the Decree of October 4, 1888, says "20 centimos" stamps, not "200 milésimas." On the other hand the prices at which these two stamps are catalogued, as compared with those of the other varieties of this issue, of which there are said to have been 50,000 copies, lead us to suppose that the numbers of the "Derechos de firma" stamps must have been very much smaller; and knowing how vague these documents were in matters of currency, "20 centimos" may well have been held to cover any stamps of equal value, though of different denomination.—Ed. M. J.

(To be continued.)

Mr Souvenirs.

REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN.

By PIERRE MAHÉ.

(Continued from page 78.)

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* * * *

The Stone of New Caledonia.

IN finally quitting this country, which has detained the reader so long, I must not pass over in silence the fabrication, as malignant as it was grotesque, published in an American journal, *The Philatelist*, of Boston, over the signature of a certain Ch. Lyford. Mr. Albis, in an article on New Caledonia written for the *Timbrophile*, had mentioned my selling for 1000 francs, as I have related already, an entire sheet of the stamps of that country. *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, in reproducing this statement, made a little mistake, and instead of "plate", which as applied to printed matter is the same as "sheet", translated "une planche" by "one stone", which is quite another thing, as everybody knows. Starting therefrom, this *Philatelist* infers that, "according to M. Mahé himself he possesses one of the numerous 'stones' from which were printed the stamps of New Caledonia, and he will certainly swear to their authenticity, etc. etc. . . ."

Did anybody ever see anything so immensely idiotic? I need not quote the final reply, which is not called for here.

* * *

A Good Bit of Business.

The Stamps of Luzon.

(It was under the name of "Luzon" that the Philippine Islands used to be referred to in the magazines and catalogues.)

When I was employed at a printseller's, I had frequent dealings with the Jesuit Fathers of the Rue des Postes and with those attached to the Seminary of Foreign Missions. When a missionary was about to set out, I used to have prepared for them some large-sized prints, coloured, mounted on cloth and varnished, which were rolled up on wooden rollers. Having arrived at the place where instruction was to be given, these pictures, attached to a stake fixed in the ground, were unrolled and the missionaries explained the subjects with comments to the heathen whose conversion they aimed at. I had principally to do with the Provincial Father of the Spanish countries, and as I knew a few words in Spanish he would not hear of one except myself waiting upon his young missionaries.

Some time after I had set up as a stamp dealer, I

said to myself that I had a valuable acquaintance in the reverend Provincial Father, and I vowed I would make as much as possible out of it, which I was not long in doing. In consequence I appealed, officially, to the Rev. P. C—, for whom I had been so lucky as to get some documents relating to his fine work on *The Pictures of the Spanish Saints*, and, as he had not forgotten me, he was so good as to receive my request very favourably, and he assured me that he would do all that was needed to secure its being duly carried out. I then, on the spot, handed him the detailed list of the stamps which I wished to be obtained for me. I retired, thanking him in advance, and . . . I waited.

I had to wait a long time; but, fearing to make myself troublesome, I did not dare to refer to my request, and I resolved to be patient. At last I received one morning a few lines telling me that the Rev. P. J—, who had just arrived in France, was the bearer of a packet for me containing some postage stamps, and I was invited to come and fetch it. At this news my heart beat; the letter sounded well.

Next morning I called on the said Father J— in the Rue de Sèvres; he gave me an imposing-looking package, which, trembling a little, I opened before him, and from which I drew forth a parcel containing *twelve* entire sheets of each of the two values, 1 real, *blue*, and 2 reales, *green*, of the Philippine Islands, issue of 1854 and 1855. None of the 5 or the 10 cuartos of the same issue could be found, but in place of the former there were about ten sheets of the 5 cuartos, *red*, of 1862, with coarse network in the spandrels, a rare thing even at that time.

The whole lot being reckoned at face value, it resulted that the sheet of the 1 real cost me fr.26.85, or £1. 1s. 6d., and the sheet of the 2 reales cost me fr.53.70, or £2. 3s. Need I say that these sheets went off as if by magic at the price of 400 francs each? No

one had ever before seen the stamps of "Luzon" otherwise than singly, a copy here and there, obliterated, and generally in very bad condition, which did not prevent people from struggling for them at high prices. But the forty varieties all together had never been seen so far; it was a revelation, as in the case of the New Caledonia, when I received the first entire sheet of them, as related above.

In fixing the price of the sheet of the forty varieties at 400 francs, or 10 francs per stamp, scarcely one-third of the price of an obliterated copy, I was offering collectors a real gift! Thus everybody flew upon the sheets like a hungry wolf upon a tender lamb; the collectors sought them whole for their albums; the dealers wanted them for cutting up and selling retail at a respectable profit. Eleven sheets of each value were sold entire, and the twelfth was cut up for retail sale at the price of 30 francs per stamp, with the exception, of course, of the error "CORROS" of the 1 real, *blue*. This was what, I think, may be called "a good bit of business."

Later on, Messrs. M. N— Bros., a firm of commission agents in Paris, had also the good luck to receive some of these same sheets, but the prices had undergone a great change. However, my colleague M— and I bought these last and very late comers. To-day the 1 and 2 reales are quoted at 50 and 60 francs each respectively, which would make the sheets, if any could now be found, worth 2825 francs (£113) for the 1 real (including the error "CORROS" quoted at 375 francs), and 3000 francs, or £120, for the 2 reales. But it is all over; they will never turn up again. As to the 5 cuartos, *red*, which cost me about 40 c., although it was quoted at 50 c. by everybody who had not got it, they slipped from my hands at 3 francs each to collectors and at 24 francs the dozen to dealers, who jumped at them. They are quoted now at 15 francs each!

(To be continued.)

THE

Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 237, vol. xv.)

* * * *

NEPAL.

THIS important State is on a different footing from that of the preceding. It is not quite so independent, I believe, as Afghanistan, but although the Indian Government controls its foreign relations, the British Political Resident does not interfere in its internal affairs. *Whitaker's Almanack* describes it as follows:—

"The Kingdom of Nepal, lying N. of British India and S. of Tibet, occupies the southern ranges of the Himalayas for 500 miles, and includes, among other lofty peaks, Mount Everest (29,000 ft.). Between the wild, sterile ranges lie many fertile valleys.

The lower hills are covered with jungles, in which wild animals abound. Nepal has an area of about 54,000 square miles, and a population of about 5,000,000. It is divided into four provinces, and these into fifteen districts."

The present Sovereign is His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj-Prithvi Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang, who was born on August 8, 1875, and succeeded on May 17, 1881. He is entitled to a royal salute of 21 guns in British India.

In the matter of postage stamps Nepal has been very conservative: only four values of adhesives and one post card have been issued; there have been no

changes in the designs of the stamps, only one distinct change in the nature of the paper on which they are printed, and probably no intentional variations in the tints employed. There have been some minor changes of type and inscriptions in the post card, and these are the only varieties that would give any trouble to the general collector, who will probably avoid them by not collecting stationery. The Nepal Post Office is therefore a model one, from a philatelic point of view; not only does it not cater for collectors in any way, but there seems reason to believe that the Nepalese would much prefer that outsiders should leave them and their stamps alone, as they are very jealous of any interference on the part of Europeans.

The stamps were first chronicled in *The Philatelic Record* for November, 1881, where a description is given which I cannot do better than copy, especially as it contains a slip of the pen which it is well to correct:—

"We are indebted to the kindness of Mrs. Tebay for a sight of the three values issued for this state, one of which we engrave. The stamps are the same in design, varying only as regards the value inscribed in the side labels. Our cut represents the two anna* stamp, the inscriptions on which read:—



Sri Gorkha
Two Annas
Two Annas
Government

On the other two stamps the side labels are inscribed 1 and 4 annas respectively. Of each value there are thirty-two stamps to the sheet, in four horizontal rows of eight. Each margin of the sheets is inscribed respectively one, two, or four anna stamp; four, eight, or sixteen rupees the whole sheet. The stamps are lithographed on plain white wove paper, without watermark, and one of the values—the 4 annas—is rouletted and gummed. Mrs. Tebay sends us three envelopes which have passed through the post, franked by the 1 anna stamps. Her correspondent informs her that the addresses upon them are written in Nagri, and perhaps the inscriptions on the stamps are in the same dialect. The same correspondent says:—"The Nepalese Durbar has this year, 1881, organised a system of internal postage, and issued stamps of three values—1, 2, and 4 annas—specimens of which are enclosed. The lines at present arranged for are between Katmandu and Ilam (a province close to Darjeeling), between Katmandu and Doti (a province close to Kumaon), and between Katmandu and Kerong and Kuti, on the Thibetan frontier. These lines are not in any way connected with the British Post Office. For all letters, parcels, etc., to and from British India the Nepalese use the British Post Office, which has a branch at Katmandu for the benefit of the Residency."

"Adhesives. 1 anna, milky blue } imperforate.
2 ,, purple }
4 ,, grass-green, rouletted on points."

The statement that the sheets contained *thirty-two* stamps troubled me at first, because all the early sheets that I have seen contained *sixty-four*, in eight rows of eight. But it is evident that "thirty-two" is a mistake, as that number would not give "four, eight, or sixteen rupees" to the sheet. I may also add that the tops of the letters of the side inscriptions are out-

* My illustration represents the 1 a.

wards, and they therefore read upwards on the left and downwards on the right; and that the stamps are not lithographed, but surface-printed, probably from casts.

In the following February (1882) *The Ph. R.* announced, on the authority of *L'Ami des Timbres*, that all three values existed imperforate and rouletted.

Issue of October (?), 1881.

The actual date of issue of the stamps is not mentioned in the account quoted above, but it cannot well have been later than October, 1881, and it may have been a few months earlier.

The design of the stamps is shown in the illustration given above. In the lower part of the central device are two native knives, "kukhris," with the handles crossed; in the upper part are some articles, the meaning of which is quite unknown to me—there are three circular objects, each of which seems to have a fringe of bells or loops below it, and a semi-circular hood above it. If clear impressions of the different values are examined, it may be seen that they were not all produced from the same die, but that there were three separate dies, one for each value. The circular objects on the anna each contain five dots, arranged thus $\cdot\cdot\cdot$; the central circle on the 2 annas has a large dot in the middle, surrounded by seven or eight smaller ones; and that on the 4 annas contains five dots, arranged thus $\cdot\cdot\cdot$. The other two circles on the two higher values are usually very indistinct; in a few copies of the 4 annas I have been able to see five dots in each, arranged as in the 1 anna. The corner ornaments on the 1 a. and 4 a. are each in a white frame, on clear copies, those on the 2 a. are without the white frame. These differences are of no special importance, but merely prove the existence of three dies.

It should be noted that the original description given in *The Ph. R.* stated that the one value (4 annas), that was received rouletted, was also gummed; so far as I have seen, these two additions always go together, my rouletted (or pin-perf.) copies all being gummed and my imperf. (and unused) copies all without gum. It would almost seem as if, at first at any rate, the stamps issued in the State may have been gummed and perforated, whilst those exported were left without such improvements, but most of the few *used* specimens that I possess are apparently imperforate.

The paper is an ordinary thinnish, white wove, showing very distinct granulations.

The perforation is perhaps more correctly termed pin-perforation, from a philatelic point of view, but I have no doubt that it was done with a rouletting wheel; it gauges 15.

I now come to the question of plates, which is not a very easy one to deal with. The plates were evidently made up of separate casts, neither produced in one large block, nor permanently joined together; this is shown by the fact that inverted stamps occur in several printings. It is unfortunately impossible now to ascertain whether Mrs. Tebay received complete sheets, or only portions of sheets, but I think we may assume that the latter was the case, because if

she had had entire sheets, she would not have failed to notice that they contained sixty-four stamps, instead of thirty-two. Possibly she had half-sheets of one or more of the values. We may probably also assume that there were no *tête-bêche* pairs among those sent her. There was, however, an inverted stamp in a very early plate of the 2 annas, for I have an imperf. *tête-bêche* pair that is very clearly printed. I can find no record of the date when this variety was discovered; the first mention of it that I have found is in the second Supplement (1886) to Moens' Catalogue, sixth edition; it was not in the first Supplement, published two years earlier, and I find no note of it in *Le Timbre-Poste*. I therefore conclude that it was discovered when the supplement was being compiled, and that it was not thought necessary to announce it elsewhere. Nothing is stated in the list as to whether it is imperf. or pin-perf., but in the subsequent edition it is placed under the pin-perf.; very likely it exists in both conditions.

Again, although marginal inscriptions are mentioned in *The Ph. R.*, there is no mention of a frame to the sheet of any of the values, and the frame, a corner of which will be shown later in an illustration, is so conspicuous and peculiar, that it could hardly have escaped mention if it had been present on any of the sheets or blocks then received. For this reason, and also because I know that sheets of all three values existed without the frame, while I know only the 1 anna with the frame, I place first the printing with marginal inscriptions only.

First Setting? Sheets of 64, eight rows of eight; the stamps are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart, both horizontally and vertically, and the rows are not very regular or even. Inscriptions in the margin on all four sides, as previously described; the *feet* of the letters are towards the stamps, in each margin, and are $1\frac{3}{8}$ mm. from them on the 1 a., 14 mm. on the 2 a., and 15 mm. on the 4 a., so far as I have seen. I also find that the inscription commences opposite the first and ends opposite the last stamp in the adjacent rows on the 1 a. (and I believe on the 4 a. also), whilst they are more compressed on the 2 a., commencing and ending opposite the second stamp from each corner (the top of the second stamp at the sides), in what I take to be the first setting of this value.

There were two settings of the 2 a., differing in the spacing of marginal inscriptions and, I suppose, in the fact that one of them contained an inverted stamp while the other did not. Inverted stamps are not certain indications, however; the separate blocks were not all rearranged when the marginal inscriptions were reset, as is shown by the fact that certain damaged clichés retained their positions in the plates through various complete changes in the setting of the inscriptions; whilst, in some of the later settings, inverted stamps varied in numbers without any apparent change in the inscription. Thus the fact that I have seen a sheet of the 2 a., with what I take to be the second setting of the inscriptions and no inverted stamp, does not actually prove that that setting never showed such a variety, or that the first setting always contained an inverted block.

I have, however, a *tête-bêche* pair, which, both from the clearness of the impression and from its colour,

probably belongs to the first setting, but I have no idea what part of the sheet it comes from.

In the second setting the inscriptions in the top and bottom margins are set much closer; they cover a space but very little longer than the width of the four stamps in the centre of the row. The impressions I have seen are not quite so clear as those of the other setting, and that is my reason for placing them second. I have seen no perforated copies with margins, but the specimens I have met with resemble those of my first setting.

I find no trace of a second setting of the 4 a., or of the 1 a. without a frame to the sheet.

1. *Gummed and pin-perf.*

- 1 a., milky blue.
- 2 a., purple.
- 4 a., green, yellowish green.

Variety, tête-bêche?

- 2 a., purple.

2. *Ungummed and imperf.*

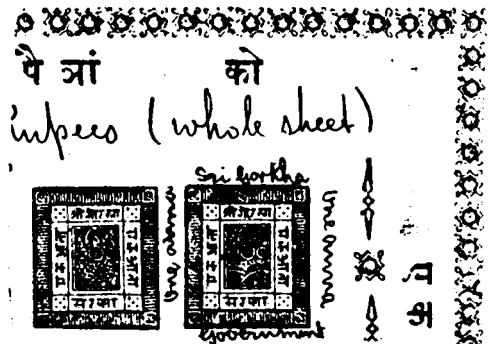
- 1 a., milky blue, dull blue.
- 2 a., purple, mauve.
- 4 a., green, yellowish green.

Variety, tête-bêche.

- 2 a., purple.

It is probable that the *tête-bêche* variety exists gummed and perf., but I have not seen it. The gum on the above is usually brown.

I can find no allusion in the magazines to the fact that sheets of the One Anna exist with an elaborate frame of square ornaments all round them, outside the marginal inscriptions, and an inner frame of lance-heads and the same square ornaments, at each side, inside the marginal inscription. A portion of this frame is shown in the following illustration, which



represents, in full size, a corner of a sheet, on which had been written a translation of the inscriptions, similar to that sent to Mrs. Tebay; but the specimen from which this illustration was made is not in the *milky blue* shade quoted in *The Philatelic Record*. The lance-head devices between the square ornaments are not all like those shown in the illustration; there are two distinct kinds: (a) as illustrated; (b) formed of two smaller, solid points, with three circles (two solid and the middle one hollow with a solid centre) between them.* Down the right side the ornaments

* Similar ornaments are used upon the post cards.

are—*a, a, a, b, a, a, b, a, b, a, a;* down the left side they are—*a, a, b, b, b, a, a, a, b, b, b.* I have mentioned these details, in case there should be more than one setting of the frame, though I do not suppose that this is likely. I have never seen or heard of the 2 a. or 4 a. with a frame to the sheet.

Again we have specimens gummed and pin-perf.; and ungummed and imperf. The gum is white on the copies I have seen.

1. *Gummed and pin-perf.*
1 a., ultramarine.
2. *Ungummed and imperf.*
1 a., ultramarine.

I believe the colour to be a safe test for this setting, in the case of copies showing no frame, which is of course the case with the great majority of specimens. In any case, the varieties of colour are very marked, and plainly indicate two separate printings.

I should add that the marginal inscription shown in the above illustration is in the same type as that upon the unframed sheet of 1 a., which is slightly different from that used on the sheets of the 2 a. and 4 a.

(To be continued.)

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PROGRAMME FOR SEASON 1905-6.

- 1905.
- Oct. 9. Monday.—7.30 p.m. Social Evening and Smoking Concert, Anderson's Hotel, Fleet Street.
- Nov. 8. 7.30 p.m. Lantern Display at Essex Hall.
- Dec. 13. 8 p.m. Display: Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta, with Notes.
Mr. J. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
- 1906.
- Jan. 10. 8 p.m. Display: India and Ceylon, with Notes.
Mr. J. E. HEGINBOTTOM, B.A.
- Feb. 14. 8 p.m. Display: Fiscals.
Mr. W. SCHWABACHER.
- Mar. 14. 8 p.m. Display.
Mr. J. C. SIDEBOTHAM.
- April 11. 8 p.m. Display with Notes: Japan Telegraphs and Fiscals.
Mr. L. W. FULCHER.
- May 9. 7.30 p.m. Annual General Meeting and Display.
Mr. H. L. HAYMAN.

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PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS FOR 1905-6.

- 1905.
- Nov. 1. Compilation of a Catalogue of Adhesive Fiscal Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland.
- Dec. 6. Display of Fiscal Stamps of Dominican Republic and Guatemala. W. Morley.
- 1906.
- Jan. 1. As Nov. 1st.
- Feb. 7. Display of Fiscal Stamps of the German States, including Bremen, etc. W. Schwabacher.
- Mar. 2. As Nov. 1st.
- April 4. Display of Telegraph and Fiscal Stamps of Japan. L. W. Fulcher.
- May 2. As Nov. 1st.
- May 7. Special Meeting during the International Philatelic Exhibition.
- June 6. Display of Telegraph and Fiscal Stamps of Ceylon. C. S. F. Crofton.

NOTE.—On those evenings for which a display is announced the compilation of the Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of Great Britain will be proceeded with after the display, if time permits.

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.

A. J. M.—We are sorry we omitted to refer to your letter sooner. The 2½d. without stop is noted in the Grenada Handbook, where it is stated that there are four specimens on each sheet, Nos. 28, 62, 87, 103. We do not doubt the existence of shades of No. 43. We never mention names unless it is desired.

PHILETAIRE.—We fear that there is no immediate prospect of your suggestion being carried out.

J. T. C.—You will have seen that we described a block of stamps similar to those you mention. We know no more about them.

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No. 186

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI.

DECEMBER 30, 1905.

No. 186.

Editorial.

* * *



WE have tendered Good Wishes to our readers on so many previous occasions that we fear they must have become stale by frequent repetition, and we feel quite unable to present them in any novel form. They are the same old wishes, growing a little older, as we all of us must, but as hearty as ever, as we all would wish to be.

Christmas Greetings.

The only thing that does not seem to grow old is our favourite pursuit, Philately, which is ever new and yet ever the same in its absorbing interest. Of novelty, indeed, the stamp-collector is never lacking: the general complaint is that novelties appear in too great abundance. Those who have not had occasion to keep quite so strict an account of the annual crop of New Issues as a chronicler is obliged to do, may perhaps have imagined that the various parts of the British Empire have been the chief sinners in this respect during the twelve months that have elapsed since Christmas last came round; and it must be confessed that the new varieties of watermark and paper have provided specialists in the stamps of many of the British Colonies, with abundant opportunities for adding pages to their albums. But in spite of the fact that Part I. of our publishers' current catalogue was published a few months before Part II., the additions to the former in the recent Supplement occupy only six pages, as compared with twelve pages of additions to the latter volume. We wish to draw no odious comparisons between the contents of the two portions, in regard to their philatelic interest, but we may venture to point out that if varieties of watermark occupy an undue amount of space in Part I. of the Supplement, varieties of sur-

charge seem to be almost equally prominent in the second. In both cases the harvest is abundant, superabundant; we are told that it is to be accepted as a tribute to the popularity of philately, but it is a tribute which we would gladly dispense with.

There are quite enough old issues for us to study, and both philatelists and the general public would be quite content with far fewer new ones. If new issues were to cease, absolutely, for a few years, philatelists would be none the worse off; it might be that they would devote themselves with greater enthusiasm than ever to the Cult of the Minor Variety, which—but we said all that we had to say on that subject a couple of months ago, and the mere mention of it reminds us that our Mr. Æsop has supplied us with a little fable, which he imagines to be appropriate both to the subject and to the season, so we suppose we must work it in:—

THE GENERAL COLLECTOR AND THE MINOR VARIETY.

Once upon a Time there was a General Collector, who was brought into Contact, quite unexpectedly, with a Fine Unused Specimen of a Minor Variety. As a result of the Collision, he was led to consult an Eminent Specialist, who promptly relieved him of all Anxiety, and of the Minor Variety in question, giving him in Exchange a heavily obliterated Copy of the Normal Type. N.B.—The Value of the Minor Variety in the Latest Edition of the Catalogue of Messrs. Blank & Co. was Five Shillings, while that of the Normal Type was Six Pence.

MORAL.—A Current Catalogue in the hand is worth two Eminent Specialists in the Exchange Club.

Remainders. IN our last volume we had occasion more than once to make some remarks on the subject of *remainders*, and whilst fully upholding their position, as differing essentially from that of *reprints* or *facsimiles*, with which they were classed by one of our contemporaries, we did not hesitate to reprobate in the strongest terms the system of manufacturing remainders which has sprung up of late in some of the British Colonies. About twelve months ago, a most discreditable transaction took place with reference to some so-called obsolete stamps of St. Helena; in using the word "discreditable" we do not refer to the purchase of those stamps by a firm of stamp-dealers, but to the fact that they were obliterated and sold after an undertaking had been given that all not disposed of at face value would be destroyed.

This fragment of history is now repeating itself, with a few alterations and aggravations. Mr. Phillips stated last month, in his *Notes and News*, that further large lots of remainders were being offered for sale by the Crown Agents, including stocks of the stamps of British Somaliland, Lagos, and Virgin Islands. The last named are remnants that have been on the market for some time; we referred to them in March last, but we learn from *The Philatelic Record* that they were advertised twelve months before that, and again in November, 1904, as well as in March and October, 1905. These things are evidently very heavy stock, but comparison of the lists published at various times seems to indicate that considerable quantities have been disposed of. Our contemporary states that between November, 1904, and March, 1905, the face value of the lot was reduced by over £3300, and that a further quantity, face value £54, has disappeared from the invoice since, leaving, we fancy, some £3450 worth still on sale. It will be interesting, principally to those who have already invested their money in Virgin Islands paper at par, to know what is going to be done with the rest of those valuable securities, which we can hardly recommend as gilt-edged.*

* We have since heard that all these Virgin Islands stamps are to be returned to the Colony, where they are to be kept on sale—we presume for postal as well as philatelic purposes. It seems that one of these little colonies has learnt a lesson.

The stamps that the Colony of Lagos is so anxious to dispose of are those with the head of the late Queen Victoria, all values from ½d. to 10s., about 878,160 in all. We may fairly ask how this large number of Queen's Head stamps comes to be on hand at all, at the present date. What quantity of stamps does Lagos dispose of in the course of a year in the ordinary way? If this was only a twelve-month's supply, it should have been used up long ago; if it is an abnormal supply, why was it ordered? And in any case the stamps should have been used up.

The British Somaliland list is a more shameful one still. There are some 184,000 of the Queen's Head stamps surcharged at top, including all values except the ½ a. and 1 a. and 101,000 of the same stamps surcharged at bottom, all values (Nos. 18 to 24 in our publishers' catalogue). Now it is quite evident that there should be no considerable remainders in the first lot of the values which compose the second, because the former should have been used up before the latter were put on sale; but to make this miserable farce more complete we find that there are also offered about 132,000 of the overprinted King's Head stamps, all values except ½ a.; so that these precious remainders include two lots of every value, except the ½ a. and 1 a., none of which need, or should, have been declared obsolete, and all of which should have been exhausted before the corresponding values of the current issue were put in circulation. To declare obsolete these stamps bearing the King's Head is a gross insult to His Majesty, which should not be permitted. It is not a case of stamps that have long been out of stock, of which a few specimens might remain in the hands of private individuals and the use of which might cause confusion; here is a large stock of stamps, perfectly fit for use, withdrawn from circulation for no sufficient reason, simply in the hope of raising a little money. If postage stamps are really used in British Somaliland to any appreciable extent, of which the catalogues afford no evidence, all of these remainders should be used up. If there was any legitimate excuse for ordering them, the quantities mentioned above should not last very long; if there was no legitimate excuse, let them be destroyed and a more honest policy be adopted in the future.

There are some other lots of Somaliland

stamps on offer which we will only just mention here; they seem to include all the stamps overprinted for official use. If this implies that the use of stamps of this class is to be done away with altogether, we have nothing to say against it; we do not even know whether these stamps ever came into use at all, and we believe the greater part of them, at any rate, may be classed as prepared for use, but not issued. It is worthy of remark that there are three distinct lots of every value.

Once again we have to ask ourselves whether it is any use trying to warn collectors against the attempts that are constantly being made to extract money from their pockets by illegitimate means; possibly it is of very little use. Still, we think it our duty to speak out on all these occasions, and we most strongly urge our readers to take note of the names of places which render themselves conspicuous in this way; to put them upon a kind of Black List, and to say, We do not collect the stamps (or the future issues) of British Somaliland, Lagos, St. Helena, Virgin Islands. There are others, we regret to say (such as the rest of the Leeward Islands, which still persist in keeping two issues of stamps on sale at the same time), which may well be added to the list of those British Possessions whose petty robbery of stamp-collectors is a disgrace to the British Empire.

* * *

Philately in Berlin. ALL of our readers are doubtless aware that the Postal Museum at Berlin contains—as all Postal Museums should—a very fine collection of Postage Stamps; many of them are probably also aware that that collection has been made at very little expense to the taxpayers of the German Empire. It was formed, we believe, to commence with, from the stamps distributed as specimens from the headquarters of the Postal Union at Berne, and from current and obsolete stamps obtained from the Post Office Departments of other countries; but it has also been largely added to by obtaining stamps from dealers, in exchange for duplicates of various kinds that came into the possession of the Curator of the Museum. We believe that we are right in saying that there was at one time a stock of the issues of some of the German

States and Confederation, which was a valuable source of entire sheets, etc., for the Museum itself and of duplicates which were disposed of for the further enrichment of the collection. Of the "multiplication of new issues, however, there is no end; whilst remainders, however economically they may be employed, must eventually cease to remain any longer. Such was, naturally, the case at Berlin, but steps were prudently taken to fill the place of the obsolete remainders with stocks of modern stamps of the German Empire and its colonies, which might aid in keeping the collection up to date and in adding to its interest as opportunity offered.

So far everything was quite correct and proper, the collection was formed by perfectly legitimate means, and was maintained in a manner with which no one could find fault. Of late years, however, varieties of a more or less doubtful nature have been finding their way into the stamp market, and rumours arose to the effect that the Museum authorities had endeavoured to add to the value and interest of their exchange stock, by getting reprints (or even in some cases abnormal varieties) produced by the State Printing Works, and by ransacking the printer's waste-paper basket. To such an extent were these reports spread, that, as we learn from a foreign periodical, "the Philatelic Club of Berlin at last appointed a special committee to investigate" the matter, and we have now before us the conclusions at which this committee arrived, extracts from which will show our readers what some of the doubtful varieties are, and what their origin is supposed to be:—

Imperforate copies are known of the 3 pf. and 10 pf. of the issue of 1900. The Committee states that these come from printer's waste, and that the assertion that copies in this condition were ever on sale at a post office is incorrect. It is added, however, that "the Imperial Post Office, the Museum Authorities, and the State Printing Works, had nothing to do with the sale of these things." On the other hand, it is stated that "The Imperial Postal Museum ordered from the State Printing Works some sheets" of the German East Africa, 2 pesa, of 1900, "*imperforate*, for trading purposes;" and that an order was given for printers' waste of German New Guinea, 1897, and Marianne Islands, 1899, to be sent to the Museum authorities, who thus obtained specimens of the 25 pf. of both

those issues with inverted surcharge. Some rubbish of a similar nature is also said to have been returned all the way from Tsingtau, for the same purpose.

Of the issue of 1884 for the German Post Offices in the Turkish Empire, there are stated to be considerable quantities on the market of copies of the 1 piastre on 20 pf., with surcharge in *blue*. These are said to have been made at the Imperial Printing Works long after that issue had ceased to be in circulation; they are therefore undoubtedly reprints, but whether produced by official order or in some illegal manner the Committee could not find out. In any case these things have come into existence and into the hands of dealers and collectors; we are told that they can be distinguished from the originals by their colour, which is a fuller and deeper shade of *blue*, instead of being *ultra-marine*. Of this same issue there are curiosities, in the form of the 10 (and probably also the 20) para, and the 1½ piastre, with the words "PARA" and "PIASTER" inverted, but the numerals the right way up! The true origin of these is also said to be uncertain, but the Museum authorities are acquitted of all share in their production, in fact, the copies in the collection were obtained by exchange.

When the surcharged stamps were about to be introduced for use in the German colonies, it appears that trial sheets were printed with all the over-prints side by side on the same sheet, to show the effect. Presumably these sheets were handed over to the authorities of the Museum, for the latter had similar sheets produced subsequently, which we suppose might be termed reprints of proof impressions, or something complicated of that kind. In pairs, or blocks, these articles can, of course, be at once recognized, but in single copies it is said that they cannot be distinguished from originals. Similarly, we learn that on the exhaustion of the supply allotted to the Museum of the first issue for the Marshall Islands, further quantities were ordered after that issue had been superseded, and the committee are of opinion that reprints of other German colonial issues also exist.

Of the 25 pf. and 50 pf. of the first issue for German South-West Africa, we are told that only one thousand sets were originally printed, and we presume that the whole of these were sent to the Museum, as none are supposed to have been issued. When the second issue was being prepared, the philatelic adviser of the Museum suggested that a good stock of the first issue should be put on

oneside for exchange purposes, and accordingly 5000 complete sets were handed over by the State Printing Works. For this purpose, 5000 copies of each of the values mentioned above were printed off expressly; whether a special edition of the other values was likewise struck off is not known, but it is claimed that none of these were reprints, because the first issue was still in circulation. We do not quite know what to call them, and the committee seems a little doubtful upon this point also.

We say nothing at present as to the channel through which most of the above, and other things of a similar nature, are stated to have come into the market. It is evident that they are not quite the sort of stock that a dealer careful of his good repute would care to handle; it seems to be also evident that a fine collection of stamps in a Postal Museum, run upon liberal lines, may not be quite the unmixed blessing to Philately that we had supposed it to be.

* * *

Sir John Henniker Heaton, K.C.M.G. WE tender our warmest congratulations to Sir John Henniker Heaton upon the well-deserved honour that has been conferred upon him, in recognition of his untiring exertions in the cause of cheap postage. When Rowland Hill fought the battle of Uniform Penny Postage throughout the British Isles, one of the most sympathetic arguments in its favour was the self-evident fact that everything which tended towards greater ease and freedom of communication was not only an immense commercial advantage, but also helped to bring the people together, and to promote peace and goodwill. It has taken years of hard fighting to extend the same boon from the British Isles to Greater Britain, and it may be some little time still before we see the Universal Penny Postage upon which Sir J. Henniker Heaton has set his heart. But come it must, in course of time; an enthusiastic worker, encouraged by past successes, is determined to have it, and won't be quite happy till he gets it. We wish him every success in his efforts to promote a reform, which might well be considered the visible sign of an *entente cordiale* between all the nations of the world.

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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—A dreadful suggestion found its way into some of our contemporaries, to the effect that the chalk-surfaced paper, upon which so many of the current British and Colonial stamps are printed, contained lead in some form, which rendered it probable that in course of time the whole surface would become black, and that thus the mythical Disappearing Stamps might turn out to be a painful reality, as far as their design was concerned, at all events. Mr. P. C. Bishop consequently addressed a letter on the subject to Messrs. Thos. De La Rue and Co, Ltd., and received a reassuring reply, which was read at a recent meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society, to the great relief of the audience:—

"110, Bunhill Row, E.C.,

"1 Dec., 1905.

"Percy C. Bishop, Esq.,

"Dear Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 29th ultimo, we beg to inform you that there is no lead whatever in the preparation of the postage paper, and that therefore there is no danger of the paper going black.

"Yours faithfully,

"THOMAS DE LA RUE AND CO., LTD.

"(Signed) Thomas De La Rue, Director."

British Guiana.—We are informed that the 8 c. with multiple watermark was inserted in error, in a list given in one of our contemporaries. That value has not yet been seen with the new watermark.

British Somaliland.—Mr. Seymour Summers tells us that there was, as we suggested, a slip of the pen in his letter which we made use of in our October number; "2nd issue Queen's Head" should have been "King's Head."

We gather from the lists of stamps offered for sale by the Crown Agents, to which we allude on another page, that there were two distinct lots of the 1 rupee official stamps, with the Queen's Head, and that there were also manufactured 1 rupee official stamps, of Type 3. The first 1 rupee stamp was overprinted with Type 4 (No. 105 in the Catalogue), but there was also a supply of the same 1 rupee stamp (presumably with "BRITISH SOMALILAND" at bottom), further overprinted with the word "SERVICE," which was the surcharge applied to the King's Head stamps, Nos. 106 to 109. And it appears that the 1 rupee stamp, Type 3. (No. 41), was overprinted "O.H.M.S.," like the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 8 annas of Type 2. As all these official stamps have now been declared obsolete, it is probable that we shall be able to remove the great part (if not the

whole) of them from our lists, as never having been in circulation. We do not not know whether any of the British Somaliland Official (Service) stamps were brought into use.

Cayman Islands.—*Even's Weekly* reports the receipt of the 1d. with multiple watermark. The paper is not chalk surfaced, and there seems to be some reason to hope that stamps inscribed "POSTAGE," only, will continue to be printed on ordinary paper.

1d., carmine; new wmk.

Ceylon.—A correspondent at Colombo, to whom we are indebted for information already published on the subject of the possibility of "On Service" stamps with multiple watermark, has very kindly obtained for us a list of the dates at which the various values of the ordinary stamps on the two papers were put in circulation. He adds that every precaution was taken to keep the different papers separate, and not to issue stamps upon a new paper until the supply of those upon the older paper was exhausted.

The list is as follows:—

	Single wmk.	Multiple wmk.
2 c.	21.7.03	17.11.04
3 c.	11.6.03	17.11.04
4 c.	29.5.03	13.9.04
5 c.	2.7.03	29.11.04
6 c.	5.11.03	11.10.04
12 c.	13.8.03	29.9.04
15 c.	2.7.03	1.12.04
25 c.	11.8.03	no record
30 c.	29.5.03	7.9.05
75 c.	31.3.05	25.5.05
R.1.50	12.4.04	no record
R.2.25	7.4.04	no record

The only value yet issued on the chalk-surfaced paper is the 5 c., which appeared on the 5th October last.

The last printing of "On Service" stamps took place in July, 1904, it is therefore evident that none of the stamps with multiple watermark could have received that overprint. Our doubts on the subject arose from the fact that we thought it possible that no special care had been taken, either in England or in Ceylon, to keep the papers separate, and that one consignment might have contained the two varieties mixed. It is plain, however, that such was not the case; the chalky paper seems also to be kept separate, and it is not unlikely that the 5 c. will be the only stamp printed on that paper for Ceylon, as it is the only one used for both postage and revenue purposes.

Our correspondent tells us that he possesses the 1 r. 12 c. stamp on blue, or blued, paper, which we may perhaps put down to the action of the climate upon

the large Crown and CC paper, as in the case of the Jubilee stamps of Barbados; also the "2 Cents," Type 30, on 4 c., *lilac-rose*, with double surcharge, one inverted; the 5 c. on 15 c., of the same issue, with double surcharge, and the same value with the "s" of "Cents" inverted.

Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—We have received the 1 and 2 pesetas of the King's Head series, both on the single Crown and CA paper and on that with multiple watermark and chalk-surface.

1 p.	black and carmine;	<i>old wmk.</i>
2 p.	blue	"
1 p.	carmine;	<i>new wmk. and paper.</i>
2 p.	blue	" "

Ewen's Weekly tells us that the variety with wide-topped "M" exists in both printings, but that the one with a so-called hyphen in the middle of the word "Agencies" does not occur in the second edition.

Hong Kong.—A correspondent points out to us that a little rearrangement is required in one portion of the lists in the present catalogue. Nos. 56 c, 56 f, 56 j, 56 l, and 56 m, are varieties of No. 63, and should come after 63 a; there is also, he says, another variety of No. 63, with Chinese surcharge at left inverted.

India.—*Gwalior.*—We have received the current 3 pies stamp, in the dark or *blue-grey* shade, with the *Service* overprint.

Official Stamp. 3 pies, blue-grey. —

Nabha.—We are shown a curious specimen of the current 4 a. with "SERVICE" surcharge. It has a distinct double impression of the words "NABHA—STATE," with the exception of the letter "A" in the second word; the top part of this letter is absent altogether, and of the lower part there is only a single impression. Are we to suppose that the top of the letter was broken off before the first impression was printed, and that the rest disappeared before the second?

Jamaica.—A new 5s. stamp is reported in a continental contemporary; it is in the Arms design and on the paper with multiple watermark, but whether it is chalk-surfaced or not is not stated. We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp on the latest variety of paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	black and green;	<i>new wmk. and paper.</i>
5s.	violet;	<i>multiple wmk.</i>

Labuan.—The following extract from *The Standard* of the 7th inst. will rejoice the heart of every philatelist; now we want to know when the same thing is to be done with British North Borneo:—

"THE GOVERNMENT OF LABUAN.

"We are informed by the Colonial Office that an agreement has been concluded with the Sultan of Brunei, which provides for the appointment of a British Resident, with powers to control the general administration of the State. As a matter of convenience in giving effect to this arrangement, it has been decided that His Majesty's Government shall resume the responsibility for the government of the Crown Colony of Labuan, the administration of which has been entrusted for some years to the British North Borneo Company.

"A commission has been issued to Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Straits Settlements, and High Commissioner for the Federated Malay

States, appointing him to be Governor of Labuan, in addition to his present duties.

"The new arrangement will come into force on January 1 next."

New South Wales.—We have received sheets of the 1d. and 2d. stamps, Types 51 and 52, on chalk-surfaced paper, with a Crown and "A" watermark, which appears to be peculiar to this colony. The "A" is a single-line letter, like that shown in the illustration we published in May last, but the Crown is not of the shape there depicted. Moreover the paper now before us seems to be intended for sheets of 120 stamps, in two panes of sixty side by side (though ours may be half sheets of the paper), and there is no watermark in the side margins, while the upper and lower arc watermarked with the words "NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE." There is a thick, coloured frame line round each sheet, with the horizontal lines projecting beyond the side lines; the marginal inscriptions are: "POSTAGE—ONE PENNY." (or "TWO PENCE." at top of each pane; a monogram in a circle, "G.P.O.—N.S.W.," in two lines, in an oblong frame with hollowed corners, and "1905" in a circle, at bottom of each pane; and below the right-hand pane in each case is a number, inverted with reference to the stamps, "No. 66795" on our 1d. sheet, and "No. 243017" on the 2d. We may add that there is a wide break in the frame line immediately above this number on the 1d. sheet. In each side margin is the inscription "DIAMOND JUBILEE POSTAGE STAMP.—Price: 1d." (or "2d.") "per Label. 6d." (or "1s.") "per Row of Six. 5s." (or "10s.") "per Sheet of Sixty." The 1d. sheet is perforated with a vertical comb-machine giving a gauge of $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, and the 2d. with a horizontal comb-machine, giving a very similar gauge. The latter is no doubt the machine described by Messrs. Bacon and Napier in July, 1904. The long line of holes measures about $250\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and containing 150 holes gives an average gauge of 12, varying very slightly in certain places; the teeth contain 12 holes each, not counting the hole in the long line, and the spacing of these holes is far more irregular, but the gauge may be said to be about $11\frac{3}{4}$. Single specimens will be indistinguishable from those produced by "Comb No. 2," so fortunately there is no new perforation for the Catalogue.

The Australian Ph. lists also the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. on the same paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	blue-green;	<i>new wmk.</i>	4d.	brown;	<i>new wmk.</i>
1d.	carmine	"	6d.	orange	"
2d.	ultramarine	"	1s.	purple-brown	"

A correspondent at Sydney sends us specimens of the 1d., watermark Crown and N.S.W., chalk-surfaced paper, perf. $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, with *pink gum* on the back, and tells us that what happened was this: "Three sheets were accidentally printed on the gummed side of the paper, and being noticed at the time the impression was cleaned off, leaving the gum coloured. They were then printed on the proper side. The three sheets were laid aside for the purpose of being subsequently destroyed. While making up a bundle of fifty sheets, one of these sheets was taken by mistake, and found its way to the Oxford Street Post Office, where it was sold over the counter."

We understand that this is the official explanation.

New Zealand.—A correspondent of *The Ph. R.* adds a fresh variety to the list of current stamps with "mixed" perforations. It is the 4d., *brown and blue*, watermark Type 41, perf. 14 at sides, 11 at top and bottom, and with an additional line of perforations at bottom, gauging 14, above the 11 line and quite clear of it. The copy was used in January, 1904.

Northern Nigeria.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the following current stamps with multiple watermark, but paper not chalk-surfaced:—

½d.	, purple and green;	<i>new wmk.</i>
2d.	, orange	,,
2½d.	, blue	,,
5d.	, brown	,,
6d.	, mauve	,,
1s.	, green and black	,,
2s. 6d.	, blue	,,

Queensland.—A correspondent, who has a better memory than ours, aided perhaps by the possession of a copy of the stamp, points out to us that the variety of the 1d., Type 12, with pointed bust (referred to in our last two numbers), is mentioned in a *Reference List of the Stamps of Queensland*, published in this magazine in January, 1896, according to which it appeared first in the issue of 1887-89, and only disappeared when Type 12 was superseded by Type 16. It was No. 93 on the sheet.

South Australia.—A correspondent has kindly shown us a used copy of the 2s. 6d. stamp, to which we alluded last month. It is in a *deep mauve* shade and perf. 12.

Straits Settlements.—Mr. T. Palmer tells us that he has received the 25 c. on chalk-surfaced paper.

Federated Malay States.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that there is some doubt as to the existence— at present—of the 5 c. with multiple watermark, chronicled a few months ago.

We are informed that No. 80 exists without the bar cancelling the original value, but this may be only a case of a misplaced print.

Trinidad.—*Le Coll. de T.-P.* chronicles the 5d. stamp of 1896 surcharged "3d.", in *black*; we hope and believe that this is merely a resurrection of an old story, which reached us early in 1900, when we were glad to learn that the provisional in question, though prepared for use, was never put in circulation. It is worthy of note that a stamp of this value does not appear to be required in Trinidad, except in the Postage Due set.

Ewen's Weekly describes a curious variety of the 1d., Type 10 (a), of 1896, in which the letter "y" of the word "PENNY" is conspicuous by its absence. We presume that it was not a case of a missing letter in the plate, but that the letter was not inked, or in some way failed to print on this particular specimen.

Victoria.—*The Australian Ph.* chronicles two more values on the Crown and A paper.

½d.	, green;	<i>new wmk.</i>
6d.	,,	,,

Western Australia.—The same journal lists the 1d. on the Crown and A paper of Victoria.

1d., rose; *new wmk.*

PART II.

Brazil.—We have received the 10 reis stamp on the watermarked paper; perf. 11, 11½.

10 r., rose and blue; *with wmk.*

China.—A correspondent at Shanghai tells us that there are two distinct types of the Chinese character for "3" in the 30c. on 24c., No. 24, and of the character for "1" in the 1c. on 3c., Nos. 91, 92; that the 2c. on 3c., No. 93, exists with inverted "s" in "cents"; that the 1c. of October 1897, No. 105, is found in *golden yellow* and in *dull yellow*; and that all the values of the current issue, except the 1 and 2 dollars exist partly imperforate, vertically or horizontally—these last varieties we do not generally catalogue.

Colombia.—We have received the 10 c. of 1904, Type 79, perforated 12.

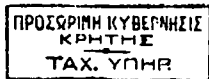
10 c., mauve; *perf. 12.*

Tolima.—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that the 10 p., black on *blue*, and on *green glazed* paper, exist *imperforate*, like almost all the other items of the series of 1903. We are not surprised.

Crete.—The philatelic zeal of the revolutionary party seems really to be outrunning its discretion. There seems to be a fresh issue of stamps about once a fortnight, or oftener; possibly there is more than one revolutionary party in the stamp business, but we gather that they all reside in the capital of the country to which they desire annexation, in preference to remaining in their own unfortunate island.

The latest stamps that have reached us are in the design of which we gave illustrations in October, but instead of the circular hand-stamp there is a device in the centre (between the inscribed label and the value) which seems to represent a very much mutilated corpse, with an abnormally long nose at one end, and a very large foot at the other; doubtless it is emblematic of a Cretan Atrocity of some kind. The whole design is in one colour, printed on thick, white wove paper, gummed but not perforated.

5	lepta, green.
10	,, red.
20	,, blue.



ΛΕΠΤΑ 10

At the last moment it has been revealed to us that the extraordinary article in the centre of the stamps is intended for a map of Crete; and we are glad to hear that the revolution has produced no atrocities, and we believe no bloodshed, partly perhaps because its most active directors are superintending the issue of stamps at Athens.

Denmark.—We have received three more values in the hideous design of the 4 öre, and with the same watermark and perforation.

1	öre, orange-yellow.
2	,, carmine-red.
15	,, pale mauve.

Danish West Indies.—We have seen the new high value stamps chronicled last month, and find that their centres are in the second and frames in the first of the two colours given in the list, the frame of the 5 fr. is in yellow.



France.—*Offices in China.*—We are informed that No. A 30 should be headed "Provisional issued at SHANGHAI," and that in the heading over No. A 31 "PEKIN" would be more correctly "PEKING."

L'Echo de la T. chronicles the 2 and 10 francs of the current issue of Indo-China surcharged for use in these offices.

2 fr., brown on yellow.
10 ,, red on green.

French Colonies.—*Indo-China.*—The overprinter of the Parcel Post Stamps is a very ingenious gentleman, he seems to be capable of producing innumerable combinations and permutations of the necessary (?) inscriptions and initials, etc. We take the following fresh examples of misguided talent from *L'Echo de la T.*—

Postage Due Stamps of the French Colonies.

Surcharged "Cote d'Ivoire" at top, with a line below it, letter "C." at upper left, "P." at lower right.

50 c., lilac.
1 fr., rose on buff.

Surcharged "Cote d'Ivoire" at top, a large numeral followed by the word "Francs" below it, and "C. P." at lower right.

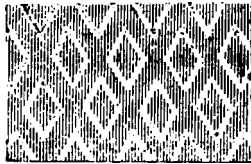
2 fr. on 1 fr., rose on buff.
4 " " " " "
8 " " " " "

We presume that all these overprints are in black.

German Empire.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles two low values of the current series, Type 17, on water-marked paper.

3 pf., brown; with wmk.
5 pf., rose

We presume the design of the watermark is that shown in the annexed illustration, which we described last month as seen in some of the stamps of Kiautchau, and we should suppose the second of the two stamps listed above to be either 10 pf., rose, or 5 pf., green.



Offices in China.—A correspondent at Shanghai tells us that No. C 9, 5 pf. on 10 pf., exists with double surcharge; he adds that C 10 to C 16 should be headed "Provisional issued at Tientsin, with handstamped surcharge," C 12, he says, exists with double surcharge, and C 14 (probably this should be C 14a) was not officially issued or surcharged by the Post Office. He also states that the 5 marks in Type 16 was issued in September at Shanghai, overprinted with Type 23, 5 m., lake and black (Type 16); surcharged with Type 23.

German Colonies.—*Kiautchau.*—The same correspondent informs us that in the heading of the first issue "Tsingtsau" should be "Tsingtau"; also that

all six varieties of the surcharge exist without the letter "g," as in No. 7; that there is a variety with an additional figure "5" struck over the small "5 Pf.," and an error surcharged "5 Pf." instead of "5 Pf."

Greece.—We learn from divers sources that, with a view to raising funds for the Olympic Games of 1906, a special issue of stamps is to make its appearance on the 1st January, unless any unforeseen delay should occur. Some of the designs adopted are highly appropriate; for example, "Hercules bearing the World on his shoulders, and Atlas bringing him the Golden Apples from the Garden of the Hesperides," plainly typifies the General Collector, no longer able to bear the burden of the whole World, and exchanging his Collection for the Golden Fruit gathered along the Strand. Again, the design of the 5 drachmas represents, we are told, "Three Torch-bearers, the Goddess of Victory, and Priests making their offerings for the Olympic Games;" it is evident that for "Priests" we should read "Philatelists," and doubtless with a magnifying-glass it will be possible to recognise the features of the Prince of Blank, the Earl of Dash, Mr. X. Wishead, Messrs. Thingummy, Limited, etc., amongst the contributors. (N.B.—We propose to register the title "Thingummy, Limited," as appropriate for a firm dealing exclusively in adhesive stamps).

Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—We learn from *Le Coll. de T.-P.* that the 20 c., Type 11, has appeared in a new tint, less likely to cause confusion with the 10 c. stamp. *L'Echo de la T.* adds a new high value, of the accompanying design.

30 c., olive.
2½ gulden, slate.



Honduras.—We have received some abnormal specimens of stamps of this Republic, which must have been lying hidden for a number of years past.

1891. 2 p., black and brown; imperf.
10 p. ,, green; with centre inverted.
1890. Official Stamp. 20 c., yellow; surcharge inverted.

Japan.—A correspondent at Tokio tells us that the supply of the 3 sen Commemoration stamps is exhausted, and that no more are to be printed.

Liberia.—*L'Echo de la T.* chronicles the following additions to the list of Official stamps overprinted with the word "ORDINARY," Type 34, for general use.

5 c., lake and black (No. 334).
16 c., lilac (No. 327).

Monaco.—*The L. P.* chronicles a set of postage stamps, which are stated to have been supplied to the post offices in this principality, but had not been put on sale to philatelists. This seems odd, for one can hardly suppose that they have been manufactured with any other object. Their design is said to resemble that of the current Postage Due stamps of France, with some necessary alterations in the inscriptions.

Postage Due Stamps.

1 c., olive.	15 c., brown.
5 c., green.	30 c., blue.
10 c., red.	50 c., orange on brown.

Nicaragua.—We are informed that the colours of the new 1 and 2 pesos stamps are *deep green* and *violet*, respectively, instead of *blue* and *green*, as stated in October. We give an illustration of the design of this new issue.



The *Ph. Echo* reports, on various authorities, the following additions to the lists:—

Surcharged "HABILITADO—VALE—05 c." in three lines.

5 c., in *blue*, on 1 c., lilac (Type 15).

Surcharged "B.—Dpto. Zelaya", in black.

20 c., brown (No. 186).

15 c., on 10 c., mauve (No. 268).

Surcharged "C.A.B.O."

15 c. on 10 c., mauve (No. 268).

Persia.—According to the catalogue of Messrs. Yvert and Tellier there is a companion to our No. 400, 2 tomans on 50 kr., *green*, in the shape of a 3 tomans on the same value, with overprint in Arabic as well as European type (as Type 46), and in each case the surcharge exists in two different colours, so that No. 400 may be spread out as follows:—

2 t., in *blue*, on 50 kr., *green*.

2 t., in *red*, on 50 kr. "

3 t., in *black*, on 50 kr. "

3 t., in *red*, on 50 kr. "

L'Echo de la T. now tells us that all the four exist overprinted with the word "Service" in addition. The same authority notes our Nos. 369, 370, and 374, with their surcharges inverted.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Angola.*—A correspondent in this colony tells us that, in addition to the 115 reis

on 150 r., perf. 11½ (No. 130), he possesses the 115 reis on 150 r., perf. 12½, which he obtained from the post office at Benguella. On the other hand, he has never been able to obtain the 400 reis on 40 r., perf. 12½.

Ayassa.—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that the 300 reis of the current issue has been found with centre inverted. Doubtless all the values will appear in this condition in course of time.

Salvador.—We have a few more curiosities from here:—

Stamps of 1900, surcharged with Type 81 in black, and with "1905," in blue.

1 c., green (No. 366); with "1905" (as Type 84) *horizontally at top.*

2 c., rose (No. 367); with Type 84 *vertically at right.*

2 c., " " " " "1905" (as Type 84) *vertically at right.*

2 c., rose (No. 367); with Type 85 *horizontally at top.*

2 c., " " " " *vertically at left.*

10 c. blue (No. 370) " " *inverted at foot.*

"5", Type 89, in *red*, on 12 c., slate; with "5" in all four corners.

1 c., Type 87, in *dark blue*, on 10 c., dull lilac (Type 82).

The Official stamps are also being disfigured. We have seen two values of Type 204 with the figures in the lower corners covered by circular blotches, and a numeral surcharged at each side of the statue in the centre, in *black*.

"2" on 5 c., *deep blue.*

"3" on 13 c., *deep brown.*

United States.—We learn from *The S.C.F.* that a sheet of the 8 c. (or is it the 4 c.?—both values are mentioned), of the Pan-American issue of 1901, has been found with the frame in *red-lilac*, instead of *brown* (or *purple-brown*?) Which is it, what is it, why is it thus?

The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines.

By L. HANCAIU.

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(Continued from page 99.)

* * * *

THE provdent Treasury Department, after having appropriated to revenue purposes large quantities of postage stamps, found it necessary to revoke its decision and bring into postal use the stocks that had been converted into fiscals. The same thing had to be done a couple of months later in order to provide a supply of telegraph stamps.

"Government of the Philippines.

"Treasury.

"Manilla, January 29, 1889.

"In accordance with the proposal of the Intendent General of the Treasury, and with a view to insuring a sufficient supply of stamps to the distributing offices, while awaiting the arrival from the Peninsula of the supplies ordered from the Ministry for the Colonies, I have given orders that the 2½ centimos stamps,

which were surcharged under a decree of this Government, dated December 21, 1887, for the tax upon the consumption of tobacco . . . , and which are still on hand in the general depôts of the Department, shall be put on sale and restored to their original use, that is to say for postage, and for the value indicated upon them of 2½ centimos, the [other portion of the] surcharge which they bear being consequently considered as of no authority.

"This Decree to be published, communicated to the Ministry for the Colonies, and to the other offices concerned, and returned to the Treasury.

—

"(Signed)

"WEYLER."

* Our translation here is incomplete. M. Hanciau does not possess a copy of the original Decree, and the French version supplied to him runs as follows:—"pour la taxe de la consommation du tabac sur l'impôt des cédules personnelles." An expression which does not convey any definite meaning to either of us.—ED. M. J.

Issue of January 29th, 1889.

Postage stamps of 1880 to 1886, surcharged "RECARGO DE CONSUMOS HABILITADO" in an oval frame, with value, "\$0.02½," in the centre (S 10), restored to postal use, in spite of the surcharged inscription.



Five varieties of the surcharge :—

(a) Wide spaces between the word "DE" and the words before and after it; the "\$" is narrow.

(b) Very little space before and after "DE," the three words being almost joined into one; the "\$" is wider.

(c) The letters "O" are more open than in (a); "H" of "HABILITADO" wider; second "O" of "CONSUMOS" broken, and resembles a "C"; figure "2" very straight.

(d) The space between "H" of "HABILITADO" and "R" of "RECARGO" is 2 mm., as in (b), but there is a space before and after "DE"; "\$" narrower than in (b).

(e) The oval is formed of little dashes; the letters of "DE" are uneven; the "C" of "CONSUMOS" is almost closed, like an "O."

The surcharge is in black on all.

- 2½ c. on ½ c., green (a).
- 2½ c. on 1 c. " (a).
- 2½ c. on 1 c. " (b).
- 2½ c. on 2 c., rose (a).
- 2½ c. on 2 c. " (b).
- 2½ c. on 2 c. " (c).
- 2½ c. on 2½ c., blue, Type III. (a).
- 2½ c. on 2½ c. " " (b).
- 2½ c. on 2½ c. " " (c).
- 2½ c. on 2½ c. " " (d).
- 2½ c. on 2½ c. " " (e).
- 2½ c. on 5 c. " (b).
- 2½ c. on 12½ c., rose (b).
- 2½ c. on 50 m., bistre (a).

Varieties, with inverted surcharge.

- 2½ c. on 1 c., green.*
- 2½ c. on 2 c., rose.*
- 2½ c. on 50 m., bistre.*

With double surcharge.

- 2½ c. on 1 c., green (a).
- 2½ c. on 2 c., rose.*
- 2½ c. on 2½ c., blue (b).
- 2½ c. on 5 c. " *

With double surcharge inverted (or one inverted).

- 2½ c. on 1 c., green.*

Of the ½ c. and the 1 c. pairs are said to exist, one with the surcharge and the other without.*

The use of these stamps was discontinued from August 10th, 1889, as shown by the following notice :—

"By a Decree dated May 22nd last (1889) the Governor General decided that the stamps with the surcharge *Habilitado* should be admitted for the franking of letters and telegrams up to August 10th. We remind the public that all letters deposited after that date in the post offices or in the letter boxes and bearing *Habilitado* stamps will not be forwarded."

* * *

Issue of May 1st, 1889.

The design of 1880, with inscription "FILIPAS IMPRESOS" at top, as in the ½ de centavo of 1886, but with head Type IV.

* The varieties starred are added from the Boston book.—Ed. M. J.

Engraved, etc., as before.

- 1 mil. de peso, rose.
- 2 " blue.
- 5 " brown.
- * * *

It now became the turn of Alfonso XIII. to make his portrait known to his somewhat troublesome subjects in the Philippines, and the following series made its appearance accordingly :—

Issue of January 1st, 1890.

Profile of Alfonso XIII. to right in an oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame with inscription at top and value below. Engraved by E. Julia, and printed at Madrid as before on white wove paper : perf. 14.



(a) Headed "FILIPAS IMPRESOS."

- ¼ de centavo, violet-brown.
- 1 m. de peso, deep violet.
- 2 " "
- 5 " "

(b) Headed "FILIPINAS," between quatrefoils.

- 2 c. de peso, brown-red.
- 2½ " ultramarine.
- 5 " deep blue.
- 5 " bronze-green.
- 8 " yellow-green.
- 10 " blue-green.
- 12½ " green.
- 20 " rose.
- 25 " bistre.

The two varieties of 5 c. de peso were used for different purposes, the blue stamp being for inland correspondence, and the green for foreign.

* * *

Issue of . . . * 1891.

Change of colour of certain values of series (b).

- 5 c. de peso, olive.
- 10 " brown-rose.
- 20 " salmon.
- 25 " blue.

Issue of January, 1892-93.

Further changes of colour.

(a) With "FILIPAS IMPRESOS."

- ¼ de centavo, yellow-green.
- 1 m. de peso "
- 2 " "
- 5 " "

(b) With "FILIPINAS."

- 1 c. de peso, violet-brown.
- 2 " purple.
- 2½ " greenish grey.
- 5 " emerald-green.
- 5 " violet-brown.
- 6 " "
- 8 " pale blue.
- 12½ " flesh colour.
- 15 " brown-red.
- 20 " pale brown.
- 40 " blue-grey. †
- 80 " orange. †

* The Boston book says "April 20."—Ed. M. J.

† These were chronicled in the early part of 1892, together with a 6 m. de peso, rose, but we have heard nothing of them since.—Ed. M. J.

Issue of January, 1894.

More changes of colour.

- (a) With "FILIPAS. IMPRESOS."
 ½ de centavo, yellow-brown.
 1 m. de peso, greenish grey.
 2 " " "
 5 " " "

- (b) With "FILIPINAS."
 1 c. de peso, carmine.
 2 " grey-brown.
 6 " orange.
 8 " brown.
 15 " rose.
 20 " brown-violet.
 25 " deep blue.

* * *

Issue of January, 1896.

Colours changed again.

- (a) With "FILIPAS. IMPRESOS"
 ½ de centavo, blue.
 1 m. de peso, blue.
 2 " brown.
 5 " blue-green.

- (b) With "FILIPINAS."
 1 c. de peso, green.
 2 " ultramarine.
 2 " brown.
 5 " violet-brown.
 5 " blue-green.
 6 " carmine-rose.
 8 " red-brown.
 10 " orange-brown.
 15 " blue-green.
 20 " orange.

The 2 c. and 5 c. in shades of brown were for foreign postage.*

* * *

Issue of . . . 1897.

Completion of the foregoing series with higher values in new colours.

- 40 de peso, violet.
 80 " carmine.

* * *

Issue of June, (?) 1897.

Stamps of the issues of 1890-95 surcharged with a rectangular device, inscribed "CORREOS" at top, "1897" at foot, "HABILITADO" at left, "PARA" at right, and with value in the centre (S 11).



S 11

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---------|----------|
| 5 c., in red, | on 5 c., green | (1892); | 20,000. |
| 5 c., in blue, | on 5 c. " | " | 53,385. |
| 5 c., in black, | on 5 c. " | " | unknown. |
| 15 c., in blue, | on 15 c., brown-red | (1892); | 12,000. |
| 15 c., in black, | on 15 c. " | " | 11,690. |
| 15 c., " | 15 c., rose (1894) | " | unknown. |
| 20 c., in blue, | on 20 c., pale-brown | (1892); | 2,000. |
| 20 c., in black, | on 20 c. " | " | unknown. |
| 20 c. " | 20 c., brown-violet | (1894) | 1,400. |
| 20 c. " | 25 c., bistre | (1890); | 1,000. |

The figures given after various items indicate the numbers of the stamps that were surcharged. It is possible that those of which the numbers are unknown

* The 5 c., violet-brown, is listed also in the 1892-93 issue, and we believe that there are two varieties of this somewhat uncertain tint. We find that we chronicled, on the authority of *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, a 5 c., brown-violet, in July, 1893, and, on the same authority, a 5 c., lilac-brown, in March, 1896. The Boston book mentions one only, a 5 c. violet-brown, in two shades, under "January 1, 1896." —ED. M. J.

should be included with those with which I have bracketed them.

Varieties, with inverted surcharge.

- 15 c., in blue, on 15 c., brown-red.*
 15 c., in black, on 15 c., rose.
 20 c., in blue, on 20 c., pale brown.
 20 c., in black, on 20 c., brown-violet.
 20 c. " 25 c., bistre.

Somewhat late in the day, in 1899, the following varieties were announced, in which I have but very small confidence.†

- 5 c., in red, on 5 c., lilac-blue (1882).
 5 c., in black, on 5 c. " "

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1898.

Profile of King Alfonso XIII, to left in a circle, enclosed in a rectangle, with inscription on labels: "FILIPAS 1898 Y 99" at top, value in *milesimas*, *centavos*, or *pesos* below, "CORREOS" at left, "TELEGRAFOS" at right. Engraved by Maura (?), according to the initial on the base of the neck, and surface-printed at Madrid, in colour on white wove paper Perf. 14. Sheets of 100 stamps, in ten rows of ten.



- 1 mil., yellow-brown.
 2 " "
 3 " "
 4 " "
 5 " "
 1 c., deep purple.
 2 c., blue-green.
 3 c., chocolate.
 4 c., orange.
 5 c., rose.
 6 c., ultramarine.
 8 c., brown.
 10 c., vermilion.
 15 c., deep olive-green.
 20 c., carmine.
 40 c., violet.
 60 c., black.
 80 c., light brown.
 1 p., pale green.
 2 p., deep blue.

* From the Boston book, which also gives a 15 c., in violet, on 15 c., rose, with normal and with double surcharge.—ED. M. J.

† According to the *Catalogo Gálvez*, quoted in the Boston book, some thirty or forty thousand of these 5 c. stamps were surcharged by mistake, and were found in stock when the islands passed into the hands of the United States. The variety with black surcharge is not mentioned, but copies are known with a surcharge in apparently mixed black and red inks. The compilers of the Boston book also state their belief that reprints of some of the varieties of this issue were made with the original handstamps, and that impressions in violet-black are certainly not originals. They list the following, as undoubtedly reprints:

- 5 c., in violet-black, on 5 c., blue-green (1896).
 15 c. " 15 c., brown-red (1892).
 15 c. " 15 c., rose (1894).
 20 c. " 20 c., pale-brown (1892).
 20 c. " 20 c., brown-violet (1894).
 20 c. " 25 c., bistre (1890).

Of the above, the second in the list was only known with the surcharge inverted, while the rest had been seen with the surcharge normal and inverted.—ED. M. J.

Issues of end of 1898 (?)

The following curiosities were noted :—

1. Stamps of 1898 surcharged "HABILITADO PA CORREOS DE DOS RLES." (S 5).

2 reales, in *green*, on 1 mil., yellow-brown.
 2 " " " 5 " "
 2 " in *red*, on 1 c., deep purple.

These belated surcharges appear to me suspicious in the highest degree, as it is unlikely that the lowest values would have been selected for the manufacture of a comparatively high one, by means of a surcharge which anyone could reproduce. On the other hand, it would be natural enough for fraudulent speculators to act in this fashion, as the low values cost little, and the profit is all the greater.

2. Stamps of the same issue, surcharged "1898—RESELLADO—1899," diagonally, within a rectangular frame, with the letters "C" in the left upper corner, and "T" in the right lower; these letters stood for *Correos* and *Telegrafos*, and were quite unnecessary, as those words appear upon the stamps.



This was struck, in *black*, upon all the values, except the 4 mils., and the 4, 40, and 80 centavos.

[We do not reproduce the list of values, as there is no doubt that both the above sets were of a fancy nature, as were also the extraordinary varieties referred to in the history given below, and authenticated by a supposed official document.—ED. *M.J.*]

These stamps are as mysterious as the preceding. Such a surcharge would have been employed in consequence of a theft, or of the confiscation of the stock of stamps by the Americans, during the war. In any case neither of these surcharges appears to be justified, and the stamps bearing them may be safely rejected.

3. In this same memorable year, 1898, there was an avalanche of stamps, of various previous issues, adorned with divers surcharges. The late M. Roussin received some of them, and wrote out to the Philippines for information, which came to him, as he stated in his journal for April, 1901, in the form of an official document, which he published, and which I quote here :—

"Province of La Union, City of San Fernando, Philippine Islands. No. 1,611,298, 175.

"I, the undersigned Blas Tadiar y Salvatera, Municipal Captain of this City of San Fernando, chief town of the Province of La Union,

"CERTIFY, that it is more than two months since the postage stamps for sale have been exhausted, that we are afraid that no further supplies will be received from Manilla owing to the present circumstances, that the persons who come demanding to purchase stamps for the franking of their letters are innumerable.

"For this reason I have been obliged to assemble a council to consider the subject of this demand, and the persons composing that council have decided to cause postage stamps to be made for sale to the public, after previous approval by the government of this province, the proceeds of which stamps will be paid into the treasury of the municipality, for the use of the latter.

"The old stamps remaining in the post office will be surcharged with values, in the denominations of 2, 3,

4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 25 cents, in black, violet, and red, and as the old stamps and surcharged stamps are in very small quantity, it has been decided to surcharge" [i.e. to print the surcharges upon] "various kinds of white paper, in the same values and colours. And for this decision which we have taken, we will be responsible, in case we do not possess the right to do this.

"In attestation of which I sign this certificate, with the persons who compose the council and the secretary, with a view to its being transmitted to the government of this province for approval.

"Done in the Municipal Office of San Fernando, Chief Town of the Province of La Union, June 1st, 1898.

(Signed) "BLAS TADIAR, *Municipal Captain.*
 AGAPITO FLORES, *First Lieutenant.*
 FAUSTINO ALVIAR, *Lieutenant of Police.*
 EUSEBIO CATUGA, *Sub-Director of Market Gardens (Pépinieres).*

"and the following Delegates :—

"Damarso Aguirro, Vicente Carbonell, José Guzman, Timoteo Galvez, Lorenzo Galvez, Pedro Flores, Ramon Mendoza, Calixto Galvez, Gaspart Hirvet, Sabino Guertan, Juan Boriga, Pio Hafray.

JUAN LUCERO, *Secretary.*"

[M. Hanciau enters into an elaborate argument on the subject of this precious document, and the over-printed stamps and impressions on bits of paper, which it was supposed to authorize. In view of the fact that these things were never, we think, seriously believed in by any collector or dealer of any standing, with the exception of the late M. Roussin, who would doubtless also have been convinced of their worthlessness had he lived a few months longer, we think it unnecessary to translate M. Hanciau's observations in full, and content ourselves with a summary of them.—ED. *M.J.*]

The Decree or Certificate contains its own refutation; there would have been no stocks of old stamps at San Fernando or any other provincial town; obsolete stocks were always returned to Manilla. It is dated June 1st, 1898, but it was not until some two years and a half later that the stamps were heard of by collectors; they then turned up in Europe, and, in spite of the fact that the Island of Luzon had then been in the hands of the Americans for over two years, not a single copy appears to have been heard of in the United States until sets were sent across the Atlantic in 1902.

The varieties seem to have been almost as "innumerable" as the persons who clamoured for stamps for the franking of their letters! M. Roussin listed no fewer than 181 in his catalogue and his journal. M. Hanciau analyses the list as follows :—

The surcharge (which is described as consisting of the word "CORREOS" struck diagonally across the stamp, accompanied by figures "98" in the left upper corner, and the value horizontally at the lower right) is impressed upon—

Philippine postage stamps of	1864, 1882, 1883, 1889-96.
" telegraph "	1888, 1890, 1893, 1896.
Cuba and Porto Rico postage stamps of	1857, 1864, 1870, 1871, 1876-78.
Cuba postage stamps of	1882, 1890-96.
" fiscal " " Derecho Judicial" of	1866.

Even if we could suppose that there was a stock of obsolete Philippine stamps on hand at San Fernando, it is manifestly impossible that there can have been any stamps of Cuba or Porto Rico. In the hope of making these impossibilities pass muster, the labels containing the name and value were removed, but it was easy to see that the colours were those, not of Philippine stamps, but of issues of other Spanish

Colonies. The whole is hardly worthy of serious notice as an attempt at fraud, but it is as well to put it on record as a matter of history. There is a touch of humour in the addition to the document of the signature of the "Sub-Director of Pépinières"; it seems almost to be intended as a hint that the articles in question were of the nature of "Carottes."

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

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 1905-6 Catalogue, and the prices are those that have been 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.

	VALUE.
Great Britain, unused	£901
„ used	394
„ used plate numbers	42
„ unused officials	319
„ used officials and Postal Fiscals	360
Cape of Good Hope, 2 vols.	1277
Tasmania, 2 vols.	1302
Gambia and Gold Coast	506
Ceylon, 2 vols.	1743
Lagos and Sierra Leone	856

Absence from London.

I HAVE to give notice that I shall be away from London from about 20th December until 2nd January, but letters addressed to 391, Strand, will be forwarded to me in due course.

* * *

Failure of Mr. J. Westhorp.

bankrupt.

IT is with great regret that I have to announce that Mr. J. Westhorp has been obliged to call his creditors together, and has been declared a bankrupt. Mr. Westhorp has been known to many philatelists as a dealer in a quiet and retiring way, from whom they could generally obtain many varieties missing from their collections. His knowledge of British Colonials was especially good, and in Transvaal stamps he ranked as one of the best judges. His liabilities are considerable, and I am informed that his losses are caused by matters entirely apart from his stamp business. I am sure that all his friends will tender him most hearty sympathy and best wishes for a prompt return to prosperity.

* * *

An Unrecognized Rarity of the United States.

By A. REINHEIMER.

* * * *

TO assert unreservedly that a regularly-issued stamp of the series of 1857-60 of the United States of America has remained unknown, unrecognized, down to the present day, is perhaps rash, such a fact being at first sight impossible; it is even likely that my readers will be tempted to believe that I am alluding to some simple variety that has not been catalogued.

Such, however, is by no means the case: the stamp of which I am speaking is duly listed in all the Catalogues, and yet *in reality* is known to none of them, and is supplied by none of the dealers—an apparent paradox, upon which I base my declaration that it is unknown, or rather unrecognized.

I will explain myself. The rarity in question is the 3 c., *brown-red*, of the issue of 1857-60 in the condition indicated by the Catalogues, that is to say, in the *exact type of the 3 c. of 1851, but perforated*. This stamp is of great rarity; I only know of five or six undoubted copies of it.

That the difference which exists between the rarity in question and the specimens that take its place in all Catalogues and collections may be fully understood, some explanation and description are necessary, and these we will give.

The 3 cents stamp, imperforate, of the issue of 1851-56, which we all know, shows definitely and clearly in its design the straight lines represented in

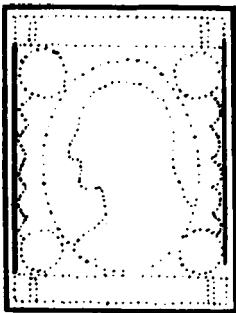
the illustration given below (Type I.); that is to say, an exterior line framing the whole stamp, and, at each side, an inner, vertical line, forming a frame line to the engine-turned ground.

Now, this being the case, the copies of the 3 cents of 1857, which are described in the Catalogues under the heading "*The same, perforated,*" should show these very same lines, but as a matter of fact they do not do so—except in very rare instances. Either they have the exterior line complete, without the interior line at each side, in which case we have the type with frame line at top and bottom; or else the only remains of the lines of Type I. are the exterior lines at each side, in which case we have the type without frame line at top and bottom, the commonest of all.

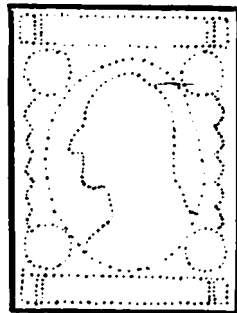
It appears therefore that even those Catalogues which display the most minute exactitude in regard to the other values of the issues of 1851 and 1857 require to be corrected as follows in the case of the 3 cents:—

1851-6. *Imperforate.* — — —
3 cents, brown-red.

Type I. With an exterior frame line surrounding the whole stamp, and an interior vertical line, at each side, framing the engine-turned pattern.



Type I.

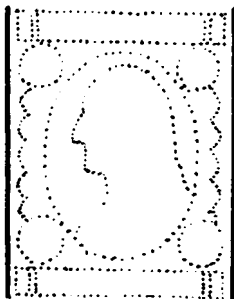


Type II.

Type II. As above, but without the interior, vertical line at each side.

1857-60. *The same, perf.* 15.
3 cents, brown-red.

Type I. (as described above.)
" II. (" ")



Type III.

Type III. Similar to Type II., but without the exterior frame line at top and bottom.

This third type does not exist imperfurate.

Type I. *perforated* is, as I stated above, extremely rare; a few years ago I hunted through a lot of some four or five thousand 3 c., which were lent me by M. J. B. Moens, and did not find a single copy!

I published some time ago an article giving a general account of the varieties of retouch that can be found upon the 3 cents stamps of 1851 to 1856. I have not lost sight of this subject since, and I can assure all those who take an interest in retouches of this nature that the opening for study is a vast one, the stamps in question having at some period been retouched in a most irregular fashion.

The retouches are indicated, almost entirely, by vertical lines outside or within the frame lines of the design. Copies may be found showing as many as *four* lines at one side, and only *one* at the other, etc.

The width of the space between the stamps on the sheet also varies greatly. But there is an extraordinary variety, which is sufficient in itself to prove beyond all doubt that the plates of this 3 cents stamp were subjected to retouching. In this variety, which is of considerable rarity, the exterior line at left, instead of being drawn so as to form a frame to the stamp as usual, is so misplaced that it runs right through the rectangular ornament in the left lower corner, as shown on a large scale in the annexed illustration.



This curious irregularity can only be accounted for by a somewhat unskilful retouching of the plate.

[NOTE.—The question of the framing lines of these 3 cents stamps, and of the numerous variations that they present, has received some attention in days gone by; but we do not think that it has ever been quite satisfactorily settled, and Mr. Reinheimer's article, accompanied by his sketches of some of the most marked varieties, may serve as an excuse for reopening it. We agree with him in thinking that the variety with the inner vertical line at each side is almost as worthy of notice as the one without the horizontal lines at top and bottom, and the more so because we believe that all these straight lines are due to the same cause, namely, touching up the plates before use (therefore not *retouching* in the ordinary sense of that term).

The late Mr. J. K. Tiffany, in his *History of the Postage Stamps of the United States of America*, published in 1887, gave a very full description of the minor varieties of these stamps, including the more conspicuous variety which Mr. Reinheimer terms Type I., and which we gather from Mr. Tiffany's list shows some minor variations in the length of the inner side lines.

According to the last-named authority—and we know of none higher—the first thing done in preparing the plates for these stamps was "to mark out . . . the points at which the right vertical line of each vertical row of stamps was to come, by a dot at the top and bottom of the plate. . . . These lines having been drawn, the next step in the process was to put in the body of the design," by the well-known method of rolling it in with a steel roller, and variations in the distance between the body of the design and the verti

cal side lines are accounted for by the roller not having always been placed in exactly the correct position. Mr. Tiffany goes on to say, "The top and bottom lines" (the horizontal frame lines) "are practically always at the same distance from the labels, and one engraver maintains that they were engraved on the die. But specimens are plentiful in which (a) the top and [or?] bottom line projects beyond the side line, or (b) does not touch it, or rarely (c) is double or split, or again the side line (d) projects beyond the top or bottom line, or (e) does not touch it. Again, instead of the side line being (f) at the proper distance from the corner blocks, it is not infrequently (g) too far from one or more of them, or (h) too near to one or more of them, or (i) touches one or more of them. . . . Again, it will be found that there are added lines along the whole or part of either side line, making these double or even triple. Thus whether there is a distinct line as described, between the rosettes, etc." (the inner side line of Mr. Reinheimer's Type I.) "or not, if the next line be called the frame line, there may be found varieties with an extra line outside the frame line, but (k) very near it, (l) farther from it," etc.

Turning now to a more recent work, *The Postage Stamps of the United States*, by Mr. J. N. Luff (another most competent authority), published in 1902, we find a different account of the origin of these lines. The description of the earliest type of the 3 cents stamp is as follows:—"There is a thin, straight line of colour on each of the four sides of the stamp. In preparing the earlier plates of this value the surface of each plate was laid off in little upright rectangles. These were not formed by continuous horizontal and vertical lines ruled across the plate, but each stamp was provided with its rectangular frame separated by a space of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the adjacent frames. Into each of these rectangles the design was transferred. There were similar frame lines on the die, and it will be readily understood that they would frequently fail to fall exactly on the lines ruled on the plate, thus causing some portion of them to appear double."

It may be seen that the two authorities quoted differ considerably in their accounts of the origin of the lines that enframe these stamps, and we now give our reasons for believing that neither of the two accounts is entirely correct, and that neither the horizontal nor the vertical straight lines existed either on the plate before the impressions from the die were transferred to it, or upon that die itself.

Taking first what Mr. Tiffany terms the frame lines, which seem almost necessary to complete the design of the stamp, it is evident that if they existed on the original die they would always be in identically the same position with respect to one another and to other portions of the design, whereas Mr. Tiffany's

description shows that the positions of the side frame lines are very variable. About the top and bottom lines he says, "one engraver maintains that they were engraved on the die," but he evidently considers that statement open to question, and we find amongst specimens sent us by Mr. Reinheimer a copy which disproves it, as it has a top frame line which is clearly not parallel with the edge of the top label.

The inner side lines of Mr. Reinheimer's Type I. were also certainly not upon the original die. We have already stated that Mr. Tiffany mentions some minor varieties, and we can see variations in these lines upon some of Mr. Reinheimer's copies.

We now come to the additional lines which, according to Mr. Luff's theory, are caused by the frame line upon the die or roller not always being fitted accurately into the frame line cut upon the plate. But if this were so, surely these additional lines would occasionally be found at top or bottom, instead of being, as far as we are aware, only found at the sides.

Both accounts agree in attributing some of the frame lines found upon the stamps to lines cut in the plate, as a guide for the placing of the transfers, and it may seem rash on our part to express a contrary opinion. A few years ago we had occasion to make some inquiries into the method of producing steel plates for the printing of stamps, and as to the origin of certain lines found upon some of the Penny stamps of Great Britain. The information kindly given us by the Managing Director of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., Limited, showed us plainly that no lines cut previously upon a plate, as suggested, could possibly survive the process of rolling in the impressions. In the course of that process, the metal displaced by the raised lines upon the roller rises up in ridges between the impressions on the plate, and these ridges have to be removed before the plate can be used. The frame lines were added, no doubt, when these ridges and roughnesses were removed, and the plates cleaned up and prepared for printing. We may presume that the inner side lines were cut, as in certain cases of our own Penny stamps, when the extreme edges of the engine-turned pattern were not sufficiently well defined, which was perhaps more frequently the case in the earlier plates of the 3 cents stamp than in the later. The ridges referred to occur principally (or entirely) at the sides of the impressions, not at top and bottom, because the impressions on the rollers are so placed that the latter are rocked from side to side; it is therefore possible that the extra lines, which are only found at the sides, were cut in order to hide the roughness of the surface in those places, or they may be merely the marks made by the tools in cutting away the rough metal.—ED. M. F.]

Abyssinia and its Postage Stamps.

By L. G. DORPAT.

* * *



NE of the principal attractions of Philately is the acquisition and possession of objects and information which are uncommon and out of the way for the average individual. Intrinsically a 2 cents stamp of the United States may be as good as a "Post Office" Mauritius or a *circular* British Guiana, yet the latter two attract stamp collectors much more than a whole hundred of the former, simply for the reason that they are rare and far removed from our every-day life. In selecting a topic for discussion in an article for the *Monthly Journal*—I was led by the consideration that the remote or uncommon is the most attractive, and my choice fell on *Abyssinia and its Postage Stamps*, because, firstly, the country is one of those that lie far out of the way, and secondly, the stamps of this country, though not of the rarest, are not often seen and seldom spoken of; besides that, Abyssinia heads the alphabetical list in our catalogues, and it is a good plan to begin at the beginning; finally, in regard to inscriptions, Abyssinian stamps are unique, these alone showing the Amharic characters.

To get to Abyssinia we should have to take passage on one of the East India steamers that sail from New York, Liverpool, or Hamburg, through the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, and the Red Sea. At the Italian colony of Massaua (or Massowah), about four hundred miles from Aden, we should disembark, and after travelling about fifty miles due west we should strike the most northern part of Abyssinia, a country without a sea-coast and without any railroads, and consequently with very little direct intercourse with the outside world. It is a part of the ancient Aethiopia, and considered identical with Shaba (Saba, Sheba, Shoa), whose queen visited King Solomon at Jerusalem, who, as the Koran says, made her discover her feet by having the floor of his court made of glass which she mistook for water, thereby proving that her feet were not covered with long hair like a donkey's, as Solomon had wrongly been informed. The present name, Abyssinia, is derived from the Arabian "*Habesh*," mixture or confusion, and refers to the mixed character of the inhabitants, of which there are about five millions, including some of the old Aethiopian stock as well as Jews, Arabs, and Gallas (a tribe which intruded from the south). The latter are Mohammedans, whilst the greater part of the remaining people, since 330 A.D. have been nominally Christians. The physical aspect of the country is that of a mountain-plateau, about six thousand feet above the sea, with peaks rising to ten and even fifteen thousand feet, and numerous ravines, some of which are two to three thousand feet deep. The climate is for the most part quite salubrious, and the products of the soil are varied and plentiful. In some parts (the province of Kaffa) the coffee tree grows wild. Herding and agriculture, though of

course in a primitive form, are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile, commonly called Abai, is the chief river, and by it immense quantities of good fertile soil have been washed away for centuries, depositing in the valleys of Egypt a sediment of extra fertility and denuding not inconsiderable portions of the barren rocks in Abyssinia. As there are several tribes, so there are several languages; the oldest is the Aethiopic Geez or Tigré; Amharic is the language of the court, the army, and the merchants; Agow and quite a number of other dialects are used among the people. In the sixth and seventh centuries the Abyssinians conquered and held a considerable part of Arabia; they then also carried on a large trade with India and Ceylon, and were in communication with the Greek Empire; but when in the seventh century Mohammedan success prevailed, Abyssinia was cut off from the rest of the world and, as Gibbon says, "encompassed by the enemies of their religion, the Ethiopians slept for near a thousand years, forgetful of the world by whom they were forgotten." There was much division in the country itself, the "Ras" or chiefs becoming almost independent rulers of their districts, until Lij Kassa, afterwards known as Emperor Theodore III, succeeded in rising to general power over all his peers and competitors. His army is said to have been at one time 150,000 strong. He finally got into trouble with the English, was defeated, and on 13th April 1868, he died by suicide. His successor was Kassai, crowned in 1872 as King Johannes. The present ruler is Menelik II, whose effigy appears on the postage stamps, issued first in 1894. He is both a ruler and a teacher of his people. In 1896 he defeated the Italian forces at Adua and raised his army again to 150,000, a figure which is considerably higher than that of the regular army of the United States, though his country comprises only about 200,000 square miles or one-eighteenth of the United States area. He is called "Negus-Negesti," King of Kings, a high-sounding title, but his arms and flag are hardly known in international circles. About the Abyssinian postal administration I have not been able to ascertain anything, but if these notes should stimulate some one, who has the opportunity of knowing, to tell us something about it, I shall be pleased. After all, one man cannot know all things, and we philatelists must always depend upon one another for additional information.

In 1894 Menelik II ordered a set of postage stamps from the printing office in Paris which makes the French stamps. They were printed in sheets of 300, composed of twelve panes of twenty-five each, five rows of five stamps. There are four values, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 *guerche*, with the portrait of the King, and three values, 4, 8, and 16 *guerche*, with the figure of a Lion (the Abyssinians call him the Lion of Judah; whether



they have the correct knowledge of the Lion of Judah being the Messiah is not evident), seven values in all; 16 guerche are 1 taler, equal to 49 cents United States money. The inscription at the top of the stamps is the name of the country in Amharic characters, "AETHIOPIA"; in the shield at the bottom is the value. In Webster's dictionary is a table of the alphabet; but, unless one knows the language, the reading of the characters may cause some trouble. The stamps were first seen in Europe in the hands of French dealers, and it appeared that these dealers had obtained them direct from the printer, at least that was the opinion of some Italian philatelists, who claimed that the stamps were not made for actual use at all, but merely for sale to collectors. There is, however, sufficient evidence that the stamps were really used in Abyssinia. *The Philatelic Journal of America* of April, 1895, has the following, from *Le Collectionneur de Timbres Poste*, accompanied by an illustration of an envelope with four stamps on it:—

"We have received a registered letter, a facsimile of which is given above. That letter, which left Harrar 29 January, 1895, provided with Aethiopian postage stamps, was remailed at Djibouti with a stamp of our (French) colony, so that it might circulate within the Universal Postal Union. The envelope bears the Djibouti cancelling stamp of 7 February, and reached Paris on the 22nd of the same month. The Aethiopian post not having yet joined the Postal Union, the stamps of that country are good only in the interior of the vast possessions of Emperor Menelik II. Our readers will recollect that it is the same for the stamps of Haiderabad, Jummo-Cashmere, etc., whose stamps have course only within those territories. Our correspondent informs us that the postal service between Harrar and Djibouti was the first one organized to facilitate postal relations between Aethiopia and Europe. It was agreed between the Aethiopian office and that of Djibouti that Abyssinian stamps would be recognized at the latter place, and that letters provided with them should be forwarded from there through the camel post. When Aethiopia shall have joined the Union, the expense of the camel post will be shared by the two administrations in proportions that will be determined later on. This first line being started, a further service is about to be inaugurated between Harrar and Entotta, the capital.

"We see, then, that the organization of the Aethiopian post, a really pacific undertaking, has been delayed on account of preparations for war. Some political papers, knowing but little concerning Italo-Aethiopian questions, have announced that the Italians had conquered Harrar. By referring to a map of the Eritrean colony it will be seen that they are still about four hundred miles from it."

It is said that the war between Italy and the Negus was partly due to the latter's application for admission into the Universal Postal Union, without the intervention of Italy, which, posing as a protector of Abyssinia, felt slighted by such an independent move. Letters to the Abyssinian prisoners of war sent to Italy were

partly franked by Abyssinian stamps. If these stamps can be obtained on such letters, they are certainly worthy objects of collection, and may command a good price. The whole set, unused, can be obtained for thirty-six cents, which is less than half face value, a circumstance which clearly shows that the unused stock in dealers' hands must have been bought at a large discount and in some irregular way, i.e. not from the Abyssinian Post and not at full face, else it could not be offered so cheap. Cancelled copies not on the original letter may never have been used and may never have seen Abyssinia, hence, as stamps cancelled to order, are of less value than the uncanceled.

In 1901 (after the admission into the Postal Union had been effected) we find the whole set surcharged, in *violet*, "Ethiopic," in Roman letters. In 1902 the same surcharge appeared in *blue*. In the same year we find an Amharic overprint of four characters in violet, Type 3 in Catalogue, reading "*Bosata*," i.e. Post, and in 1903 another Amharic overprint, of five characters, in *black*, Type 4, reading "*Malekathes*," i.e. kingdom of Abyssinia. Scott lists another surcharge of "*Ethiopic*," in script type, in *violet* or *black*, but I fail to find any further particulars regarding it. It is stated that all these overprints were applied by means of handstamps, and hence they may be found in all possible positions, with all sorts of imperfections common to such stamping. The object of applying such stamps seems to be to distinguish the stamps sold by the post from any others, which were in private hands, and from which the post derived no proper income. The prices for the surcharged stamps are a little higher, in some cases very much higher, than the prices for the unsurcharged, and they should be, if the surcharge is genuine, as they are the regular article, obtained in the regular way.

In 1896 appeared a set of seven postage due stamps, all of the portrait type, with an Amharic inscription of five characters on a fancy band, surcharged either in *black* or *red*. The word of the surcharge is unknown to me, but I presume that it means "postage due," "taxe," or something to the same effect. The set may be had unused for thirty-six cents. The four high values, 4, 8, and 16 guerche, may be found without the surcharge (they are of the portrait type, not of the lion type), and are worth more in this condition.

Stamped envelopes there are none, but there are three postal cards, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 guerche. They have the portrait stamp printed in the left upper corner and the lion with crown and banner in the right upper corner. The inscriptions are all in Amharic. The 1 g. is listed both with and without expressed value. All are said to be found with the same surcharges as the adhesives. The prices are low.

It may be added that a telegraph system was started about ten years ago, and that possibly the postage stamps may be used for the purpose of franking telegraph messages. In what case a study of the respective cancellations might be of interest.

The best plan for collecting the stamps of Abyssinia seems to be to get them all unused, in which condition they are rather cheap, or to take the used stamps on entire original covers only, in which condition they may be hard to get and may represent considerable value. A complete collection of them, small as it may be, is certainly a thing not found in many albums, at least not on the western side of the Atlantic. Why not try and make one?

My Souvenirs.

REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN.

By PIERRE MAHÉ.

(Continued from page 100.)

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* * * *

The Stamps of the Sisters of Charity.



IN 1867, when I had just installed myself at 9 Rue de Clichy, a young nun—I do not remember now to what order she belonged—called on me and asked if I wished to buy some stamps. Having received a reply in the affirmative, she informed me that the community to which she belonged received by every mail from its branches abroad a large quantity of letters bearing stamps, and the Mother Superior, having learned that such things were collected and that they were of some value, thought that something perhaps might be made out of them in aid of their good works. She therefore sent to ask me if I would agree to buy all the stamps received monthly on their letters. I said I would gladly buy all that came, if the price, which must be fixed beforehand, was to my liking, with the exception, however, of the current stamps of Europe, which, as a rule, were too common, and for the time of no appreciable value. I added that the simplest way of coming to terms would be to submit to me a sample of the stamps, leaving out the Europeans; that I would look at them and see what they contained, and then we should be able to arrange matters.

The nun then left, saying she would inform the Mother Superior of the result of our talk, and that I should probably see her again after the next mail. Some time afterwards this same young nun brought me half a dozen little sheets of silver paper, on each of which were stuck a certain number of stamps, all of foreign countries, some of them out of circulation, which had been hunted up, while others were stamps then in use either already known to me or new. Afterwards the sheets were sent to me regularly on the evening of the day on which the mail arrived.

These little sheets were made up of stamps coming from all parts of the globe. The English Colonial stamps were in a majority, and the remainder were almost exclusively the stamps of North and South America. The Mother Superior had fixed a uniform price of twenty francs per hundred stamps. I took everything, without haggling, and I told the young nun that, under the same conditions of quality and price, I would take all that they might bring me. I was very careful not to make any remarks, as the bargain was too good a one for that. These little sheets were truly miscellaneous; there was a little of everything on them, and, most frequently, stamps of recent issues, which I thus got to know of long before they reached the business houses.

Matters went on in this fashion for a good long

time. Whenever the mail came in, the young nun arrived with the sheets. I used to look at them, count out the money due for them, and she went away to return next mail. But one fine day—not so fine for all that—the nun, on bringing me the usual harvest, told me that the Mother Superior could not go on giving me all the stamps at the same price. She had been assured that a large part of those which she was sending me were worth more than the price originally fixed by her. In future there would be two kinds of sheets—some at the old uniform price, and others with prices marked separately for each stamp. As a matter of form, I commenced by objecting, but in the end I accepted these new terms, and I did very well, for I saw by the first consignment that followed that they were still extremely reasonable. On the sheets with separate prices I found, only to mention one case, some Guadalajara, which at that time were very rare and sold at long prices, quoted at five francs each, whether imperforate or with the scalloped perforation, and a large number of other stamps, which, in spite of the great increase of price, were still very good bargains.

With regard to the stamps of Guadalajara just mentioned, there was a tragic-comical incident. One day the messenger from the community arrived, and after the usual greetings and while giving me the usual sheets, she said to me in a dejected way, "Ah, sir, if you only knew the bad luck that we have had." "What is the matter, Sister?" I asked with some concern. "Oh, sir, only fancy! the Mother Superior let a rare stamp fall into the fire; it was marked five francs. It was when she was checking the sheets before I set out with them for you that the stamp flew up the chimney." Then the nun told me that she had seen similar stamps on the sheets before, that it was "white and black," round, with big teeth all round it. I understood at once that it was a "Medio real," *white*, of Guadalajara, with scalloped perforation, the rarest of them all. The accident, more serious than she supposed, had disturbed the whole community. Just think of it—five francs! It was a lot.

Everything comes to an end here below, even the best thing. From the moment that I left the Rue de Clichy for larger premises at No. 57 Rue de Châteaudun, I saw no more either of the good little nun or her excellent little stamps; and as I had not found out the name of the house which had sent her to me, a case of negligence and of discretion, matters ended there to my very great regret.

* * *

Another Disappointment. The supposed Stamps of La Réunion.

If in the course of one's life some few little bits of good luck turn up, there are other circumstances that are quite devoid of pleasure. The following is a case in point. One afternoon I received from a business man, a commission agent, the following letter:—

"MONSIEUR PIERRE MAHÉ,

"One of my friends, who amuses himself by collecting old stamps, tells me that he has read in a newspaper that the stamps of the island of La Réunion are very rare and of great value. Now, in going over some old letters before sending them away to be destroyed, I have been fortunate enough to find some of the stamps in question on letters which came from St. Denis. My friend has advised me to apply to you, sir, in preference to any one else, and I therefore beg of you to be so good as to call on me to see what I have found. You will find me here every morning from 9 to 11.

"I am, Sir, etc., X,

"Place Cadet No. ..."

(To be continued.)

Needless to say how delighted I was at the receipt of a letter so rich in promises. Without losing a minute I replied to the writer that I would call on him next day at the time mentioned, so as to lose no time. Appetite, sleep, and all else disappeared; I thought but of one thing—the stamps of La Réunion. I dreamed of them whilst awake. I pictured them stuck in my albums of rare stamps, quoted at 1000 francs, 2000 francs, and buyers grabbing at them. At half-past nine next morning I knocked at Mr. X's door; he was expecting me, and I was conducted to him at once. He opened a drawer, then another, as if looking for something. I was boiling!

At last he found a big envelope from which he took and handed to me some letters which had been indeed franked at St. Denis, but with stamps of the . . . French Colonies issue, with Imperial Eagle in a circle. I could have strangled the imbecile! I was almost ill with rage!

The Stamps of Sweden, 1855-1905.*

A REVIEW

By FRED J. MELVILLE, President of the Junior Philatelic Society.

* * * *

THE Postal Department of Sweden has celebrated this year (1905) the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps into King Oscar's dominions. An exhaustive work on the stamps of the country was entrusted by the department to the Swedish Philatelic Society, and the wisdom of selecting this body to produce the work is amply justified by the resulting volume, which I propose to consider in the present article.

To pass lightly over the external features of the book, suffice it to say that it has been produced in a manner worthy of its admirable contents, and worthy of H.K.H. Prins Gustaf Adolf, to whom it is dedicated and whose portrait appears as a frontispiece. The Prince, it need hardly be said here, is a stamp collector, and the "honorary member," or, as we should style it, the "patron" of the Swedish Philatelic Society.

The binding is handsome, and is a tasteful combination of the Swedish national colours, *blue* and *yellow*. At the top of the front cover is the title, "SVERIGES FRANKOTECKEN," above the arms of Sweden, with the date "1855-1905" on a scroll below. At each side of the arms and below the scroll is the emblem of the Postal Department, the Posthorn surmounted by a Crown, and in the circles of the posthorns are the initials of the Philatelic Society, "S.F.F." (Sveriges Filatelist-Förening).

The typographical execution of the work and the illustrations are all that could be desired.

* *Sveriges Frankotecken, 1855-1905*. Published by the Sveriges Filatelist-Förening.

The first part of the book is devoted to postal matters, and has been edited, I believe, by Mr. Ernst Öberg, of the Postmaster-General's Department. The Treffenberg claim to the original suggestion respecting the use of stamps for postal matters is dealt with at length, a portrait and some biographical details of Lieutenant Curry Gabriel Treffenberg being given. He was born in Gothenburg on March 6th, 1791, and died in Stockholm, September 28th, 1875.

On March 3rd, 1823, Lieutenant (as he then was) Treffenberg introduced into the Swedish Parliament a proposal to use stamped paper as a means of paying the postal fees.

"The way in which the moneys from the various post offices in the country are accounted for and sent in to the General Post Office is not a very safe one, and safety is what one ought to aim at in matters respecting official revenues. Even though the postmasters may not be dishonest, it is always a mistake not to prevent any possibility of that kind when the circumstances will allow.

"The remittances from the post offices ought in my opinion to be abolished, and I would suggest a kind of stamped paper of different values, which could be bought anywhere just like *Chartae Sigillatæ*, to be used on letters, and letters with these stamped papers affixed should be received at any post office without any further charge, and after having been entered in the post list be duly despatched.

"I am aware that my proposal is not without faults as it stands—on the contrary, I feel certain that in many instances it could be altered to advantage. But the chief point is to get a better way of controlling

these revenues due to the Government, and, consequently, it seems to me this plan deserves the closest consideration."

The lieutenant's proposal is given in extenso in the book, and it is noted that "thirty-two years after Treffenberg had given his proposal to the Parliament stamps were introduced into Sweden; but before that stamps had made their entry into the world under the English flag." An historical account is given of the introduction of the adhesive stamp into Great Britain, illustrated with a portrait of Rowland Hill.

A history of the Swedish Post Office department follows. It appears that the Post Office was started on the initiative of the Premier, Axel Oxenstierna, and the official paper relating to this is dated 20 February, 1636. All the subsequent developments of the department are given in chronological order in a chapter full of historical interest. The rates of postage were, prior to 1830, charged for by stages, and subsequently by mileage. The following is the tariff from 1830 to the introduction of uniform postage. A Swedish mile, it should be noted, is equal to about $6\frac{1}{2}$ English miles:—

3 Swedish miles	.	.	2 skilling.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ —5	"	.	3 "
5 $\frac{1}{2}$ —10	"	.	4 "
10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —20	"	.	5 "
20 $\frac{1}{2}$ —35	"	.	6 "
35 $\frac{1}{2}$ —50	"	.	7 "
50 $\frac{1}{2}$ —70	"	.	8 "
70 $\frac{1}{2}$ —90	"	.	9 "
90 $\frac{1}{2}$ —110	"	.	10 "
110 $\frac{1}{2}$ —130	"	.	11 "
For further distances	.	.	12 "

For the sea transport to Gottland a separate charge of 2 skilling was made.

The next chapter, "Frimärkenas Införande i Sverige," deals with the legislation introducing postage stamps. There was a proposal to introduce stamped paper, as a means of prepaying postage, put forward at a sitting of the Riksdag in 1850-1, but it was not adopted. It was 1855 before postage stamps were brought into use. The first order for stamps is given in facsimile in the book, together with a receipt for the printing paper.

"No. 1.

"Requisition for Postage Stamps.

"Herewith are ordered for the Royal Post Office, to be delivered printed, perforated, and gummed by the 2nd of June next.

3,500 { whole sheets } { of stamps at }	4 sk.	{ in value amounting to }	65,000
1,140 "	8 sk.	{ riksdaler banco }	38,000
360 "	24 sk.	"	26,000
1,200 "	3 sk.	"	15,000
600 "	6 sk.	"	15,000
7,100 whole sheets.			159,000

"And herewith is delivered the necessary paper for 7,100 sheets, receipt for which is to be given below.

"Stockholm, the Postmaster-General's Office,

"13 April, 1855.

"Confirmed. P. F. T. WINROTH.

"O. W. CARL HOLSTEIN."*

Below follows the receipt:—

"For printing the above ordered quantity of stamps, the undersigned has received 7,100 sheets of the paper

specially manufactured for postage stamps, the order to be delivered by the 2nd of June next.

"P. A. SPARRE.

"STOCKHOLM, 13 April, 1855."

The progress of the stamp system in Sweden is then discussed at length, and an interesting chapter concludes with a portrait of the present Postmaster-General.

An extensive table gives full statistics of the number of stamps, postcards, and other postal stationery issued, and an ingenious diagram shows at a glance the annual production of postage stamps during the fifty years of their existence. The envelopes and postcards are shown on the same diagram, from the first year of their issue, 1872.

The next chapter gives details of the distribution of the stamps and postcards to the public, and tells how they were used and obliterated. The types of the cancellations are illustrated, including two which were used for the Exhibition in Stockholm in 1897.

The total amount of money received for stamps during the fifty years is given as 252,529,384 kronor 49 öre. The amounts of the takings are given for each year since 1855. As they show a regular increase with only two slight decreases in 1879 and 1885-6, it will be sufficient to quote the two extreme years, viz:—

Year.	Kr.	Öre.
1855 . . .	144,415	75
1904 . . .	15,119,420	92

The postal section of the book occupies about ninety pages, the rest of the work of 324 pages dealing with the stamps from the point of view of the scientific philatelist. This section has, I understand, been edited by Mr. N. V. B. Holmberg, though Mr. Hilmer Djurling, the Honorary Secretary of the Swedish Philatelic Society, who is a careful student of the stamps of his own country, has contributed a good deal to the work. Mr. Djurling, together with Consul Sixten Keyser, the President of the Society, and Professor Albert Lindstrom, the owner of the best collection of Swedish stamps known, and an original member of the Society since its inauguration in 1886, formed an editorial committee appointed by the Society.

A curious table has been worked out on page 102, to show at a glance the perforations of each issue of Swedish stamps; and the styles of stationery used for the post cards, letter cards, and envelopes are also shown by diagrams. Illustrations are given of a complete sheet of the Posthorns impressed on the back of the stamps, and of a complete sheet showing the arrangement of the watermarked Crown designs, also reduced facsimiles of separate impressions made from the two plates used for the bi-coloured 1 krona stamps, illustrations of dies, and of a sheet of 4 öre official stamps, said to be the very best sheet of Swedish officials the authors have been able to find in the post office as regards centreing. These long officials are notoriously ill-centred, due to some difficulty in the perforating of them.

Then follows a well-illustrated catalogue of the stamps, envelopes, post cards, reply cards, and letter cards in chronological order, giving denominations, colours, shades, dates of issue, dates of withdrawal,

* Postmaster-General.

and the numbers issued. This is the most valuable feature of the book to the collector.

I give the figures of the early issues of adhesives only:—

Arms Type.		1855-8.	Stamps.
3	skilling banco, green.	1 July, 1855 to 30 June, 1858.	315,600
4	" " blue.	1 July, 1855 to 30 June, 1858.	6,084,900
6	" " violet.	1 July, 1855 to 30 June, 1858.	266,900
8	" " yellow.	1 July, 1855 to 30 June, 1858.	788,800
24	" " brick-red.	1 July, 1855 to 30 June, 1858.	231,800

Arms Type.		1858-72.	Stamps.
5	öre, green.	1 July, 1858 to 30 June, 1872.	3,956,500
9	" " violet.	1 July, 1858 to 31 March, 1865.	1 073,200
12	" " blue.	1 July, 1858 to 30 June, 1872.	104,456,100
24	" " yellow.	1 July, 1858 to 30 June, 1872.	9,230,400
30	" " brown.	1 July, 1858 to 30 June, 1872.	6,077,400
50	" " rose.	1 July, 1858 to 30 June, 1872.	3,771,600

Lion Type.		Stamps.
3	öre, light brown.	1 Dec., 1862 to 30 June, 1872.
17	" " violet.	1 Apl., 1866 to 30 June, 1872.
20	" " brownish red.	1 Apl., 1866 to 30 June, 1872.

Next follows a detailed study of the various issues. An error I do not remember to have seen noticed before is the 4 sk. bco. with the value shown as "FYBA," instead of "FYRA." The explanation given is that the plate had been tampered with in such a manner that the "R" became a "B."

There is only one copy known of the error of colour of the 3 sk. bco., *yellow* instead of *green*. The owner of this rarity is M. La Renotière.

In the "öre" series (1858-71) there are errors with the letter "F" instead of "E" in "ÖRE" in the 24 öre, *yellow*, the 30 öre, *brown*, and the 50 öre, *rose*.

Of the 5 öre with the King's portrait, an error exists in a *brown* colour instead of *green*. Only one copy is known in a private collection (Mr. Djurling's, I am told), but fifty copies have been distributed among the collections of foreign postal departments.

On page 277 is illustrated the arrangement of the sheets of the 5 öre, specially prepared for making up into booklets of stamps.

There appears to have been some mistake in the continental catalogues, which have listed the 5 kronor stamps (with the picture of the General Post Office at Stockholm) as printed in two colours. It was only printed in blue. Probably this erroneous impression was due to the fact that, at the Exhibition in Stockholm in 1903, proofs of this stamp were exhibited printed in two colours.

Newspaper tax stamps are next dealt with, and a full account of the official stamps rejoicing in the name of "Tjänsterfrimärken" is given. The Postage Due stamps (Lösenmärken) and "entires" are dealt with at length, and even the little paper bands which are wrapped round the packets of post cards for sale in the post offices are illustrated.

Another ingenious series of tables, coloured in a delicate *green*, shows by means of tinted squares (the sizes of which vary in proportion), the quantities issued of the stamp represented by each square.

An interesting chapter is given to the reprints. The first order for reprints was dated 26 March, 1868, thus settling the hitherto somewhat doubtful point as to whether reprints had been made prior to 1871. Mr. Westoby stated that such a reprinting had been officially denied, though M. Moens had received samples of the reprints in 1868. The reason given for reprinting is that the postal departments of foreign

countries wanted to have them for their official collections, and at this period none of the *skilling banco* stamps were left in the Swedish General Post Office. So it was decided to reprint them. Applications for the reprints were also received from private persons in Sweden; in all, they reprinted 150 whole sheets.

A second reprinting took place on 19 September, 1868, the order being for 500 sheets. This edition was delivered on 4 November, 1868, four sheets short, namely, 496 sheets. The following is a summary of the reprintings of the early issues up to 1885:—

Year.	Ordered.	Delivered.	Locals.		24 sk.	8 sk.	6 sk.	4 sk.	3 sk.	Total
			Black.	Brown.						
1868	26/3	2/5	—	—	426	426	426	426	426	2,556
"	29/9	4/11	1,530	—	1,440	1,476	1,485	1,485	1,530	8,928
1871	14/4	5/5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,800
"	24 7	15 8	540	—	—	—	—	—	540	540
1885	?	18 3	1,620	—	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	12,100
Two thousand copies each of the 3, 5, 9, 12, 17, 20, 24, 30, and 50 öre, and 1 Triksätaler										
										20,000
										45,924
										2,900
										4,838
										3,486
										3,522
										3,531
										3,531
										4,116
										Total

There is a curious set of reprints, of which the writers of the book under review say there are no examples in the Swedish Post Office, where they were not even known. This series comprises all the stamps that were reprinted in 1885, and they are perforated 13, as were the official reprints, but are on a very thin and glossy paper, and the colours are not the same as those of the official reprints. They are generally paler, especially in the case of the *skilling banco* stamps. How they were made is unknown, but they appear to have been printed from the same plates and perforated on the same machine as the official reprints.

Essays (Försökmärken) form the subject of another well-illustrated chapter.

The handsome and interesting book concludes with a chapter signed with the familiar initials "H.D.," standing for the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Hilmer Djurling, dealing with Philately in Sweden. It is illustrated with a photograph of the club-room maintained by the Society, and a portrait of the present President, Consul Sixten Keyser, who has held his office for the past ten years.

The Swedish Philatelic Society is a large and flourishing institution. It has over 700 members having grown rapidly since its amalgamation with the Gothenburg Society. Its headquarters are at Stockholm, where it was inaugurated on 18 September, 1886, but it has branches at Gothenburg, Norrköping, Upsala, Malmö, and Helsingborg.

The publication of this work on the stamps of Sweden is a great credit to the Swedish Philatelic Society. A limited edition—250 copies—has been prepared for members of the Society, illustrated with the 1885 reprints, which have been specially purchased from the Postal Department at face value. Beyond these, which I believe were all subscribed for long ago, an ordinary edition, similar in every respect to the other save that the reprints are excluded, is available to students of Swedish stamps and collectors of philatelic literature. Copies may be had post-free for 12s. 6d. from Sveriges Filatelist-Förening, Grefvaregatan, 24a, Stockholm.

The Wide, Wide World.

By PHILOLOGOS.

M. STIÉVENARD closed his shop, 9 Rue Turgot, Paris, on 12 July, and told his concierge that he was going away for a few days. As he did not return, the concierge informed the landlord, who, as the rent was owing, broke into the shop and sold its fittings. M. Stiévenard is still missing; nobody has heard from him, and his address is unknown.

THE high rate of inland postage in France has always seemed inexplicable to most people, for nobody could understand why the authorities should continue to refuse to make the letter-rate equal to that of most other countries, namely, one penny or ten centimes. Probably not all my readers are aware of the details of the recent reform in postage rates in France. Well, on and after 16 January, 1906, the postage on letters circulating in France and its colonies, Algeria and Tunis, will be ten centimes instead of fifteen centimes. This lowering of the postal rate will lead probably to the 40 centimes stamp being suppressed and its place taken by one of 35 c., while the 15 c., green, Postage Due stamp, will no doubt be replaced by one of 25 c., to be used in denoting the charge on letters that have been posted unfranked. It may not be known generally that the 15 centimes, Postage Due, is used only in the case of unfranked letters sent by certain official departments, whose letters enjoy the privilege of a half-rate. By paying 15 centimes the receiver repays the postman the postage of the letter, instead of repaying the department which wrote to him 15 c., as he would have to do if the letter had been franked; at least, this is what I learn from *Le Timbrophile de France*.

L'Annuaire Timbrologique says that an entire change is about to be made by the Belgian authorities in obliterating stamps; it seems that the usual black ink is to be given up and in its place the stamps are to be

obliterated by means of very fine points, which will pierce them. Three advantages are claimed for this new process: the State will know that the stamps are obliterated more adequately; commercial circles will benefit by having an indisputable proof of the date of posting the letter, for the obliterating perforator will pierce also the enclosure; and for third parties the advantage will consist in the certain knowledge that violating the secrecy of letters will be made more difficult. This is all very well, but I fancy the general public will object to having its missives, business, social, amatory and otherwise, pierced by the obliterating needle-points, to say nothing of the massacre of the enclosures.

* * *

A YOUNG lady living in Hamburg sent recently a picture post card to congratulate her sister on her birthday. In spite of its having been posted in due time, the card was delivered in Hamburg eight days after the birthday, and it was found to have had a run to Aix-la-Chapelle. It appears that a merchant living at the latter town found the erratic card had slipped in under the wrapper of a parcel travelling as book-post matter, so he sent the card to its proper address, and added a few lines of hearty congratulations. Of course the lady had to acknowledge the receipt of both, and thus was started a correspondence, which has led to their betrothal. Well! Well! The lady says that this was certainly the "correct card."

* * *

ALBERT SCHEINDLING, of Libau, in the Russian Baltic Provinces, informed the International Union of Stamp-Dealers in Berlin at the end of September, that he had inherited a large fortune, which would be realized in four or five weeks, and that then he would settle all his debts. We sincerely hope that he will do so.

* * *

THERE was a most gratifying decrease in the number of new stamps issued during 1904; thus while the new issues in 1902 amounted to 1017, and in 1903 to 1183, the new stamps of 1904 were only 766 in number, and of these only 47 saw the light in Europe. It is clear that Europe sets the rest of the world a most excellent example of moderation in new issues.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society.

THE following arrangements have been made for the future meetings of the Society this Session. These meetings are to be held in the Religious Institution Rooms, 200 Buchanan Street, at 8 p m.

PROGRAMME.

1905.
Dec. 19. Displays and Remarks. Messrs. JOHN BROWN, E. MOSER, and A. W. SCOTT.
1906.
Jan. 16. Some Remarks and a Suggestion on the Colour Problem. MR. J. R. HANNAY.
Feb. 20. Great Britain. DR. REES PRICE.
Great Britain, and Queensland. Mr. J. J. F. KING, F.R.S.
Mar. 20. Display. MR. JOHN MUIR, MEARNS.
Exchange.
Apr. 17. Annual Business Meeting.
Colonials. Messrs. R. BOWLAND, H. A. WISE, and T. N. WALLACE.

J. DOUGLAS OATTS, Secretary.

113 DOUGLAS STREET, GLASGOW.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—I fear your recent remarks on the colour question show a disposition to treat this very real difficulty in somewhat too flippant a spirit. I wrote to you a year or two ago on the subject and gave some views and suggestions, which you then met with a *non-possumus* reply, but I still think something might be done.

I do not complain, as one of your correspondent's has done, of the number of different qualifications you apply to "green," "blue," etc., in fact, I should rather advocate their increase than their decrease, though this expression of an opposite opinion to that of your correspondent may strengthen your belief that you cannot please every one, also I am fully alive to the difficulties surrounding an attempt in every case to comprehend all the shades, which may be represented by one stamp in the Catalogue, in one designation.

This brings me to my first complaint, though not my chief one, namely, that in some countries the colour of the stamps which are designated by different names in your publisher's Catalogue are barely distinguishable by the best expert in colour, while in others, where conspicuous variations in shade undoubtedly occur, other than those due to washing or fading, they are represented by one number in the Catalogue. This anomaly occurs in other branches of science, botany for example, where one species may have half a dozen varieties which are with difficulty separable, while others, which really vary just as much or even more, have no varietal names appended to them. The explanation, no doubt, is that some countries, like some species of plants, have received more attention than others, and hence have received more hair-splitting sub divisions, or perhaps the expert who writes them up is an enthusiast on shades, while other countries are more neglected.

The next complaint is that of inconsistency, which may be considered under two heads. Firstly, the use of such terms as "blue" and "dark blue," or "pale green" and "green," to discriminate between two stamps which differ in intensity of colour, often very slightly, is confusing, because the "blue" in one country may be much darker than the "dark blue" of another, or the "yellow-green" in one is the "green" in another. I suggest two ways out of this difficulty, leaving you to judge of their practicability. One is to use such expressions as "blue" and "paler blue," "dark blue" and "darker blue," "blue-green" and "bluer green" etc., which, though it has the merit of simplicity does not commend itself to me so much as my alternative suggestion to give numbers to the colour representing degrees of intensity. These two shades now called "blue" and "dark blue" might become "blue 7" and "blue 8" or "blue 9," each number representing a standard degree of intensity. Of course you would also have "grey-blue 1," "grey-blue 2," "greenish-blue 1 and 2," and so forth. It sounds complicated, and perhaps would be a little troublesome to arrange, but once started, new issues could readily be made to conform. At present if I possess one stamp of which two or more shades are catalogued, and of which I want the other, I have either to go to a dealer and get the contrast, which may not always be convenient, especially if I lived far from London, or write and order the other shades only to find when I receive them, that one is that which I already possess.

The second and worse inconsistency I complain of is that identical stamps, when surcharged for other uses, appear miraculously to change their shades. Thus, only to take a few examples selected at random from your publisher's Catalogue:—

Great Britain.

No. 187, ½d., *slate-blue*, becomes *slate* when surcharged 1 R official.
 ,, 195, 1s., *dull green* ,, *green* ,, ,,
 ,, 207, 5d., *lilac and ultramarine*, becomes *lilac and blue* when surcharged 80 paras.

Straits Settlements.

No. 18, 96 c., *grey*, becomes *slate* when surcharged for Bankok, No. 11.
 ,, 17, 32 c., *pale red*, becomes *orange-red* when surcharged 7c., No. 26.
 ,, 17, 32 c., ,, ,, ,, ,, 2c. for Bankok, No. 12.

Cape of Good Hope.

No. 65, ½d., *slate*, becomes *black* when surcharged for B.S.A., No. 44.
 ,, 67, 2d., *bistre* ,, *brown* ,, ,, ,, 46.

I am not quite sure about the last mentioned, but my own specimen of B.S.A., No. 46, exactly matches C.G. 11., No. 67. Possibly it was No. 82 of Cape which received the surcharge, but many other undoubted examples might be quoted, excluding such cases as a "deep rose" and a "pale rose," both becoming "rose" on being surcharged, because it is obvious, or at least probable, that in many cases both shades were so treated.

Probably few of us care what names other people give to colours, of the names of which we already hold our own opinions; but it is of importance that we should know the meaning of the shades named in the Catalogue, though it is difficult, if not impossible, to do so if the same shade, even on the same stamp, is called by different names in different parts of it.

A final suggestion which should remove most, if not all, the difficulties, is as follows: Let your experts classify or sort the stamps of their respective countries into as many shades as they think fit, subject, as I suppose they are now, to your control over excessive subdivision, but let the colours be named by a central board of authorities at your headquarters. By excessive subdivision, I mean not so much an undue lengthening of the list of shades—that cannot be helped if the stamp producers treat us to a number of variations—but rather the separation of almost indistinguishable colours, such as those of British Guiana, No. 174, 2 c., indigo and brown, and 174 a., 2 c., blue and brown, the difference between which is infinitesimal. A certain number of stamps, no doubt, are sufficiently rare not to be forthcoming for their shades to be named, but from their very rarity misdescription of the colours would not be of much importance, because they would probably only be available to those in possession of large collections, whose knowledge of shades is no doubt far more extensive than that of the moderate collector.

I hope you will not pass lightly over these suggestions, or those of other correspondents who may suggest even better ones. The colour question has been my greatest stumbling-block ever since these shades began to appear in the Catalogue. I am constantly worrying my friends to decide on a debatable point of colour. I show them two stamps which are obviously "mauve" and "purple," and say, "Now, what would you call this one?" indicating one of some other country, which also exists in those two shades, and I often get the reply "Neither"; and when I protest that it must be one or the other, or a sort of hybrid between the two, I am told it is nothing like either, and I may put it to whichever I like, whereas one is priced at 10s., the other at 1d. The temptation to put it to the higher value appear to be quite irresistible to those who are making up sheets of duplicates for exchange, and it is only when I possess the obvious contrast in my own collection that I can detect for certain the quite innocent deceit involved in such action.

A. H. WOILEY-DOH.

WALTON-ON-THAMES.

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.

C. C.—We are very much obliged for your letter, of which we have made use. The varieties of type of the Queensland stamps are well worthy of collection and study, but they require to be collected in blocks of four. It is hardly possible to give descriptions by which they could be recognized.

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AUSTRIA.

Table listing Austrian stamps: 1905. Similar to 1904 issue, but without shiny bars. s. d. 3 heller, brown. 6 " orange. 20 " brown and black. 30 " mauve and black.

BRAZIL.

Table listing Brazilian stamps: 1905. Thin paper. No wmk. Perf. 11, 11½. Wide setting. 500 reis, blue and black.

Table listing Brazilian stamps: 1905. With new wmk. Perf. 11, 11½. 10 reis, rose and blue.

COSTA RICA.

Table listing Costa Rican stamps: 1905. The 20 c. of 1901 surcharged "UN CRNTIMO" in a frame. 1 c. on 20 c., black and lake.

Official Stamps.

Table listing official stamps: 1903. 4 c., black and lilac. 6 c., " olive. 25 c., brown and lilac.

CRETE.

1905. Revolutionary Government. With map of Crete.

Table listing Cretan stamps: 1905. Revolutionary Government. 5 leptia, green. 10 " red. 20 " blue. Set of three . . . 6 0

1905. Revolutionary Government. New pictorial type.

Table listing Cretan stamps: 1905. Revolutionary Government. 5 leptia, orange. 10 " grey. 20 " lilac. 50 " blue. 1 drachma, red and violet. 2 drachmai, green and brown. Complete set of six values . . . 5 6

DENMARK.

1905. Type 15.

Table listing Danish stamps: 1905. 1 lire, orange. 2 " carmine. 15 " lilac.

GERMAN CHINA.

1905. Current stamps of German Empire surcharged.

Table listing German China stamps: 1905. 1 c. on 3 pf., brown. 2 c. on 5 pf., green. 4 c. on 10 pf., carmine. 10 c. on 20 pf., ultramarine. 20 c. on 40 pf., black and carmine. 40 c. on 80 pf., " on rose. ½ dol. on 1 m., carmine. 1 dol. on 2 m., blue. 1½ dol. on 3 m., violet-black. 2½ dol. on 5 m., lake and black.

GERMAN LEVANT.

1905. Current stamps of German Empire surcharged.

Table listing German Levant stamps: 1905. 2 pi. on 40 pf., black and carmine. 2½ pi. on 50 pf., " lilac on buff. 4 pi. on 80 pf., " carmine on rose. 5 pi. on 1 m., carmine. 10 pi. on 2 m., blue. 15 pi. on 3 m., violet. 25 pi. on 5 m., lake and black.

GERMAN MOROCCO.

1905. Current stamps of German Empire surcharged.

Table listing German Morocco stamps: 1905. 3 c. on 3 pf., brown. 5 c. on 5 pf., green. 10 c. on 10 pf., carmine. 25 c. on 20 pf., ultramarine. 30 c. on 25 pf., black and orange on yellow. 35 c. on 30 pf., " on buff. 50 c. on 40 pf., " carmine. 60 c. on 50 pf., " lilac on buff. 1 p. on 80 pf., " carmine on rose. 1 p. 25 c. on 1 m., carmine. 2 p. 50 c. on 2 m., blue. 3 p. 75 c. on 3 m., violet. 6 p. 25 c. on 5 m., lake and black.

1905. Error, new type of surcharge on stamp inscribed "REICHS POST."

Table listing German Morocco stamps: 1905. 5 c. on 5 pf., green . . . 7 6

GRENADA.

1895 and 1902.

Table listing Grenada stamps: 1895 and 1902. ½ d., lilac and green (Queen). ½ d., " " (King).

GWALIOR.

1895 6. Service. Queen's Head.

Table listing Gwalior stamps: 1895 6. 2 a., blue (No. 104). 1 r., carmine and green (No. 110).

1903. Service. King's Head.

Table listing Gwalior stamps: 1903. 3 pies, slate . . . 0 3

HONDURAS.

1892. Type 14. Errors.

Table listing Honduras stamps: 1892. 2 pesos, black and brown; imperf. 5 " violet; head inverted. 10 " " green " " . . . 15 0

1898. Type 19. Error of colour.

Table listing Honduras stamps: 1898. 5 c., dull lilac . . . 10 0

1890. Official. Error, without surcharge.

Table listing Honduras stamps: 1890. 20 c., yellow . . . 2 2

INDIA.

1902 4. Service. King's Head.

Table listing Indian stamps: 1902 4. ½ a., green. 1 a., carmine. 2 a., purple. 4 a., olive-green. 8 a., magenta. 1 r., carmine and green.

JAMAICA.

1905. Type 14. Multiple wmk.

Table listing Jamaican stamps: 1905. ½ d., green and black. ½ d., " (error "SER-R") in block of eight . . . 2 9

KIAUTCHOU.

1905. Types as before, but value in cents and dollars.

Table listing Kiautchau stamps: 1905. 1 c., brown. 2 c., green. 4 c., carmine. 10 c., ultramarine. 20 c., black and carmine. 40 c., " " on rose. ½ dollar, carmine. 1 " blue. 1½ " violet-black. 2½ " carmine and blue-black.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

Table listing Morocco Agencies stamps: 1905. 1 peseta, black and carmine. 2 pesetas, black and ultramarine.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1905. Types 51 and 52. Wmk. Crown over A.

Table listing New South Wales stamps: 1905. 1d., carmine. 2d., ultramarine . . . 0 3

PATIALA.

1905. Service. King's Head.

Table listing Patiala stamps: 1905. 2 a., purple . . . 0 4

SALVADOR.

1894. Type 27, surcharged with Type 30a.

Table listing Salvador stamps: 1894. 1 c. on 11 c., vermilion . . . 1 0

1905. Provisionals.

Table listing Salvador stamps: 1905. 6 c. on 12 c., blue and slate (No. 427). 5 c. on 12 c., slate, large figures in four corners. 2 c., carmine, with black shield and "1905". 2 c., black shield and "1905" downwards. 2 c., " " "1905" horizontally. 2 c., " " " "1905" upwards.

TASMANIA.

1902-3. Lithographed. Perf. 11.

Table listing Tasmania stamps: 1902-3. 1d., rose red (No. 204) . . . 0 3

TRANSVAAL.

1905. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

Table listing Transvaal stamps: 1905. 1d., carmine and carmine . . . used 0

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JANUARY, 1906.

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XVI.

No. 187

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B Evans.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI.

JANUARY 31, 1906.

No. 187.

Editorial.

* * *



AMONG the foolish ideas on the subject of Stamp Collectors and their ambitions, which used to be current among those who knew nothing of the matter, in the early days of our hobby, was one which attributed to its followers all kinds of revolutionary projects, involving the overthrow of governments and the downfall of dynasties, merely with the hope of seeing fresh issues of stamps! Even now we believe there are people, mostly in Government Offices, who fondly imagine that every new issue is welcomed by eager philatelists, who gladly contribute to the expense of its production, and we sadly fear that collectors, and even chroniclers of New Issues, give them some excuse for holding this entirely mistaken opinion.

When the Australian Commonwealth was formed a few years back (it seems quite a long time ago now), philatelists fondly and fervently hoped that the separate issues of the various Colonies or States would soon be brought to a close, and that all would be replaced by a general Australian series, worthy of the great country that issued it and as permanent as the new Federation. We were a little disappointed at learning that a period of five years must elapse before the postal and other revenues of the different component parts of the Commonwealth could be finally amalgamated; but we naturally supposed that during that period the previous system would work at least as smoothly as before, and that as few changes as possible would be made in the meantime. No one imagined that the whole time was to be spent in messing and muddling about; print-

ing the issues of two of the Colonies on the paper of a third, adapting some of the ugliest of the designs of the latter to the uses of one of the former, and making confusion worse confounded every month. The only general design yet adopted is that of the Postage Due stamps of New South Wales, tinkered at so as to make it appear to belong to nowhere in particular, and the *uniform* watermark has appeared in three distinct varieties, two of which have already been brought into use!

According to the latest news received from Australia, the time for the general issue is drawing near, the principal sign of it being that a great fight is now in progress over the question as to which provincial printing office is to have the honour (and, incidentally, the profit) of producing the issue. One of the offices undertakes to execute the order at an incredibly low rate, provided that a considerable sum is first expended on new plant and machinery. It sounds a little like one of those municipal trading schemes, which show such fine results if the initial expenses are charged to some entirely different account, or are kept up because no one will acknowledge that the money spent has been entirely wasted. We presume that in the end each of the States will be allowed, in turn or all at once, to show what it can do in the way of the production of a uniform set of stamps, with secret marks or other more prominent variations, so that due credit for the worst workmanship may be given where it is due. It must be remembered that not one single stamp designed and engraved in Australia is any great credit to its author. Compare the fine old steel engravings of Perkins Bacon and Co., or the earlier productions of De La Rue, with any

of the local work that either preceded or superseded them, and no one can fail to see where the advantage lies, both in design and execution. The more recent attempts show no particular signs of improvement; indeed, some of the earliest stamps of Australia showed a quaintness of design that was by no means unattractive; for instance, the representation of Queen Victoria, on the 1850 issue of the Colony bearing her name, is vastly superior to the hideous profile on the current Nine pence or the coarsely drawn bust on the One shilling and Two shillings. We shall be curious to see what sort of crop the Adelaide printer will turn out at 2½d. per thousand, the offer we alluded to above, which competent persons state will not pay for the paper employed. Perhaps the generous patronage of philatelists is relied upon to make up any loss!

* * *

A Philatelic Museum. THE talented director of the *Revue Philatèlique Française* advocates in a recent number the formation of a Stamp Museum, to be worked upon entirely new lines. The writer tells us that there are two "National Collections" of stamps in Paris, neither of which he considers worthy of much praise, and he acknowledges that there are in Berlin, London, and Rome, Museums that contain collections of stamps, all of which he believes to be gradually fading away from constant exposure to the light in glass cases—a belief which shows plainly that he has no present knowledge of the Tapling Collection in the British Museum. However, this is of small consequence, for what M. Marcevaux desires is something quite different from any of these; his dream is of a Stamp Museum pure and simple—in Paris, of course, for choice—where albums containing genuine specimens of all the great rarities, side by side with all the most dangerous forgeries, shall be open to the inspection and examination of students, under the supervision of Professors of Philatelic Science, doubtless with liberal salaries provided by the State!

The dream is indeed a noble one! We hardly like to suggest that constant handling by aspiring (not to say perspiring) students, who would naturally want to examine watermarks and original gum, might do almost as

much harm to the stamps as the light, to which they are not all of them exposed at present. It is the educational portion of the scheme that attracts us most; these comfortable Professorships would form such admirable retiring pensions for aged and deserving Editors of philatelic periodicals. Free Education is one of the great institutions of the present day; there are subjects far less useful and interesting than Philately taught in our primary and secondary schools. We could conscientiously recommend any Government in want of a popular programme to place Free Philatelic Education at the head of the list; or any enlightened municipality, tired of baths and washhouses as means of getting rid of surplus income, to start a Stamp Museum, with the stamps in albums accessible to the public, and a few highly paid Professors.

* * *

Scott's Standard Catalogue. WE are indebted to Mr. W. T. Wilson for a copy of the current edition of this well-known work, with a request that we will review it; a request which, as usual, we feel quite incompetent to comply with. It is the sixty-fifth edition, and when we have said that, it should be hardly necessary for us to say more; a work that has reached that stage requires no recommendation from us. The general arrangement is the same as hitherto, with all sub-varieties indicated by letters. The principle is a good one, as we believe we have said on a previous occasion, but in practice we should prefer to see some system of classification adopted which would group the different natures of varieties together, and do something to indicate the fact that they are not all of the same importance and interest. Still, conservative principles are so excellent, and, alas! so rare just now, that we hesitate to say anything in their disparagement, even though they lead to the retention of a few little mistakes in the lists of our favourite "Native States"—mistakes that were pointed out a year or two ago.

* * *

Stamps of the United States. THE Junior Philatelic Society sends us another of the neat little handbooks, compiled by its energetic President, which

are doing so much to popularize Philately amongst those for whom that Society especially caters. Mr. Melville gives, in these 116 small pages, a concise but most readable account of the various issues, with descriptions of the designs of the stamps, and interesting details as to many little points, which any philatelist may be glad to have by him in a handy form. The book is moreover illustrated by twelve collotype plates, containing 122 photographic reproductions of stamp designs, as well as a number of illustrations in the text, thus rendering the descriptions still more intelligible and adding greatly to the attractive appearance of the work. At the end is an appendix containing short biographical notes relating not only to the celebrities whose portraits adorn the stamps, but also to the artists whose pictures have been reproduced wholly or in part. It is a book that we could conscientiously recommend for use in those schools where Philately is wisely recognized as an aid to the teaching of history and geography.

* * *

The Stamp Collectors' Annual. WE have received from Messrs. C. Nissen and Co. a copy of *The Stamp Collectors' Annual* for 1906, the third year of publication. The present issue does not appear to us to be quite so much of a "Year Book"

as the last, being almost entirely filled with interesting articles, which would have been equally appropriate in a *Monthly* or a *Fortnightly* periodical; perhaps the most striking of these articles is that containing a Catalogue of the "King's Head Stamps of the British Colonies," the lists of which occupy no less than twenty-two pages, and are growing every day. The Twentieth-century Collector has, indeed, a hard task set him already, and one that shows no signs of becoming lighter as time goes on. There is the usual list of Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs, with their Officers, etc. The "Index to Philatelic Literature," which formed so prominent and useful a feature last year, was, we are told, unfortunately not ready in time, but we are promised a double instalment in the next volume.

* * *

Milan Philatelic Exhibition. WE have been requested to state that the Philatelic Exhibition, which was to have taken place at Milan in the early part of this year, has been postponed until September next. There is therefore no possibility whatever of its interfering in any way with our London Exhibition in May, and we sincerely trust that many of the collections shown at the latter may afterwards find their way south.

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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

* * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—A correspondent assures us that he has a specimen of No. 194 in the Catalogue, in a "very deep dark green." No doubt there are varieties of shade of all these green stamps, but we doubt whether they should be added to the Catalogue.

Australian Commonwealth.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the arrival of the 5d. Postage Due stamp with the compound perforation.

5d.; emerald-green; perf. 11½, 12 with 11.

Future supplies no doubt will have the Crown and "A" watermark.



We give an illustration of the latest variety of it, used at present in New South Wales only.

Barbados.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that, although the Nelson Celebration labels have not yet made their appearance, the people of this little place are already contemplating another issue of unnecessary stamps, to commemorate the tercentenary of the occupation of the island by the English. Can no ingenious person think of some more novel scheme than this? It is high time that the Commemorative Stamp trick was declared obsolete; picture post cards would be much more suitable, and give more scope to local artists.

British Guiana.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the 1 c. on chalk-surfaced paper. We have received the 96 c. (as described in November) without the surcharge "SPECIMEN."

British Somaliland.—Messrs. Bright and Son assure us that we were mistaken last month in expressing doubts as to the Official stamps having been issued for use, as all values of the first and second issues have been met with in used condition. We are glad to hear that the case is not quite as bad as we had supposed, but at the same time we regret not being able to strike some very unnecessary issues out of the Catalogue.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—A correspondent in the Uganda Protectorate tells us that 1 a. stamps ran short in one of the post offices there, about the middle of November, and a few of the 2 a. stamps were consequently cut in half, by the postmaster, and used for 1 a. We note the existence of these curiosities, but fortunately our publishers do not catalogue them.

The L. P. chronicles the 4 a. on chalk-surfaced paper, and *Ewen's Weekly* adds the 3 a. on the same paper.

Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 10 c. stamp has been issued with chalky surface.

Grenada.—Mr. T. Palmer tells us that he has received the following King's Head stamps on unsurfaced paper, with multiple Crown and CA watermark. The 1d. was chronicled twelve months ago.

½d.,	purple and green ;	<i>new wmk.</i>
2d.	,,	brown ,,
2½d.	,,	ultramarine ,,
3d.	,,	orange ,,
1s.,	green and orange	,,

India.—*Gwalior.*—Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co. show us specimens of the ½ a., Queen's Head and King's Head, with the *Service* overprint, on which the last character of the second word is so defective as to appear like a different character altogether. On the copy of No. 101 only the upper left-hand portion of the character is deficient, but on No. 128 only the upright stroke, with a short crossbar at top and a bit of curved line at bottom, is visible.

Indian Native States.—*Bhopal.*—Mr. B. Gordon Jones writes to us as follows: "I send you a curious stamp to see. It was in use in Bhopal for a week only, and is a 'mourning' stamp, issued at the time of the late Queen Victoria's death, to commemorate the event. It is decidedly rare." The stamp enclosed is new to us, but examination of it leads us to believe that our correspondent has been misinformed as to its history, and we should suppose that the story is intended to give additional interest to a new edition of one of the numerous resuscitations which Bhopal has been foisting upon collectors during the last few years.

The stamp is in the design of Type 13 in the Catalogue, with curved lines in the spandrels, as redrawn recently, and printed in various colours—*black, red, and green.* It is not, however, from the same stone as the impressions just referred to; the specimen before us has a margin which shows it to belong to the bottom row of a sheet, but it is not identical in

type with any of the varieties in the bottom row of our sheets, and we therefore believe it to be from a new stone reproducing the same obsolete type. The impression is in *mauve*, on thick white laid paper, and the copy appears to be used, and on part of an original envelope. It also has the *current form of embossing*, a very important point.

Queen Victoria died in January, 1901; the late Begam of Bhopal died in the following month of June; the current form of embossing came into use under the present Begam, it is dated "1320" (April, 1902, to March, 1903), and we first saw impressions of it in February, 1903. No stamp with that embossing could possibly have been issued at the time of the death of Queen Victoria! Besides, is it at all likely that an obsolete design, the most unsuccessful ever adopted by the State, would have been resuscitated for such a purpose, or that, if a Commemorative stamp was issued in the early part of 1901, it would have remained unknown until now?

Hyderabad.—We are indebted to Mr. S. A. Rahim for used copies of two new stamps, which appear to have been issued in this State in November last. The design is a close copy of that of Type 3 in the Catalogue, but it is inscribed "POSTAGE" in place of "POST STAMP," and the characters in the centre are on a plain white ground. They read, we are told, *Sarkar Asfiya*, in *Tugra Urduo*, with the date "1322" (18 March, 1904, to 7 March, 1905). The perforation seems to be 12½, as before, but it is badly cut and difficult to gauge.

½ a., blue; *new type.*
½ a., orange ,,

Jammu and Kashmir.—We have recently been shown a collection of the stamps of this State, for which, we are told, its owner paid a very long price in India. Every one of them was a forgery, in one of the fraudulent circular and rectangular types described in this Journal.

Nowanuggur.—Mr. Phillips shows us two varieties of fairly successful imitations of the ¼ anna, Type 1, of this State. They are not identical in type, one of them being apparently copied from the illustration in the Catalogue, while the other was probably copied from a clear specimen of the original; but as the first is printed in *brown* and the second in *dark green*, and both have a nice, clean-cut perforation, they should deceive nobody. The only thing right about them is the paper.

Jamaica.—We understand that the new 5s. stamp is on the chalk-surfaced paper, and we have received the 1d., Type 14, on this paper.

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

Mauritius.—We have at last received the 15 c. Type 36, in *black on blue*, with value in *blue*, single watermark, which was chronicled from a "specimen" copy so long ago as October, 1904. *Ewen's Weekly* lists the 2 c. with multiple watermark (paper unsurfaced?).

2 c., lilac; *new wmk.*

Messrs Bright and Son show us a used copy of the 2 c. on 4 c., No. 117 in the Catalogue, on which the beginning of the surcharge seems to have failed to print, making it read "VO CENTS," instead of "TWO CENTS"

Montserrat.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 2½d. stamp has appeared with the multiple watermark and unperfaced paper, and the ½d. and 2d. with chalky surface. 2½d., grey and ultramarine; *new wmk.*

Natal.—The *Stamp Weekly* chronicles the 6d. on multiple CA paper.

6d., green and brown; *new wmk.*

New South Wales.—We have received the 6d. and 1s. stamps on the new paper described last month; they appear to have the same perforation as the 1d. and 2d. We understand that the Crown used here is of the "Tudor," or Imperial pattern, said to be preferred by His Majesty. *The Australian Ph.* adds the 2½d. to the list of values on this paper.

2½d., deep blue; *new wmk.*

Queensland.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the ½d. perf. 12, instead of 13.

½d., dark green; *perf. 12.*

St. Lucia.—Mr. T. Palmer tells us that he has received the 1s. stamp on chalk-surfaced paper.

Sarawak.—*The West-End Ph.* reports the discovery of a copy of the 4 c. on 8 c. of 1899, with the stamp on *laid* paper, like that of the 12 c. of 1875.

4 c., in red, on 8 c., blue on *blue laid*

Southern Nigeria.—Mr. T. Palmer tells us of the ½d. on chalk-surfaced paper, and *Ewen's Weekly* adds the 4d. and 6d.

Straits Settlements.—Mr. D. Field shows us a copy of the 10 c. on paper with the multiple watermark and chalky surface; and Mr. T. Palmer tells us of the 1 c. and 2 dollars on the same paper.

10 c., purple and black on *yellow*; *new wmk. and paper.*
 \$2 " " *new wmk. and paper.*

In our last number the paragraph commencing, "We are informed that No. 80 exists," should come before the one headed "*Federated Malay States.*" It is No. 80 of Straits Settlements that is referred to.

Federated Malay States.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 3 c., 8 c., and 10 c. have appeared on chalk-surfaced paper.

Mr. Field states, in *The West-End Ph.*, that he recently obtained two unchronicled varieties, in the form of the 50 c. of Perak (instead of Sungei Ujong) and the 3 dollars of Perak surcharged with the name of this territory, as in 1900.

Stamps of Perak surcharged in black.

50 c., green and black.
 \$3 " ochre.

Sudan.—*L'Année Timbrologique* states that a full series of stamps, from 1 millième to 10 piastres, has been issued with the overprint "ARMY SERVICE," instead of "ARMY OFFICIAL." Our contemporary adds that the values up to 1 piastre have the multiple Star and Crescent watermark, and the 2, 5, and 10 piastres the rosace; but, unless the new surcharge has been applied locally, it is more probable that all have the multiple watermark.

Official Stamps, surcharged "ARMY SERVICE."

1 m., brown and carmine.
 2 m., green and brown.
 3 m., mauve and green.
 5 m., carmine and black.
 1 p., blue and brown.
 2 p., black and blue.
 5 p., brown and green.
 10 p., black and mauve.

Tasmania.—*The Australian Ph.* states that the current 2d. on Crown and "A" paper exists perf. 11, and the 3d. perf. 12½.

2d., violet; *new wmk*; *perf. 11.*
 3d., brown " " 12½.

Tobago.—Mr. Luff tells us that he has found a copy of the ½d. on 6d., orange-brown, No. 28 in the Catalogue, with double impression of the surcharge.

Transvaal.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that the 1s. has appeared on the chalk-surfaced paper.

Trinidad.—*The L.-P.* chronicles the ½d. on chalk-surfaced paper.

Victoria.—We have received the 3d. stamp on the Crown and "A" paper, as well as the ½d. and 6d. chronicled last month. The paper is not chalk-surfaced, and there seems to be no object in using that paper in the Commonwealth, as the stamps are not available for fiscal purposes. The perforation of the copies before us gauges 12½.

The Australian Ph. chronicles the £1 and £2 stamps perf. 11, instead of 12½, and adds that the ½d. with the new watermark also exists perf. 11.

½d., green; *new wmk.*, *perf. 11.*
 3d., orange-brown; *new wmk.*, *perf. 12½.*
 £1, cirmine; *old wmk.*, *perf. 11.*
 £2, blue " "

A correspondent tells us of some very minor varieties of the stamps of this colony which may possibly interest specialists, but can hardly be considered of catalogue rank:—

- No. 90. With figure "4" at right double-printed.
- No. 254. With the "O" of "VICTORIA" broken, or badly printed, so as to resemble a letter "C."
- No. 266. With the line under "POSTAGE" defective, there being no line under the letters "PO." This is stated to be shown on the sixth stamp in the second row in each of the early sheets of this issue.

Western Australia.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 2d. on Crown and "A" paper, no doubt the Victoria pattern.

2d., yellow; *new wmk.* (*perf. ?*).

PART II.

Austria.—The stamps of the types of 1904 are now being issued without the shiny bars, the utility of which has always been somewhat doubtful. According to the *D. B. Z.* the following values have already appeared unbarred:—

2 h., black.	10 h., carmine-rose.
3 h., pale brown.	20 h., brown.
5 h., slate green.	25 h., ultramarine.
6 h., orange.	30 h., mauve.
	35 h., green.

Our contemporary states that the 2, 10, 30, and 35 heller are perf. 13 × 13½, and the rest 13 × 12½, but we fancy the 12½, 13 of the Catalogue will cover them all with sufficient accuracy.

Brazil.—We have received the 300 reis on the new paper, perf. 11, 11½.

300 r., emerald-green and black; *wmkd.*

Bulgaria.—*The West-End Ph.* notes the discovery of a copy of the 15 st. of 1902 in the colours of the 10 st., i.e. in *rose and brown*, instead of *lake and black*.

Colombia.—Mr. R. R. Thiele describes, in *Mekeel's Weekly*, two varieties of type of the current 1 c., green, our Type 96, No. 458:—

"They are easily distinguishable by the maker's imprint at the bottom of each stamp,—'LIT. J. L. ARANGO, MEDELLIN, COL.' On the first variety (I.) this imprint is so close to the foot of the stamp that it almost touches, while on the other (II.) it is quite $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. or more from the foot of the stamp. The individual letters of the two imprints differ considerably from each other. The letters of the inscription, 'UN CENTAVO,' also differ. On I. they are considerably larger and wider than on II.; this is especially noticeable in the letters 'U,' 'C,' 'N,' 'V,' and 'O.' Above the label containing this inscription there are small foliate ornaments; on I. these do not overlap the label, while on II. they overlap above 'CE' and 'T.' The lines of the background on I. are very fine, close together, and evenly drawn; on II. they are much coarser, farther apart, and unevenly drawn (e.g. near the 'B' of 'COLOMBIA'). I. is printed in a very bright, almost metallic green; II. comes in a much duller greyish green. I believe I. is earlier than II.; late specimens from there have been variety II."

Le J. des Ph. lists four new (?) varieties, which are described as follows:—

"Types of 1904 (Nos. 561 to 569 of the Catalogue of the Twentieth Century), perforated.

- "10 c., brown on flesh.
- 20 c., blue on blue.
- 5 p., brown on flesh.
- 10 p., deep blue on blue."

What the designs of these stamps may be we are unable to say, but we think it possible that the two high values are Nos. 465 and 466 in our Publishers' Catalogue.

Denmark.—We have received a 3 öre stamp, in the type of the 4 öre, also the 5 öre with the King's Head, the issue of which was announced in February last, and denied a few months later. Both are perf. 13.

- 3 öre, grey.
- 5 ,, green.

Ecuador.—The *A. J. of Ph.* adds the following to the long lists of surcharged stuff of 1902:—

Stamps of 1899 and 1901.

Overprinted with Type 49, in blue.

20 c., black and slate.

Overprinted with Type 50, in green.

20 c., black and slate.

Overprinted with Type 59, in violet.

20 c., black and slate.

50 c. ,, rose.

50 c. ,, pale blue.

Overprinted with Type 59, in red.

20 c., black and slate.

Overprinted with Type 60, in violet.

20 c., black and slate.

Egypt.—A correspondent has shown us a copy of the 5 piastres, slate, Type 20, on chalk-surfaced paper, completing the set on that material.

French Colonies.—Our readers have doubtless perceived that the paragraph headed "*Indo-China*," in our last number, should have been headed "*Ivory Coast*."

Indo-China.—We learn from *L. C. de T.-P.* that a scandalous rumour is current in this colony regarding the recent issue of provisional Postage Due stamps.

It took place at the very time of the departure for France of the late Postmaster-General, and evil-minded persons hint that it was a kind of farewell "benefit," intended to provide for his travelling expenses! How unkind some people are!

Tunis.—According to *Le Coll. de T.-P.* a new issue of stamps is being prepared for this protectorate in the usual pictorial designs which are so eminently unsuitable for reproduction on a microscopic scale. Our contemporary gives some most attractive illustrations of the designs, as submitted, some five or six times the size of the stamps to be issued, and adds that the three values that have appeared are very disappointing in comparison. As M. Maury very justly remarks, the principle of submitting drawings of stamps on a large scale is an entirely wrong one. The designs should be drawn first in the correct size, so as to show the effect, and can afterwards be enlarged, if necessary, for the purpose of inserting the inscriptions and minor details with greater facility.

We have since received the following:—

Ordinary size, with View of a Mosque, perf.
 14 × 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1 (c.), black on yellow.
 2 (c.), red-brown on toned.
 5 (c.), deep green on green.



Large oblong size, with View of Ruins, centre in first colour; same perf.

- 35 (c.), light brown and olive-green.
- 40 (c.), brown-red and deep brown.
- 75 (c.), carmine-red and lake.

Germany.—*Wurtemberg.*—We gather from an advertisement of Messrs. Senf, in the *D.B.Z.*, that the stamps still in use in this kingdom—Municipal Service and Official—have been overprinted with a Crown and the dates "1806—1906," in commemoration of the Centenary of the foundation of the kingdom of Wurtemberg. Another argument in favour of striking Official stamps out of the catalogues!

German Empire.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the second of the stamps previously chronicled on the new watermarked paper was the 5 pf., green, not rose; the same authority adds that the 2 pf. and 10 pf. have since appeared with the watermark.

- 2 pf., grey; wmkd.
- 10 pf., rose

Offices in Morocco.—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 5 marks, Type 16, exists with the surcharge of 1900. 6 p. 25 c. on 5 m., lake and black (Type 16).

Offices in the Turkish Empire.—The same journal chronicles the 5 marks, Type 16, with the earlier form of the 25 piaster overprint.

- 25 pias. on 5 m.; lake and black (Type 16).

No. T 34 only exists, we believe, in Type 16.

Holland.—The fact that the Postage Due series of the mother country does not include a 50 c. stamp, seems at last to have been realized by the authorities, and they have hastened to produce one by overprinting the 1 gulden label with "50 CENT," diagonally in *black*. The copy before us is perf. 12½, no doubt No. 331 in the Catalogue. Let us hope that there were no sheets of No. 321 in stock.

50 c., in *black*, on 1 g., red and blue.

Japan.—We have received the 3 and 8 sen of the types of 1899, with varieties of perforation that are new to us.

3 sen, purple ;	perf. 13 × 13½.
8 " , olive	" , 13 × 12½.

Probably these are produced by the 13 to 14 and the 12½ machines.

Nicaragua.—*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles two values of a new issue of Official stamps, of which it is possible there may be a separate set for each province of the Republic. The design shows a coat of arms in the centre, with the inscription "ESCUDO DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE MANAGUA" below it, enclosed in a rectangle lettered "U. P. U.—NICARAGUA—OFICIAL," in three lines at top, and "CENTAVOS," on a label at foot, with numerals in each corner. Perf. 12.

Official Stamps. 5 c., blue.
10 c., yellow-brown.

In correcting last month our previous chronicle of the colours of two of the values of the new issue, we intended to say "2 and 5 pesos," instead of "1 and 2 pesos." The 2 p. is *deep green* and the 5 p. *violet*.

Mr. Power tells us that the 2 c. on 3 c. Official stamps of 1903, Nos. 548 to 554, exist with the overprint inverted, a whole sheet having been surcharged the wrong way up; also that the 2 c. on 1 peso of 1904, Nos. 576 to 580, exist with the surcharge on the back as well as on the face.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Nyassa.*—In August last we chronicled the 75 reis stamp, of the Camel type, with inverted centre. We now find that we made a mistake as to the value of the stamp in question; it should have been stated as 150 reis. We do not know why we took so large a discount off, but suppose it must have been due to the hot weather.

Roumania.—*Even's Weekly* chronicles the 2 lei stamp in new colours.

2 lei, black and brown; perf. 11½.

Salvador.—*Mekeel's News and Trade Circular* gives a long list of surcharged varieties, from which we learn that the 5 c., *bright blue*, of 1900, which we noted in October with divers overprints, exists imperforate, and our contemporary believes that this is a recent printing of the stamp itself, made to supply present wants. *Mekeel's Weekly* adds that the 5 c. and 13 c., of Type 82 exist with the same surcharges as the corresponding Official stamps noted last month; but if there is a stock of 5 c. stamps of that issue, it was plainly unnecessary to reprint that value of the 1900 type.

Stamps of 1900 with Type 81, in black.
5 c., bright blue, *imperf.*; with Type 84 in blue.
5 c. " " " " 85 "

Type 82 *surcharged with a numeral at each side of the statue, and a blotch covering the original figures*, in black.

2 c. on 5 c., deep blue.
3 c. on 13 c., red-brown.

United States.—*The A. J. of Ph.* reports the discovery of a horizontal strip of three of the 3 c., var. (b), of the issue of 1857 to 1860, imperforate vertically.

Cuba.—Mr. H. W. Hawkins tells us that he possesses a copy of the 1 c. on 3 c., of October, 1902, with a distinct double impression of the surcharge.

International Philatelic Exhibition LONDON, 1906.

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, AND SUPPORTED BY NUMEROUS PHILATELIC SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN, THE CONTINENT, AND ELSEWHERE.

THE Executive Committee have much pleasure in intimating that Mr. P. Mahé and Mr. J. N. Luff have consented to act as judges at the Exhibition as representing respectively the collectors in France and the United States of America, so that the full list of the judges will now be:—

Messrs. Bacon, Beckton, Castle, Dr. Diena, Major Evans, Dr. Kloss, Mr. J. N. Luff, Mr. P. Mahé, Lieut. Napier, R.N., and Baron A. de Reuterskiöld.

The preliminary arrangements for the Dealers' Stalls at the Exhibition have now been completed. They will be fifteen in number—ten of them situate in the Annexe leading out of the Main Hall, and the remaining five on the first floor, where numerous interesting exhibits will be placed, and where the Lecture and Committee rooms are situate.

The Committee have decided to offer these Stalls by private auction at upset prices varying from £15 to £65 each. Bids will only be received from firms of Stamp Dealers and Publishers, and others concerned with Philately, to whom a copy of the Catalogue has been supplied by the Committee. Intending bidders who may be unable to be present at the auction by themselves, or by their representatives, may communicate their instructions to either of the Honorary Secretaries, and the same will be treated as in strict confidence. Such instructions can, of course, be to bid up to a certain amount for any particular Stall, and if that is not obtained, for some one or more alternatively of those remaining.

The Committee will in each case arrange for the name of the occupier of the Stall to be prominently displayed, and will also provide a Counter with glass case and lifting flap, shelves at the rear of the Stall, and two chairs.

The auction will take place towards the end of February, and descriptive Catalogues containing plans showing the position and dimensions of each Stall will be ready before Christmas, and can be obtained on application to either of the Honorary Secretaries, 13 Walbrook, E.C.

H. R. OLDFIELD, Hon. Secretary.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG, Asst. Hon. Secretary.

The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 117.)

* * * *

[NOTE.—There is a misprint on page 115. The last four lines of the list near the end of the first column should read thus:—

20 c., in blue, on 20 c., pale brown (1892);	2,000.	
20 c., in black, on 20 c.	} unknown.	
20 c. " 20 c., brown-violet (1894)		1,400.
20 c. " 25 c., bistre (1890);		1,000.]

5 pesetas, green (of 1872).
200 m. de peso, blue (of 1878).
1 peso, green (of 1878).
200 m. de peso, yellow-green (of 1880).

1888. Postage stamp of 1885, surcharged "HABILITADO DERECHOS FIRMA 1 PESO."

1 p., in black, on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine.

(b) "Derecho Judicial."

1870 (?). Stamp of 1869, bearing the Scales and Sword of Justice in a Shield; surcharged "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," in black.

½ real, blue.

1878-82 (?). Arms and inscriptions, as shown in the annexed illustration.

1 real, green (of 1878).
12½ c. de peso, lilac-blue (of 1882).

* * *

(c) "Recibos y Cuentas."

1879. Large stamp, with Arms in an oval band, surrounded by ornaments. Imperf.

10 c. de peso, carmine.

1888. Postage stamp of 1886, surcharged "HABILITADO PARA RECIBOS Y CUENTAS" in an oval frame, with value in the centre.

10 c., in violet, on ½ de c., green.

* * *

II. STAMPS FOR OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"Royal Ordinance directing that Official Stamps are to be employed for the correspondence between the authorities in the Islands.

"By your letter of 21st November last. Your Excellency asked for stamps for franking official correspondence, 300 of one libra, 25 of one onza, and 300 of a half onza. In reply to this request, there have been despatched by the last mail 30,000 ½ onza stamps, 90,000 1 onza, 40,000 4 onzas, and 20,100 1 libra. The conspicuous difference between the numbers asked for and those sent is due to the extreme smallness of the former. It may be gathered from the contents of Y. E.'s letter that these stamps are only used upon official correspondence addressed to the Peninsula, but the intention of the instructions in force is that they should also be used for franking the correspondence between the central authorities and the officials in the Provinces.

"By Royal Order.

Madrid, February 24th, 1858.

"To the Governor and Captain-General of the Philippines."

From the wording of the above Ordinance it would seem as if these stamps were already in use in the Philippines, and the Spanish Government desired to extend their use to all official correspondence.

D.—Various Stamps that have Franked Correspondence.

EITHER through want of the proper stamps, or through carelessness on the part of the postal officials, stamps other than postage stamps have been used for the franking of letters. The following are known to me:—

1. Telegraph Stamps.

1884-86. Profile of King Alfonso XII. to right in an oval, enclosed in frames of various designs (see later, in the general list of Telegraph stamps); surface-printed in colour on white wove paper. = Perf. 14.

250 mils. de peso, chocolate (of 1876).
25 c. " ultramarine (of 1880).
1 peso, bistre (of 1881).
25 c. de peso, bronze-green (of 1886).
5 pesos, green (of 1886).

1886-87. Postage stamps with the same profile, surcharged "HABILITADO TELEGRAFOS" and value, in black. Perf. 14.

20 c. de p. on 2½ c. de p., ultramarine (of 1886).
un " 2½ " " (of 1887).

1888. Similar design, without surcharge. Telegraph stamps of that year. Perf. 14.

2½ c. de p., yellow-brown.
5 " blue.
10 " mauve.
20 " violet.

* * *

2. Fiscal Stamps.

(a) "Derechos de Firma."

1870 (?). Profile of Queen Isabella II. to right in an oval. White paper. Perf. 14.

40 c. de esc., green (of 1859).

1870 (?). Allegorical figure of Spain. Same perforation. 40 c. de esc., deep violet (of 1870).

1872 (?)-80. Arms in various frames.



1872.



1873-80.

* This date is that of the issue of the stamp as a Telegraph stamp.—ED. M. J.

Issue of . . . 1858 (?)

Arms of Spain and Bourbon in an oval, inscribed "CORREO OFICIAL" above, and with the weight indicated below.

Engraved by D. José Perez Varela, and surface-printed at Madrid in black on coloured paper. Imperf.

- ½ onza, black on yellow.
- 1 " " rose.
- 4 onzas " green.
- 1 libra " lilac-blue.

The stamps used in the Philippines can only be distinguished by the obliterations from those employed in Spain and in the Colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico. Their use should have ceased in September, 1866, when they were withdrawn from circulation in Spain and the Spanish West Indies.

* * *

III. THE TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

The use of Telegraph stamps dates from 1874. It was always permissible to employ postage stamps for franking telegrams, which renders it the more difficult to understand the object of the issue of special stamps for telegrams within the Universal Postal Union. According to M. Roussin, fiscal stamps were also used for this purpose, and he noted such stamps thus employed as far back as 1864!

Issue of January, 1874.

Arms in a Shield surmounted by a mural crown, enclosed in an oval band inscribed "FILIPINAS TELEGR^S 1874 V 75" above, and "1 PESETA 25 CEN." below.

Engraved by E. Julia, and surface-printed at Madrid on white wove paper, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten. Perf. 14.

1 p. 25 c., pearl-grey, lilac.

I know of no *Essays*.

* * *

Issue of January, 1876.

Profile to right of Alfonso XII. in an oval; enclosed in a rectangular frame inscribed "TELEGRAFOS" above and with value below. Engraved by José Garcia Moreno, and surface-printed at Madrid, as before. Perf. 14.

250 mils. de peso, chocolate.

Variety, imperforate.

250 m. de p., chocolate.

This imperforate stamp never reached the Philippines.

* * *

Issue of . . . 1879 (?)

Same type, change of colour only. Perf. 14.

250 m. de p., ultramarine.

This stamp was not met with until 1882, but in all probability it was issued in 1879; it seems a continuation of the previous issue, both in type and in currency.

Issue of January, 1880.

Profile of Alfonso XII. in an oval (as in Type I. of the postage stamps of 1880, etc.); enclosed in a rectangular frame inscribed "TELEGRAFOS" between ornaments above, and with value below. Engraved by E. Julia, and printed as before.



25 c. de peso, ultramarine.

Essay, on thick white paper.

25 c. de p., ultramarine.

* * *

Issue of January, 1881.

Type, etc., as last; additional values.

- 1 peso, bistre.
- 2 pesos, green.
- 5 " ultramarine.
- 10 " rose.

Essays. I only know the following printer's trial impressions:—

- 1 p., bistre; *imperforate*.
- 2 p., green; *perf.* 14.
- 5 p., ultramarine; *perf.* 14.
- 10 p., rose; *perf.* 14, and *imperf.*

On the back, inverted, is the 5 c. postage stamp of Cuba, 1881.

* * *

Issue of July, 1881.

Fiscal stamp, "Derecho Judicial" of 1878 (see illustration on p. 136), surcharged "HABILITADO—PARA—TELEGRAFOS," in three lines, the first and third curved.

2 reales, blue; *surcharged* in black.

* * *

An Ordinance dated March 10th, 1885, authorizes the creation of 25 centimos Telegraph stamps (see page 97).

Issue of March 10th, 1885.

Postage stamps of 1882 surcharged "HABILITADO—TELEGRAFOS—25 CENT^S," in three lines, the first and third curved.

25 c., in green, on 25 c., brown.

There were 25,000 copies of this.*

A 25 c., in *carmine*, on the 2½ c. postage stamp of 1883, has been chronicled, but I have never met with it; perhaps there has been some confusion with the 5 c. on 2½ c. of the following issue.†

* The Boston book adds a 20 c., in black, on the 20 c. olive-bistre, of the same issue, also to the number of 25,000. We do not know whether the authors saw this stamp, or where they got their information as to the numbers and the date which they give for it (February 24th), but it should be noted that the Decree of March 10th authorizes the surcharging of 25,000 of the 20 c. postage stamps for use as passport stamps; it seems possible that there is some confusion here.—ED. *M.J.*

† The Boston book gives an illustration of this stamp, which we therefore suppose must exist, and lists it under the date "September, 1885"; we add it to the next issue.—ED. *M.J.*



Issue of March 7th, 1886.

Similar surcharge to the last, impressed upon the 2½ c. de peso postage stamps of 1883.

1 c. in brown, on 2½ c., ultramarine.
 3½ c. in carmine, on 2½ c. "
 5 c. " " 2½ c. "
 20 c. in black, on 2½ c. "
 25 c. in carmine, on 2½ c. " (Sept., 1885).*

The same stamp surcharged, in red, "HABILITADO—TELEGRAMAS—SUBMARINOS—1 PESO," in four lines, the first and fourth curved. There are at least six varieties of the surcharge.

i. (a) The inscription is in large letters.

(b) Tall letters in "HABILITADO," especially the first two; the "T" has a small crossbar.

(c) The first and last letters of "TELEGRAMAS" are directly over the corresponding letters of "SUBMARINOS."

(d) The first letter of "SUBMARINOS" is lower than the others; the "N" is narrow.

(e) The second and third lines of the surcharge extend slightly beyond the ends of the first.

(f) The figure "1" has only a very small serif.

(g) The head of the "P" of "PESO" is very wide.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

Varieties.

The figure "1" thinner and with a more perceptible serif; letter "p" wider; the second and third lines do not extend beyond the first line at right.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

With the first line double.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

The figure "1" and the letter "p" more on the same level than the letters "ESO," which are too low.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

ii. (a) As in i.

(b) Letters of "HABILITADO" shorter and more open; the "T" has a large crossbar.

(d) The first letter of "SUBMARINOS" is not out of place; the "N" is wide.

(e) The first three lines begin in the same vertical line and end in the same vertical line.

(f) The figure "1" is thick, and has a short serif.

(g) The head of the "P" of "PESO" is round and less wide than in i.; the lower part of the vertical stroke is shorter, and the letter is nearer to the "E"; the "s" is inverted, and slants from above towards the left. Surcharge in red and bright red

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

Varieties. With the letters of the second and third lines double.

Surcharge in bright red.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

With thin figure "1" with longer serif; and the "P" of "PESO" more sloping.

Surcharge in red and brown-red.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

iii. (a) The inscriptions are very distinctly larger than those of i. and ii.

(b) The letters of "HABILITADO" are taller.

(c) The letter "T" of "TELEGRAMAS" is over the first letter of "SUBMARINOS," but the last letter of the second word is more to the right than the letter above it.

* On the authority of the Boston book.—ED. M.J.

(d) The letters "s" of "SUBMARINOS" are inverted, the "N" is very narrow, the "O" wide, and the "M" has the central limb very short, as is also the case with the "M" of "TELEGRAMAS."

(e) The second and third lines commence more to the left than the arched line above them, but the upper line extends beyond them at right.

(f) The figure "1" is very thin, and has a serif.

(g) The letters of "PESO" are tall and thin; the head of the "P" is round, the "E" is narrow.

Surcharge in brown-red.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

iv. (a) The inscriptions are in small letters.

(b) The letters "HA" of "HABILITADO" are open; there is a space after the second "I," dividing the word into two; the letters "A" are without crossbars.

(c) The "G" of "TELEGRAMAS" is more like a "C"; the "M" is very wide.

(d) The letters "s" of "SUBMARINOS" are inverted; the "M" has the central limb very long; the "N" is wide.

(e) The first three lines begin and end in the same vertical lines.

(f) The figure "1" is thick, and has only a thin serif.

(g) The head of the "P" of "PESO" is wide.

Surcharge in brown-red.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

Varieties. With "HABILITADO" divided into three by the disappearance of the letter "T," thus "HABILADO."

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

With the letters of the first line double.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

v. (a) The inscriptions are in small letters.

(b) Letters of "HABILITADO" wide.

(c) The first and last letters of "SUBMARINOS" are not exactly under those of "TELEGRAMAS."

(e) The first and second lines begin and end in the same vertical lines.

(f) The figure "1" is thick, and has only a thin serif.

(g) Letters of "PESO" small; the letter "P" has a very short serif at foot and a round head.

Surcharge in deep brown-red.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

vi. (a) The letters are very small.

(b) Letters of "HABILITADO" wide and thick; "HA" more sloping than in v.

(c) The word "TELEGRAMAS" extends slightly beyond the word above it at right; the "M" is very wide.

(d) The second word also extends to right beyond "SUBMARINOS."

(f) the figure "1" is thick, and has a conspicuous serif.

(g) The "P" of "PESO" has a wide head, and a short serif at foot.

Surcharge in bright red.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

Variety, with the upper three lines double.

1 peso on 2½ c., ultramarine.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

THE MOST VALUABLE COLLECTION OF STAMPS EVER SOLD.

PURCHASE OF A COLLECTION FOR £30,000.

I HAVE much pleasure in announcing that our publishers have just purchased the celebrated collection of European stamps formed by Mr. W. W. Mann.

We have purchased this collection out and out, no commission business, but an absolute purchase for a sum slightly over £30,000 net cash.

I need hardly say that this is *by far the largest purchase ever made by any firm of stamp dealers in the whole world*, and it is only a firm like our own—with branches and agencies throughout the world—that can handle collections of such magnitude.

Mr. W. W. Mann has been forming this collection for some twenty years, and it will be remembered that in 1900 he bought the celebrated collection of Europeans, formed by Mr. M. P. Castle, for what was then a record price; but this collection is far more than the Castle Collection, as it is an amalgamation of what Mr. Mann then had with very much that he has bought during the past five years.

Most of the used stamps and the poorer unused copies have been weeded out and disposed of through Messrs. Glendining and Co., Ltd., and the collection we have bought is indeed a survival of the fittest.

It is almost impossible to describe a collection of this magnitude—it is contained in about eighty Oriol albums, well filled—the great bulk of the stamps are in unused mint condition, and of many scarce stamps there are from twenty to fifty copies in singles, pairs, blocks of four, large blocks, and even in panes and sheets.

Every European country is specialized, and I can honestly say that taken all round this collection is the most complete and finest lot of Europeans in the world. It is incomparably finer than the "Tapling" Collection in the British Museum, and in my opinion in most countries is stronger and more complete than the celebrated collection of Monsieur Philip la Rénoitière, of Paris.

I am now commencing to price the collection, but this will take some months, and at present no part is on sale. If collectors who desire to see any particular countries will send me their names I will book same in the order I hear from them, and let them know when their particular countries are ready.

I may say that Mr. Mann is by no means giving up the hobby—he is, in fact, keener than ever, but intends to devote his attention to countries in which there is still much to be done. His Europeans were so fine and complete that he could not find anything to add to them, and so they ceased to have interest for him; and we were only too glad to have a collection of such stamps, of which our stock has been almost exhausted during the past two years.

Another Large Purchase.

DURING my visit to Paris at Christmas I was enabled to complete the purchase of one of the best-known French collections, the cost being several thousand pounds, but I have been requested not to make public either the name of the owner of the collection or the amount paid.

The collection is on movable leaves, and altogether makes up nearly twenty exceptionally large volumes.

The great strength of this collection is most luckily in countries in which our stock is weak, and for this reason the purchase is more than usually advantageous.

The collection throughout has been made on broad and bold lines, and in many countries one sees unused blocks of four, pairs, and perhaps two rows of used and unused singles in shades.

The best portion of the collection is naturally that of France and her colonies, and the following short details will only convey a small idea of the contents.

FRANCE.

1849. 1 fr., orange-vermilion, single and pair unused, two singles and a pair used on letters, and two more loose singles—nine copies in all of this rare stamp.

The *tête-bêche* varieties are very fine, both used and unused, and I find the collection contains no less than twenty of these interesting errors.

The 1870 Bordeaux issue is very strong; of the 20 c. first type there is an unused pair and two singles.

The error of 1872, 15 c., bistre on rose, is here in a pair with the 10 c., and also in a block of four, this block being very rare. Most of the French stamps are also represented in mint blocks of four, often in several shades.

French Colonies are also very strong, many rare provisionals being shown in panes of twenty-five, and even double panes of fifty, most of which we are breaking up to fill up our stock.

The first issue of Réunion is represented by the 15 c. and 30 c., unused, and the 15 c., used.

The European stamps are also a strong feature of the collection.

First amongst these I must note the circular Moldavia; here we have the 27 p. and 81 p., unused, and the 27 p., 54 p., and 108 p., used, all square and fine.

Switzerland is not so bad, as in the Cantonal there are such things as Geneva, 10 c., *three copies*, one of them being cut the wrong way and on envelope.

The British Colonials are not so strong as the French Colonies, but there are many rare and out-of-the-way things. Mauritius is represented by between forty and fifty of the old native-printed stamps, including some exceptionally early copies, and the older issues of other colonies are generally well represented.

Fifty Years of Philately. The History of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. UNDER the above title I have begun a series of articles to commemorate the jubilee of our firm. These are appearing each week in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, and they will be profusely illustrated.

The article will be divided into about eighteen chapters, and will give a complete and detailed history of the firm from its foundation in 1856 until the present day, short biographies of the chief officials, and a number of interesting facts that have never been published.

* * *

Album Weeds. THE Third Edition, Vol. I, containing from Afghanistan to Luxemburg, 587 pages, is now ready.

The author is—as for the earlier editions—the Rev. R. B. Earée, the well-known authority on forgeries, and he has been occupied for over two years on this book, which has entailed an immense amount of careful and laborious work.

The second volume is well in hand, and is now in the press. It has been written up to Spain inclusive, and we hope to publish it in the fall of this year.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of many clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books of British Colonials, now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists, such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 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 one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during a year.

British Central and South Africa	£610
British East Africa and Zanzibar	1227
Bermuda, British Honduras, Dominica, and Turks Islands	1223
British Guiana	915
British Somaliland	139
Barbados	802
Canada	652
Falkland Isles, Niger Coast, North and South Nigeria	526
Antigua, Bahamas, Nevis, and Seychelles	1258
Guadeloupe to Indian Settlements	196
St. Helena	331
Bechuanaland and Zululand	531
India	466
Grenada and St. Christopher	708
Griqualand	500
Gibraltar, Morocco Agencies, Malta, and Heligoland	480
Hong Kong	505
Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior	—

International Philatelic Exhibition. Dealer's Stalls. The committee have just issued details and plans of the stalls that will be at the disposal of the stamp trade during this great exhibition in May next. The stalls will be offered by private auction, by Mr. W. Hadlow, on February 23rd next.

There are fifteen stalls available in all, and the reserve prices are as follows:—

3 Stalls at	£65 each.
2 „	45 „
1 „	40 „
2 „	35 „
1 „	30 „
1 „	25 „
2 „	20 „
3 „	15 „

It is, however, hoped that the stalls will bring considerably more than the upset prices, and when it is remembered that at the last London Exhibition one stall was let at £100, there is reason to believe that this will be the case.

I hear that some of my confrères in the trade complain of the reserve prices being high, but I can assure them that it is essential for the success of the Exhibition to obtain at least these prices.

It is calculated that the expenses will amount to some £2000, and it is difficult to see how we can raise this money.

It seems to me only right and just that the bulk of the money should be found by the trade, and not by collectors. Who is it that gains most by the Exhibition, the dealer or the collector? The betting is *all* on the dealer—trade is stimulated for months in advance, and, no doubt, the general Press notices during the exhibition cause many people to commence to collect.

What do collectors gain? A few, a gold medal, worth £6 to £10, and a few more, a silver or bronze medal—but beyond the honour, which is great, no doubt, the material gain is practically nil to the collector.

Now, my friends in the trade, let us one and all pull together, and all who can afford it take a stall, and also later on take a page or two of advertisements in the official catalogue, and instead of squabbling and encouraging petty jealousies, let us pull together and make up our minds that *The Exhibition* shall be a really great success in every way.

It will pay every one of us to make it so.

* * *

Death of the Rev. J. A. Dunbar-Dunbar. It is with much regret that I have to record the death of this gentleman, who was one of our oldest clients, and who had been a collector for upwards of forty years.

The Rev. Dunbar-Dunbar lived at Sea Park, Forres, N.B., and formerly in Edinburgh; he only collected “old issues,” and had a very good collection, and many things that are seldom to be met with.

By his will, which has been proved at over £150,000, he left his collection of stamps to the Museum of Science and Art (now the Royal Scottish Museum) of Chamber Street, Edinburgh, where they will shortly be on view.

THE Stamps of some of the Native States of India.


By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 103.)

* * * *

NOTE.—In heading on page 100 read: "(Continued from page 60)," in place of "(Continued from page 237, vol. xv.)"

Issue of 1886.

N the course of this year a very distinct change was made in the paper upon which these stamps were printed. It is noted in *The Philatelic Record* for November, 1886, as follows:—

"Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a set of stamps of the same designs as before, but printed on native paper, and in colours slightly varying in tone from the previous issue. The stamps are not perforated or gummed."

The colours are described as 1 a., *dark blue*, 2 a., *slate-violet*, 4 a., *yellow-green*. Unfortunately no one seems to have examined entire sheets, and I can find no record of their shape, or of the arrangement of the marginal inscriptions, or even a statement showing whether the first sheets on this paper contained any inverted stamps or not. The first mention I have found of *tête-bêche* varieties is in the third Supplement to Moens' Catalogue, sixth edition, published in 1888-9, where the 1 a. and 2 a. are listed as existing in this form. The same two values, only, are listed *tête-bêche* in the final edition of the same catalogue (1892); I think we may therefore safely conclude that inverted stamps existed on the sheets of the earliest printing of the 1 a. and 2 a. on native paper, and that *tête-bêche* pairs of the 4 a. (which also exist) come from a somewhat later printing.

These different printings, or rather the various arrangements of the marginal inscriptions and the varieties shown in the sheets at different periods, I will endeavour to describe later. The colours of course varied somewhat in the different printings, and these varieties of shade I place together in the first list given below, which covers the period from 1886 to 1899, at which latter date the stamps on native paper were first received perforated.

The colours of the 1 a. and 2 a. are *dull*, the *blue* varying to *grey-blue* or *slaty blue*; the 4 a. is always in a *yellowish* shade of *green*. The impressions also vary greatly in clearness, some showing signs of an excess of ink and others of too little; and many of the clichés of the 1 a. gradually became worn or clogged with ink.

The paper is of a similar nature to that used for the early stamps of Kashmir, but is *wove*, instead of *laid*. It is also, I think, usually thinner and softer than the Kashmir paper, but the stamps also exist on thick, stiff paper. It is very irregular in substance, all the

sheets I have met with containing large fibres distributed through them, showing that the materials were not very carefully pulped. It varies in shade from a *pale whitly-brown* to a dingy sort of *buff*, which modifies the colour of the impression to a greater or less extent. Writing of this paper in 1899, when perforation was again attempted, a correspondent said: "They used to perforate when they printed on European paper, but they bought such cheap and nasty stuff that it broke when creased, and they gave up foreign paper. Their own paper will hardly tear at all, even when perforated. It is made of the bark fibre of a plant called *Daphne*, and is of marvellous strength. The Japanese silk paper approaches it nearest."

All the stamps of this period are imperforate.

- 1 a., grey-blue.
- 1 a., dull blue (deep to paler).
- 2 a., dull purple (shades).
- 4 a., yellow-green "

Varieties, tête-bêche.

- 1 a., grey-blue.
- 1 a., dull blue (deep to paler).
- 2 a., dull purple (shades).
- 4 a., deep yellow-green (1894?).

The sheets of each value still contained sixty-four stamps, in eight rows of eight, and although a certain amount of resetting must have taken place (as shown by the fact that inverted stamps occur in different positions on different sheets), the blocks were evidently not all rearranged, as certain damaged specimens are found in the same position from first to last. For instance, there was a crack in one of the casts of the 1 a., producing a long white flaw down the right side of the frame of the stamp. This is the right-hand stamp of the sixth row in every sheet I have seen, from the first issue of all down to the time when the blocks for this value appear to have been re-engraved. In the 2 a. again the stamp in the right upper corner of several sheets has a semicircular dent in the left-hand side; this probably was the case in the first issue, and certainly continued during the period I am now considering. I only mention these points to show that the plates were apparently never entirely broken up, and that the inverted stamps must have been caused by the settings becoming loose, single blocks dropping out, and being carelessly replaced upside down.

What I take to be the earliest setting on native paper has inscriptions in all four margins, in the same words as in the first issue, but with the *heads* of the letters next the stamps in each case. They are in

the same type on all three values, that which was used with 2 a. and 4 a. of the first issue.

The spacing of the stamps is the same as before, and the spacing of the marginal inscriptions is very similar to that of the first setting described in the first issue, but not, of course, identical with it, as the whole must have been set up afresh.

In the sheet of the 1 a. there were at least two inverted stamps, No. 4 in the seventh row and No. 6 in the eighth; and from examination of a mutilated sheet, I am inclined to believe that No. 5 or 6 in the sixth row and No. 5 or 6 in the seventh row may have been inverted also.

This 1 a. is in the *grey-blue* shade.

I have little doubt that there was also an inverted stamp in the 2 a. sheet, probably in the third or fourth horizontal row.

There was probably no inverted stamp in the sheet of the 4 a., but if there was one it must have been in the block of four at the lower right-hand corner.

The paper used in this printing was comparatively thin and smooth.

Later printings of all three values were in similar sheets of sixty-four, but with marginal inscription at the top only. The inscriptions are in the same words and the same type as upon the last sheets described, and are the same way up as the stamps, but the spacing of the inscription varies to a certain extent. I believe that the plate and the inscription at the top were enclosed by bits of rule in all these later printings, but they do not always show in the margins of the sheets.

In what I take to be the earliest of them, I have only seen impressions of the frame lines at the sides of fragments of sheets of the 2 a. and 4 a., where they are 12 or 13 mm. away from the stamps, so possibly they were not always inked. I can trace a colourless impression in the side margin of a block of 1 a. The inscription at the top commences over the left-hand stamp of the top row in all three values. I do not possess a whole top row of the 1 a. In the 2 a. and 4 a. it ends over the space between the seventh and eighth stamps, or over the left corner of the eighth, and there is a variety of the 2 a. setting in which the inscription is more to the right, and ends almost over the centre of the eighth stamp. The last two words of the inscription, which are shown almost completely at the top of the illustration on page 102, are joined into one in this setting, on the 4 a. and both the varieties of the 2 a. mentioned above; I have no doubt that this was also the case on the sheets of the 1 a. This may be said to constitute an error in the marginal inscription, not of any great importance, but sufficient to distinguish a certain printing.

I find the 1 a. in a medium *dull blue* shade, and still printing with fair clearness; the 2 a. in a *pale purple*, and the 4 a. in deep *yellow-green*, heavily printed. I do not know the positions of any inverted stamps in the 1 a. sheets, but probably such existed; No. 21 in the 2 a. and No. 54 in the 4 a. sheets were inverted.

After this I place some settings in which the frame lines are much closer to the stamps, and consequently are always printed; they are 4 to 6 mm. away from the stamps at bottom and sides, and only 2 to 3 mm.

above the inscription at top. The latter begins over the space between the first and second stamps from the left, and ends over the left corner of the eighth stamp on the 1 a., and over the space between the seventh and eighth on the 4 a. The only sheet I have of the 2 a. has the frame line 10 mm. away from the stamps at left, 4 mm. at right, 11 mm. at bottom, and 3 mm. above the inscription at top. The inscription begins over the space between the first and second stamps and ends over the right half of the seventh stamp. The last two words are separate upon all, so that the inscription as a whole is much less spaced than in the previous setting.

No. 21 is still inverted on the sheet of the 2 a. I have not got a complete sheet of the 4 a., so cannot say whether No. 54 remained inverted.

Of the 1 a. I have two entire sheets, and a large portion of a third, differing in certain particulars:—

(a) There is an error in the inscription at the top; the first character of the first word "ek" (=one), instead of being similar to that shown in the right margin of the illustration on page 102, is similar to the first character shown in the upper margin, but with only a single accent over it and a dot below the loop; I believe it is a form of the letter for "p", instead of that for "e". There is also no dash under the last character of the third word, but I do not know whether this is an error or not, as the earlier sheets are very irregular in this particular. In the first issue the dash seems to be present in some of the margins and absent in others; in the first setting of 1886, it is present in all four margins of the 1 a., and uniformly absent in the other values. Of the sheets described so far with inscriptions at top, all have this dash, except these three of the 1 a. I have not got an entire sheet of this, and can only say that Nos. 47 and 52 are inverted. My fragments of a sheet are in *deep blue*, and the side frame lines are only 4 mm. from the stamps. In the two other sheets they are 6 mm. away.

(b) The first word of the inscription is correct, but there is no dash under the last character of the third word. Nos. 52, 59,* and 62 are inverted. I have this in *deep blue*.

(c) Inscription as in (b). Nos. 52, 59, 62, and 63 are inverted. I have this in a *paler blue*, varying in depth all over the sheet.

I cannot say in what order these sheets come; I have placed them in accordance with the number of inverted stamps I know they contain, presuming that these errors would increase as time went on (though No. 47 seems to have been put right). The impression of (a) is also clearer than that of the other two, which are about equal in indistinctness.

The paper of all my copies with inscription at top is comparatively thick.

* * *

Issue of January, 1899-1900.

A stamp of a new value, *Half Anna*, and of a new design, was issued at the beginning of 1899; I was able to chronicle it in March of that year. The in-

* This was not inverted in (a).

formation then given me was to the following effect : "It is used at present solely on letters between the Maharaja's camp, while he is on tour within the State, and the capital Khatmandu ; but it is possible that a general $\frac{1}{2}$ anna rate may be introduced before long, and then this value will come into ordinary use." I do not fancy that the suggested reform was ever introduced, or the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp would have become common used, which it does not appear to be at present.

From other letters received early in 1899, I learn that correspondence between the Maharaja's camp and Khatmandu used to be carried free, but that a short time previous to the issue of this stamp a charge was ordered to be made of a $\frac{1}{2}$ anna on each packet, irrespective of weight. Presumably this was first levied in December of 1898; as a letter from the post-master of Nepal says :—

"This stamp was ordered to be used from the 6th December, 1898, but there was unusual delay in issuing, and consequently a provisional stamp was allowed to be issued from the camp to pay the postage for letters to Nepal, but which was not issued from Nepal to camp."

As far as I can ascertain, this provisional stamp was merely an impression struck, in *black*, upon letters transmitted from the camp, upon which the postage was paid in cash. A specimen was described to me as "simply a black seal, three-fifths of an inch square, with what appear to be four lines of inscription, but too much smudged to make out." This make-shift was stated to have been employed for a month only, and it was plainly not a "stamp," from our point of view.

The design of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. adhesive is shown in the accompanying illustration. There are the two *kukhris*, with handles crossed, in the lower, and a bow and arrow in the upper part of the central circle, with inscriptions on labels at top and bottom ; the one above appears to be the word *Gorkha*, as upon the other stamps, and the one below means *half anna*.

These stamps are in sheets of sixty-four, eight rows of eight, like the other values, with a frame line surrounding the pane of the stamp,* but no marginal inscriptions.

The first sheets received were imperforate, and those I saw were comparatively clearly printed, on native paper of a good quality and light colour.

There were no inverted stamps in the first sheets, but in the middle of 1904 sheets began to reach England in which the seventh stamp in the top row was inverted ; no doubt the corresponding block had dropped out of the setting and had been put in again the wrong way up.

I saw no perforated $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamps until October, 1900, but the other values were supplied perforated in January, 1899, and all four have been obtainable since in either condition. It seems very doubtful, however, whether perforation is ordinarily applied to the sheets issued for use. A friend who kindly sent me sheets of the 1, 2, and 4 annas, in March, 1899, said—

* The frame line does not always show in the later impressions.

"The sheets are perforated, because I asked some one to get it done for me, but they are not now perforated for regular issue, as the paper tears with difficulty." As a matter of fact, the perforation is practically useless.

Some resetting took place in the sheets of the higher values. There is a frame line, and an inscription in the top margin. In the 1 anna the inscription is in much smaller characters than before, but widely spaced, extending from over the right-hand corner of the first stamp to over the space between the seventh and eighth. The dash is present under the last character of the third word. The frame line is about 4 mm. from the stamps at sides and bottom, and 3 mm. above the inscription at top. The inscription is 7 mm. away from the stamps, instead of 5 mm. as before. The blocks have greatly deteriorated, and (consequently?) more of them are inverted. Nos. 10, 11, 15, 23, 27, 37, 40, 41, 51, 61, and 64 on the sheet are upside down, no less than eleven in all. The centre of the design is unrecognizable on the great majority of the stamps, one can still distinguish something, but it is difficult to say what it is. There is one stamp, No. 24 on the sheet, which shows signs of the block having been vigorously cleaned up, or perhaps touched up a little. When this stamp was first pointed out to me, I thought it was merely the result of rough cleaning, but in view of what we find later, I am inclined to think it shows the first attempt at touching up the separate blocks ; the centre of the design is much clearer than in any other stamp on the sheet, and I believe there are fewer lines in the frame, but the lines are so broken and incomplete that I cannot speak with certainty upon that point.

My sheet is in *light blue*, on thin paper, and perforated ; similar impressions must exist imperforate, and the paper may vary in thickness, but all the recent sheets that I have seen are of thin paper.

The sheet of the 2 annas has the inscription in the same large characters as before, but set rather closer, extending from over the left side of the second stamp to over the centre of the seventh. The size of the sheet having been reduced by one horizontal row, the fourth word in the inscription now means *seven*, instead of *eight*. There is no dash under the last character of the third word. The frame lines are 10 mm. from the stamps at left, 9 mm. at right, 6 mm. below, and 4 mm. above the inscription at top. The sheet now consists of fifty-six stamps, in seven horizontal rows of eight ; the blocks have all been cleaned up and print clearly, and none of them are upside down. That they are not new blocks, is, I think, proved by the fact that the stamp in the right upper corner of the sheet still has the dent in the left-hand side.

The colour is a *dull purple*, not conspicuously different from that of the previous printings, varying a good deal in depth, and my copies are on thin paper and perforated.

The setting of the 4 annas has been very little changed, and the stamps differ from those that preceded them principally in the thinness of the paper, and in the fact that some of the sheets were perforated. The inscription at the top is in the same



$\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

characters as before, but the words are further apart ; it begins over the middle of the first stamp and ends over the middle of the last. There is no dash under the last character of the third word. The frame lines are about 4 mm. from the stamps at sides and below, and 3 mm. above the inscription at top. The blocks do not appear to have undergone either cleaning or rearrangement, No. 54 on the sheet being inverted, as in a previous printing.

I list these stamps as follows, leaving certain varieties to form a later issue :—

Thin, pale buff, native paper.

1. *Imperforate.*

- ½ a., sepia (shades).
- 1 a., light blue.
- 2 a., purple (shades).
- 4 a., yellow-green.

Varieties, tête-bêche.

- 1 a., light blue.
- 4 a., yellow-green.

NOTE.—Of the above I have only seen the ½ anna *imperforate*, but the others must exist. The 1 a. is in quite a different colour from that of any other printing of that value. Single copies of the 2 a. and 4 a. can hardly be distinguished from single copies of the earliest printing of the 1886 issue, which was also on thin paper, but probably included no 4 a. *tête-bêche*.

2. *Pin-perf.*

- ½ a., sepia (1900?).
- 1 a., light blue.
- 2 a., purple (shades).
- 4 a., yellow-green.

Varieties, tête-bêche.

- 1 a., light blue.
- 4 a., yellow-green.

Variety on the sheet of the 1 a., with centre (and frame ?) recut.

- 1 a., light blue (imperf. ?).
- 1 a. ,, (pin-perf.).

Another printing of the 1 a. stamps must have taken place a little later, judging from the appearance of the impressions, the centres of which are, in the majority of cases, mere masses of colour with a few white specks, and the frames are almost solid also. The arrangement of the blocks was probably the same as in the last sheet described ; I only possess the first two rows and upper margin, but I find Nos. 10, 11, and 15 inverted. The marginal inscription is in the larger characters, and extends from over the right side of No. 1 to over the space between 7 and 8. There is no dash under the last character of the third word. Frame lines 4 mm. from the stamps at sides, and the same distance above the inscription at top. The impression is in a *dull greyish blue* tint, differing again from any of the preceding, and on thin paper ; and my part sheet is pin-perf.

- 1 a., dull greyish blue (imperf. ?).
- 1 a. ,, ,, (pin-perf.).

Variety, tête-bêche.

- 1 a., dull greyish blue (imperf. ?).
- 1 a. ,, ,, (pin-perf.).

It is probable that the recut variety also exists in this printing, which I take to have been the last of the 1 a. before the blocks were recut throughout the plate.

(To be continued.)

Wholesale Forgery of Swedish Postage Stamps.

By HILMER DJURLING.

(Translated from *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*.)



THE Swedish Philatelic Society (Sveriges Filatelist-Förening) received a short time ago, from a well-known foreign stamp dealer, a quantity of old unused Swedish postage stamps, with a request that the Society would give its opinion upon them, as to whether they were originals or reprints.

The lot consisted of the following stamps :—

Issue of 1858.

- 5 öre, yellow-green ; a block of four.
- 9 ,, dark blue, two shades ; four separate copies of each.
- 9 ,, violet ; three copies, a pair and one single.
- 12 ,, Prussian blue ; a block of four.
- 12 ,, ultramarine ; two blocks, three and two.
- 24 ,, orange ; two blocks, four and three.
- 24 ,, yellow ; a pair.
- 30 ,, brown ,,
- 30 ,, red-brown ,,
- 50 ,, pink ,,
- 50 ,, carmine ,,

Local Stamps.

- Issue of 1856, grey-black ; a block of four and a pair.
- ,, ,, black ; a pair.
- ,, 1862, brown ; a block of six.
- ,, ,, yellow-brown ; a block of ten.

The first thing that attracted attention was the existence of single copies and blocks of stamps in such rare shades as the 12 öre, *Prussian blue* and *ultramarine*, 50 öre, *carmine*, etc., and on a closer inspection it was soon seen that the lot consisted of a number of extremely cleverly made forgeries.

The size of these forged stamps differs only very slightly from that of the originals ; but the dimensions of the printed surface are not identical with those of the original stamps. The latter have a printed surface of 17 by 20 millimetres, while the printed surface of the forged stamps measures on an average 17½ by 20½ to 20½ millimetres. The difference of size is thus only very small, and by itself could scarcely have been decisive as a test of the genuineness of the stamps. The chief points for distinguishing the forgeries are the paper and perforation. The various stamps submitted, with the exception of the *black* Local stamps, are really printed on *laid* paper. But, as the *black* Local sent for examination is printed on ordinary paper, it does not seem unlikely that the *brown*

Local stamp and the stamps of the Arms series exist also on ordinary paper.

The perforation is extremely cleverly imitated, but it differs from that of the originals in being irregular and defective. Also the holes made by the perforating machine are smaller than those of the original perforation.

The colours are well matched, with the exception of that of the three 9 öre, *violet*, which are in a *bright violet* tint, a colour that is not known to exist. We find here *dark lilac* [dark blue?], *ultramarine*, and *brown*, colours, in shades which are deceptively like the originals; and since, in addition, we can discover no differences in the engraving, the forgeries are likely to be very dangerous.

It would seem that a forger, or perhaps a whole band of forgers, of the worst type has to be reckoned with here, and when it is taken into account how exactly the stamps have been reproduced, and how great the cost of manufacturing them must certainly have been, it does not seem improbable that, somewhere abroad, there exists an entire printing office of extensive activity. Since in this instance it is a matter of imitating unused stamps that are still available for use, that is, not declared obsolete, the instigator or instigators of this piece of swindling, if caught, will be liable to very severe punishment.

The Sveriges Filatelist-Förening intends to make every effort to trace the source of the forgeries, and has already had warnings published in the leading foreign journals. The Society, moreover, declares itself ready to examine, free of charge, any early Swedish stamps, and it is therefore to the interest of every collector to make sure whether stamps of this kind, which he has bought lately or is thinking of buying, are genuine or forged. These investigations might perhaps lead also to the forgers being run down.

In a subsequent number we will state whether anything further has been discovered in connexion with this remarkable forgery case.

completely vanished from the stamp and fallen away in small particles.

The impression being quite white, we were both puzzled as to the cause of this disappearance of the colour, especially as the placing of these stamps in water has not hitherto been attended by any such a result.

On reaching home I referred to the Philatelic Society's book on the stamps of the "British Isles," and to my satisfaction soon solved the mystery, by reading on pages 57 and 58 that the gum was applied to the paper before the stamps were struck, and that by *mistake* a few sheets were embossed on the *gummed side* and issued before detection. Thus, as soon as water touched the face of the specimen (undoubtedly one of these varieties), the colour, being *over* the gum, came away as above described.

This incident only goes to prove how careful one should be in the examination and well acquainted with the history of a stamp before placing it in water.

C. STUART DUDLEY.

Note on the Postage Stamps of China.

From *The Philatelic Journal of India*.

IN 1876 the Customs Postal Department was extended and allowed to accept correspondence from the general public for transmission between Treaty ports. Postage stamps being required for the purpose, a first issue was prepared, but only appeared in 1878, comprising a set of three values in the tael currency, viz. 1 candarin, green; 3 candarin, red; and 5 candarin, yellow.

In 1885 a second issue took place, the stamps being of smaller size and different colours, but of about the same design and of the same values as in the previous issue, viz. 1 candarin, green; 3 candarin, mauve; and 5 candarin, bistre. These were watermarked with a device known as "shell."

A third issue occurred towards the end of 1894, known as the "Jubilee Issue," on the occasion of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager's sixtieth birthday. It consisted of a set of nine different values, viz. 1 candarin, geranium-red; 2 candarin, olive-green; 3 candarin, yellow; 4 candarin, rose; 5 candarin, deep chrome-yellow; 6 candarin, carmine-brown; 9 candarin, grey-green; 12 candarin, orange; and 24 candarin, carmine. The first six values were of the ordinary size, but the last three of a larger and oblong form; they were watermarked with the "yin-yang" symbol, and were printed in Japan after new and varied designs prepared by the Department in Shanghai.

When, in 1896, the Imperial Post Office was formally recognized by Imperial Edict, the currency was

A Disappearing Stamp.

SOME three months since I was shown by a well-known dealer various specimens of the British sixpenny embossed postage stamp of 1854, one of which, on part of the original cover, took my fancy by reason of its brilliant shade.

On examination of this specimen, in one part there was noticeable an absence of colour that appeared to be caused by "rubbing," and to satisfy both the owner and myself as to whether there was really any damage of this nature, the stamp was placed in water for the removal of the paper at back.

Unfortunately the dealer placed the stamp face downwards, and when it was removed from the water, to our amazement, the bright colouring matter had

changed from candarins (tael) to cents (dollar), and a new issue of twelve different values was ordered from Japan; but these were not ready before a year or two later. Owing to this delay, the 1894 issue had to be continued, but with surcharges marked in dollar-cent values, viz. ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 30 cents, there were also revenue stamps surcharged for postage. This may be reckoned as the fourth issue, in use from January, 1897.

The fifth issue was lithographed in Japan in 1898, and the designs, though similar, were not identical with, and the colours were, in many cases, of different shades from, the current (i.e. the sixth) issue.

The sixth issue was brought out in 1899, engraved on steel, printed by Waterlow & Sons in London, with perforations differing somewhat from the previous set. The stamps are more elaborately wrought (having, e.g., a geometrical background), and are of twelve values, viz. ½ cent, seal-brown; 1 cent, orange-yellow; 2 cents, cardinal-red; 4 cents, red-brown; 5 cents, salmon; 10 cents, deep green; 20 cents, light red-brown; 30 cents, rose; 50 cents, light green; 1 dollar, red and pale rose; 2 dollars, yellow and red; and 5 dollars, green and pale rose. The 5 cents stamps issued during 1904 were inclined to orange-yellow, and some other issues approached the colour of the 2 cents stamp; and during 1905 will begin the issue of a new 5 cents stamp, mauve in colour.

A set of Postage Due stamps was issued in 1904, all blue and of identical design; their values are respectively ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, and 30 cents.

The following table gives the number of stamps of each value that have been used in the first five issues, now all obsolete, and the blocks of which have all been destroyed:—

FIRST ISSUE, 1878.		SECOND ISSUE, 1885.*		THIRD ISSUE, 1894.	
Value.	No of Stamps issued.	Value.	No. of Stamps issued.	Value.	No. of Stamps issued.†
1 candarin	206,486	1 candarin	508,667	1 candarin	100,077
3 "	558,768	3 "	850,711	2 "	78,404
5 "	239,610	5 "	348,161	3 "	188,494
				4 "	44,689
				5 "	32,779
				6 "	54,247
				9 "	58,523
				12 "	33,509
				24 "	34,935

FOURTH ISSUE, 1897 (SURCHARGED).

Value.	Surcharged on.	Total No. Issued.	Returned and Destroyed.	Net Issue.
½ cent	3 candarin	440,728	136,681	304,047
1 "	1 candarin	387,734	177,402	410,332
1 "	Revenue, 3 cts.	200,000		
2 "	2 candarin	790,075	280,000	859,675
2 "	Revenue, 3 cts.	349,600		
4 "	4 candarin	344,595	157,238	237,267
4 "	Revenue, 3 cts.	50,000		
5 "	5 candarin	321,575	163,833	157,742
5 "	6 candarin	196,848	125,828	71,020
10 "	6 candarin	20,000		
10 "	9 candarin	132,813	64,431	151,308
10 "	12 candarin	62,926		
30 "	24 candarin	50,366	24,040	26,326
1 dollar	Revenue, 3 cts.	20,485	13,236	7,249
5 "	Revenue, 3 cts.	5,000		5,000

* In addition were issued, in 1897, 38,000 of 1 cent surcharged on 1 candarin, 42,000 of 2 cent surcharged on 3 candarin, 56,840 of 5 cent surcharged on 5 candarin, of this issue.

† Net issue, deducting those returned and destroyed.

Value.	FIFTH ISSUE, 1898.*	
	No. of Stamps issued.	
½ cent	481,200	
1 "	433,200	
2 "	1,248,000	
4 "	912,000	
5 "	360,000	
10 "	360,000	
20 "	168,000	
30 "	168,000	
50 "	360,000	
1 dollar	51,600	
2 "	12,930	
5 "	7,200	
Post card, 1 cent	1,001,000	

* The higher denominations were used chiefly for Remittance Certificates, and therefore did not enter into general circulation.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Junior Philatelic Society.

A PLAY FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

THE LADY FORGER,

AN ORIGINAL PLAY IN ONE ACT,

Will be performed at the Junior Philatelic Society's Concert-Conversonazione at the Bijou Theatre, Archer Street, London, W., on Saturday evening, February 17th, 1906.

The cast will be as follows:—

Emperor of Saraha	E. M. GILBERT-LODGE.
Marquis of Copthall	BERT HUTCHINSON.
Bishop of Wilcheston	A. BANISTER.
Rev. Clarence Barrington Durdon	C. B. PURDON.
Ebenezer Jones	A. W. BROWNE.
Harry Goldflake	P. J. W. HARRIS.
Williel Plaster	GEORGE BUCK.
Emmelina Stotinki	MRS. BEAUMONT.

Prices of admission to the conversazione and to the play: Stalls (numbered and reserved), 5s. and 2s. 6d.

A limited number of seats will be available in the balcony and in the body of the theatre at 1s.

All applications for seats should be made at once to Mr. H. F. Johnson, Hon. Sec., 4, Portland Place North, Clapham Road, S.W.

The seats for the other performances in the Studio Theatre, Oxford Street, are all taken, and no application can be accepted for seats except for the special performance at the Bijou Theatre on February 17th, and early application for these is necessary.

Plan of reserved seats may be seen at the Junior Philatelic Society's meetings.

Herne Bay Philatelic Society.

A NEW society has been formed at Herne Bay, with Mr. Maclachlan, J.P., as President. The Vice-Presidents are Messrs. F. H. Barwood and G. Oyston; the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Dukes; and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. F. Newton.

The first monthly meeting was held on 13th December in Newton's Saloon, 8 Promenade Central. Several members were present.

An interesting and instructive Paper was given by the President, R. Maclachlan, Esq., J.P., on "Paper, Watermarks, and Perforations." Messrs. Moffatt and Morgan were elected members.

The Stamp Trade Protection Association.

BALANCE SHEET.

NOVEMBER 1ST, 1904, TO OCTOBER 31ST, 1905.

Receipts.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 31st, 1905—	To Balance brought forward from last Balance Sheet ..	15	17	1
„	Subscriptions received during the past year, and			
„	Commissions earned	76	7	4
		<u>£92</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
Oct. 31st, 1905—	By Postages	8	2	4
„	Salaries	25	0	0
„	English and Foreign Enquiries	9	19	0
„	Printing and Stationery	2	15	9
„	Bonus	7	7	0
„	Commission to Agents, Fares, and General Expenses ..	7	10	3
„	Cash in hand	31	10	1
		<u>£92</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>

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. WESTHORN, *Auditor.*
 J. H. TELFER, *Director.*
 E. J. BRIDGER, *Director.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the "Monthly Journal."

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your "editorial" in the October number of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, I wonder if you would find a corner for a few remarks on the same subject (The Minor Variety). You state, "Varieties of perforation vary greatly in interest and importance. If they are due to the use of a machine that is irregular, so that in a long line of holes there are parts that gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$, parts that show $12\frac{1}{2}$, and others that show intermediate gauges between these two, it must be evident that such varieties are of very small interest, and of no importance whatever in the history of the stamps in which they occur."

Would you allow me to point out that in the case of Holland (to which doubtless you refer) there is a considerable amount of both interest and importance connected with the $11\frac{1}{2}$ irregularity?

In the first place, all the stamps of the 1872 issue were perforated by the machine which had the irregularity (on the left edge). Subsequently a machine was used which had not the $11\frac{1}{2}$ irregularity; it may have been a different machine, or the old one modified. In either case the result is different, and consequently is, I maintain, of a certain amount of importance in "the history of the stamps."

It so happens that the two well-known microscopical varieties—namely, the 20 c. with a big dot under the value, and the 25 c. with a split "T"—are found only with the $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ perforation. This at once proves that they occurred on the left vertical row of the sheet, and if a faker of minor varieties made green spots and split letters "T" for the benefit (!) of specialists, and inserted these little points on stamps perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, his sin would find him out, or rather we should find him out. Now, there is no possible reason (except the suppression of the plate which showed these minor variations) why these two stamps should not be found with the $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ perforation of the second (or altered) machine. I have not found them, but should they exist they may be recognized at once as the product of the altered machine, as the holes produced thereby are very large; but I think it more probable that the particular plates which showed these flaws were discarded.

There is another point about extremely minor varieties in the Dutch stamps. In the case of the 5 cent, blue, of 1872, one stamp shows a small bald patch on the King's head. This would be called an imbecility by a good many philatelists, yet it is of interest since it is found with every variety

of perforation (except $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, as it was not a left-margin stamp), and, since these perforating machines were not absolutely concurrent, it proves that the identical plate was in use for a great many years—a noteworthy point when such a much-used stamp is considered. I have said the machines were not concurrent; the earliest was the small-hole machine or machines (13 to 14 small holes). The $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ machine was the one most used, and the $13\frac{1}{2}$ (clean cut) was, as far as I can see from the examination of many thousands of dated copies, only used to help the $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ machine. There are only certain months of certain years common in the postmarks of the $13\frac{1}{2}$ stamps, and these months are rare on the $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ stamps, hence probably the $13\frac{1}{2}$ machine was only used when the several changes of punches were made on the $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ machine.

All this is something less than "minor," but even so, I certainly think that it does throw light on the history of the stamps, and for that reason is of some importance, and is, I think, far more important than the perforations of recent Austrians, or even, if I dare to say so, of the 11×12 , $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, and 12×12 concurrent (in part) machines of New South Wales.

Apologizing for trespassing so much on your valuable space,

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully.

E. W. WETHERRELL.

[Mr. Wetherell has entirely mistaken our meaning. It was quite by chance that we used the figures $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$, and we did not intend to refer in any way to the perforations of Holland. This is, in fact, evident from the words that he has quoted—"parts that gauge $11\frac{1}{2}$, parts that show $12\frac{1}{2}$, and others that show intermediate gauges between these two." This is not, we believe, the case with the Dutch perforations in question, which show a regular $11\frac{1}{2}$ gauge for a short distance, and a regular $12\frac{1}{2}$ in the rest of the row, and which have always been recognized as of special interest.

It is well, as a rule, not to be too hasty in jumping to conclusions, but we do not regret Mr. Wetherell's action in this instance, since it has resulted in a very interesting letter, which we are glad to publish.—ED. M.J.]

SIR,—With your permission, I am anxious to join in the desire recently expressed in your columns for a set of really permanent Imperial albums with space provided for all stamps listed in your catalogues up to a given date.

I would suggest that accommodation should be afforded for all British Colonials issued up to the death of the late Queen, with a blank page after each of the several colonies which issued new "Queen's Heads" in the present reign of King Edward the Seventh, as many philatelists who in the ordinary way do not collect new issues would feel that their "Queen's Heads" were incomplete without the posthumous issues. For the stamps of foreign countries I think a halt should be made at the end of the nineteenth century.

For general collectors (who, after all, are the backbone of our hobby) printed albums are almost, if not quite, a necessity, as very few "generalists" have the time to bother with blank albums, except for "pet countries"; and, moreover, there are hundreds of collectors who much prefer printed albums, and who, like myself, find that the present Imperials would be perfect in all respects, if only they were permanent up to a certain point, and provided spaces for all stamps listed in the catalogues.

Trusting that this matter will receive your attention,

Yours faithfully,

G. HERBERT DANNATT.

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.

M. P. C.—The Japanese issues about which you ask are rearranged in the current (1905) edition of the Catalogue.

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AUSTRIA.

1905. <i>Similar to 1904 issue, but without shiny bars.</i>		s. d.
2 h., black		0 1
5 h., slate		0 1
10 h., rose and black		0 2
50 h., slate-blue		0 8

BARBADOS.

1904-5. <i>Type 6. Multiple wmk.</i>		
2½d., ultramarine		0 4
6d., mauve and carmine		0 8

CANADA.

1903-4. <i>King's Head.</i>		used
7 c., olive-yellow		0 1
10 c., brown-lilac		0 2

CHAMBA.

1902-5. <i>Service. King's Head.</i>		
3 pies, slate		0 2
½ a., green		0 1
1 a., carmine		0 2
2 a., purple		0 4
4 a., sage-green		1 0
8 a., mauve		2 0
1 r., carmine and green		4 0

CHINA.

1898-1904. <i>Type 31.</i>		used
½t., carmine and salmon		2 0

COLOMBIA.

1904-5. <i>Type 79. Perf. 12.</i>		
10 c., mauve		1 0
10 c., " pair, imperf. vertically		4 0

DANISH WEST INDIES.

1905. <i>Provisionals.</i>		
5 bit on 4 c., blue and brown	} Set of three	used 1 0
5 " 5 c., blue		
5 " 8 c., brown		

DENMARK.

1905. <i>Type 15.</i>		
3öre, grey		0 1

HOLLAND.

1906. <i>Unpaid. Provisional.</i>		
50 c. on 1 g., blue and red		1 3

HONG KONG.

1900-2. <i>Queen's Head.</i>		used
10 c., ultramarine		0 1

1903. King's Head. Single wmk.

8 c., grey-black and mauve	used	0 2
10 c., lilac and ultramarine on blue	"	0 2
20 c., grey-black and chestnut	"	0 3

HORTA.

1905. <i>Type 2. New colours.</i>		
50 r., black and ultramarine		0 5
75 r., carmine and brown on straw		0 8

ICELAND.

1902-4. <i>Type 11. Perf. 12½, 13.</i>		
25 aur, green and brown	used	0 5
40 " mauve	"	0 4
50 " slate and grey	"	0 9
1 krona, brown and blue	"	1 3
2 " blue and olive-brown	"	3 0

MACAO.

1903. <i>Type 29.</i>		used
3 avos, slate and black		0 1
1904. <i>Postage Due.</i>		
½ avo, blue-green	used	0 1
1 " yellow-green	"	0 1

MAURITIUS.

1905. <i>Type 36. Single wmk.</i>		
15 c., purple and ultramarine on blue		0 4

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1905. <i>King's Head. Single wmk.</i>		
1 peseta, black and carmine		4 6
2 pesetas, black and blue		10 0

N.B.—Only a small consignment of these has been received, and prices may be further advanced with next lot.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

1894-1905. <i>Type 2. Perf. 11½.</i>		
2½ r., olive-yellow and black		0 6
10 r., mauve and black		0 0

NEW CALEDONIA.

1903. <i>Centenary issue. Variety "1" in "CENTENAIRE" omitted.</i>		
1 c., black on azure	<i>in block of six</i>	s. d.
2 c., purple-brown on buff		4 0
4 c., " on grey		6 0
5 c., green		10 0
5 c., yellow-green		15 0
1 c. on 2 c., purple-brown on buff		15 0
2 c. on 4 c., " on grey		5 0
4 c. on 5 c., green		10 0
4 c. on 5 c., yellow-green		10 0
10 c. on 15 c., grey		10 0
		15 0

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1905. <i>Types 40, 42, and 53. Wmk. Crown and A.</i>		
2½d. deep blue		0 4
6d., orange		0 8
1s., purple-brown		1 4

NICARAGUA.

1905. <i>New type. Perf. 12.</i>		
1 c., green		0 1
2 c., red		0 1
3 c., purple		0 1
4 c., vermilion		0 2
5 c., blue		0 2
10 c., yellow-brown		0 3
15 c., olive		0 5
20 c., claret		0 6
50 c., yellow		1 3
1 p., black		2 6
2 p., deep green		5 0
5 p., violet		12 6

PARAGUAY.

1903-5. <i>Type 35. Perf. 11½.</i>		
1 c., apple-green	used	0 1
5 c., blue	"	0 1

RUSSIA.

1905. <i>Type 11. Perf. 11½.</i>		
1 rouble, orange and brown	used	0 9

SALVADOR.

1903. <i>Type 82.</i>		
10 c., dull lilac		0 5
12 c., slate		0 6
13 c., red-brown		0 6
24 c., scarlet		1 0
26 c., yellow-brown		1 0
50 c., yellow		2 0
1 p., pale blue		4 0

1905. Provisionals.

5 c., blue (of 1900), surcharged Arms and "1905"	used	3 6
6 c., in blue, on 12 c. (of 1903), No. 427	"	1 0
6 c.	"	0 5
2 c., carmine (of 1900), surcharged Arms and "1905" in tall figures, horizontally	used	4 0
3 c. on 13 c., brown (of 1903)	"	1 0
1 c. on 10 c., violet (")	"	0 6

SIAM.

1900. <i>Type 44.</i>		
1 att, green (No. 84)	used	10 0
2 atts, green and red (No. 85)	"	7 6

1905. Type 45 surcharged with new value.

1 a. on 14 a., violet-blue		0 2
2 a. on 28 a., chocolate and blue		0 4

TUNIS.

1906. <i>New pictorial types.</i>		
1 c., black on yellow		0 1
2 c., carmine on pink		0 1
5 c., deep green on greenish		0 1
35 c., sage-green and brown		0 6
40 c., sepia and red-brown		0 6
75 c., claret and vermilion		1 0

URUGUAY.

1902. <i>Postage Due. Type U1.</i>		
1 c., greenish blue	} set of five 12 0	
2 c., carmine		
4 c., violet		
10 c., deep blue		
20 c., orange		

VICTORIA.

1905. <i>Wmk. Crown over A. Perf. 12, 12½.</i>		
½d., green		0 1
1d., rose-red		0 2
2d., mauve		0 3
3d., orange-brown		0 5
6d., green		0 8

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Vol. XVI.

No. 188

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B Evans.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI.

FEBRUARY 28, 1906.

No. 188.

Editorial.

* * *



THE January number of *La Revue Philatelique Française* contains some remarks upon a little piece of philatelic history, which unfortunately repeats itself only too frequently. From the very

early days of stamp collecting there have been ingenious persons who made imitations of stamps, not for the dangerous purpose of trying to defraud the Post Office, but with a view to supplying the wants of collectors. Some of them were content, we believe, modestly to lie low, and allow others to retail their wares, accompanied by such accounts and marked at such prices as the circumstances of the case permitted; some, on the other hand, proclaimed themselves boldly as benefactors, pointed out the extortionate prices asked for stamps, which differed from their own goods solely in being genuine and original, and claimed that their productions formed excellent space-fillers for collectors who could not afford anything better. These gentlemen seem invariably to be unable to appreciate the argument that what they sell to-day as "facsimiles" may be offered to-morrow (by less honest people) as the real thing, and with equal unanimity they decline to disfigure their works of art with the word "facsimile" or any other mark plainly indicating the real nature of the things.

Some six months ago M. Maury announced in *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste* that he was informed by a correspondent that forgeries of all the Spanish stamps of 1850 to 1854 were on sale in Barcelona, at a very low price, 24 or 25 pesetas for the complete set. The correspondent added: "At first sight

these stamps are difficult to distinguish from the genuine, and for my part I find no distinct difference . . . these imitations are well obliterated." Two months later M. Maury was offered a set of unused specimens of these same issues, which were brought to him by a commission agent—in perfect good faith. The agent had received them from a correspondent who wanted a long price for them "as they are such fine specimens." It is perhaps unnecessary to add that these also were imitations of a very dangerous class. M. Maury states that at about that time several similar sets were offered to him for sale or submitted by correspondents for his opinion.

It now seems that the authorship of these choice works is claimed by a Mr. S., of Barcelona, who is quite shocked at the idea of their being termed *forgeries*—they are *facsimiles*, published with the purest and most excellent intentions. The following extracts from a circular, entitled *The Truth about the Spanish 1850-4 Facsimiles*, a copy of which reached the editor of *La Revue Philatelique Française*, illustrate the views that Mr. S. professes to hold more clearly than we could hope to express them:—

"I have not started this business as a means of livelihood—I have other resources—I have done it solely from a love of art and of Philately, for if the majority of the dealers consider everything relating to facsimiles as an enemy, they are wrong, and that is where the trouble lies. A wealthy collector will always prefer to pay accordingly and only to have original copies, but there are thousands whose purses do not admit of such luxury, and they find themselves with albums in which there are only a few stamps on each page, hence discouragement, soon

followed by their giving up collecting altogether. When the time comes that dealers decide to give a more favourable reception to facsimiles, and to sell them as such to those of their clients who they know can never afford to spend the prices asked for the genuine stamps, I believe that Philately will lose nothing thereby. In all these matters, as in all trades, an evil-disposed person can derive a dishonest profit from the wants of others. It will be to the interest of all to study how one can fill the wants that arise in the business that interests us. I shall throw all my enthusiasm into this, and I shall be delighted if enlightened fellow-workers come to my assistance."

Excellent! No one could profess higher principles or more disinterested motives! But, alas! when an "enlightened fellow-worker" suggested that the one improvement required was that these imitations should be marked plainly with the word "facsimile," Mr. S. seems to have turned a deaf ear, or at least to have contented himself with replying that all his stamps are exposed for sale in Barcelona as "Facsimiles," which of course is all right until they happen to fall into the hands of some ignorant or dishonest person.

It cannot be too often repeated that there is no legitimate demand for articles of this kind sufficient in extent to make it worth anybody's while to produce them, and from his action in refusing to put any permanent mark upon his productions, it is evident that Mr. S. is as well aware of this as we are. The few persons who make collections of forgeries and imitations do so solely for reference purposes, in order to enable them the more readily to detect these frauds when offered as genuine stamps. The poorest philatelist does not fill spaces in his collection with things of this nature, except when he is taken in by them. If he wishes to know what the great rarities are like, he is content with photographs of them, or with the illustrations in the catalogues and handbooks. So-called *facsimiles* he avoids, as he knows the danger of them only too well. These Spanish imitations are *forgeries* from a philatelic point of view, and it is quite evident that however excellent the intentions of Mr. S. may be, his wares are liable to be, and indeed have been, used to defraud.

Catalogue Problems. YEAR after year fresh editions of the catalogues of the principal firms of stamp dealers are published, and we may fairly say that with each succeeding edition some attempt is made to improve the catalogue philatelically, and to make it more useful to collectors than the editions that preceded it. It is very seldom indeed that a new edition of our publishers' Catalogue, for instance, shows nothing more than changes in prices and the addition of recent issues; there is always a certain amount of rewriting, rearrangement, and correction. A vast amount of time and consideration are devoted to this work, but still, each time that the work is completed, those engaged upon it are bound to recognize the fact that there are certain problems connected with it which have not yet been satisfactorily solved. Perhaps the most prominent and difficult of these is the problem of colour-names, a subject upon which we have published not a few articles and letters in various volumes of this Journal; it is a problem with which we have wrestled for many years past, and we are no longer very sanguine about the prospect of ever arriving at a solution that is likely to satisfy any large proportion of those who are interested in it. The difficulty, so far as the Catalogue is concerned, becomes greater every year; not only do the varieties of shade increase in number, but with the growing tendency to specialism it becomes more and more impossible for any one person to deal with the stamps of all countries, and to compile all the lists. Even if one person could do all the work, and had time and opportunity for comparing every list with the stamps it referred to, it is unlikely that those lists would be absolutely consistent, for the trouble with minor varieties of colour is that the very same tint not only produces a different impression upon different people, but also seems different to the same person under different circumstances and in different surroundings. It is very easy to say, take a good colour chart, or form a standard collection of stamps showing all—or as nearly as may be all—the known varieties of tint, and then work by it. Industrious persons have sometimes employed their spare time in calculating the total number of stamps listed in the two parts of the Catalogue. Will any one kindly reckon how long it would take to

compare every one of those stamps—or, say, every one that is priced—with a colour chart or a standard collection, and try to form some idea of what the eyes of the person doing it would be good for at the end of the task? We fully acknowledge that there is abundant room for improvement in the matter of colour-names and their consistent use in the catalogues, and we hope to see great improvement effected in time, but it will take time.

Another problem is that of minor varieties, of various natures: the desirability of listing them, and the possibility, or otherwise, of classifying them. There are varieties of tint of the impression, varieties of paper, varieties of watermark, varieties of perforation; there are also principal and minor varieties in each of these classes; and who is to decide where the line is to be drawn, a line that has to be drawn afresh in almost every fresh case that arises? To the specialist every variety is of interest and importance, yet the specialist will acknowledge that some are of far greater interest and importance than others, and in many cases only a specialist can assign to each nature of variety its relative importance. It is for the general collector and the collector who does not aim at becoming an advanced specialist that some guidance in these matters is necessary. And how difficult it is to give that guidance! How frequently we are asked—Is so-and-so a variety? A foolish question, gentle reader, if you come to think of it, though we would not venture to say so on any account. Everything that varies from the normal is a variety, and every variety is collectable as such. We do not catalogue them all, but that does not prevent them from being varieties, though there are a few cases in which it is difficult to answer the question—Why do you catalogue this and why do you not catalogue that? We cannot have absolute consistency, even in Philately, and we sometimes fancy that the pursuit would not be quite so popular as it is if we had. In spite of modern tendencies to the cataloguing of everything, and to collecting by the catalogue, there is still a certain amount of scope for individualism, and we are glad to believe that no two specialized collections of the stamps of the same country would be arranged on identically the same lines, and that the owner of each would probably find a good deal to

criticize—perhaps even to condemn—in the methods of the other.

In the matter of varieties there will always be a tendency, a tendency which it may sometimes be necessary to resist, to assign undue importance to those that can not only be easily seen but can also be easily described. It is thus, probably, that minute varieties of perforation have attained so prominent a position. Our advice to the non-specialist would be to disregard varieties of gauge altogether, and to recognize only stamps that are imperforate and stamps with various natures of perforation, such as rouletting, etc. It should not be forgotten that perforation merely renders the stamps more convenient for use; if a sheet happens to get into circulation without being perforated, the stamps from it are none the less available for prepayment of postage. Watermarks are far more important, as the special paper is an essential part of the stamp; and the fact that a country uses a special paper of this nature for its stamps is an important one; but it is a question whether a change in the pattern of the device watermarked in the paper is so important as philatelists are accustomed to hold. Unfortunately, no one but a thoroughly experienced philatelist is capable of discriminating in these matters, and of so restricting his collection as to make it a representative one, including the more important varieties and excluding the less important ones, upon some definite and consistent plan; and an experienced philatelist almost invariably develops into a specialist, and decides to restrict his collection in quite a different manner.

* * *

International Philatelic Exhibition. WE venture to impress upon our readers the fact that time, as usual, is flying, and that those of them who intend taking part as exhibitors in the Exhibition in London of this year must send "notice of the nature and extent of their exhibits, with value for insurance," to the Hon. Secretaries, 13 Walbrook, London, E.C., "not later than the 20th March." We have every reason to believe that the arrangements for the Exhibition are progressing satisfactorily, and we have no doubt that the show will surpass its predecessors as much as each of them in turn surpassed theirs.

Swedish Forgeries. WE are requested by Mr. Hilmer Djurling, the Editor of *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*, to state that the paper on "Wholesale Forgery of Swedish Postage Stamps," which we published in our last number, was not written by him, but by Mr. Harry Wennberg, of

Stockholm. The mistake was not entirely our fault. Mr. Djurling kindly sent us a German translation of the paper in question, and as nothing was said about its authorship, we supposed it to be Editorial, which the final paragraph would seem to imply.

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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 4d. stamp has appeared on the chalk-surfaced paper.

Referring to the disappearing 6d. stamp, described in a note by Mr. Stuart Dudley in our last number, a correspondent writes to us protesting in the strongest terms against the iniquity of soaking a stamp, especially an embossed stamp, in water. However, a righteous retribution seems to have befallen the perpetrators on this occasion; to slightly garble the words of Mr. W. S. Gilbert—

"The object all sublime
Has been achieved this time
Of making the punishment fit the crime,"

so we need say no more about it, especially as a very curious and interesting variety has thereby been brought to light.

British Guiana.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 2 c. with chalky surface.

British Somaliland.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. stamp on chalk-surfaced paper.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that they have obtained information from an official source to the effect that ten varieties of the *Official* stamps were put in circulation, viz.—the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., 2 a., 8 a., and 1 r., Queen's Head, Nos. 101 to 105 in the Catalogue, and the same values of the issue of 1904 surcharged "O. H. M. S." Nos. 106 to 109 in the Catalogue do not exist as there described; these King's Head, Indian, stamps were surcharged with the word "SERVICE," and so was a supply of the 1 rupee Queen's Head, but none of the stamps thus surcharged were issued.

Cyprus.—*The Ph. R.* states that the error "HALF PENN" (letter "Y" absent) on 1d., of 1881, a copy of which was offered in one of Messrs. Glendining and Co.'s sales a short time back, existed on every sheet of the printing with the surcharge 18 mm. long, and that it occurred on the seventh stamp in the second horizontal row; this variety was catalogued by Moens, but does not seem to have got into English lists.

Dominica.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that the 1d., Type 9, has appeared on paper with the old Crown and "CC" watermark, and with the new chalky surface! This really is adding insult to injury; the stamps themselves are purely wind-raisers, and we cannot understand the object of making chalk-surfaced Crown CC paper, when the paper with multiple watermark will suit all purposes.

Gibraltar.—*Morocco Agencies.*—We have received the 20 c. with multiple watermark, but the paper unsurfaced.

20 c., grey-green and carmine; *new wmk.*

Ewen's Weekly states that the 5 c. has appeared with chalky surface.

Grenada.—We have received some of the values of the new Seascape series, which we chronicled in November, and we find that they have the multiple watermark but not the chalky surface.

India.—*Puttialla.*—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that three more values of the King's Head stamps have appeared with the "PATIALA STATE" surcharge. The 6 a. has been already listed, but we believe it was not actually in circulation.

6 a., bistre.
8 a., magenta.
12 a., purple on red.

Indian Native States.—*Charkari.*—In examining recently our publishers' stock of these stamps, we have found specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1 a. in which the movable figures used for denoting the values are in quite different type from those employed in the earlier printings. The figure "2" of " $\frac{1}{2}$ " is much smaller than before and of quite a different shape, and the figure "1" of the higher value has no serif at foot and only a short one at top.

Holkar.—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that the 3 a. stamp has appeared with the "SERVICE" overprint.

Official Stamp. 3 a., violet.

Montserrat.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on chalk-surfaced paper.

New South Wales.—We have received the $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps on the new paper, as chronicled in December. The perforation seems to be the same as that of the other current stamps. We have also the 9d., Type 55, on the Victoria Crown and "A" paper, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Ewen's Weekly tells us that the 20s. stamp has appeared with yet another variety of the Federation watermark, evidently intended for large square stamps. It consists of a Crown over a single-line letter "A," enclosed in a circle. It seems evident that a multiple Crown "A" paper will be required before matters finally settle down. The paper is chalk-surfaced.

9d., brown and blue; *new wmk.*; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

20s., bright blue; *new wmk.*; perf. $11 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, 12.

New Zealand.—We are shown the 6s. "STAMP DUTY" label, Type 54, perf. 11, instead of $12\frac{1}{2}$, and we are told that the 2s. and 3s. of the same type have been found with the same perforation. These are not so recent as the date assigned in the Catalogue to Nos. 393 to 396 would imply, for the copy before us is postmarked "22 DE 97."

The S. C. F. tells us that the design of the postage stamps used by the Life Insurance Department has been redrawn, the letters "V. R." having been removed and other details changed.

Seychelles.—*The Ph. J. of G. B.* records the discovery of a used copy of the 12 c. on 16 c., Die II. (No. 17 in the Catalogue) with a distinct double surcharge.

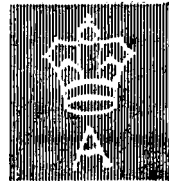
South Australia.—We have received an entire sheet of the $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and the lower half of a sheet of the 1d., both with the so-called 12 perforation, which according to our measurements is really $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. The horizontal perforation is almost exactly 12, 71 holes in 120 mm.; there are two extra holes in each side margin of the sheet beyond the outside vertical lines of perforation, but there is a gap in the middle of the horizontal row of holes, so that the space down the centre of the sheet between the panes is not perforated across. It is a comb-machine, and the teeth of the comb contain 13 holes, and in every case gauge exactly $11\frac{1}{2}$.

The entire sheets consist of the usual four panes, and the $\frac{1}{4}$ d., Type 24, has no marginal lines, but has the plate number "1," on a circular disk, over the second and eleventh stamps in the top row, and under the same stamps in the bottom row. It also has " $\frac{1}{4}$ d. 041687," in red, in the right upper corner of the sheet. This value has the Crown and "SA" watermark, Type 13, with "SOUTH AUSTRALIA POSTAGE" in the side margins and "SOUTH AUSTRALIA" across the centre.

The 1d. sheet has lines in the margins, similar to those described in May last year. There are the lined tablets in the bottom margin as we then supposed, and there is a similar but continuous tablet across the centre. The left margin also has these lined tablets, divided in the centre by a circular space, perhaps for a screw-head, and the lower one broken by a solid slab of colour, with a hole in the centre, evidently a register mark. In the right-hand margin are six short vertical lines, 40 mm. long, at the side of the third and fourth

rows from the bottom, with a circular space in the middle of them, and outside these are three, or more, continuous vertical lines, presumably the whole length of the plate.

This value is on the Crown and "A" paper, which we described last May under Australian Commonwealth, with the watermark of the type shown in the annexed illustration, and the error "AUSIRLAIA" in the side margins.



$\frac{1}{4}$ d., green; perf. $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

1d., rosine; *new wmk.*; perf. $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

Straits Settlements.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the 50 c. with the multiple watermark.

50 c., dull green and carmine; *new wmk.*

Ewen's Weekly reports the 8 c. with chalky surface.

Sudan.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that a couple of sheets of the 1 millième with Quatrefoil watermark received the "ARMY OFFICIAL" surcharge, and this stamp must therefore have existed with both types of the overprint and with the error showing a note of exclamation in the centre of the word.

1 m., brown and pink; *surcharged* "ARMY OFFICIAL."

The same authority confirms the statement that the 2, 5, and 10 piastres *Army Service* stamps have the earlier watermark.

Transvaal.—We have received the 4d. with multiple watermark and chalky surface, and the 2s. with the same watermark, but on unsurfaced paper.

4d., black and brown; *new wmk. and paper.*

2s., grey and yellow; *new wmk.*

Victoria.—We have received the old 9d. monstrosity, Type 70, on the new paper, perf. $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

9d., brownish rose; *new wmk.*

Why does not Victoria adopt the Britannia type of 9d. which it inflicts upon others? It is better than this caricature of the Queen.

We gather from the following statement in *The Australian Ph.* that the perforation noted above is a new one, but the holes appear to us to be as large as ever:—

"The perforations of the current Victorian stamps have been brought under our notice by several collectors. The Victorian Government Printer is not very communicative on the subject; but inquiries have elicited the fact that there are now three kinds of machines in use, viz. two single cutters gauging 11 and $12\frac{1}{2}$ respectively, and one comb machine, $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. The perfs. of the single cutters are large holes, those of the triple cutter ($12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$) being smaller. The former gauge of the comb machines was $12\frac{1}{2}$ all round, but it is supposed that the needles have been reset."

Our contemporary adds that the 2d. and 3d. with the new watermark exist perf. $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. In single copies it is not always easy to distinguish this from the regular $12\frac{1}{2}$ gauge.

Western Australia.—*The Aust. Ph.* chronicles the new 5d. on the Victorian Crown and "A" paper.

5d., olive-yellow; *new wmk.*

Zanzibar.—We have received a letter on the subject of the provisional stamps of 1904 from a correspondent who has a better opinion of them than we are able to entertain, but which we think it is right to lay before our readers. He states that the Postmaster assures him that there was a dearth of 1 a., 2 a., and 2½ a. stamps at the time, and that these provisionals were necessarily issued, pending the arrival of supplies from England; that there was a great run upon them during the first day or two, but that he stopped this to some extent by making people bring their letters "to the post office to be franked"—we presume this means, franked by means of the stamps in question. Shortly afterwards he detected a forgery that had been made by surcharging some of these stamps, "and officials were dispatched all over the town to confiscate all forgeries offered for sale. The man who forged the stamps escaped from Zanzibar, but was arrested on his arrival at Bombay, where the case was tried, and the forger was sentenced to six months' imprisonment."

Now all this sounds very well, but it also sounds as if the Postmaster took an unnecessarily keen interest in Philately. In the first place, if an issue of provisional stamps becomes really necessary, an experienced postmaster (and this is not quite the first provisional issue of Zanzibar) should know that the only sure means of preventing trouble is to arrange for a practically unlimited supply of the provisional stamps. He need not have them all printed off, but he should have the surcharge kept set up, and let it be known that everybody who wants the stamps can have them; if large quantities are bought up, so much the better for the postal revenue, and so much the worse for the speculators, who probably will not trouble him again after burning their fingers once or twice.

In the second place, if letters have to be brought to the post office to be franked, stamps (as we have stated on previous occasions) cease to be necessary at all; their use saves no trouble to the public and very little to the postal officials. The system of payment of postage in cash should be adopted in all cases when stamps run short; there is nothing novel or difficult about it, it is simply a reversion to the old plan, in use for hundreds of years before postage stamps were heard of, and it may very well be employed again in an emergency.

Finally, we think that the Postmaster showed an excess of zeal in sending out officials to hunt for forgeries, which were in no way to the prejudice of the Post Office. If people chose to reduce the value of stamps for which they had paid full price, and used 4½ a. stamps as 1 a. and 2 a., it did the Post Office no harm, though if stamps with a forged surcharge were found upon letters, those stamps might have been regarded as already defaced and the letters treated as unpaid. But the action described was bound to give rise to suspicions that some one in the Post Office, or some friend of some one there, had a little stock of the provisionals up his sleeve.

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—A correspondent at Buenos Ayres tells us that the use of Official stamps was abolished from January 1st of this year.

Austria.—*Hungary.*—We have received some of the values of the current series, watermark Type 9, perf. 15, a gauge which is quite new to us as applied to Hungarian stamps. Presumably the rest of the set will be perforated in the same way as time goes on.

2 f., olive-yellow; perf. 15.
5 f., emerald "
20 f., brown "
60 f., grey-green "

Belgium.—We have received a fresh value of the Parcel Post stamps, Type 74; the letters "FR." are both the same size and are above the numerals denoting the value.

fr. 1.10, deep rose, centre and value in black.

Colombia.—*Panama.*—(Canal Zone).—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports the issue of the 2 c. stamp with "3rd Panama overprint corrected," further surcharged "CANAL ZONE," Type 93; 150,000 copies are said to have been thus treated, owing to the supply of current 2 c. Panama stamps having run out. There is said to be a variety with an inverted "M" in "PANAMA." Is there an unlimited supply of old stock still on hand?

2 c., carmine; with surcharges in carmine and black.

Ecuador.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the 1 sucre stamp surcharged with Type 62.

1s., brown; red surcharge.

France.—*Offices in China.*—We learn from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* that fresh varieties of the converted stamps of Indo-China (current type) keep turning up. The following are now listed:—

2 c., brown on buff; with Chinese surcharge only.
5 c., green; with "CHINE" only.
10 c., rose-red " "
5 c., green; with "CHINE" as in Type 4, only.
10 c., rose-red " "
5 c., green; with "CHINE" below the Chinese characters.
5 c., green; as last, but "CHINE" as in Type 4.

The two types of the word "CHINE" occur on the same sheet. It may also be well to remind our readers that these varieties are not very difficult to imitate.

French Colonies.—*Ivory Coast.*—We have two more varieties of the Parcel Post stamp:—

Postage Due Stamps of the French Colonies.
Surcharged "Cote d'Ivoire" at top, with a line below it, and "C.P." at lower right, in black.

50 c., lilac.
1 fr., rose on buff.

Madagascar.—We learn from *Le Coll. de T.-P.* that the Bull and Monkey type stamps of this colony are printed from plates engraved in *taille-douce*, and are produced by a private firm. The authorities, however, decided, in consequence of certain little irregularities which took place in connexion with the stamps of Somali Coast (produced by the same or

another private firm), on having the stamps printed at the Government establishment; but the latter does not undertake that style of printing, so that new plates, and possibly a new design, have become necessary. Consequently the old adaptable colonial type has been again brought into use, and we are told that the 5 c. and 15 c. have been reissued in the usual colours, and that the 50 c. has appeared with name in *blue*, instead of *carmine*.

50 c., brown on *azure*; name in blue.

Germany.—*Wurtemberg.*—We have received the surcharged Official stamps to which we alluded last month, and we are able to list them as follows:—



Overprinted in black, with a Crown at top, and "1806-1906" at foot.

1806 - 1906

Municipal Service Stamps.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 2 pf., bluish grey. | 5 pf., green. |
| 3 pf., deep brown. | 10 pf., rose. |
| 25 pf., orange. | |

Official Stamps.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 2 pf., bluish grey. | 25 pf., orange. |
| 3 pf., brown. | 30 pf., black and orange. |
| 5 pf., green. | 40 pf., black and rose. |
| 10 pf., rose. | 50 pf., deep marone. |
| 20 pf., ultramarine. | 1 mark, violet. |

German Empire.—Messrs. Yvert and Tellier list the 40 pf. and the 5 marks stamps on the new paper.

- 40 pf., black and carmine; *with watermark.*
5 m., lake and black; *with watermark.*

Offices in the Turkish Empire.—The same authorities list the same two stamps surcharged with values in Turkish currency.

- 2 pias. on 40 pf., black and carmine; *wmkd.*
25 pias., 5 ni., lake and black; *wmkd.*

German Colonies.—*Cameroons.*—We have received the 5 pf. stamp on the watermarked paper.

- 5 pf., green; *with wmk.*

Holland.—*Dutch Indies.*—We regret to learn from *The Ph. R.* that there are three distinct types of the figure "1" in the surcharge "10 cent." on 20 c.

Montenegro.—Something appears to have happened here, and collectors are expected to pay damages as usual. We are shown the complete series of ordinary and Postage Due stamps of 1902, together with the Returned Acknowledgment label of the same date, disfigured by means of a surcharge consisting of words in Russian at top and right, "Constitution" at left, and "1905" at foot, impressed in *red* or *black*, as indicated in the lists given below. If any improvement has taken place of late in the constitution of the people of Montenegro, we are quite ready to congratulate them upon it, but we fail to see why we should be called upon to contribute towards the expenses.

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| 1 h., ultramarine; red surcharge. |
| 2 h., mauve; black " |
| 5 h., green; red " |
| 10 h., rosine; black " |
| 25 h., blue; red " |
| 50 h., grey-green " |
| 1 kr., purple-brown " |
| 2 kr., bistre " |
| 5 kr., dull orange; black " |

Postage Due Stamps.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 5 h., orange; | black surcharge. |
| 10 h., sage-green; | red " |
| 25 h., mauve; | black " |
| 50 h., emerald | " " |
| 1 kr., greenish grey | " " |

Returned Acknowledgment Stamp.

- 25 h., orange and rosine; black surcharge.

Nicaragua.—Messrs. Champion and Co. show us the 6 c., 10 c., 15 c., and 1 and 2 pesos of the new issue, surcharged "B—Dpto. Zelaya," in *black*. We understand that the 5 pesos exists with the same interesting overprint.

L'Echo de la T. adds the following to the list of Official stamps, of which we chronicled two values last month:—

- Official Stamps.*
- | |
|----------------|
| 1 c., green. |
| 2 c., rose. |
| 20 c., red. |
| 1 p., carmine. |
| 2 p., violet. |
| 5 p., black. |

Portugal.—*Azores.*—We copy from *The A. J. of Ph.* the announcement that "the new 50 r. and 75 r. of Portugal have been surcharged for use here." It seems unlikely, but we shall rejoice if a single series supersedes the three sets at present in use in these islands, even though that single series is a surcharged one.

Madeira.—The same journal states that the same stamps have also been surcharged for use in this colony.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Mozambique.*—Mr. R. B. Yardley tells us that he possesses a specimen of the 5 r. on 40 r. of 1897, No. 93 in the Catalogue, with inverted surcharge.

Roumania.—Four partly postal and partly charitable stamps have been issued here, and we suppose they have as much right to be chronicled as the Russian stamps of similar nature issued last year. In the centre is a seated figure, stated to represent the Queen of Roumania, in the costume of the country, spinning with a distaff; the figure is partly surrounded by a circular band lettered "ROMANIA POSTA" in fancy capitals; at top is a scroll bearing the words "TIMHO-BINE-FACERE," and at bottom a microscopical inscription which, we believe, may be translated "God guide our hand. ELIZAVITA." The stamps are sold at an addition to their facial value of 7 bani for the lowest and 10 bani for the three higher values. They are perf. 11½.



- | |
|-------------------------|
| 3 (10) bani, red-brown. |
| 5 (15) " green. |
| 10 (20) " carmine. |
| 15 (25) " lilac. |

From a letter received by our publishers we gather that we did not make it quite sufficiently clear in our November number that only two of the items there listed were in new colours, the others being varieties of perforation.

The *Philatelistes Echo* notes the discovery of a copy of the 25 bani Parcel Post stamp on unwater-marked paper. We do not know whether this could possibly come from the corner or margin of a sheet somewhat misplaced in the printing press. We gather that the paper is not tinted *pink* on the back.

25 b., red-brown; *no wmk.*; *perf.* 11½.

Salvador.—Messrs. Champion and Co. show us the 12 c., Type 82, surcharged 6 c., as Type 87, in *red* (instead of *black*), said to be an *error* in the colour of the overprint. We have also seen a 1 c. on 2 c., with a surcharge similar to Type 87, but in larger figures and

1 1

1 1

1 CENTAVO 1

1 CENTAVO 1

letters, the latter resembling those of Types 86 and 87, and a 1 c. on 13 c., Type 82, formed in the same manner as the 3 c. on 13 c. listed last month; on the other hand we gather that the 2 c. on 5 c. of the same type does not exist, but was noted in error for the 2 c. on 5 c., Type 204.

Mekeel's Weekly tells us that the lowest value of a new set has made its appearance, and this will, we trust, put an end to surcharging for the present. The new stamp is of large size and has a portrait of some local celebrity in the centre in *black*.

- 1 c., in *blue*, on 2 c., *carmine*; *large surcharge*.
- 1 c., in *black*, on 13 c., *red-brown*.
- 6 c., in *red*, on 12 c., *slate*.
- 1 c., *black and green*; *new type*.

Servia.—We gather from various sources that a new plate is being used for the 1 para stamp of current design, showing signs of some retouching or re-engraving of the die, which we will endeavour to describe more fully when we have seen the stamps.

Siam.—We have received a new series of stamps, in a rather artistic design, engraved, like the first issue, in *taille-douce*. In the centre is a profile of the King of Siam to left, on a circular disk, which is held up by two little boys (presumably the Siamese twins) joined together by a view of a city with a great pagoda in the centre—this portion is in the first colour given below. At each side is a pillar, with elaborate capital and pedestal; at top the name, in Siamese and in European letters, on an arched label, and at bottom the value in the same two forms. *Perf.* 14.

- 1 att, *green and yellow*.
- 2 atts, *grey and violet*.
- 3 ,, *green*.
- 4 ,, *pale red and sepia*.
- 5 ,, *rose and carmine*.
- 8 ,, *olive-bistre and dull black*.
- 12 ,, *pale blue and blue*.
- 24 ,, *pale and deep red-brown*.
- 1 tikal, *bistre and dark blue*.

The *M. C.* states that these stamps have been produced by Messrs. Waterlow.

Switzerland.—We have received the 25 c., Type 10, with the design re-engraved to some extent as in the case of the 40 c. of 1904. There is not, however, the same marked difference in the shape of the numerals as in the two types of the 40 c.; in fact, the principal distinction, so far as the numerals are concerned, is that the head of the large figure "5" now covers the white outline of the central oval, instead of falling partly below it. The whole of the shading of the design is greatly lightened, as in the 40 c.; the vertical lines of the background of the central figure seem to have been entirely removed, leaving a ground of horizontal and diagonal lines only; and the shading outside the ends of the label containing the word "HELVETIA" has been much reduced also. The stamp has, of course, the watermark, Type 13, and it is *perf.* 11½ all round; we have also the 40 c., with the same perforation.

25 c., *light blue*; Type 10 *redrawn*.

The following extract from the *Luzerner Tageblatt* for January 30th, 1906, sent us by Dr. C. Adamson, Lucerne, seems to show that the new designs about to be adopted for the Swiss stamps do not give full satisfaction to everybody:—

"If the criticism now going the rounds of the Press is well founded, we shall not have great joy over the new designs for the postage stamps. The Berne correspondent of the *Revue* of Lausanne writes:—

"For the 2, 3, and 5 rappen stamps Albert Welti's design has been adopted; it is a small cupid, without any wings at all, who plays hide and seek behind a massive crossbow, and holds in his hand an apple pierced by a thick arrow. This is said to represent Tell's son. For the 10, 12, and 15 rappen stamps the design of L'Epplattenier gained the prize. This is a wrathful Helvetia, unfortunate in that she has borne twenty-two children, whom she wishes to protect by means of a huge sword, of which only the knob of the hilt can be seen. Why the — does everybody insist upon always depicting Helvetia as a corpulent dame with harsh features? Switzerland can produce quite enough exquisite young ladies, and among the various designs there were beautiful and charming heads of young Swiss girls. But, they were not sufficiently motherlike to represent Helvetia; people must have a serious-looking matron with wild, rolling eyes, and, thanks to her corpulence, of an imposing figure generally."

Turkey.—Mr. R. B. Yardley shows us specimens of the 1 and 2 piastres stamps of 1871, with a compound perforation which does not appear to have been noted. A horizontal pair of the 1 piastre is *perf.* 7 to 11 at top and vertically and about 13½ at bottom, and a horizontal strip of the 2 piastres is *perf.* 7 to 11 vertically and about 13½ horizontally. The 13½ perforation, however, does not in either case appear to us to be identical with that used in 1869 and again later; it seems to be a pin-perforation, like the irregular work which we term 7 to 11, but with the holes much closer together. We do not know what sort of machine produced the 7 to 11 gauge; possibly it resembled a sewing machine, and could be set to give small stitches or large, as required.

The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines.

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 138.)

* * * *

Issue of 1886.



TYPE, etc., of the issue of January, 1880 (see page 137).

- 25 c. de p., bronze-green.
- 2 pesos, bistre.
- 5 " green.
- 10 " blue.

Essay, or printer's proof.—Printed upside down upon the 1 c., green, of Cuba, 1882, without date.

5 pesos, brown on green.

* * *

Issue of January, 1887.*

The 2½ c. de peso postage stamps of 1883 (Type II. of the design of 1880, see page 97), surcharged "HABILITADO—TELEGRAFOS" and value, in three lines, the first and third curved. The surcharge is similar to that of March, 1886, but in larger letters.

- 1 c., in black, on 2½ c., ultramarine.
- 2½ c., in indigo, on 2½ c. "
- 5 c., in brown, on 2½ c. "
- 20 c., in red, on 2½ c. "

[It should be noted that the Boston authorities not only assign a different date to this issue, but their description differs also in other respects. They state that the type of this surcharge is the same as that of the overprint of March, 1886, differing only in the colours used. They place the 1 c., in black, and 20 c., in red, in the earlier issue, and 1 c., in brown, and the 20 c., in black, in the later. The 2½ c. of the latter issue they list as existing in black on the 2½ c. of 1883 and on the 2½ c. of 1886 (M. Hanciau's "1885 (?)"), and in blue on a 2½ c., the type of which they were unable to ascertain. Probably indigo covers both black and blue overprint, but we must suppose that it exists upon both Types II. and III. of the design.—They further state that the 5 c., in brown, and the 20 c., in red, are on Type III., not on Type II.]

They also quote numbers, as follows:—

1 c., in brown, on 2½ c.	20,000.
2½ c., in carmine "	16,000.
5 c. " "	10,000.
20 c., in black "	63,000.
1 c. " "	5,000.
2½ c., in {indigo or black} "	80,000.
5 c., in brown "	75,000.
20 c., in red "	10,000.

These numbers should be some guide to the relative rarity of the various items.—Ed. M. J.]

* * *

Issue of January, 1888.

Design of the issue of January, 1880, but with Type IV. of the head (except the 10 pesos, which

* The Boston book gives the date of this issue as "September 17, 1886."—Ed. M. J.

has Type I.). Printed as before, at Madrid, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten.

- 1 c. de p., bistre.
- 2 " carmine.
- 2½ " yellow brown.
- 5 " blue.
- 10 " yellow-green.
- 10 " deep mauve.
- 10 " yellow-bistre.
- 20 " lilac.
- 1 peso, rose.
- 2 pesos, brown-red.
- 5 " green.
- 10 " brown.

The 10 c. de p., green, was for use upon international (Postal Union) telegrams, for it seems that a special stamp for this purpose was absolutely necessary.

* * *

The Telegraph stamps having been employed for the manufacture of Fiscal stamps, it was discovered, alas! too late, that there were no Telegraph stamps left, and therefore, in spite of all that they had undergone to fit them for their new destiny, they were restored to their original employment by the following Decree:—

"Government of the Philippines.

"Treasury.

"Manilla, March 30th, 1889.

"In accordance with the proposition of the Treasury Department, and with a view to providing a supply of Telegraph stamps, of which none have been received from the Peninsula under the supplementary requisition for stamped papers addressed to the Ministry for the Colonies.

"Seeing that the stamps which were rendered available for the tax upon the consumption of tobacco . . . * and for the capitation tax on Chinese, corresponding with the first six months of 1888, have not been exhausted, and that a stock of them still remains in the Treasury Store.

"The Governor-General Decrees as follows:—

"The stamps which were surcharged for the above-mentioned revenue purposes with the values in pesos, 1-25, 1-00, 0-75, 0-40, 0-25, 0-17½, 0-11½, 0-10, 0-07½, and 0-05, are to be used exclusively for telegraph purposes, and to be put on sale with that object and at the prices indicated, which are shown in the surcharge impressed upon them.

"2. Similarly, the stamps rendered available for the said taxes, with the value of pesos 0-2½, the price of which is shown in the surcharge, will be employed also as Telegraph stamps of that value, with the exception of those that were put on sale by the Post Office, under a Decree of the Governor-General dated 29th January last, which will be used solely for postal purposes.

"3. The Treasury Department will issue the instructions necessary for the carrying out of this

* See footnote on page 113.—Ed. M. J.

Decree, of which a report will be rendered in due course to H.E. the Minister for the Colonies, for the approval of higher authority.

"Duly published and noted at the Central Office of the Treasury.
(Signed) "WEYLER."

Issue of March 30th, 1889.

Surcharged, in black, "RECARGO DE CONSUMOS—HABILITADO," in an oval frame, with value in the centre (S 10, see page 114, where are also described the varieties (a), (b), etc., of the 2½ c.).

1. On Telegraph stamps of the issue of January, 1888.

2½ c. on 1 c., bistre (a).
2½ c. on 1 c., " (b).
2½ c. on 2 c., carmine (b).
2½ c. on 2½ c., yellow-brown (b).
2½ c. on 2½ c., " (c).
2½ c. on 5 c., blue (b).
2½ c. on 10 c., yellow-green (a).
2½ c. on 10 c., mauve (a).
2½ c. on 20 c., lilac (a).
2½ c. on 20 c., " (c).
2½ c. on 20 c., " (d).
5 c. on 20 c., "
7½ c. on 20 c., "
10 c. on 20 c., "

The 5, 7½, and 10 c. de peso surcharges are each of a distinct type.

2. On fiscal stamps, "DERECHO JUDICIAL" of 1873, design a seated figure of Justice in a circle, with value on a curved label below; imperforate.

11½ c. on 5 pesos, red on rose.
17½ c. on 5 " "

3. On fiscal stamps, "DERECHO JUDICIAL," of 1882 (see page 136).

17½ c., in carmine, on 5 p., deep green.

4. On fiscal stamps, "GIRO" of 1880; tall, upright rectangular stamps, with Arms of Spain in an oval frame in the centre; "ISLAS" above, "FILIPINAS" below, "GIRO" (Bills of Exchange) on a label at top, value on a similar label at foot. Perf. 14.

25 c. on 7 p. 50 c., green.
40 c. on (2) (?)
75 c. on 7 p. 50 c., green.
1 p. on 7 p. 50 c., "
1 p. 25 c. on (?) (?)

These stamps were only in use up to August 10th, 1889, in accordance with the decree of May 22nd of that year, mentioned on page 114.*

* The Boston book lists all the stamps with surcharge S 10 as Postage stamps, with the exception of the five higher values (25 c. to 1 p. 25 c.), which it only lists as fiscals. It also marks the following additions to the various groups given above:—

1. On Telegraph stamps.

17 c. on 20 c., lilac.

There seems to be no record of any 17 c. stamp; possibly this is a very defective impression of the 7½ c. on 20 c.

2. On Derecho Judicial stamps of 1873.

11½ c. on 5 p., red on rose.

This must surely be a defective impression, either of the 11½ or of the 17½.

Both the 11½ c. and the 17½ c. are listed with inverted surcharge.

3. On Derecho Judicial stamps of 1832.

7½ c., in black, on 5 p., green.
11½ c. " 5 p. "
17½ c. " 5 p. "
17½ c., in black and magenta, on 5 p., green.

Also the 17½ c. with magenta (or carmine) surcharge inverted, or double. These last varieties are, of course, quite likely; and the other values may equally probably have been impressed upon this 5 pesos stamp.—Ed. M. J.

Issue of January 1st, 1890.

Arms of Spain in an oval shield, surmounted by a Royal Crown, enclosed in a frame similar to that of the Postage stamps of the same date; "TELEGRAFOS" on a straight label at top, value on a similar label at foot. Engraved by E. Julia, and printed, as before, at Madrid, in sheets of 100, ten rows of ten. Perf. 14.

1 c. de p., blue-green.
2½ " violet-brown.
5 " carmine.
10 " brown.
12½ " brown-rose.
20 " deep blue.
25 " bistre.
1 peso, bronze-green.
2 pesos, orange-brown.
5 " yellow-green.
5 " blue.
10 " deep violet.

I do not understand the reason for the existence of the two 5 pesos stamps.*

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1892.

The same type; colours only changed.

1 c. de p., carmine-red.
2½ " blue.
5 " olive.
10 " light green.
12½ " black-brown.
20 " red-brown.
25 " dark green.
1 peso, orange.
2 pesos, light brown.
5 " brown-violet.
10 " carmine.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1893.

Similar type, but lettered "FILIPAS TELEGRAFOS" at top. Same impression, etc.

1 c. de p., blue.
2½ " green.
5 " carmine.
10 " grey-bistre.
12½ " brown-red.
20 " yellow-brown.
25 " blue.
1 peso, blue-green.
2 pesos, orange.
5 " brown.
10 " carmine.

Essays. I have seen all the values of this issue. printed in the colours given above, on thick, white paper.†

* Mr. Mencarini, in his book published in 1896, gives the 5 pesos, blue, as a separate issue, dated "1890 (?)," as if it had come out separately from the rest of the series. He adds that the sheets of this stamp were headed "Filipinas. Correos y Telegrafos—100 sellos de 5 pesos."—Ed. M. J.

† The issue of 1893 is listed neither by Mr. Mencarini nor by the Boston authorities. Essays, or proofs, in these colours were chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for February, 1893; it is possible that this series never got beyond the *Essay* stage. Perhaps some of our readers who collect Telegraph stamps can tell us more about them.—Ed. M. J.

Issue of January 1st, 1894.

The same type, etc., as the last, inscribed "FILIPAS TELEGRAFOS." Colours changed.

- 1 c. de p., brown.
- 2½ " yellow-brown.
- 5 " brick-red.
- 10 " blue.
- 12½ " green.
- 20 " lilac.
- 25 " carmine-red.
- 1 peso, deep violet.
- 2 pesos, ultramarine.
- 5 " grey [or green ?].
- 10 " brown.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1896.

The same type, etc.

- 1 c. de p., greenish grey.
- 2½ " blue-green.
- 5 " grey-brown.
- 10 " carmine-rose.
- 12½ " yellow-brown.
- 20 " orange.
- 25 " deep violet.
- 1 peso, deep blue, ultramarine.
- 2 pesos, carmine, pale rose.
- 5 " rose.
- 10 " blue, deep blue.

* * *

In 1899 (see *Le Timbre-Poste* for May of that year) the *Madrid Filatelico* announced, with great joy, the discovery of a sheet of the 25 c. postage stamp of 1890, surcharged with divers varieties of the 1897 overprint (S 11, see page 115). Seven vertical rows were surcharged 20 c., twelve copies having the surcharge inverted; one vertical row was converted into 15 c. and another into 5 c., while the tenth row bore a similar overprint inscribed "TELEGRAFOS" at top, instead of "CORREOS," and with no value in the centre. It is difficult to imagine that this could have been anything more than a trial sheet, rescued from the printer's waste-paper basket, but it affords evidence of the existence of a *Telegrafos* surcharge of this nature, which is catalogued as having been applied to one of the *Telegraph* stamps of 1894.

* * *

Issue of June (?), 1897.

Telegraph stamp of January, 1894, surcharged "HABILITADO—TELEGRAFOS—PARA—1897," in a rectangular frame, similar to S 11, but without value in centre.* 20 c., lilac; black surcharge.

This was the last of the separate stamps for telegrams.

IV. THE POST CARDS.

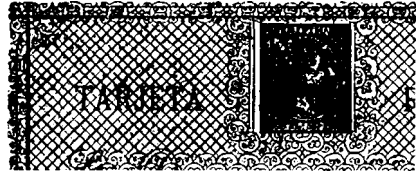
i. *Single Cards.*

Post cards were first issued in the Philippine Islands in 1879. I have not been able to obtain any official document authorizing their use.

* The *Catalogo Gaijes* lists the 5 c. on 25 c. and the 15 c. on 25 c., among the Postage stamps, as errors, but it says nothing about the 25 c. postage stamp with *Telegrafos* surcharge, which occurred on the same sheet.—ED. M. J.

Issue of September, 1879.

Stamp, in upper centre, of the type of the adhesives of January, 1878, surcharged as in the case of the issue of September of that year (see page 46, overprint *b*); "TARJETA" at left, "POSTAL" at right of the stamp. Four lines for the address, the first headed "Sr. D.," in script type; and instruction in one line at foot. All within a double-line frame with fancy corners, 119 × 74 mm. Typographed at Madrid on buff card, covered with a network pattern, in which there is a space for the stamp in the centre above, and the words "TARJETA POSTAL," in large fancy capitals, in the lower part. This groundwork is in orange; the rest of the impression in carmine, and the surcharge upon the stamp in black.



- 3 c. de p. on 50 m. de p., carmine and orange on buff.
- Varieties.* With no stamp after "Sr."
- 3 c. de p. on 50 m. de p., carmine and orange on buff.
- With the surcharge omitted.
- 50 m. de p., carmine and orange on buff.

* * *

Issue of January, 1881.

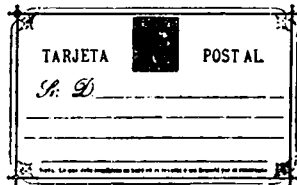
Stamp in right upper corner, Type I. of the design of the adhesives of 1880. Heading in five lines, "ULTRAMAR—UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL—UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—ESPAÑA.—En este lado se escribe solamente la direccion." Three lines for the address, the first headed "A," in script type. No frame. Typographed at Madrid on thick white paper 132 × 91 mm.

- 3 c. de p., rose on white.
- 3 " " yellowish white.

* * *

Issue of July, 1889.

Stamp in upper centre, of the type of the adhesives of 1883; inscriptions, frame, etc., as in 1879. Buff card without the coloured groundwork.



- 2 c. de p., brown on buff.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1892.

Stamp in upper centre, type of the adhesives of 1890, with profile of Alfonso XIII. Formula as before.

- 2 c. de p., violet-brown on yellow.
- 3 " orange "
- 2 " violet-brown on brown.
- 3 " orange "

Issue of January 1st, 1894.

Same type, etc., colours changed.

2 c. de p., reddish lilac on yellow.
3 ,, deep blue ,,

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1896.

Further changes of colour only.

2 c. de p., blue on yellow.
3 ,, grey.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1898.

Stamp in upper centre of the type of the adhesives of the same date, with "FILIPINAS 1898 y 99" at top. Formula of the preceding issues. Same impression, on *yellow-buff* card.

5 milesimas, carmine-red.
1 centavo, deep blue-green.
2 centavos, deep violet.
3 ,, brown-orange.

ii. *Reply-paid Cards.**Issue of July, 1889.*

Similar to the single cards of the same date. The two cards are joined together at the top, and have the impression on the first and fourth pages. There are additional inscriptions at foot—"La otra tarjeta es para la respuesta" on the first half, and "RESPUESTA" on the second.

3 + 3 c. de p., carmine on buff.

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1898.

Type of the single cards of the same date, with the same additions and impression as the double card of 1889. *Yellow-buff* card.

5 + 5 milesimas, carmine-red.
1 + 1 centavo, deep blue-green.
2 + 2 centavos, deep violet.
3 + 3 ,, brown-orange.

This concludes, finally, the Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippine Islands.

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

THE £30,000 COLLECTION OF EUROPEAN STAMPS.

FOR the next few months I propose to give some notes on this grand collection and short details of the contents of the different volumes as I finish pricing them.

At the moment of writing I have finished and have now on sale the following groups:—

Austria, Austrian Italy,
Hungary and Bosnia,
France,
Germany,

and I will note the groups in the order named.

AUSTRIA.

1850. 198 unused stamps!! Amongst these I draw attention to blocks of eight and twenty of the 9 kr., blue; block of nine of the 6 kr., red-brown; a superb block of eight of the 3 kr., red, with four "St. Andrew crosses" attached, these being practically unattainable unused.

This issue is divided into *four* different classes of paper, and all are strongly represented by matchless mint copies.

1858. Here I note three unused copies of the rare 2 kr., orange.

1867-77. A strong lot of this issue, divided into sets with coarse and fine whiskers. The rare varieties of perforation are strongly represented, also stamps part perforated and bisected stamps used on letters.

The 1890-1 issue is exceptionally strong in perforations and in errors, such as corner figures omitted, or printed on back, part perforated pairs, etc. etc.

The Newspaper Stamps are a good lot; amongst them I note:—

(6 kr.) Bright orange, unused, and dull yellow, three unused and three used.

(6 kr.) Red, superb unused.

(30 kr.) Rose, brilliant unused, and four used copies.

AUSTRIAN ITALY (LOMBARDY).

1850 issue. 107 superb unused stamps. Included in these there are no less than thirteen specimens of the very rare 45 centes., blue, in various types, and a number of blocks of the other values.

HUNGARY.

1871. Lithographed, a superb unused lot of these stamps in matchless shades and in singles, pairs, and blocks; ninety-five unused in this rare issue. The later issues are very strong, both in the rare perforations, in errors, and in retouches.

FRANCE.

This country is exceedingly fine. It occupies four volumes, and is no doubt one of the choicest portions of the collection. The numerous shades of all the issues are represented by a large number of blocks, strips, and single specimens.

Amongst the rare things I will just note as follows:—

The 1849-50 issue. 1 fr., orange-vermilion, two

originals, unused, with gum; a Vervelle pair, unused, no gum; two single stamps, used; orange-brown, almost as rare as the orange-vermilion, two superb specimens, unused, with gum, and one used, lightly cancelled. In the ordinary 1 fr., in carmine and carmine-rose, there is a block of four, two pairs, and eleven single specimens, showing all shades. The whole of this first issue is extremely strong, but I would draw attention to the 25 c., blue. There are some wonderful blocks and pairs in the different shades, and splendid specimens of the 25 c., very pale blue, a very rare stamp in mint condition. In the 15 c., green, of the same issue, I note, unused, with gum, blocks of four and six, strip of three, and eight single specimens from dark to pale green. In the *têtes-bêches* of this issue there are a block of six and a pair of the 20 c., black, and a pair and strip of three of the 10 c., bistre; an unused pair and two used pairs of the 25 c., dull blue, and a fine strip of three of the 1 fr., carmine.

1852 issue. A pair, strip of three, and four singles of the rare 10 c.; three blocks of four and a block of six, with single specimens of the 25 c.

1853-60 issue. The 10 c. are unusually strong, occupying no less than five pages, and showing a magnificent range of shades, from the rare first printings, in the colours of the 10 c., Presidency, and running through from the palest yellow-buffs to the darkest brown, colours that it is almost impossible to describe without seeing them. In the 1 fr. there are a quantity of single specimens, pairs, and blocks; and a very rare item is the original 1 fr., *tête-bêche*, unused, and a used pair. In the 20 c., blue, of this issue there are some extremely rare shades, including several of the pale sky-blue, a stamp that is seldom to be found. The 80 c. are represented by several pages, including about fifty specimens. Amongst them there are three pairs of the 80 c., *tête-bêche*, in different shades, and a remarkable pair of the 80 c., rose, printed on very *rose* paper.

Following this issue, we have in 1861 several pages of the scarce private perforations both of the La Susse and the private roulettes that were used in the different towns. In the *têtes-bêches* there are two pairs unused and a pair used of the 80 c., rose, and a number of the 20 c., blue.

The 1870 issue of Bordeaux are extremely fine, there being several pages of the 20 c., blue, in all types, including a number with gum of the rare Type 1. The shades of the 40 c., from the scarlet to pale yellow-orange, are also extremely fine.

1870, perforated. There is about half a sheet of the 4 c., grey, containing a *tête-bêche* variety in the second row; they are interesting and rare in this form. The *têtes-bêches* of the December issue of 1870 are very strong, and number nearly twenty specimens.

In the 1872 there are three pairs of the 10 and 15 c., bistre on *rose*, and a single specimen of the 15 c. crror.

In the 1876, Type (a), there are a quantity of shades of every stamp, and the whole of the issues are strongly represented.

SAXONY.

Here we have, in the 3 pfennig, from pale red to brownish red, no less than seven unused specimens,

three single specimens, used, one being a wonderful copy, cut from the corner of a sheet, and with a margin of about half an inch on two sides, also a superb single and pair on original letters.

The issue of 1851 is very strongly represented in pairs, blocks of four, and single specimens, but the gem of this book is a unique block of four of the $\frac{1}{2}$ neu groschen, black on *pale blue* paper, being printed in error on the paper of the 2 neu groschen.

In the 1856 issue there are three pages of the 51 ngr., varying from the rare brown stamps to the bright vermilion. The 10 ngr. is represented by a number of single specimens, pairs, and strips.

In the 1863 issue there is a very interesting page of these common stamps, but in the rare first printing, on toned paper, gummed with a thick brown gum.

* * *

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Auction Sale of Dealers' Stalls. THIS sale took place on Friday, February 23rd, at 3 o'clock, at the Covent Garden Hotel, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C., and

was conducted by our friend Mr. W. Hadlow, who was wonderfully successful in getting good prices out of the reluctant dealers, the following being the amounts realized and the names of the purchasers of the various stalls:—

GROUND FLOOR.		£	s.	d.
Lot 1.	H. L'Estrange Ewen	100	0	0
2.	Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.	75	0	0
3.	O. Marsh	50	0	0
4.	P. L. Pemberton and Co.	55	0	0
5.	H. Griebert and Co.	60	0	0
6.	Bright and Son	60	0	0
7.	Bridger and Kay	55	0	0
8.	W. T. Wilson	52	10	0
9.	D. Field	85	0	0
10.	W. H. Peckitt	90	0	0

The stalls on the first floor also sold very well, and realized the following sums:—

Lot 11.	Nissen and Co.	27	10	0
12.	W. Morley	27	10	0
13.	Bridger and Kay	30	0	0
14.	Bridger and Kay	22	10	0
15.	Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.	22	10	0

The total amount realized was £802 10 0 an amount that will, I think, be considered very satisfactory by the Exhibition Committee.

Personally I am very sorry to see that none of our confrères in France or Germany have taken a stall, as we should all of us have welcomed them heartily, and been glad to have seen them in our midst during the International Exhibition.

* * *

**The
Lindenberg
Medal
awarded to
Mr. E. D.
Bacon.**

I HAVE much pleasure in announcing that the Berlin Philatelic Club have presented one of the Lindenberg medals to Mr. E. D. Bacon.

The following is a rough translation of the Statute of the Club in reference to this medal:—

"The Lindenberg medal was founded by The Berlin Philatelic Club in honour of its dis-

tinguished founder, Karl Lindenberg, and it is intended as a mark of distinction for those who have won special fame in Philately by scientific investigation and numerous contributions to philatelic literature."

The medal was designed by the Court Medallist of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Herr von Kawaczynski, of Berlin.

On the obverse is the bust of Karl Lindenberg, and the reverse carries the inscription, "For conspicuous service to Philately."

In awarding the medal annually in future, the voting power will be vested in:—

- 1st. The holders of the medal.
- 2nd. The honorary members of the Club.
- 3rd. The Presidents (acting and past).

In order to form this jury, the Berlin Club in general meeting, with a majority of two-thirds of the members present, decided in January last to award four medals this year, and conferred this honour upon Mr. Theodor Hass, Leipzig; Dr. Legrand, Paris; Dr. E. Diena, Rome; Mr. E. D. Bacon, London.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of many clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock

books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books of British Colonials, now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists, such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 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 one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
New Zealand (3 vols.)	£1921
Trinidad	250
Guatemala	103
St. Vincent	615
Mauritius	995
Natal	724
Indo-China to Martinique	280
Nepaul to Wadhwan	197
Jamaica, Montserrat, and Virgin Isles	628
Cochin to Nepaul	185
Alwar to Bussahir	254
Cashmere to Charkari	658
Labuan	317
Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala	334
Cyprus and Uganda	515
New South Wales, 1st vol.	1789

Mr Souvenirs.

REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN.

By PIERRE MAHÉ.


(Continued from page 123.)

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* * * *

The Two "Mercury" Stamps.

First. The Red Mercury.

1.  WHEN I remember that I have had in my hands the *red* Mercury in blocks—yes, actually in blocks—and that I massacred them and destroyed their value, I begin to doubt that such a thing could ever have happened. However, nothing is more sadly true. I shall be told, perhaps, that it is not of the most exciting interest to learn that, in days gone by, I possessed blocks of the Mercury, and that it would be much more interesting to be able to say such a thing at the present day. But, as we cannot raise the dead, and even if, according to the laws of metempsychosis, a soul can take leave of one body and take up its abode in another, no such union of two bodies can take place. And Mercury, our Austrian Mercury, does not possess a body, it has not even a bust, but only a head, so the blocks of Mercury are indeed lost for ever.

I used to be told, when I was a little boy, a many years ago, when an effort was being made to instil mythology into me, that there was once a bird called a Phoenix, which, after having perished in the flames, was born again from its own ashes; but I could never believe it; it was too much for me! And, even admitting this fabulous new birth, one would have to begin by burning the Mercury stamps in order that they might reappear among us as beautiful as ever, and I doubt very much whether we could find any one daring enough to try the experiment.

To return to the blocks of Mercury. This is how they came into my possession: One day a gentleman, who was unknown to me, but who announced himself as Mr. X, commission agent, Rue de Bondy, told me he had received from a correspondent in Vienna some Austrian stamps, which he was instructed to sell, and he inquired if I would buy them. On asking him to show me what these stamps were, he laid before me some portions of sheets of the Austrian Newspaper

stamps, with embossed head in a rectangle, of the issues of 1858, *blue*, 1859, *lilac*; and of the issue of 1862, *grey*, also with head embossed, in an oval. Also, in a separate envelope were some small fragments of a sheet of the *red Mercury*! I cannot say exactly how many there were; I think about fifteen; a veritable treasure! After a little talk, for form's sake, we agreed upon a ridiculous price. I gave almost as much as he asked, some three hundred francs, a mere nothing. What a bargain! So far as I can remember, the Mercury stamps came out on the whole at eight francs each.

I must confess that at that time I was not well informed about many things. I was still somewhat innocent. I knew that these Mercury stamps were rare, but I did not know their real value; and it was pure ignorance that led me to commit two enormous faults, the first being that of dividing the stamps. In those days one did not trouble about blocks; people had not yet understood the interest of collecting four copies of one stamp. Further, I was obliged to do as I did for a reason that will be understood but not excused; I did not wish to let people see—for it always has a bad effect—that I possessed so large a number of the stamps. The second fault, and perhaps the greater one from a certain point of view, was not knowing how to keep up the price, and not having profited so much as I ought to have done from the good fortune which had befallen me. Thus, the first copies went far below their value. Happily a client—a friend of mine—after he had bought one from me at the original price, said to me: "This stamp is priced much too low; it is a great rarity and is worth a big price." He spoke a little late; but better late than never. I had only a few copies left, and I hastened to withdraw them from sale. Some time afterwards I brought them out again at a much higher price. But the big price I put on them even then was very far from what it is to-day, and my readers would no doubt smile in pity if I dared to mention it here.

And this proves indeed that if history sometimes repeats itself, on other occasions it is quite another thing. If, before that, I had met with some extraordinary opportunities, of which I had been able to take the fullest advantage, I was quite out of it in the matter of the *red Mercury*. But I was not caught again, not in the same trap!

2. "*Sir, this stamp is a Forgery.*" The *red Mercury* stamp caused one day a very comical scene between M. E. de Laplante, the first who established himself openly as a stamp dealer in Paris, and myself. I had of course heard of Laplante as a dealer of the highest standing, as indeed he was; his name was on all lips and in everybody's mouth, but I had never met him, and his appearance was entirely unknown to me.

One morning this very M. Laplante came to my place and asked to see my books of rare stamps. He came to reconnoitre, incognito, and to see if he could pick up some good things, either to sell again or for his own private collection—for he had a collection, which was sold at the Exhibition of 1867—or more especially for the collection of M. de Saulcy, a collection which was under his care, and which he arranged and added to. After exchanging the usual courtesies, my visitor sat down at a table, and we placed before

him the pick of our goods. He had gone through almost all the books, picking out here and there anything that suited him, and had nearly reached the end of the last book, when he suddenly stopped, raised his head, looked at me and exclaimed, "Sir, this stamp is a Forgery." He referred to one of the *red Mercuries*, of which I have just spoken; but as I did not know which of my stamps had provoked his exclamation, I asked him which he referred to. "This one, sir," said he with a triumphant air, pointing to the *red Mercury* in question. I began by assuring him that there was not a forged stamp either in my house or in my books. Turning to me again, he said, "Sir, I am certain that this stamp is forged." I replied that I guaranteed that it was genuine. "Sir," he answered, "probably you do not know to whom you are speaking?" (That was quite true.) "I am M. Laplante, formerly an engraver." "And I, sir, am M. Mahé, chief employé of the firm of Turgis, and manager of its printing works," said I. At the announcement of the latter qualification he at once became calmer, and after looking again at the stamp he acknowledged that he was wrong, and the comedy ended by his buying the stamp which had been the subject of such a warm discussion.

From that moment we became the best of friends, and we kept up our connexion, in spite of some interruptions caused by the rather peppery character of the gentleman in question, for he was the terror of the schoolboys, who always crossed the threshold of his shop in fear and trembling.

* * *

Second. The Double Pink Mercury.

It is probable that nobody has ever yet been privileged to meet with the *Double Pink Mercury*, and there is nothing surprising in that, for it is almost a certainty that it does not exist in a double impression. However, if the reader possesses patience enough to read this article to its end, he will be able to see how in one particular case the *pink Mercury* found itself doubled.

On closely studying the things of this wicked world, and it seems to be more especially the case with the study of stamps, one encounters from time to time a fact which appears to be contrary both to truth and reason. It is a kind of monomania; a legend is handed down, and accepted without question, under which one stamp of a certain series becomes famous, while all the others are left in the shade. Thus, in the case of the Austrian Mercury stamps everybody looks upon the *red* stamp as the important one; it is everywhere regarded as the *rara avis* of the set, and yet nothing is more incorrect. The *red Mercury*, it is true, has the peculiarity of being rare, both unused and used, and more especially in the latter state, while the *pink* is found more often obliterated. But when we come to unused-stamps, it is quite another thing, and we find that if the rarity of the *red Mercury* is enormous, that of the *pink* stamp in the same condition is fabulous. And what may seem paradoxical is the fact that an unused, irreproachable copy of the *yellow Mercury* is, perhaps, a still greater rarity than the two others put together. I shall be pardoned, I trust, for this digression, into which I have allowed my subject to lead me.

The *pink* Mercury, which, even *used*, has become a sufficiently rare stamp, used to be met with more frequently some forty years ago, although even then it was not regarded as a common stamp, far from it; on the contrary, it was a stamp that was very much desired and sought after.

One day in 1867, a photographer living in a large Venetian town sent me a little lot of *pink* Mercury stamps, some more or less heavily obliterated and some very fine, which he offered to me at the price of 15 francs each, in exchange for stamps chosen from my catalogue. I thought this a very acceptable offer, and I set to work at once to execute the order which came with the stamps, to the great satisfaction of both parties. Other lots followed, and continued regularly for a certain time, until my customer sent me an order without sending the stamps beforehand as usual. Thinking that I had nothing to fear, I made up the order and sent it off. I waited for the Mercury stamps, which I was to receive to balance the transaction; but nothing ever came. Then growing uneasy about my photographer, I made inquiries, and learned that he had left the town, after having taken in a good many people there, and that nobody knew where he had gone.

I thereby lost about 400 francs, which largely increased the cost of the last Mercury stamps that I had received.

I had arranged them in three classes, according to their condition, that is to say, heavily obliterated, lightly obliterated, and very lightly obliterated. As is always the case, the cheapest went off first, as small buyers are always the most numerous. However, the fine copies were not slow in going off, and there was only one left when a client, one of the most famous foreign collectors, passing through Paris and calling to see if he could not find something to pick up at my place, saw this last copy in one of my books of rare stamps; it was the least obliterated and, therefore, the dearest of them all. He took it, adding it to other stamps already chosen out of my stock of

rarities, and he told me to send them all to him by a certain date. A few days after sending them off my *pink* Mercury came back to me, with a letter in which the collector said that one of his friends, who had examined the stamp with a very strong magnifying-glass, declared it to be a forgery. I said all that could be said, but in vain; he would listen to nothing, and I had to take back my stamp.

The war of 1870 broke out, and people had other things to think of without bothering about stamps. Then, when peace came, and with it the Commune, all business was still suspended, for I was in the country.

When matters quieted down again, and business resumed its interrupted course, I set to work to look over and fill up my books. I then found my *pink* Mercury occupying the place it had held before its travels began. Reflecting that it had become rarer since its return, and was worth more, I raised the price by a certain amount. Now it happened that the collector who had rejected it was passing through Paris again, and he again saw this stamp in my book. He went into raptures over it, and said to me: "What a beautiful copy; I have never seen anything like it." He jumped at it, without being shocked at the price, for he did not remember that he had previously had this same stamp in his possession, at half the price that I was then asking for it.

And this is how the *pink* Mercury, whilst remaining single, became double—in price! I hope I may be pardoned by my readers for this joke, it is not such a bad one: and in this life we must try to be a little merry from time to time, as occasion offers.

It may be thought, perhaps, that since it was the same person, I ought to have let him have the stamp at the price at which he had had it before, but that is not my view of the case. The price had not been raised especially for him, but for everybody; besides, the rejection, so ill-founded, surely merited some little punishment?

(To be continued.)

The Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 144.)

* * * *

NEPAL—continued.

Issue of 1903-4.



HE varieties which I place in this issue vary somewhat in *status*:—

The $\frac{1}{2}$ anna may be said to be merely a continuation of the previous issue, but there is marked deterioration in the printing; the sheets I have seen are on very inferior, rough paper, full of large fibres, and of a dirty buff tint. The seventh stamp in the top row is inverted, as previously mentioned. The frame lines have ceased to print, or nearly so; I find only traces of them on the sheets examined. The colour is nominally the same as before, and the sheets exist imperforate and perforated.

The 1 anna is practically a new stamp; the centre

is solid or mottled, there is no trace of any design on the great majority of the stamps on the sheet, and No. 24, the recut variety alluded to before, is the only one in which distinct traces of the design now exist. The lines in the frame of the design have been recut, and this seems to have been done to each separate block, so that I believe there are now sixty-four varieties on the sheet, which could be identified if the impressions were sufficiently clear. The lines are coarser, and there are, I believe, fewer of them in every case, but they vary considerably, and are not always easy to count. In the original design of the 1 a. there were 31 coloured lines in the top of the frame; in the sheet before me, taking two marked varieties, No. 56 has only 18 or 19 lines at top, and

No. 62 has 28—in the case of the latter the original lines seem only to have been cleaned out, and are reduced in number by a little extension of the corner ornaments. The rest may be said to vary between these two extremes. The inscriptions on the stamps are far less clear than before: it would almost seem as if the dirt cleared out from the lines in the frames had been allowed to accumulate in the lettered labels; it is really difficult in many cases to see whether the stamps are the right way up or not; I find that Nos. 15, 18, 23, 27, 37, 40, 41, 51, and 64 are inverted.

There is no marginal inscription, and I am doubtful whether there are regular frame lines; the uncertain marks sometimes visible in the margins may be produced by the edges of the frame that holds the blocks. The impression varies considerably in colour, and the native paper varies both in colour and in thickness.

A remarkable point in connexion with this issue is the fact that impressions from the recut plate of the 1 a. are found upon ordinary white wove European paper. I have two *tête-bêche* pairs, the positions of which upon the sheet I can identify, in two distinct varieties of *blue* (therefore not printed at the same time), one imperforate and the other perforated. These appear to be scarce, and it is possible that they should be regarded as *proofs*, but I have no evidence that such is the case, and therefore list them as varieties.

The 2 annas stamp is of the same type as before, but there has been a resetting of the plate of fifty-six, which now has four inverted stamps, Nos. 8, 9, 19, and 49 on the sheet. No. 8 no longer shows a dent in one side; the original block has probably been replaced by one of those from the eighth row. There is no marginal inscription, and there are only doubtful impressions of frame lines, as in the 1 a. sheets described above. The impression is a kind of *lavender* tint, varying to a *pale purple*, on thin native paper, which also varies in tint. These exist both imperforate and perforated.

Whether there is a 4 annas stamp also without marginal inscription I am unable to say; I possess a block of six, from the right lower corner of a sheet, still showing No. 54 inverted and only differing from the last-described sheet of this value in being a rather worse impression, and in having the doubtful frame lines. Single copies could not be distinguished from the stamps of 1899. My block is imperforate.

The list will be as follows:—

1. *Native paper.*

(a) *Thickish, very rough, and a bad colour* (1904).

- ½ a., sepia (imperf.).
- ½ a., „ (pin-perf.).

Varieties, tête-bêche.

- ½ a., sepia (imperf.).
- ½ a., „ (pin-perf.).

(b) *Thin and fairly smooth paper, varying in tint* (the 1 a. recut).

- 1 a., grey-blue, deep blue (imperf.).
- 1 a., „ (pin-perf.).
- 2 a., lavender (imperf.).
- 2 a., pale purple (pin-perf.).

Varieties, tête-bêche.

- 1 a., grey-blue, deep blue (imperf.).
- 1 a., „ (pin-perf.).
- 2 a., lavender (imperf.).
- 2 a., pale purple (pin-perf.).

(a) *Thick, almost white, smooth paper.*

- 1 a., slate-grey (pin-perf.).

Variety, tête-bêche.

- 1 a., slate-grey (pin-perf.).

2. *White, wove, European paper.*

- 1 a., light blue (imperf.).
- 1 a., dark „ (pin-perf.).

Varieties, tête-bêche.

- 1 a., light blue (imperf.).
- 1 a., dark „ (pin-perf.).

In describing some of the above as imperforate only, and others as perforated only, I have simply been guided by what I have seen; all shades may exist in both conditions.

This concludes the list of the adhesives, so far as I have seen them. The various settings are perhaps only of interest to collectors of entire sheets; still, the general collector may be glad to know something about the relative rarity of *tête-bêche* pairs. The variations in the *native* paper may be more irregular than would appear from my notes, which merely indicate what I have found, viz. thinnish paper at first, with inscriptions in the four margins; thicker paper, sometimes very thick and stiff, for the stamps with inscription in the upper margin only, down to 1898; and a return to thin paper, in 1898 or 1899, at first of good quality (especially for the ½ a.), but afterwards very inferior. At this same period we find a return to perforation, at all events for stamps supplied to collectors and dealers, which may perhaps indicate a desire at last to increase the revenue of the Post Office. It is fair to add that any signs of such a desire have been singularly absent hitherto in this State.

Then we come to the recutting of the 1 anna plate, not by any means before it was wanted, but unfortunately done in a very rough manner; with impressions from the recut plate, principally upon thin native paper, but also upon thick, and upon European paper, and, of course, with or without perforation.

(To be continued.)

Colour-Names.

By B. W. WARHURST.



THE letter of Mr. A. H. Wolley-Dod in your December issue is worthy of consideration and induces me to comment thereon, if you (and *M. J.* readers) are not wearied by my references to the subject on previous occasions during the past seven years. It seems to me that for the purpose of a general catalogue of stamps for collectors of all grades (above that of beginners or) from medium to advanced, a sufficient indication of variety of shades of one general colour can be arrived at by simply printing in one line—"lt., green, dk.," or "pa., lt., green, bl.," meaning that there are three clear divisions in the first instance, and four in the second passing through pale, light, normal, and bluish

greens. The possibility of peculiar or intermediate shades of colour should be left to the dealers' stock-books and not be coupled with apples, peas, or seas, that complicate the simplicity of a catalogue which aims at being a standard work of information in the briefest form for clearness. Where a special colour is rare, a separate line and price would necessarily be required.

To be perfectly safe, there should be a recognized standard of colour-names in the form of 50 or 60 to 80 definite hues which can be expressed by the simplest names. This standard could be compiled (and published with every catalogue) by experts selecting six to ten stamps of one colour from different countries as representing the range of tint covered by, say, the three terms of blue, light blue, and dark blue—and so on for others like orange-brown, chestnut, brown, olive-brown, sepia, red-brown, purple-brown, etc. etc., the stamps selected being such as have not varied in shade to any appreciable extent. Taking the reds as a prolific instance of clear varieties, there would be—light red, vermilion, scarlet, carmine, bright rose, dull (or "old") rose, crimson (possibly lake), and marone—Venetian or brownish red as joining on to browns, with magenta as a connecting link with the red and blue compounds like purple, which might be taken roughly as 80 parts of red and 20 of blue, then mauve as 40 to 60 parts of both, and violet as 20 of red to 80 of blue. Having these last definitely fixed, intermediate mixtures of the compounds could be described from the blue side as violet-blue, "violet-mauve," or "mauve-violet" where the bluer or violet tint is more pronounced, then "mauve-purple" (or purple-mauve), and "purple-red," which would be what is now called claret (which it seldom resembles), with magenta between it and the true purple.

As a matter of fact, these three names—violet, mauve, and purple—are the chief stumbling-blocks of colour-namers—excepting lilac—and yet they are as distinct and simple as yellow, red, and brown, or as blues and greens. It is quite safe to say that over two-thirds of the tints to which the term "lilac" is applied in connexion with stamps, whether by itself or combined with red, rose, or brown, are radically wrong, for lilac as a colour-name belongs to the blue section, being between a deep lavender and light violet. In all the stamps where the word is correctly used for this class of colour, the prevailing tint is the same (with very few exceptions) and could not be described clearly by any other name. There are instances of grey-blue, dull ultramarine, and pale violet being called lilac, but they do not mislead any one, being so nearly right. When, however, distinct *mauves* of varying shades of intensity down to light purples and even dull reds are called lilac, they are misleading. The confusion is caused by taking the blossom of the lilac tree, which is often a full or pure mauve colour (where it is not a pale lavender), as the tint for the colour-name. Forty to fifty years ago I was frequently handling dyed or printed fabrics of almost all imaginable shades and tints, but nobody then applied the word lilac to such colours as it has been applied to since the large stamp catalogues have appeared.

Mr. Wolley-Dod refers to the many inconsistencies

there are in the stamp lists, which nobody can deny, but the subdivision of tints and shades by the addition of numerals as suggested would be no clearer than by the prefixes of pale, light, deep, or dark, etc., if used correctly. In many cases the adjective "pale" is as great a misnomer as the lilac above referred to. Three-fourths of the pales should be given as light (a word never or seldom used), and you then can get a better grading of tints, with or without the additional word "very"; one stamp is described as pale green and deep green only, both of which are wrong, for no one can produce a copy that fits either name, only what an ordinary person would call green and light green. There are instances of "deep green" being of less depth than simple green, and it has become the fashion of late years to call light and dark greens by the terms "yellow-green" and "blue-green" when there is not a trace of a yellow tint or blue shade to be found in any copies of the stamps so described. Many of the 5 centimes of French Offices are very distinctly "pale blue-green," yet they are called "yellow-green" simply because they are lighter than a normal grass-green.

Turning to the specimen list of reds above given, the use of the prefixes named, as also bright and dull, with the standard colours, and occasionally the combination of two of the terms, as in "carmine-rose," for something between the two, every tint or shade can be fairly described, adding such terms as brownish, purplish, etc., where there seems to be a distinct leaning to those shades. Some muddled mixings of inks might have to be called simply red, with dull or even "brick" as a prefix if you can settle what is the correct shade of a brick. Vermilion, however, is an unchangeable colour (if pure) and should not be preceded by orange: if there is a yellowish or orange tinge, it should be described as "orange-red," though light or deep may be correct.

Excessive subdivision should be avoided (being left to expert dealers' stock-books), but with a fair mental groundwork of the standard colours advocated any intelligent person could compound a name of two or three words at most that would convey to another the kind of colour referred to. A margin of 10 per cent. of intensity above or below, right or left of standard would be permissible and not misleading. Apart from the generally wrong conception most persons seem to have as to the differences between violet and purple, the fact that these colours are among the most expensive ones to manufacture, as inks, causes printers to adulterate them with cheap blues or reds, or browns in the case of purples, and so there is a fearful complexity of shades varying in different lights (as in Spanish Colonials) that no expert can feel sure of describing rightly, as the stamps seem to vary month by month if exposed to any light. Our American cousins, too, have a great fancy for calling light violet printings "lilac" and purples as magenta, which are not far wrong, but the deeper violets and mauves are classed as purple and their mauves are frequently between red and brown; so that some conference of representative men on both sides the pond should take place to attain any degree of uniformity of description in colour nomenclature.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society.

THE annual meeting of the Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society was held at the kind invitation of the President, Mr. Edward J. Nankivell, at Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells, on Tuesday, January 2nd, 1906, the attendance including Mrs. B. H. Collins, Miss R. M. Crothers, Miss A. L. Nix, the Rev. D. J. Stather Hunt, Mr. Edward J. Nankivell, Dr. W. Allan Harmer, Mr. Chas. Hepburn Scott, and Mr. Frederick Wicks (Hon. Secretary).

Captain G. Loyd Courthope, J.P., and Mr. George Beale Pinyon wrote regretting inability to attend.

Mr. Clare Fordham Harriss tendered his resignation, wishing the Society continued and increased success.

The Hon. Secretary presented the annual report and balance-sheet. The report stated that the Committee had pleasure in presenting a report of the second year's working of the Society, which continued to make progress, and to provide entertaining and instructive afternoons for its members at its monthly meetings. Financially, the Society was sound, having a balance of £7 15s. 4½d. in hand, while in point of number there had been thirty-four members during the year, though five had now signified their intention of retiring, owing chiefly to the distance of their places of residence from Tunbridge Wells. The Committee regretted this, and trusted that there would be more new members joining the Society during the year 1906.

The balance-sheet for the year ended December 31st, 1905, was as follows:—Receipts: Balance from 1904, £3 1s. 8d.; subscriptions and donations, £6 16s.; making a total of £9 17s. 8d. Expenses: Postages, etc., £1 0s. 0½d.; stationery, etc., 6s. 10d.; and printing, 15s. 5d., making a total of £2 2s. 3½d. There was thus a favourable balance of £7 15s. 4½d.

The report and balance-sheet were adopted.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President: Mr. Edward J. Nankivell; Vice-Presidents: the Right Hon. the Earl Sondes, Mrs. Collins, Major E. B. Evans, R.A., Captain G. Loyd Courthope, M.P., J.P., Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., the Rev. John Highwood, M.A., D.C.L., Mr. W. W. Blest, and Mr. Vernon Roberts; Hon. Vice-Presidents: the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Milner, Bart., P.C., Major A. G. Boscawen, the Rev. Canon C. C. Tancock, D.D., Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., Mr. A. Paget Hedges, M.P., and Mr. Edmund Eaton; Committee: the Misses Nix, the Rev. D. J. Stather Hunt, and Mr. Chas. Hepburn Scott; Hon. Treasurer: Captain G. L. Courthope, M.P., of Fair View, Hawkhurst; and Hon. Secretary: Mr. Frederick Wicks, of The Lodge, near Tudeley, Tonbridge.

The President displayed his fine collection of the stamps of the Sudan, and, contributing highly interesting notes thereon, explained the types of the overprinted Arabic characters on the first issue.

A pleasant meeting then terminated.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society.

A MEETING of the Society was held on the evening of January 16th, 1906, within the Religious Institution Rooms, Buchanan Street, Glasgow. Gúybon Hutson, Esq., in the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, Mr. J. R. Hannay read a paper on "Some Remarks and a Suggestion on the Colour Problem." After pointing out that the fundamental difficulty with the colour question is the want of colour-terms which can be definitely defined, he advised members never to determine the shades of a large number of stamps at one sitting, but to be content to compare a few specimens. When any difficulties of shade between two specimens had to be noted, it was necessary to take care to examine them under exactly similar conditions, and always to make a rule to examine stamps in a good

diffused daylight. Stamps ought not to be examined in a bright sunlight, which is deceptive, the light from a clear blue or grey northern sky being the ideal light for colour impressions. The lecturer also pointed out that it was a good plan to lay the specimens to be examined on a piece of dark green baize, similar to that used for covering billiard tables, as the green helps to keep the eye fresh and alert in the detection of other shades. The paper was illustrated by colour-charts and diagrams, and it was urged that if colour-manufacturers could afford to send colour-charts to their customers free, it surely might be possible to get up a philatelic shade-chart for 2s. 6d. or 5s., to be used along with our standard catalogues. Our shades would then be referred in the catalogue to the corresponding number on the shade-chart, and the present vague colour-names either discarded or used only in conjunction with the reference number. After discussion, a vote of thanks was awarded Mr. Hannay for his paper.

Durban and District Philatelic Society.

THE meeting held on Tuesday, January 9th, was a special meeting for the election of Officers and Committee, when the following were elected:—Hon. President: Sir Henry McCallum, A.D.C., G.C.M.G., Governor of Natal; Hon. Vice-President: Sir Benjamin Greenacre, C.B.; President: J. Wallace Bradley; Vice-President: T. Miljoen; Committee: R. K. Watkins, E. F. George, C. J. Jewitt, G. E. Maclaren, C. H. McKean; Auction Superintendent: J. Young; Exchange Superintendent: H. Roberts; Secretary and Treasurer: W. Percy Williams, 93, Club Arcade, Durban.

The Committee were instructed to revise the rules of the Society, and bring them up for confirmation by the members at the next meeting, to be held on Tuesday, January 23rd, at 8 p.m. Future meetings will be held on the first and third Tuesday in each month. It is hoped at the next meeting to arrange a Syllabus of Exhibitions and Papers on Stamps by the members.

Several new members have been recently elected, and the membership now numbers over forty.

The Secretary will be pleased to receive any gifts to the Library and to the Society's Forgery Collection.

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.

F. E. W.—1. We do not know Roumania 25 b, violet, Type 18, without watermark; it may be from a corner of a sheet printed a little out of place, or a sheet may have been printed on unwatermarked paper. 2 and 3. The laid appearance in your 15 b, and 25 b, is no doubt due to something in the printing press. 4 and 5. Nos. 394 to 403 are tinted pink on the back; the watermark you have noticed would be part of Type 23, showing in one case the large "R" and the small "r" of the word "REGATU." 6. We believe that only the 5 c. War Tax stamps of the issue you mention were used upon letters; the other values have no claim to be considered postage stamps.

E. A. W.—1. The prices in the current Catalogue are the correct ones. 2. The stamp was struck out because it is believed not to exist. 3. The illustrations were made from used copies, and therefore show the postmarks. 4. The varieties were struck out as not being of sufficient interest to be listed separately.

A. N. E.—Your Cyprus stamp is probably No. 27, but it is difficult to say without seeing it. We do not think that a merely broken figure can be held to form a variety of any special interest.

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BOLIVAR.
1903. *Type 25. Laid paper. Imperf.* s. d.
5 pesos, carmine on yellow reduced to 2 0

BRITISH GUIANA.
1905. *Type 28. Multiple wmk.*
4 c., purple and ultramarine 0 3
5 c., purple and blue on blue 0 4
6 c., grey-black and ultramarine 0 5

BRITISH SOMALILAND.
1905. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*
½ a., green 0 1
1 a., carmine and grey-black 0 2
2 a., purple and dull lilac 0 3
2½ a., bright blue 0 4
3 a., green and chocolate 0 5
4 a., black and green 0 6
6 a., violet and green 0 8
8 a., pale blue and grey-black 1 0
12 a., orange-yellow and grey-black 1 4

CAYMAN ISLANDS.
1905. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*
¼d., green 0 1
1d., carmine 0 2
2½d., ultramarine 0 4

CHILI.
1905. *Type 27.*
10 c., black and grey 0 3

CUBA.
1905. *Type 15. No wmk. Colour changed.*
1 c., blue-green 0 1
2 c., carmine 0 2

DUTCH INDIES.
1902. *Type 11.*
20 c., greenish slate 0 6
25 c., mauve " 0 2
30 c., chestnut " 0 2
50 c., lake-brown " 0 3
10 c. on 20 c., greenish slate " 0 3

FARIDKOT.
1885-94. *Service.*
¼ a., green used 0 3
1 a., plum " 0 8

FINLAND.
1902-3. *Type 15. Engraved.*
10 m., drab and black 12 6

GERMAN EMPIRE.
1906. *Type 17. With new wmk.*
10 pf., carmine 0 2

GERMAN MOROCCO.
1905. *German Stamp surcharged.*
5 c. on 5 pf., green (error "REICHS POST") used 7 6

HONDURAS.
1903. *Type 20.*
2 c., carmine-rose used 0 2

IVORY COAST.
1905. *Parcel Post. French Colonial 1894 Postage Due surcharged.*
50 c., 1 fr., 2 fr., 4 fr., and 8 fr.; set of five 55 0

JAMAICA.
1906. *Arms Type. Multiple wmk.*
1d., black and carmine 0 2

MOROCCO AGENCIES.
1905-6. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*
10 c., purple on red 0 2
20 c., green and carmine 0 3

NEW SOUTH WALES.
1905-6. *Wmk. Crown and A.*
¼d., green 0 1
9½., brown and blue 1 0
20s., ultramarine 25 0

NICARAGUA.
1903. *No. 202 surcharged in black.*
1 p. on 10 c., mauve (No. 237) used 1 9
5 p. " " (" 238) " 8 6

1901-5. *Type 15 surcharged as Type 33, in blue.*
1 c. on 2 c., orange-red (1901) 0 3
1 c. on 2 c. (1902) 0 3

1901-5. *Stamps of 1900 surcharged with new value and date.*
1 c. in black on 1 p., blue (1901) 0 3
in red on 1 p., blue (1902) 0 3
in blue on 2 p., orange (1902) 0 3
in red on 5 p., black (1901) 0 4
in black on 2 p., orange (1902) 0 6
in red and in black on 1 p., blue (1901) 4 0

PATIALA.
1903. *King's Head.* s. d.
3 pies, grey used 0 1
3 a., orange-brown " 0 5

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
1903-4. *U.S. "Series 1902" surcharged*
2 c., scarlet 0 2
3 c., mauve 0 2
4 c., deep brown 0 3
5 c., blue 0 4
6 c., lake 0 5
8 c., grey-violet 0 0
10 c., brown 0 8
13 c., purple-brown 0 10
15 c., olive-green 1 0
50 c., orange 2 9
½, grey-black 5 7
½, blue 10 6

1905. *Colour changed.*
1 c., blue-green 0 1

RUSSIA.
1903. *Type 9.*
3 r. 50 k., grey and black (No. 115) used 5 0

SALVADOR.
1903. *Postage Due. New type.*
1 c., deep green (No. 550) 0 6
2 c., carmine (No. 551) 0 6
3 c., orange (No. 552) 0 6
5 c., deep blue (No. 553) 0 9
10 c., dull lilac (No. 554) 1 3
25 c., green (No. 557a) 2 6

(Numbers 555 to 560 do not exist.)
SIAM.
1885. *Type 1 surcharged as Type 6.*
1 tical on 1 lotte used 10 0

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.
1905. *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 and black 6 6
£1, violet and green 25 0

SUDAN.
1904. *Army Official. Error with ! for 1.*
1 m., brown and carmine (No. 203 addm.) used 5 0

1905-6. *Type 2. Surcharged "ARMY SERVICE."*
1 m., brown and carmine used 0 2
2 m., green and brown " 0 4
3 m., mauve and green " 0 5
5 m., carmine and black " 0 2
1 p., blue and brown " 0 8
1 p., black and blue " 1 9
5 p., brown and green " 6 0

SWITZERLAND.
1906. *Type 12. Wmk. Type 13.*
25 c., pale blue (re-engraved) 0 4
1906. *Perf. 11½ x 11. New wmk.*
40 c., grey (Type 12) 0 6
1 fr., carmine (Type 10) 1 3

TRANSVAAL.
1906. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*
4d., black and brown 0 6
2s., grey and yellow 2 8

TRINIDAD.
1906. *Type 10. Multiple wmk.*
2½d., lilac and blue on blue 0 4

VICTORIA.
1905. *Wmk. Crown and A.*
9d., rose 1 0

WURTEMBERG.
1875-97. *Official and Municipal Service Stamps surcharged to celebrate Kingdom Centenary.*
2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 pf., Municipal; and 2, 3, 5, and 10 pf., Official; set of nine used 3 0
25 pf., Municipal; and 25, 30, 40, 50 pf. and 1 m. Official; set of six 7 4
Ditto, ditto used 7 6

THE INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, LONDON, MAY, 1906.

WE have much pleasure in placing our services at the disposal of any collector who is desirous of exhibiting in May next.

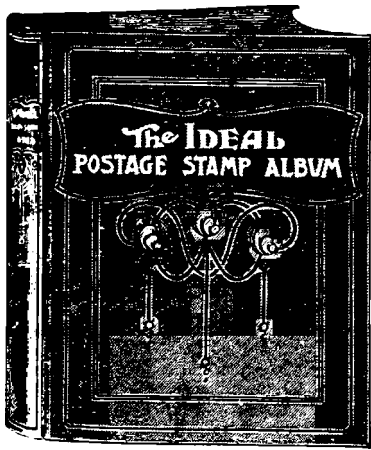
If collectors will inform us what countries they wish to show, we shall be most happy to help them to the full extent of our power to make their exhibit as complete as possible. By means of our Branches and Agencies in various parts of the world, we are enabled to procure many fine things not generally found in the hands of the trade.

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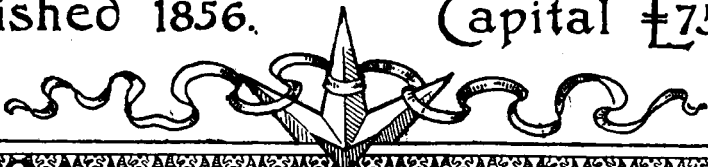
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Vol. XLV.

No. 189

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Edited by Edward B Evans.

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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. XVI.

MARCH 31, 1906.

No. 189.

Editorial.

* * *



It is with great regret that we announce the death of probably the oldest, and perhaps at one time the most widely known of English philatelists, which took place at Bath, on the 14th inst., in the ninety-fourth year of his age.

Death of Dr. Viner.

Dr. C. W. Viner was one of the survivors, alas! very few in number now, of those who commenced to take an interest in stamps half a century ago. We learn from a biographical notice of him in *The Philatelic Record* for January, 1882, that he began by collecting stamps for a friend about 1855, and after some five years of this disinterested gathering of stamps he was himself attacked by the mania, and rapidly came to the front as an exponent of Philately in the highest form to which it had then attained. In 1862 he assisted Mr. Mount Brown in the compilation of his celebrated Catalogue, which ran through three editions in the course of that year; and in the beginning of 1863 he became the first Editor of *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, the parent of all the serious philatelic periodicals published in this country. Four years later Messrs. Stafford Smith & Smith dissolved partnership, and Dr. Viner, severing his connexion with the older magazine, took up the management of *The Philatelist*, published by Messrs. Stafford Smith & Co., of Brighton,

which he edited as a monthly for ten years, 1867-76, as a quarterly for three years more, and finally in the form of an Annual, which made its first and, we are sorry to say, its last appearance in 1881.

The editing of these pioneer periodicals was, however, by no means the whole of Dr. Viner's philatelic work. His name (his magazine work was almost entirely anonymous) became known far and wide among the younger collectors, owing to his editorship of "Oppen's Album," which he took over with the eighth edition, in 1865, and of which no less than twenty-four later editions (all that were published) passed through his hands; ample testimony to the popularity of the work and the excellence of its arrangement. We believe that its publication was finally abandoned on account of the vastly increased number of pages necessitated by the constant fresh issues of later times.

It is no news to the majority of our readers that Dr. Viner was a prominent member of that little band of enthusiasts, who used to meet in London on Saturday afternoons for the discussion of stamp topics, and doubtless a little exchanging of duplicates, and who became the founders of the Philatelic Society of London. Dr. Viner was one of the Committee of the Society from its foundation in 1869 down to July, 1891, when increasing years seem to have led him to think of abandoning our hobby.

He resigned his membership of the London Society, but was at once elected an honorary member, and his name still remains on the list. It was a few years later, we believe, that he sold his collection to Messrs. Hamilton Smith & Co., by whom it was dispersed, and we fancy that he then finally gave up the active pursuit of Philately. His interest in stamps had, however, by no means died out in 1899, when we had the pleasure of meeting him at Manchester, on the occasion of the Exhibition there, and when the active old gentleman, whose figure was almost as youthful as ever, was pointed out as the oldest inhabitant of the kingdom of Philatelia.

The old inhabitants die out, but there are plenty of young ones to take their place, and few have done more in years gone by to help the beginners than our old friend, who has now passed away at a ripe old age.

* * *

Philately in India. WE received from Mr. Wilmot Corfield, just too late for insertion in our last number, a communication to which we are glad to give a prominent position in our columns. The inclusion of a public collection of Stamps as part of the contents of a Victoria Memorial Hall seems eminently appropriate when we remember that Postage Stamps (and of course Telegraph Stamps also) first came into being during the reign of the Great Queen whom that building commemorates. A good collection of the Postage, Telegraph, and Fiscal Stamps of British India, together with those of the various Native States, is no easy thing to get together at the present day, and we hope that the appeal to all classes of those who are interested in Philately will meet with a generous response. We would also express a hope that the Government of India may see its way to granting some financial assistance, without which it will be impossible to make the collection in any way complete.

"A new departure has now been made by the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, in the admission of a collection of the stamps of India and the Native States,

as a permanent feature of the exhibition, and their decision is one that will doubtless commend itself to those interested in the Victoria Memorial Collections. The charm of Philately is now so widely appreciated that no apology is needed for the recognition of the stamps of India as objects worthy of the Memorial and its aims. The bringing together of a complete collection will be a matter of time, but there seems no reason why that now in course of formation should not eventually rank as the most important of known Indian collections. An excellent beginning has been made from available Government sources with the ready assistance of Sir Arthur Fanshawe and Mr. Cogswell, and the stamps contributed have been carefully and scientifically arranged by Mr. Wilmot Corfield, who has kindly undertaken to continue his services as others are received. The collection, as at present designed, will cover a fairly wide field and will embrace not only the Postal but also the Telegraph and Fiscal adhesive issues of Imperial India and the Native States. It will include essays, post cards, envelopes and wrappers of both the Victorian and Edwardian periods, together with all else of a philatelic nature acceptable to the serious Indian specialist. Two copies of the famous $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, red, of 1854 are already *in situ*. The well known 'Lion and palm tree' essay of 1853 is also represented and the early essays have been accepted. The Trustees would be specially grateful for the donation of the notable red, white, and blue trio of 1851 known as the 'Scinde District Post' stamps, the first Philatelic emissions in India and issued under the authority of the late Sir Bartle Frere. The several handsome series of Telegraph stamps are already shaping themselves towards completion, the many Fiscals are showing up well, and will be classified as Receipts, Foreign bills, Customs, Share transfers, Special Adhesive, Petitions, High Court, and Small Cause Court, Calcutta Small Cause Court, Court Fees, Notarial, Forests, Postal Notes and Postal Service, and it is hoped that the beginning already made with the quaint and curious labels of the many Native States will be speedily and steadily added to. If Indian coins and medals are rightly considered by the lover of the past as finding a well-deserved resting-place in the cases of the Hall, the same may surely be said for India's 'Paper Medals,' as her stamps have not inaptly been termed. The earliest stamps did yeoman service in the fifties, and regarded merely as mechanical efforts reflect great credit on the skill and resourcefulness of the Postal officials of those far-off days. They represent too the first attempt to print

in colour made in India. The changes in the form of Government indicated by inscriptions borne on later labels from time to time have their own tale to tell to students and historians alike, and it would be difficult to conceive of a fitter epitomised memorial of the spacious days of the great Queen-Empress than that which may be enshrined in an exhaustively representative range of the stamps of her reign. The collection at present is being arranged in album form. This is inevitable until its evolution is more advanced; later on the adoption of a system of preservation in a cabinet similar to those in which the 'Tapling' Collection is placed in the British Museum will be considered.

"It may be mentioned that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, President of the London Philatelic Society and an earnest philatelist, interested himself in the Hall's stamps during his recent visit to Calcutta.

"With a view to the ultimate completion of the collection the Trustees would heartily welcome donations of stamps of all classes from the Governments of Native States and from collectors and dealers generously disposed to assist them; all such gifts will be acknowledged in the *Philatelic Journal of India*. Intending donors are invited to communicate with the Trustees through Dr. Denison Ross, Calcutta Madrassah, or Mr. Wilmot Corfield, 25 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta."

* * *

International Philatelic Exhibition. WE are glad to be able to report that all the arrangements for the coming Exhibition are progressing most satisfactorily. The classes are filling up well,

but the lists have not yet been finally closed and the Hon. Secretaries are still prepared to receive entries, provided that they are sent in at once, so as to enable the Catalogue to be prepared in good time. We are glad to learn that the entries already sent in include exhibits not only from collectors in this country, but also from those in other parts of Europe and in the United States. Our colonial brethren will likewise, we trust, be strongly represented.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has approved of a design for the medals to be presented to the prize-winners in the various classes. The obverse of the medals will bear a portrait of the Prince, with the inscription "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., President of the Philatelic Society, London," whilst on the reverse will appear the Arms of the City of London, and an inscription giving the name of the Exhibitor and the Class in which the Medal is awarded. His Royal Highness has also offered to present one Gold and one Silver Medal, to be awarded to the two best exhibits shown by Ladies. It is unnecessary to add that this offer has been most gratefully accepted, and we trust that there will be great competition for these two prizes.

In regard to the Championship Classes, we are desired to state that only those Exhibits which gained Official Gold Medals at the Exhibition held in London, in 1897, or at that held at Manchester, in 1899, must necessarily be shown in those Classes.

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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

* * * *

PART I

Great Britain.—*Imperium.*—We have been shown, in a collection of proofs and essays, a mysterious series of one of the De La Rue interchangeable types, bearing the word "IMPERIUM" at top and value at bottom. Whether there was ever any idea of substituting a general issue for all, or some, of the numerous sets in use throughout the British Empire, we are unable to say. It would simplify matters greatly, no

doubt, and perhaps some day, when collectors have ceased to collect unnecessary stamps and there is no longer any object in issuing labels for other than legitimate use, some such universal series may be required. At present we can only suggest that the uniform heading "PHILATELIA" would be appropriate to a great majority of the infinitely various types now in circulation.

Australian Commonwealth.—*The Australian*

Ph. chronicles the 1d. and 2d. Postage Due stamps on the Crown and "A" paper, New South Wales variety. The perforation is not stated.

Postage Due Stamps. ½d., green; *new wmk.*
1d. " "

Barbados.—At the last moment we learn that the Nelson Centenary issue has arrived, but only in time for us to list them this month. We hope to give an illustration of the design in our next number. The view in the centre is in the same colour on all.

½d., black and grey.
½d. " " green.
1d. " " scarlet.
2d. " " dull yellow.
2½d. " " ultramarine.
6d. " " lilac.
1s. " " rose.

British Somaliland.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 2 a. King's Head stamp, with multiple Crown and CA watermark, exists with the "O.H.M.S." surcharge, and that a certain number of these stamps were used at Berbera.

Official Stamp. 2 a., purple and dull lilac; *new wmk.*

We learn from the same source that there is a variety, in all the values of this series, with no stop after the letter "M" of the overprint; it is not a case of a stop having been omitted, but on certain stamps in the fifth vertical row of each pane this stop is indistinct, and in some instances it fails to print altogether.

British South Africa Company.—A correspondent in Cape Colony writes to us on the subject of the difficulty that he experiences, in not a few cases, of obtaining on the spot stamps that have been duly chronicled in the magazines, and are even on sale in London. This certainly does happen, not infrequently, and it must be acknowledged that Philately is at the bottom of it. Stamps are often chronicled from "specimen" copies, sent out to countries in the Postal Union, but supplies are also in some instances to be had in the mother-country before they are put on sale in the colony for which they are intended. Again, wholesale orders for new issues are sometimes filled by the authorities on the spot, before the stamps are put in general circulation. Our correspondent tells us that he is assured, on the very best authority, that the 5s., *orange*, No. 66 in the Catalogue, has never yet been on sale out there, and he sends us the following list of postage stamps on sale at post offices in Southern Rhodesia on the 15th January, 1906:—

½d., 1898-1903, green.
1d. " red.
2d. " bistre.
2½d. " cobalt.
3d., 1896-7, chocolate and ultramarine.
4d., 1898-1903, olive-brown.
6d. " red-lilac
8d., 1896-7, olive-green and violet on buff.
1s., 1898-1903, ochre.
2s., 1896-7, indigo and green on buff.
2s. 6d. " brown and purple on yellow.
3s. " green and mauve on blue.
4s. " red and dark blue on green.
5s. " chestnut and green.
7s. 6d., 1898-1903, black.
10s., 1896-7, slate and vermilion on rose.
£1, 1898-1903, purple.
1s., 1905, green
2s. 6d. " black } Victoria Falls issue.
5s. " violet }

There is certainly a curiously mixed assortment on charge, but it is something to know that old stock is being used up. The 3d. and 8d. are probably those of 1897.

Cyprus.—Mr. T. Palmer tells us that he has received the 12 piastres stamp with the multiple watermark (unsurfaced paper). This stamp was chronicled twelve months ago, probably from a "specimen" copy, but we believe it has only now been issued.

Dominica.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the arrival of the 3d. on chalk-surfaced, Crown and CC paper, like the 1d. referred to last month.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—Mr. T. Palmer tells us that the 8 a. has appeared on the chalk-surfaced paper.

Gambia.—We have received the 2d., 4d., and 6d. with multiple watermark (unsurfaced paper).

2d., orange and mauve; *new wmk.*
4d., brown and ultramarine "
6d., olive-green and carmine "

Gold Coast.—Messrs. Yvert and Tellier, in a supplement to their current catalogue, list a 2s. 6d. stamp, with multiple watermark, which we have not yet seen chronicled. 2s. 6d., green and yellow.

India.—Mr. B. Gordon Jones, in a letter to *The Ph. J. of I.*, states that he has found a used copy of the 1 a., *carmine*, Queen's Head, with the "On H.M.S." overprint inverted. He adds that this stamp is also known with double surcharge, and that the 1 a., *plum*, exists with inverted surcharge. We must note these for addition to the Catalogue when the time comes.

Official Stamps. 1 a., plum; *inverted surcharge.*
1 a., carmine "
1 a. " double "

Puttialla.—We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that the 3 pies and 4 a. King's Head stamps have appeared on chalk-surfaced paper. It may be so, but we should have expected to hear of these stamps first in their uncharged condition.

Messrs. Yvert and Tellier list the current 1 rupee stamp with the "SERVICE" overprint.

Official Stamp. 1 r., carmine and green.

Indian Native States.—*Hyderabad.*—We have been shown an entire specimen of an envelope impressed with a *circular* ½ a. stamp, in red, about which we should be glad to get a little further information. The envelope has all the appearance of being genuinely used, but it had an adhesive stamp on the flap, which probably paid all the postage, for we have grave doubts about the authenticity of the impressed stamp. The postmarks are plainly dated "1313," whilst the date shown on the stamp itself is "1317."

We have examined part of a sheet of the new ½ a. stamp, and find that there is a watermark, consisting apparently of Arabic characters, arranged so as to appear in each stamp, but it is not easy to distinguish in single copies.

Jammu and Kashmir.—Mr. W. T. Wilson shows us a very interesting specimen of the ½ a., *black*, Type 6, on an original envelope, with a date stamp of "Seal-kote DE. 11 66," showing that this value, and of course

the 1 a. also of the Kashmir series came into use before 1867. It is not improbable that the earliest of the Jammu rectangular stamps were also issued at the end of 1866.

Lagos.—We are glad to learn from the *Stamp Weekly* that, by an Order in Council, dated 16th February, the administration of the Southern Nigerian Protectorate is now placed under that of the Colony of Lagos, and that the name of that colony is changed to Southern Nigeria. Thus one issue of stamps disappears from circulation, but collectors would prefer that it should be that of the newer territory, rather than that of the older one. Mr. Cornelius Wrinkle, in the same journal, tells us that unless the remainders of the last Queen's Head issue of Lagos are destroyed, there will be plenty for distribution, as the authorities, with unusual foresight, had ordered a supply sufficient to last for two hundred years! We believe, however, that he is mistaken in stating that, "The first printings show the old style of control numbers, on the sheets, of a figure enclosed in a lined frame. The later printings had, of course, the current control number in a circle of solid colour." As far as we are aware, the sheets of Lagos, like the majority of those of other colonies, have always had the "plate number" on a solid disc in two corners, and the "current number" in a single-line frame in the other two.

Leeward Islands.—*Erwen's Weekly* chronicles the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp on unsurfaced paper with multiple watermark. $\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac and green; *new wmk.*

New South Wales.—We have received the 2s. 6d. stamp on the new Crown and "A" paper, and with the same perforation as most of the other values. *The Aust. Ph.* adds the 8d. on the same paper.

8d., lake; *new wmk.*

2s. 6d., emerald-green; *new wmk.*; *perf.* 12 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

North Borneo.—Divers of our contemporaries are announcing additions to the set of *Postage Due* labels, in the form of 1 and 2 dollars stamps with a red surcharge and a 1 dollar with black surcharge. We fancy that this is a mistake, and that the stamps in question are those with the overprint "BRITISH PROTECTORATE," not "POSTAGE DUE," which we chronicled in November last. If we are wrong, perhaps some one will correct us; if we are right, it may be well to stop the career of the erroneous announcement before these supposed *Postage Due* stamps get into the catalogues.

We are shown a horizontal strip of three of the 4 c. on 25 c. of 1899, No. 107 in the Catalogue, perforated all round, but with the two vertical lines of perforation between the stamps omitted.

Orange River Colony.—A correspondent, writing from this colony at the end of January, shows us a used copy of the 1d. stamp with multiple Crown and C A watermark, paper apparently unsurfaced, which had been in his possession for some two months before he noticed the change. He also sends us a copy of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in a rather deeper shade than usual.

1d., scarlet; *new wmk.*

The same correspondent states that he has found the old 6d., *rose-carmine*, of the Orange Free State,

surcharged in *violet* with a figure "4" differing from any of the types of 1877, this we should consider a very doubtful variety; and he has also the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "V.R.I." with mixed stops and small " $\frac{1}{2}$," but we believe that this is the usual combination.

Transvaal.—We have received the 2d. and 3d. stamps, Type 44, on the paper with the multiple Crown and C A watermark, and the chalky surface.

2d., grey-black and purple; *new wmk. and paper.*

3d., " " sage-green " "

Trinidad.—It seems that all kinds of paper are being "chalked up." *Erwen's Weekly* notes the discovery of the 5s. stamp of this colony, with what we gather is the same watermark as in 1896, but with chalky surface.

Victoria.—We have received the 4d., Type 68, on the Crown and "A" paper, *perf.* 12 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

4d., olive-bistre; *new wmk.*

We find that we made a mistake in November last in chronicling the 2d. with new watermark *perf.* 11. The stamp mentioned in *The Aust. Ph.* was the 2d. *wmk.* "V" and Crown, *perf.* 11.

Western Australia.—We have received the 1d., 2d., 3d., and 5d. on the Crown and "A" paper, Victoria pattern, and are now able to give the perforations.

1d., rose; *new wmk.*; *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12.

1d., " " " " 11.

2d., yellow " " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 12.

3d., brown " " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5d., olive-yellow; *new wmk.*; *perf.* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

PART II.

Afghanistan.—A correspondent in India kindly sends us the following cutting from *The Times of India* for February 27th:—

"Collectors of postage stamps should note, says the *Pioneer*, that Afghan issues are likely to rise in value. The Amir has issued orders that in future letters posted in Afghanistan are not to be stamped, but to bear the impression of a metal seal. An envelope bearing such an impression has reached us, and it is certainly unstamped. It is not stated how the stamp revenue is likely to be affected by this change, but one would imagine that the Amir's postal officials will see a new opening for speculation. Existing stocks of postage labels are to be used up at a few of the principal towns."

Collectors of Afghan stamps will rejoice if this news is true, not so much because the stamps are likely to rise much in value, as on account of the difficulty of accounting for the vagaries in coloured paper that have turned up of late years.

Argentine Republic.—The *M.C.* tells us that, "A stamp was issued by the Postal Administration for the benefit of the Society of Ladies of Charity, and allowed to defray postage for the period between December 16th and January 1st. The design, emblematic of Charity, shows a woman nursing children." 2 c., blue.

The A. J. of Ph. says, "A charity stamp has made its appearance here. It has no postal value whatever." We wonder which is right; let us hope the latter.

Austria.—The *D.B.Z.* reports that the 60 heller stamp has now appeared without the shiny bars.

60 h., brown; *perf.* 12½, 13.

Hungary.—The following additional values are chronicled with the new perforation:—

6 f., olive; *perf.* 15.

10 f., rose "

1 k., red-brown; *perf.* 15.

Bosnia.—The *D.B.Z.* states that the 35 heller of this province has been issued in *darcker blue* than before, and with the numerals in somewhat different type.

35 (h.), dark blue and black.

Colombia.—*Panama* (Canal Zone).—A correspondent in New York kindly sends us a cutting from *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, which shows that the postal arrangements in this territory are somewhat abnormal. It appears that the mails are carried by the authorities of the Panama Republic, and that is the reason for the supersession of the United States stamps surcharged "CANAL ZONE," the total revenue from which was retained by the United States. Naturally the people of Panama protested against having the greater part of the work, while receiving none of the profits. Under the present arrangement, the U.S. Government purchases Panama stamps at 60 cents to the dollar, overprints them "CANAL ZONE" and sells them at full price, keeping the 40 cents out of each dollar for its trouble. We gather that this is still considered to be too much, though we presume that there are United States offices for the collection and delivery of letters, which cost something to keep up, and if ever a house-to-house delivery is established in any part of the Zone, 40 per cent. of the postage might not be too large a share.

Dominican Republic.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles the 4 c. Postage Due stamp surcharged in four lines "REPUBLICA—DOMINICANA—UN—centavo."

Ecuador.—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that a foreign contemporary lists a whole series of fiscal stamps, of 1901, 1902, surcharged with Type 49, in *violet*. If these are anything better than entirely fancy varieties, the surcharge does not necessarily make them *postage* stamps, so we do not copy the list at present.

Divers of our contemporaries are chronicling, as a recent issue, the very doubtful lot of fiscal stamps overprinted "Correos—5 cents," the history of which we gave in this Journal in January, 1905. They are supposed to have been surcharged in 1895, so can hardly be called *recent*, and it is very doubtful whether they have any claim to be termed an *issue*.

We copy the following note from *Mekeel's News and Trade Circular*:—

"Collectors are advised that fraudulent surcharges of the line of rubbish catalogued under Ecuador by Scott, Nos. 153 to 254" (our Nos. 169 to 292) "are on the market and no catalogued variety has been overlooked. This is the kind of thing that brings stamp collecting into disrepute with people of intelligence. We regret to say that some of the regular trade have been taken in by these frauds.

"The Ecuador surcharges of 1902-3, above referred to, were *Control marks* introduced at various post-

offices. Numerous reasons have been given for their use: one of them was that extensive thefts of unused stamps had taken place, and stamps bearing these control marks were issued to protect the postal revenue, etc. Those of the control surcharges that were legitimately issued and used were of course interesting, but we doubt the propriety of cataloguing such stuff. And now that the whole outfit has fraudulently been made available for credulous collectors, it would seem that some use had been found for the stolen stamps that could not be used for postage!

"Our advice is to cut out the whole lot!"

France.—*Offices in Morocco.*—We have received the 5 c., Type 4, in the *blue-green* shade.

French Colonies.—*Cochin China.*—We think it well to warn our readers that fresh attempts are being made to put upon the market copies of the Postage Due stamps of France overprinted "COCHIN CHINE." It was conclusively shown a few years back that these curiosities never had any official existence; the story of their origin and of the investigations which proved their nature is given in the numbers of this Journal for June and October, 1897.

Djibouti.—We have received a copy of the 5 c. on 40 c. of 1902 (Type 7 surcharged with Type 14) showing two impressions of the overprint, one horizontal and the other somewhat sloping and out of place. There is such ample room for extra impressions of the surcharge, that we wonder no more of these varieties exist.

French Congo.—According to *Le Moniteur du Collectionneur* a single sheet of the current 4 c. stamps was printed in *carmine and red*, instead of *carmine and slate* (in error?).

Tunis.—We have received further values of the new issue, in two fresh designs:—

Ordinary size, but oblong: view of native ploughing, with a European walking by his side to see that he does it.

10 c., rose-red.
15 c., mauve on salmon.
20 c., brown on toned.
25 c., blue.



Large oblong size: view of an ancient Galley.

1 fr., brown and red.
2 ,, olive-green and light brown.
5 ,, blue and mauve.

German Empire.—The *Ph. Echo* states that the 20, 25, and 30 pfennig stamps have appeared on the watermarked paper.

20 pf., ultramarine; *wmkd.*
25 pf., black and orange on yellow; *wmkd.*
30 pf. ,, ,, buff "

Offices in China.—The following values, also on the watermarked paper, are listed by *Erwen's Weekly* on the authority of a German paper.

1 c. on 3 pf., brown; *wmkd.*
\$2½ on 5 m., lake and black; *wmkd.*

Offices in Turkey.—We glean the following from the same source:—

1½ pias. on 30 pf., black and orange on buff; *wmkd.*

A correspondent of *Mekel's Weekly* possesses a copy of the 10 paras on 5 pf. of 1903, on which the figures at the right are "16" instead of "10." Perhaps some of our friends in Germany can tell us whether it is possible that this can be a genuine variety.

German Colonies.—*Ewen's Weekly* takes the following from the journal alluded to above:—

Cameroons.

1 pf. (?); *wmkd.*

German East Africa.

2½ h., brown; *wmkd.*

60 h., carmine on rose; *wmkd.*

German South-West Africa.

5 m., carmine and black; *wmkd.*

Kiautchau.

1 m. (S½?), carmine; *wmkd.*

Guatemala.—*Mekel's Weekly* has been informed of the existence of a variety of the 2 c. on 1 c., indigo, of 1902, surcharged "NACIONALES," instead of "NACIONALES." One would like to know whether there is a space between the letters "c" and "o," or not.

Liberia.—We have received a very handsome new issue for this Republic consisting of a series of thirteen values, from 1 cent to 5 dollars, all save one bicoloured, designed, engraved, and printed from steel plates by Perkins Bacon and Co., Ltd., so well known for their beautiful productions since they engraved the first British Postage Stamps in 1840. Sir Harry Johnston, formerly High Commissioner for Uganda, has furnished some of the designs, from illustrations in his new book *Liberia*, giving lifelike portraits of birds, animals, and reptiles found in the Republic. Another design, from the same source, shows two of the native "Mandingoes," and makes one of the prettiest stamps of the series.

The Republican Flag, with the motto "The love of Liberty brought us here," and a minute portrait of President Barclay with a view of the Executive Mansions at Monrovia, serve for two of the stamps, but probably the 25 cents, with a beautifully engraved reproduction of the quarter-dollar coin with Head of Liberty, will be considered the gem of the collection. A Head of Mercury and another of Liberty, and a one-colour stamp of *white* line machine work, complete the list. The frames surrounding the vignettes are treated in a novel and unconventional manner, producing a decidedly pleasing effect, and the "Lone Star" of the Republic appears more or less frequently in every design.

The printing and gumming are of the high class to be expected from the firm mentioned, while the perforation is from comb machines, and gauges 14 both for the ten lower values and for the three dollar values, which are slightly larger in size.

The colours chosen are very effective, and in most cases different ones are used for the Official stamps. The surcharge on the latter is "O.S.," in script type, and is placed in one of the upper corners of the stamps, so as not to disfigure the design. The 1, 2, and 5 cents, being most largely used, are printed in sheets of fifty, the others being in sheets of twenty.

Altogether, we think the Republic as well as the engravers may be congratulated upon the issue of a most artistic series of postage stamps.

The following is the official description of the designs and colours, the centre in each case being in the first colour:—

1 c. (African Elephant), black and green.



2 c. (Head of Mercury), black and carmine.
5 c. (Chimpanzee), black and dark blue.



10 c. (Plantain-eater), black and maroon.
15 c. (Agama Lizard), dark green and purple.



20 c. (Great Egret), black and orange.
25 c. (Coin of same value), grey and Chinese blue.



30 c. (Figure of value and machine engraving), violet.
50 c. (Liberian Flag), black and dark green.



75 c. (Liberian Hippopotamus), black and chocolate-brown.
\$1 (Head of Liberty), grey and pink.



\$2 (Mandingoes), black and dark green.



\$5 (Head of President Barclay and Executive Mansion), dark grey and maroon.

Official Stamps.

- 1 c., black and green; red surcharge.
- 2 c. ,, carmine; blue ,,
- 5 c. ,, dark blue; black ,,
- 10 c. ,, amethyst; red ,,
- 15 c. ,, chocolate-brown; black surcharge.
- 20 c. ,, dark green; red ,,
- 25 c., grey and Tyrian purple; red ,,
- 30 c., dark brown; black ,,
- 50 c., green and terra cotta; green ,,
- 75 c., black and light blue; black ,,
- \$1, grey and dark green; red ,,
- \$2, black and Tyrian purple; blue ,,
- \$5, dark grey and orange; black ,,

Nicaragua.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles a few of those extremely doubtful varieties, surcharged with a new value and dates "1901" or "1902," but which are only now coming into the market. We cannot recommend them. We fancy that the stamps thus afflicted are the Official labels of 1900, Type 58, but this we are not told, neither are the colours of the overprints mentioned. The following is the only item that appears to be new to our lists:—

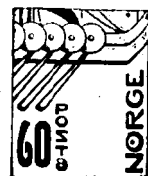
"4 cent.—1901" on 2 p., brown-orange.

Meeke's Weekly notes a 3 pesos Telegraph stamp, surcharged "Vale 15 c.," and used for postage, but does not tell us the colour either of the stamp or the overprint.

Messrs. Yvert and Tellier add another value to the list of Official stamps given in our last two numbers.

Official Stamp. 50 c., black-brown.

Norway.—A prize competition for designs for new stamps took place here recently, and the result seems to have been even more grotesque than usual, if we may judge by the following illustrations, which are copied from *The Illustrated London News*:—



The above series is stated to have won the first prize, but what five of these curious designs have to

do with the case we cannot quite make out. The first three seem to have some connexion with the vexed question of Pigeon Shooting, which has been agitating the authorities at Hurlingham; the three aggrieved members, as represented on the ten (öre?) seem to emphasize their protest by the adoption of a very curious pattern for trousers. The next two evidently contain some allusion to the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race; while the influence of Japan is plainly indicated in the arrangement of the letters of the word "POST," on four out of the six values.



According to the *Stamp Weekly*, the annexed design was awarded the second prize, but it seems to us less unsuited to the purpose than any of the others.

Paraguay.—A correspondent at Montevideo tells us that the 5 c. of Type 39 has appeared in a new tint, that a 10 c. of the same type has also been issued, and that the 20 c. of 1903 (Type 36 probably) has come out in a new colour.

- 5 c. (Type 39), light ultramarine.
- 10 c. ,, yellow-brown.
- 20 c. (Type 36?), dark green.

He adds that some changes in postal rates appear to have been made, letters from Asuncion to Montevideo now bearing 45 c., and those from the interior of Paraguay 55 c., instead of 30 c. in both cases.

Persia.—We have received the 3 ch. of the issue of 1903-4 surcharged with Type 47.

1 ch., in magenta, on 3 ch., green.

Peru.—*The L. P.* copies the following description of a new stamp from an American contemporary, which we have not seen recently:—

"Arms in arched rectangle, name above, value below, 'CORREOS' on each side, numerals in upper corners. The stamp is a poor lithograph, and probably as a precaution the stamps are overprinted in red 'PROVISORIO 50 CENTAVOS' in circle, the words enclosing a large numeral."

50 c., ultramarine; red surcharge; perf. 11½.

Salvador.—We have a few more varieties from this place:—The 26 c., Type 74, dated 1900, surcharged with Type 81, in black (No. 374 in the Catalogue), with the original value cancelled by circular blotches and numerals surcharged in the lower corners, in black, and further overprinted "1906," as Type 85, in blue or in black; the 10 c., Type 82, surcharged 1 c. in the larger type of the two of which we gave illustrations last month (we believe the 1 c. on 10 c. which we chronicled in December had the smaller type of surcharge); the 12 c. of the same issue surcharged with large figures "5" (as Type 89), in blue, one at each side of the statue and one in each of the lower corners; a 6 c. on 12 c., similar to No. 487, but having the word "CENTAVOS" in taller type than before (we have the last in a pair with a specimen showing the smaller letters, and we have also two copies of the 6 c. on 12 c., in which the "6 CENTAVOS 6" is so smudged as to be hardly visible); and the 13 c., Type 82, surcharged 6 c. (as Type 87, but the lower part of the overprint very indistinct).

Mekeel's Weekly adds a 1 c. on 12 c., with a numeral on each side of the statue, and another in each of the lower corners, the overprint being in *blue*.

2 c., in *black*, on 26 c. (No. 374); "1906" in *blue*.
 3 c. " on 26 c. (") " *black*.
 1 c., in *dark blue*, on 10 c. (No. 400); *large surcharge*.
 1 c., in *blue*, on 12 c. (No. 401).
 5 c., in *pale blue*, on 12 c. (No. 401); *large figures*.
 6 c., in *dark blue*, on 12 c. (No. 401); *larger lettering*.
 6 c., in *blue*, on 13 c. (No. 402); as Type 87.

We have also received the 1 c. of the new issue which we chronicled last month; it is a rather handsome stamp, with a portrait of Pedro José Escalon in the centre. Engraved in *taille-douce*, and perf. 11½. We have this on thick paper with the frame in *dark green*, and on thinner paper with frame in a *lighter and yellower* shade.

Turkey.—Since writing what we published last month, we have been shown various specimens of the 1871 stamps, with compound perforations, some of which confirm our theory as to the perforating being done with a sewing-machine, or a machine of similar class. Several of the copies shown us bear on their backs the little marks of the mechanism which moves the material along under the needle of the machine, and by means of a machine



(to which we obtained access in the absence of higher authority) we succeeded in producing a perforation which closely resembles that of the Turkish stamps and is quite as variable in gauge.

Thessaly.—We learn from the daily papers that large remainders, over a million copies in all, of the well-known octagonal labels, are being offered for sale; £1500 is stated to have been bid for the lot, and we should think that the vendors would be wise in closing with that offer. *The Standard* says that these "stamps are about to be withdrawn from circulation"; we fancy that the circulation ceased long ago, but perhaps it means that the retail sale is now to be stopped. Has the printing been going on all the time?

United States.—We learn from a letter of Mr. E. B. Power in the *Stamp Weekly* that the mysterious stamp to which we referred in December is the 8 c. of the Buffalo issue, with frame in *red-violet* (mauve?) instead of the usual *brownish violet* shade. We have a bad habit, which we suppose must be overcome, of confining our attention, when compiling our chronicle of novelties, to the similar columns in our contemporaries, and thus Mr. Power's note of this variety escaped us.

Mekeel's Weekly claims to have seen the 2 c., 4 c., 5 c., 6 c., and 8 c. of the current issue on distinctly *laid* paper. We should like to hear what the makers of the paper say, before deciding to list these varieties.

The Stamps of Servia.

By HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

* * *

THE tragic death of King Alexander, the late ruler of this country, has brought its affairs more prominently before the public than would otherwise have been the case, but for a philatelist the stamps possess many attractions, not only on account of the moderate prices for which they can be obtained, but also because of their intrinsic merits and comparative freedom from surcharges and from speculative issues.

Scarcely anything has been written about them, and their market values have altered less than those of almost any other country in Europe. Indeed, with the exception of a few rarities, the prices of most of the stamps are much lower than in many other countries, and Servia may fairly be described as a cheap country in which to specialize.

There is only one stamp with regard to which there have been violent fluctuations, and that is the so-called error of 1866, *green on rose*, 2 paras in value. In 1895—just before or quite at the beginning of the boom in European stamps that came to an end some few years since and (as is usual in such cases) was followed by a depression, which still prevails—this particular stamp was priced in Scott's Catalogue at 75 dollars; it was not priced at all in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue for that year, but in 1897 was marked at £16, while in 1904 the Catalogue price was £8.

The reduction in price as regards the Catalogue is mainly accounted for by the now generally admitted fact that this particular stamp is really an essay or proof, that in all probability it was never actually issued or used for postal service. Apart from this stamp, and although there has been a slight but irregular increase in value since 1895, there were no stamps catalogued at over £5 in 1904, and only three at more than 20s. It is true there are several stamps which are not priced, but if you leave out of account the 20 paras value of the issue of November, 1866, with the "CK" inverted, it is still possible to acquire most of these at a much more moderate figure than would have to be paid if the values were inserted in the Catalogue.

Now compare these figures with those of some other countries and note the result.

Switzerland. In 1895 there had been an enormous increase in value as regards nearly all the Cantonal stamps; e.g. used copies of the double Geneva and the 4 rap. Zurich then stood at £28 and £20 respectively, as against about £14 and £7 some two or three years previously. Indeed, in 1891 I bought an *unused* 4 rap. Zurich for £10. In 1897 the price for used copies had increased to £30 and £32 respectively (the latter price being for the copy with horizontal red lines). In 1904 prices had fallen to £25 and £14 respectively.

It is, of course, unnecessary to say that Switzerland is still a very expensive country to collect, and there are a considerable number of stamps catalogued at over 20s.

Denmark. If you compare the catalogue prices of 1897 with 1895 you will find a rise of over 50 per cent. in most of the more expensive stamps, while in 1904 the values had fallen and more nearly approximated to those of 1895. There are seven stamps catalogued at over 20s.

The same remarks will apply to most of the other European countries in a greater or less degree.

Servian stamps, however, possess other advantages besides that of being obtainable at moderate prices. They repay study, inasmuch as the difference in rarity between certain of the values in a used and unused condition, and the comparative scarcity of certain papers and perforations, is not fully appreciated.

There are slight variations in the design of the Newspaper stamps of which the earliest issues consisted; in the succeeding issues defects in the printing are to be found, and a long range of shades, one at least of which is exceedingly rare.

Intricacies of perforation begin in 1869; these are most interesting, and not sufficiently numerous to become wearisome, while the difference in spacing between the stamps of the 1869 and those of the 1879 issue presents a subject for comparison and study, the result of which will enable a collector to pick out at a glance copies which are scarce in one issue while common in another.

The paper on which these issues are printed varies considerably in thickness and quality.

Even in the later issues there are certain features of interest to which I will call attention in due course.



The first stamps appeared in April, 1866. They were for foreign newspaper service only, and were not issued to the public, but affixed by the post office officials. They were not supposed to have been cancelled with a postmark, and this accounts for the absence of used copies—until very recently all postmarks that I had seen were on forged stamps. I have, however, obtained one which I have placed in my collection; the stamp is genuine, but I do not feel able to pass an opinion upon the postmark.

The workmanship was badly done, and the printing of the stamps is poor. They were printed in sheets of twelve, in three horizontal rows of four each. The design consists of the Servian Arms in a circle of solid colour surrounded by a beading of white pearls, while between the rectangular frame and the inner circle there are horizontal lines of the same colour as that of the central circle. The figures of value appear in both the bottom corners, and each stamp is slightly different from the others. There are two values (1 para and 2 paras), printed in separate sheets containing twelve stamps. Although all twelve stamps

are different there are only six varieties in the 1 para value which appear to call for description.

No. 1 on the plate, where there is a small dot under the figure "1" and between it and the bottom frame on the left.

No. 3 on the plate, where the left top corner of the outer frame is cut diagonally.

No. 5 on the plate, where there is a cut in the right side of the outer frame close to the top.

No. 6 on the plate, where there is a nick in the left side of the outer frame near the top.

No. 8 on the plate, where there are two dots at the left top corner inside the outer frame.

No. 10 on the plate, where a coloured dot will be found in most of the pearls round the central circle, especially at the bottom.

There are two stages of the plate which can be readily recognized from the condition of the horizontal lines outside the central circle. In the first these lines are solid, and in the second they consist of a number of small dots caused, no doubt, by continual use.

There were several printings between April and July, when the second issue, consisting of Vienna prints, appeared.

1. The stamps are printed in shades varying from dark olive or bronze-green to yellow-green upon paper rose coloured on the surface but white at the back.

Probably the olive or bronze-green is the earliest of all. I have one stamp in this shade in my collection, No. 5 on the plate, where the lines are very clear and distinct; while I have a complete sheet in the yellowish green shade, where the lines are clear and distinct in Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 11, and dotted in the other six copies, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, and 12, thus showing that the plate was not long in use before it began to deteriorate.

There is a nice range of shades in this printing, of which I have selected three.

2. In the second printing the colour is green, the paper similar to that used in the first. The horizontal lines are quite clear, but are all more or less dotted; the green colour varies from dark to light. I have two copies illustrating the two extremes of shade.

3. The third printing is also in green ink on a thick paper coloured deep violet throughout; the horizontal lines are, of course, all dotted, and the shade varies, as in the last printing.

4. The fourth and last printing is in the same colour, on a thinner paper of a paler violet colour, and the horizontal lines are still dotted, but much fainter.

In the plate of the 2 paras value there are only two varieties out of the twelve stamps which call for special notice.

In No. 6 there is a coloured dot in nearly all the white pearls round the central circle.

In No. 8 the outer frame is broken at the left top corner.

Presumably there are also two stages in this plate to be recognized from the condition of the horizontal lines, as in the case of the 1 para value; but the first stage is apparently much rarer. The fact that in the so-called error these lines are not dotted, or only to a very small extent, lends colour to the suggestion that this stamp is really a proof. There can be no hesita-

tion in deciding that it is not a reprint. It will be remembered that this so-called error is printed on the *rose*-coloured paper with white back, while the normal 2 paras value are printed on paper *lilac-grey* or *blue-grey* on the surface while white at the back.

There were several printings of this value, of which I have noted three.

1. Printed in *red* on *lilac-grey* paper. I think this is the first printing, although in the copy I possess the horizontal lines present a more or less dotted appearance. I formerly owned an entire sheet, but the horizontal lines there were more or less dotted.

2. Printed in *red* on *blue-grey* paper.

3. Printed in *brown* or *chocolate* colour on *blue-grey* paper.

The proof or error that I possess is, I think, No. 11 of the 2 paras value. It does not agree with any one of the twelve varieties of the 1 para value.

I have two forgeries of this issue, both of the 2 paras value: one, purporting to be the error, on *rose*-coloured paper; and the other, the *chocolate-brown* colour on *blue-grey* paper, the latter being postmarked. Both are easily discovered if you compare the position of the figures "2" with the same figures on the twelve varieties of the genuine stamp.



The stamps of the second issue were sent from Vienna in July, 1866. They were typographed on white wove paper, perforated 12. The design consisted of a portrait of Prince Michael Obrenowich. There were three values, 10, 20 and 40 paras, in colours the shades of which vary somewhat. All three are somewhat scarce unused and in fine condition, more particularly the 10 paras. The copies were well printed and have a handsome appearance.

The third issue was produced at Belgrade in November, 1866, from the plates which had been prepared in Vienna; but the workmanship was nothing like so good, and there are many flaws, errors, and varieties. The stamps were perforated 9½.

There are five values, 1, 2, 10, 20, and 40 paras, printed on various wove papers, medium thin and medium thick white, medium thick yellow, and pelure.

It is possible that the yellow tinge in the thick paper may be caused by the gum which was used.

Taking the values separately:—

The 1 para is found on medium thin and medium thick papers, in shades of *olive-green*. There are three varieties.

(a) With a small "A" to "PARA."

(b) With a dot and dash immediately after "PARA," the dot above and the dash below, —

(c) With a dash only after the same word.

The 2 paras is also found on medium thin and medium thick papers; the colour varies from light *bistre* to very dark *brown*. There are several varieties.

(a) With a full stop after the figure of value in bottom label.

(b) With dashes after the word "PARE."

(c) With the last letter of the word "PARE" an "F" instead of an "E."

I understand that owing to a damaged transfer there is a variety where the figure "2" in the right bottom corner is defective.

The 10 paras is only found on pelure paper. I have not seen any varieties, but there is an immense range of colour and shade from light *yellow* to deep *orange*. I used to own some ten or twelve copies in varying shades, but I have only retained three to illustrate the range of shades.

The 20 paras is found on all four qualities of paper, medium thin and medium thick, white and yellow, and pelure. The stamps were very badly printed indeed; there are numerous defects in the printing, but, with one exception, no special varieties. There is again a long range of shades from pale to very deep *rose*. I have a pair of this value which are imperfect, and similar pairs no doubt exist in the other values.

The variety before referred to arose from a defective transfer, the letters "CK," part of the inscription which should be in the curved label above the bead, being smudged out of their proper position, and appearing upside down within and at the top of the circle which contains the portrait of the head of Prince Obrenowich.

I believe this variety or error is the rarest stamp in Serbia, and one of the rarest in Europe, or even in the world. I have never seen or heard of another copy, although, no doubt, there *must* be others somewhere.

The 40 paras is found on the medium thin and on the pelure papers. I know of no varieties or errors. The stamp is printed in *ultramarine* and in shades of *blue* varying from light to dark.

(To be continued.)

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

THE £30,000 COLLECTION OF EUROPEAN STAMPS.

I HAVE priced the following books since the last announcement:—

BADEN.

It is only advanced collectors who understand how really rare are the issues of 1851 to 1858 in mint state, with margins and gum. Ordinary copies can be found in our stock and in the auctions, mostly those that have been taken out of old collections, but really fine specimens, in mint condition, are hardly ever to be met with now, and command a very high price.

Of this issue I note amongst the better things in unused:—

1851. 1 kr., on buff, a pair and three singles; 3 kr., on orange, two fine copies; 3 kr., on yellow paper, six copies; 6 kr., on yellow-green, one brilliant; 6 kr., on blue-green, three copies.

1853. 3 kr., on green, a superb mint block of four with full gum, and eight single specimens; 6 kr., on orange, two pairs and four single specimens.

1857. 3 kr., on blue, four unused pieces.

BAVARIA.

There are three large books of this country; almost all issues from the first to the last are shown IN FULL SHEETS. All varieties of watermark are carefully marked out, and the different printings and shades are all strongly represented, nothing being missing.

BRUNSWICK.

Here the most striking thing is a wonderful lot of the first issue, a group of which Mr. Castle was very fond, and of which he bought every fine specimen that came on the market during the many years he was collecting; these include the pick of the Ehrenbach Collection. In the 1852 issue, unused, I mention specially:—

Three copies of the 1 sgr., rose. Six copies of the 2 sgr., blue. Five copies of the 3 sgr., vermilion.

Included in this lot is one perfect set with gum, the finest set that can possibly exist, in brilliant condition, unused and, I believe, almost unique.

The later issues of Brunswick are equally strong, and I draw attention specially to the 1853 1 sgr., on buff paper, a pair and eight single copies.

1853. 3 sgr., black on rose, no less than five copies, two of them being the rare dark rose colour, a stamp that is very seldom met with unused.

HANOVER.

A pretty little lot of an interesting and inexpensive country. Amongst the better stamps I note:—

1850 issue. 1 guter gros. on greyish-blue paper, no less than six unused copies.

1853 issue. 3 pf., rose. There are some fine pairs and single specimens, including some very scarce dark shades.

The issues from 1855 to 1863 are strong in singles, pairs, and blocks, and especially interesting are a number of copies with dates in the margins and numbers at the side, top, and bottom.

1861 issue. I draw special attention to a very pretty page of the 10 groschen, olive-green. A mint pair and nine single specimens, including some very scarce colours.

HAMBURG.

The imperf. stamps are exceptionally strong, mostly with the full original brown gum, and include a number of pairs and strips. Of the rare 1¼ sch., bright blue, there are five unused specimens, and in this value a marvellous range of six or seven pages of stamps in all shades, including some colours hardly ever met with.

Some little attempt has also been made at specializing in postmarks, and there are a number of rare town marks on scarce values.

BERGEDORF.

In the first issue of 1861 there are two unused copies of the rare 1 sch., black on pale lilac, and one only of the 3 sch., black on rose.

In the used stamps of the next issue there are several specimens of each of the low values, some on portions of envelopes, one of the finest things being 3 and 4 sch., used on one letter from Bergedorf to London, used Bergedorf on letters being extremely rare. This issue is also represented by a large number of unused sheets showing the *tête-bêche* varieties and the make-up of the sheet in a very interesting manner.

PRUSSIA.

Fine pages of the early issues, a number of long strips showing the numbers on the edges of sheets, and many pairs and blocks, including scarce shades.

Perhaps the best stamps here are in the issue of 1857 with the solid background. Of the 1 silb. gr. there are a mint horizontal strip of three and four single copies, and of the 2 silb. gr. five single specimens, several with full gum, and running from deep to pale blue.

At the end of this country there are some pages of envelope stamps cut out and used on letters and pieces of letters, having served as adhesives.

OLDENBURG.

This is one of the strongest countries in the whole collection, as will be seen by the following short summary of some of the items contained in it:—

1852 issue. 3/10 thaler, Type 1, three unused; Type 1a, block of four and two singles, unused; Type 2, six unused, including one very rare variety, bright blue on *thick* paper; Types 1 and 2 joined, there is an extremely interesting and valuable block of twelve with full gum, also two pairs. 1/8 thaler, rose. Type 1, five unused; Type 2, a mint pair, superb and very rare, with full gum, unused; Type 3, two singles, unused. 1/10 thaler, yellow, four fine copies, unused.

1859 issue. $\frac{1}{2}$ silb. grosch., black on green, two pairs and five single copies. 2 grosch., black on rose, eight unused. 3 grosch., black on yellow, nine unused and a fine block of four used, besides single copies.

1861 issue. $\frac{1}{2}$ grosch., moss-green, eight unused and three used. $\frac{1}{2}$ grosch., blue-green, fourteen unused and three used. $\frac{1}{2}$ grosch., yellow-green, lithographic errors, eleven of these rare stamps, showing numerous errors and varieties that occur through defective transferring. $\frac{1}{2}$ grosch., brown, different shades, twenty-nine specimens. 1 grosch., blue, four pages of these, including a mint block of four and thirty singles, unused, in all shades and varieties, and a superb specimen printed on both sides. 2 grosch., red, fourteen unused and a number used. 3 grosch., yellow, eleven unused and seven lithographic errors in transferring.

From this short list it will be seen how very strong this country is in the collection.

PORTUGAL.

A highly specialized country, worked out thoroughly in all details by Mr. Castle and considerably extended by Mr. Mann. Amongst the better things I note in the

1853 issue. 5 reis, thirteen unused of Die I., and three unused of the rare Die II. 25 reis, blue, an unused block of four, and a block of eight with full gum, and twenty-one single specimens. In the 50 r., green, same issue, a superb horizontal pair and four single specimens; and of the rare 100 r., three unused.

1855 issue. With the straight hair. There are no less than twelve specimens, unused, of the 5 reis, brown.

1856 issue. Curly hair. Three unused copies of Type I. of the very rare 25 r., blue. All these early issues are extensively worked out, and include quite a number of original sheets, blocks, strips, and some hundreds of single specimens, the whole of the issue being subdivided into the numerous minor types.

1866 issue. Embossed heads, imperf., are also very strong, and include a number of pairs and blocks. The later perforated stamps are practically complete in all varieties, except a few varieties of perforations, which are missing.

RUSSIA.

In the 1858 issue, imperf., there are four undoubted unused, three of which have the original gum. This stamp is a rarity really unused, although plenty of cleaned specimens may be met with.

The same stamps perforated. Three sets and some odd copies.

The later issues are strongly represented by a page or two of each value showing all shades, varieties of paper, and blocks, the rare vertically laid papers being also strong.

RUSSIAN POST OFFICES IN THE LEVANT.

This is a very pretty and strong group.

Of the 1863 issue, the large square blue stamps, there are a pair and seven single specimens, showing all shades. But the strength of the collection is in the 1865 issue, the rare "steamship" type. An attempt has been made at plating these stamps, and a number of stamps gathered together for that purpose, and I note amongst them:—

2 k., brown and blue. Six copies unused, a pair, a strip of three, and ten single copies—no less than twenty-one of these rare stamps.

Of the rather rarer 20 k., blue on red, there are three unused and twelve used spec mens.

The other issues are complete in singles, pairs, and blocks.

LIVONIA (WENDEN).

Of the 1862 issue, the rare 2 kop., black on rose, is here, unused, and two used copies. The Griffin stamp, two used and four unused. All the other issues are equally strong.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Some nice pages of the first issue of 1850, including a pair and ten singles of the 1 sch., blue, varying from the brightest to the very palest blue, and a pair and eight single copies of the 2 sch., dark rose. The other issues are represented by blocks and sheets of all values. The scarce little stamps of 1864 are very fine, and a rarity is a specimen of the $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch., blue, *rouletted*, and no less than five stamps of the rare Type 2.

WURTEMBERG.

A superb lot of this country, including many of the great rarities. The late Mr. Tapling used to say that the test of a really fine collection was the stamps of this country in an unused condition, and our experience certainly proves this to be pretty correct.

The issue of 1851 has been divided into three sets by the different types of the inscription, which varies in length. The issue is exceptionally strong, and amongst others we note, all unused, 1 kr., on buff, a pair and eight single specimens; 3 kr., on yellow, a block of nine, block of four, a pair, and thirteen single copies; the very rare 3 kr., printed on *orange* paper, two fine unused (we believe both these stamps came from the Ehrenbach Collection); 6 kr., green, a pair, and eight single specimens; 9 kr., rose, two unused.

The 1856 issues, with orange thread, are represented by nine of the 1 kr., five of the 3 kr., a mint block of four and five single specimens of 6 kr., six of the 9 kr., and seven of the 18 kr. In the similar stamps, without the thread, we have two pages of the 1 kr., including blocks, a superb pair and five single copies of the 3 kr., two copies of the extremely rare 6 kr., green, about the rarest Wurtemberg stamp, and no less than ten copies of the 9 kr., rose-carmine. The stamps with small perforations on thick paper are especially strong, there being three copies of the 1 kr., six of the 3 kr., four of the 6 kr., and seven of the 9 kr. This is quite sufficient to show how strongly Wurtemberg is represented, and the later issues are here in every shade, and mostly in blocks.

BULGARIA.

A nice little book with almost everything in blocks of four and practically complete, including the errors 5 in the colour of the 10, but nothing special to which I can draw attention.

SOUTH BULGARIA (SURCHARGED WITH LION).

A fine lot of genuine stamps with the types properly divided and including a number of unchronicled varieties, such as double and inverted surcharges, etc. In Eastern Roumelia a nice lot of blocks, also containing many unchronicled errors, such as "R O" double, inverted, sideways, and so on.

MONTENEGRO.

Blocks of nearly all the issues, in the various perfs. and all shades.

FINLAND.

This is an exceptionally strong book and one to which Mr. Castle gave a great deal of attention. The issues of 1866 are becoming very scarce in fine unused condition with the teeth all complete, and here collectors will have a chance of filling up many gaps with stamps in extra fine condition that are hardly ever met with in the market. Amongst the rare things we draw attention to—

The issue of 1856, small pearl in the post-horn, 5 kop., blue, a mint block of four printed *tête-bêche*; also a single unused, and a pair used. 10 kop., rose, a superb block of six, with the stamps printed *tête-bêche*, with full gum, and three single specimens, and two used copies on the vertically laid paper. With the larger pearls in the post-horn, there are one unused and three used pairs, as well as singles.

The 1860 issue, with the value in kopecs, is very strong, and includes the different perforations and some magnificent shades, as well as all varieties of paper.

In the 1869 issue there is a superb lot of blocks, mostly unused, mint, and all varieties of perforation. Amongst the rarer items here we note on the laid paper, two copies of the error 10 pen., purple on grey, and one of the error 5 pen., black on buff, one of the rarest of the European errors. On the wove paper there are three copies of the error 10 pen. in the colour of the 5 pen.

In the 1875 and 1883 issues, there are a number of *tête-bêche*, compound perforations, and blocks of almost everything in the ordinary stamps.

New Stock Books. THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of many clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books of British Colonials, now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists, such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 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 one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
Straits Settlements (3 vols.)	£1273
Austria	250
Austrian Italy	207
Hungary	126
Bosnia	147
NOTE.—These last four books have been rearranged and the lists much extended and corrected.	
Germany (Empire and Confederation)	222
Queensland (2 vols.)	1125
Tonga and Sarawak	280
Orange River Colony	917
Trinidad	655
New South Wales (3 vols.)	2049
St. Lucia and Tobago	540

- - The Postal Issues of Finland. - -

By L. HANCIAU.

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* * * *



DID not expect to have to return to the subject of the Postal Issues of Finland, which I have already dealt with at considerable length in this magazine, but the translation of my paper into the *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift* having given occasion for some criticism on the part of Mr. von Herten, I again take up my pen, not to complain, quite the contrary, but because I am enabled to rectify matters on which I had fallen into error, to record the judicious observations that have been put forward, to contest the points upon which I am not in agreement with my critic, and finally to take advantage of the good fortune that has befallen me, by laying before my readers the unpublished documents, gathered by Mr. von Herten from the postal archives, to which it would not have been possible for myself to obtain access.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging that the remarks of Mr. von Herten have all been made in the most kindly spirit and with the utmost impartiality, and that his criticism has no other object than the discovery of the truth; also that it is expressed with the greatest courtesy, and is free from all trace of imputation or recrimination.

Without further preamble, let me proceed at once to the matters in question.

I. THE ADHESIVE STAMPS.

*Issue of March 1st, 1856.**

According to Mr. von Herten, there should not have been an issue of 5 and 10 kopecs stamps, *without the Pearls* in the bells of the Posthorns, which I listed from a copy that had been in my possession, and the following are the reasons he gives:—

“The Stamped Paper Office (*Karta Sigillata Kontoret*), which was under the Treasury Department and which had previously provided the dies for the envelopes, was called upon to print the adhesive stamps with the same dies. In order to guard against forgery, a secret mark was to be inserted in the stamps. The Post Office Department, which had nothing to do with the manufacture of the stamps, was directed by a letter from the Senate to give notice of the introduction of the new stamps to the general public and to the post offices. This letter, which was received by the Director-General of Posts on February 22nd, 1856, was communicated to the post offices, as a special

* *Monthly Journal*, November, 1853.

instruction, by a circular dated February 26th.* This circular is a mere repetition of the letter of the Senate referred to above, and as in the latter there was not a word about the secret mark (which was only natural, as the mark was to be kept secret), there was also no reference to it in the circular of February 26th addressed to the post offices.

"How the Post Office Department was afterwards informed about the secret mark, and whether by the Senate or by the Stamp Office, it is difficult to say; there is no document relating to this subject to be found in the archives of the Post Office. It is possible that the information was given by word of mouth; and this may explain the fact that the Post Office Department, which was not acquainted with the details of the engraving, made mention, in its confidential circular to the post offices, dated the 28th, only of the secret mark in the bell of the Horn and not of that between the Crown and the Shield.

"The reason why the Post Office Department sent out the confidential circular on the 28th, and not on the 26th, at the same time as the official circular of instructions, may have been either that the Department did not receive the information about the secret marks until after the circular of the 26th was written, or that the Department had not made up its mind how to communicate that information to the post offices, and that it only decided upon issuing the confidential circular when the stamps were ready to be despatched to the offices.

"About the 26th of February the Post Office Department must have been informed that the first supply was ready for delivery, for the accounts of the office *Karta Sigillata Kontoret* show that the first and immediately subsequent requisitions of the Post Office were filled as follows:—

	5 Kopecs.	10 Kopecs.
February 27 . . .	5,000	10,000
March 1 . . .	2,500	5,000
" 4 . . .	2,500	5,000
" 22 . . .	5,000	20,000

"After this there was a considerable interval before the next lot was delivered: it was sent on May 5th, 1856. We can therefore find no issue of 'April, 1856,' such as M. H. would have us believe in.†

"From what has been stated above it is evident that the Confidential Circular of February 28th, 1856, which led M. H. to admit an issue of adhesives without the secret mark, must have referred to the first official issue of stamps.

"The stamp of 1856 without the pearls in the horns, of which M. H. speaks, can be nothing else than a copy cut from an envelope or from some letter-sheet which, under the Ordinance issued by the Senate in 1849,‡ might have been submitted to the office of the *Karta Sigillata Kontoret* to be impressed with a stamp.

"In the same way, all the stamps on *greyish white* paper, inserted by M. H. in the issue of 1856, are derived from this same source, and may be classified as cuttings from different letter-sheets; for in 1856, as is well known, the secret mark was introduced into the envelope stamps, which were impressed with the same die as the adhesives.

"In regard to the stamp of 1856 upon *vertically laid* paper, it is difficult to form an opinion, and to decide whether it was produced in the manner just referred to. Hitherto it has been accepted as an adhesive, and, without further information, I am not inclined to dispute that theory. The paper, however, should not, properly speaking, be described as *vertically laid*, for there are sometimes horizontal lines to be seen, but as they are at a greater distance from one

another, portions of them only can be found in certain copies.*

"Paper of this kind has been found recently, in the Tervakoski factory, amongst old remnants. The existence of this stamp may be explained by the fact the *Karta Sigillata Kontoret*, which had taken over the manufacture of the Finland stamps, had full right to decide what paper should be employed. No special arrangement was made in this instance by the Finance Department, but control over the paper was introduced for the first time by the regulations for Finland from the *Stempelkontor* in the year 1894. It may have happened that the *Karta Sigillata Kontoret*, when paper of the usual kind was exhausted, supplied the deficiency with another paper from the same factory.

"The issue of the 5 and 10 kopecs stamps on vertically laid paper may be assigned to the year 1858. The only copy known at present of the 5 kop. on this paper, which is in the possession of a collector here (Helsingfors), has the large pearls in the horns and was obliterated at Raumo in 1859.

"It seems to me perfectly unnecessary to put in the catalogue *l'ê-bêche* varieties of this issue, seeing that the stamps were printed in two rows, and that the relative position of these stamps" [in *l'ête-bêche* pairs] "is the normal one."

Although the arguments advanced by Mr. von Herten appeared to be fully justified, it seemed to me that a little further information was necessary before accepting them, if only to dispel all doubt that might exist and to solve the problems once for all.

Setting aside all question of *amour propre*, I sought an opportunity of seeing once more the 10 kop. stamp, *without pearls*, which is in a collection in Paris, in order that I might be able again to carefully examine my discovery. This desire had only to be expressed to the fortunate owner of the stamp for the latter to be kindly placed at my disposal.

This fresh examination shows plainly that the copy has been used as an adhesive, there can be no doubt upon this point; but the margins are unfortunately too small to enable one to decide whether it had been cut from an envelope or not. The colour corresponds closely with that of the adhesive stamp. The obliteration is not very distinct, but I have been able to reconstruct it, thanks to a return of youth to my old eyes. I believe it to be *Uleaborg, July 2, 1856*, a date which agrees with that of the adhesive stamps then in use, but which nevertheless tells us nothing. When we come to the paper it is another matter; it agrees exactly with one of those numerous varieties that are found among the envelopes, and of which I have now before me a copy obliterated *Borga, August 10, 1854*. The colour of the paper is a *yellowish white*.

* Mr. von Herten has very kindly shown us a piece of the paper, which is believed to be identical with that employed for the stamps in question, and we gather that the horizontal lines to which he alludes are those that, in all ordinary laid paper, cross the close lines at right angles, and are in fact the marks of the cross wires which held the close wires together. These lines are not usually taken any notice of in considering the nature of the paper upon which stamps are printed, and, in our opinion, when stamps are known to exist upon *laid* paper, the direction in which the lines run is not as a rule a matter of much consequence. In this particular instance, if the lines run either vertically or horizontally it is a sufficient proof that the stamp was not cut from an *envelope*.—ED. M. J.

* See *Monthly Journal*, vol. xiv. p. 101.

† "Would have us believe in." I put a query "(?)" after the date.—L. H.

‡ *Monthly Journal*, vol. xv. p. 10.

Since the paper is identical with that employed for some of the envelopes, it is plain, you will say, that the stamp in question was cut from one of them. This would indeed be proved, if there were not an opening for doubt whether the paper that was used might not have been either some that was in stock or some that had recently been supplied by the factory, since no special directions had been given on the subject of the paper.

This question, a difficult one to answer at the present day, may however be decided by a simple comparison of dates.

We know from Mr. von Herten that the first lot of stamps supplied to the Post Office Department was delivered on 27 February, 1856, and that it consisted of 5,000 5 kopecs and 10,000 10 kopecs, which were despatched on the following day, 28 February, to the various Post Offices in Finland, with the famous confidential letter, drawing the attention of the officials to the no less famous secret marks. Now, if the stamps did not contain these secret marks it is evident that the letter would not have been intelligible and would have been kept back until later. Therefore the first printing of 27 February cannot but have been composed of stamps *with the pearls* in the horns, and consequently no others can have existed.

This question therefore is answered, and in favour of the contention of Mr. von Herten.

The question as to the adhesive stamps upon thin, greyish white, wove paper, and upon vertically laid paper, is more easily solved. These cannot be cuttings from stamped letter-sheets, because the latter *always* have the stamps *without the pearls*, since the last sheets were stamped in 1855, a date at which the pearls had not been thought of; neither can they be cuttings from stamped envelopes, because there never were any envelopes of the thin, greyish white wove paper, or with the laid lines running vertically through the stamps, the envelopes being cut in such a way that the lines must invariably be oblique.

This being the case, the list of these stamps would be as follows:—

Issue of March 1st, 1856.

White wove paper.

5 kop. ; *with small pearls in the horns.*

10 " " " " " "
Varieties:— 5 kop. ; *tête-bêche.*
10 " " " " " "

Issue of 1858.

(a) The same white wove paper.

5 kop. ; *large pearls in the horns.*

Variety:— 5 kop. ; *tête-bêche.*

(b) Thin, greyish white, wove paper.

10 kop. ; *small pearls in the horns.*

Variety:— 10 kop. ; *tête-bêche.*

(c) Greyish white, laid paper, with coarse laid lines, and *bâtonné*.*

5 kop. ; *large pearls in the horns.*

10 " " *small* " " "
Varieties:— 5 kop. ; *tête-bêche.*
10 " " " " " "

Mr. von Herten is of opinion that one should not catalogue these *tête-bêche* varieties, because such impression was normal. This is, indeed, the case with horizontal pairs, but it is not so with vertical pairs. In my opinion we ought to catalogue these, just as much as the similar varieties of Spain, France, Colombia, Roumania, etc. etc., or we ought not to

* We fancy that this refers to the cross lines found by Mr. von Herten, which we have dealt with in a note.—
Ed. M. J.

catalogue any *tête-bêche* varieties; all are anomalies of impression, whether intentional or not.

We now know, from the information given by Mr. von Herten, that, upon the issue of the new stamps in January, 1860, those of 1856 were withdrawn, and were returned to the *Karta Sigillata Kontoret* in the following quantities:—

50,000 of the 5 kopecs.
105,000 " 10 "

These were all burnt on April 30, 1860.

Later on, a further lot was despatched by the Post Office to the same Department, and was treated in the same manner as the former on February 27, 1862, viz.:—

1093 of the 5 kopecs.
2250 " 10 "

* * *

Issue of January 1st, 1860.

The following interesting details regarding this issue are extracted from Mr. von Herten's article:—

The types from which the stamps were printed were of copper, fixed upon a base of lead 15 mm. thick; they were separate, and were made up into a plate. As they were not all of the same height; the inequality was corrected by adding thicknesses of paper or of sheet lead. Arranged in a steel frame, they were clamped together by means of screws in the frame.

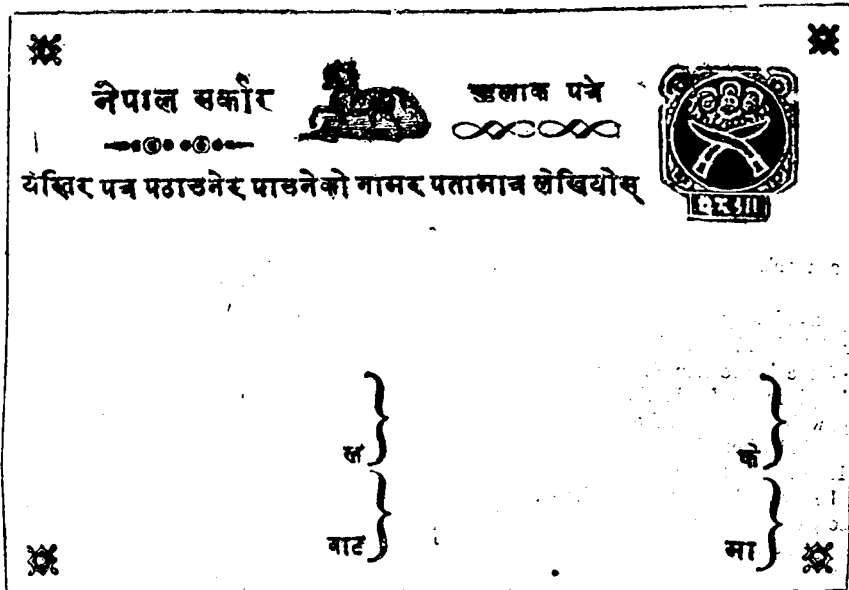
During the whole of the time that they were in use, there were one or two printings in each year, and after each printing the blocks were separated for the purpose of being cleaned. The same system was employed for the issues of 1866-7, and it is to this manipulation that we owe the *tête-bêche* and other errors. No such errors are known in the issue of 1860, in which probably more care was taken.

Mr. von Herten doubts the authenticity of *imperforate* copies of the 5 and 10 kopecs, on the ground that he has never met with pairs in that condition. The argument does not appear to me conclusive, for it may very well have been that the sheets issued thus were completely used up (distributed in single copies), and seeing that the distance between the stamps, both vertically and horizontally, is very small, it seems to me that the serpentine rouletting, which extends fully from one stamp to another, would prevent the production of fraudulent *imperforate* copies. In relation to this perforation, Mr. von Herten tells us that a person was employed as "paper-cutter" at the *Karta Sigillata Kontoret*, who was paid 100 silver roubles per annum for gumming and perforating the postage stamps; and also, as I have stated, that there were two roulettes, which produced stamps the teeth of which varied in shape, tapering more or less, owing to the repairs done to the cutters, which frequently required sharpening.

I alluded, without any very great enthusiasm, to a 5 kopecs stamp which showed [a watermark of] wavy lines some distance apart. Mr. von Herten states that it is the 10 kopecs that is found thus (Mr. Breitfuss told me of the 5 kopecs). There are three wavy lines in the stamp, 8 mm. apart, "quite indistinct when one looks through the stamp against the light, but, on the other hand, very distinct when the stamp is held horizontally between the eye and the light."* My critic considers that this is a variety quite worthy of collection: so be it; for my part I see no reason why it should not be collected. There are varieties, certainly of less interest, to be found in our albums.

* We see that these lines are more visible on the surface of the paper than by transparency, and therefore it is possible that they are not a true watermark at all.—
Ed. M. J.

(To be continued.)



The Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 165.)

NEPAL—continued.

POST CARDS.

SO little interest is taken in postal stationery at the present day, that I fear it would be considered a final condemnation of the issues of Nepal if I were to hint that the Post Cards are even more interesting than the adhesives. But the curious design of the stamp impressed upon the cards, and the peculiar changes that have taken place both in the design of the stamp and in the formula, should render them especially attractive to students of marked varieties.

* * *

Issue of October (?), 1887.

The first card was described in *The Philatelic Record* for November, 1887, in the following terms:—

“We have just received a post card made of whity-brown native thick paper, measuring 130 x 92 mm. Within a single-lined frame are inscriptions in Devanagari in two lines. The first two words on the left in the first line signify NEPAUL SIRCAR; then comes a horse in full trot; and after this POST CARD. The second line contains the instructions, to the effect that only the name of the addressee is to be written on this side. There are other indications on the card where the address is to come. The whole of the above is printed in black. In the right upper angle is a stamp, in red, nearly square, with the corners cut off, within which is a circle with a device within it of a rude description, of which we shall give an engraving in a future number.” [I insert the illustration here.] “On a small tablet joined to the bottom of the stamp is the value, 3½ pies, which we suppose represents the postage of ½ anna, with a ½ pie for the card.”



In *Le Timbre-Poste* for December, 1887, published at practically the same date as the above, a similar but somewhat more detailed description of the formula of the card is given, accompanied by a very full account of the objects represented upon the stamp; the Editor of *The Philatelic Record* considered the interpretation a rather fanciful one. I quote it therefore with some reserve. It deals mainly with the curious things in the upper part of the circle, which are plainly the same as those upon the 1, 2, and 4 annas adhesives.

The device is said to consist of—

“Two poniards crossed, surmounted by three lotus [flowers] or *padmas*; the centre of each lotus is occupied by a *chakra* or disc, a favourite weapon of Krishna, which has become among the Buddhists a symbol of perfection and happiness, as the name Fortune with us. Buddha bears these *chakras* impressed on the soles of his feet. It might well be, therefore, that all this, the two poniards and the three lotuses, form a *Cripadu*, the imprint of the sacred foot of Buddha. In any case, these three lotuses, with the *chakra*, undoubtedly represent the *triratnam*, or three jewels, that is to say: *Buddha, Dharma, Sangha*, or Buddha, the Law, and the Church.”

I may add that the statement made above, as to a disc being “a favourite weapon of Krishna,” agrees with a suggestion I received from an entirely different source, a friend who has served in India, to the effect that the circular objects upon the stamps might possibly represent a form of missile still used to some extent by the Gurkhas; it was described to me as a circular plate of steel, with one or more holes in it, and a very sharp outer edge, which is thrown somewhat like a quoit, and is capable of inflicting a severe wound, or even of



नेपाल सकोर



उत्सव पत्र



येक्षर पत्र पठाउनेर पाउनेको नामर पतामात्र लेखियोष

2

cutting off a man's head or a limb at a short distance.

The stamp, as already stated, is impressed in *red* in the upper right-hand part of the card; the whole of the rest of the impression (shown in full in the first illustration) is in *black*. It will be seen to consist of a heading, with a Horse in the centre—the Horse seems to be a kind of emblem of the State; at each side of the Horse is one part of the first line of the inscription; below each of these portions are ornamental devices, that on the right consisting of two twists or skeins, and that on the left formed of similar types to those used in the side frame of the early sheet of 1 a. stamps. In each corner is one of the square ornaments also used in the frame of the sheet referred to. Below the line of ornaments and the Horse is the second line of the heading, extending across the card. Lower down still are what may be termed headings for the address, consisting of four large brackets, with a character or group of characters at the lower end of each. Surrounding the whole is a single-line frame of rule, the right side and bottom lines being formed of two or more pieces, and none of them very straight.

Although the stamp and the formula of the card are printed in different colours, I believe that they were printed at the same time, the stamp die being inked with *red* and the rest with *black*, and then both impressed together. I am led to this conclusion by the fact that where the formula is identically the same the stamp is always in the same position, and also by the existence of specimens showing the ornament in the right upper corner of the card, as well as adjacent portions of the frame line, partly printed in *red* and in *black*, as if the *red* ink had been carelessly applied sometimes. It is for this reason that I mention the position of the stamp in the varieties described below. If the stamp were struck separately, its position would be irregular, and of no importance.

The material of which the cards are made is a thick, stiff variety of the same kind of native paper as that used for the stamps. It varies considerably in quality and in colour; always more or less *buff* in tint, but a very pale shade in the better qualities. The card is roughly cut so as to leave a margin about 5 mm. wide all round outside frame line, and many specimens show traces along the edge of the card of an outer line, which seems to have been intended (or used) as a guide in trimming them to shape.

There are certain marked varieties which may be considered as forming distinct issues, and there are numerous minor varieties in the formula, indicating, no doubt, different printings for which the movable type was reset. Unfortunately these changes do not appear to have been noted by collectors at the periods

when they took place, and consequently, although I believe that the order in which I am placing the principal varieties is correct, I am unable to assign dates to them with any certainty.

There are three distinct types of the stamp; three equally distinct varieties of the Horse in the upper centre of the heading; and four principal varieties of the inscriptions, etc. Luckily there is no question as to the earliest of these, which compose this first issue.

TYPE I. of the stamp (*see first and second illustrations*). The label containing the characters denoting the value measures $11\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ mm., and there is a comparatively wide patch of solid colour at each end, before and after the characters.

The outline of the design at lower right does not join the outline of the label.

The little spaces at each side of the projections at the upper corners each contain a dot between two bulbs.

Note also the positions of the points of the knives, and the arrangement of the balls hanging above them.

The discs are fairly circular. (I describe several points because the details of the stamp are frequently indistinct, but some of the above can always be recognized.)

Type 1 of the Horse (*see first illustration*). The ground of lines fills the whole of the space under the animal's body (except a small portion under the right fore-leg), and extends to the end of the tail.

Variety i. of the formula. *The leading characteristic of this is the position of the lower line of the heading, which extends considerably to the right beyond the ornament above it.*

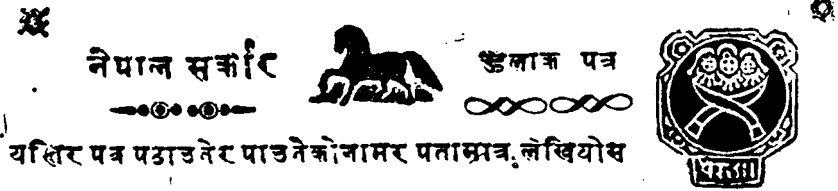
The characters in the lower part of the card are close to the ends of the brackets, those at the lower right are well above the end of the bracket, and almost inside the curve.

Total length of the top line of the heading 71 to 72 mm.; of the line of ornaments $72\frac{1}{2}$ to 73 mm.; of the lower line of the heading 86 to 87 mm. The left end of the line of ornaments is over the sixth character in the line below it, or over the space between the fifth and sixth; the right-hand end is over the last character but one, or the space between the last two characters.

The frame measures about—

119 mm.	at top.
118½ "	at foot.
81½ "	at left.
82½ "	at right.

The stamp to 8 to 7 mm. from the top and side of the frame.



3

(a) The right-hand character of the lower line of the heading has a long slanting tail. The ornaments in the corners of the card are uniformly placed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 mm. from the frame lines, and all these ornaments are complete. I have only seen this with Type 1 of the Horse (see first illustration).

Type 2 of the Horse (see second illustration). The ground of lines is cut away so as to leave patches only between the legs; the tail is longer, and the ground does not touch it.

Variety i. (b) of the formula. The long tail of the character at the end of the inscription is gone (this tail never appears in any of the later varieties). The ornament in the right upper corner of the card is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the frame lines; the left lower corner of this ornament is damaged. I have only seen this with Type 2 of the Horse (see second illustration).

The groups of characters in the lower line of the heading are divided thus:—5, 2, 6, 6, 4, 6, 7, in both (a) and (b).

$3\frac{1}{2}$ pies, red and black on buff.

- 1. Stamp Type I. Horse Type 1. Formula Variety i. (a).
- 2. Stamp Type I. Horse Type 2. Formula Variety (b).

* * *

Issue of 1889 (?).

The Horse must have been re-engraved at a very early period in the history of these cards, for we find Type 2 of the Horse with Type I. of the stamp, as listed above, and the stamp itself was redrawn, probably in 1889, certainly as early as the following year; I mentioned the fact that there were two types of the stamp in a catalogue published in *The Philatelic Journal of America*, in the portion which appeared in the number for November, 1890, and which must have been written a few months previously. The second type of the stamp was not a new thing to me at that time, or I should have described it in the *Monthly Journal*.

TYPE II. of the stamp (see third illustration). The label at foot measures $10\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$; there is very little solid colour after the right-hand stroke of the inscription, and less than before at the left side of the label.

The outline of the design and label is continuous at right, but broken at left.

The little spaces at each side of the projections above contain plain triangles, one in each space.

The positions of the points of the knives, and the arrangement of the little balls, are distinctly different from the corresponding details in Type I.

The discs are again circular.

Type 2 of the Horse, as before.

Variety i. of the formula:—

(c) Similar to (b); but the ornament in the right upper corner is more damaged; and the fourth and fifth groups of characters in the lower line of inscription are joined, forming a group of ten characters, with sometimes a small break after the first three.

(d). As (c), but there seems to be a split in the upper line of the frame near the right-hand end, causing it to print as a double line (the lower part curved), for about 20 to 25 mm. of its length. (I think it doubtful whether this is worthy of much notice, but the variation exists, and I find the double line very plain in several copies.)

Variety ii. of the formula. *The upper portion of the heading is shifted to the right, so that the right-hand end of the ornaments projects slightly beyond the line of inscription below it* (see third illustration).

The characters in the lower part of the card all seem to be rather further away from the brackets, but the ends of some of the brackets are broken off or do not print. The group at lower right is lower down, level with the end of the bracket, and 2 mm. from it.

Total length of top line of heading $73\frac{1}{2}$ to $74\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; of the line of ornaments $73\frac{1}{2}$ to 74 mm.; of lower line of heading $86\frac{1}{2}$ to 87 mm. (practically unaltered). The left-hand end of the line of ornaments is over the space between the sixth and seventh characters in the line below it; the right-hand end projects slightly beyond the last character.

The groups of characters run: 5, 2, 6 (or 4, 2), 10 (or 3, 7), 6, 7.

The damaged ornament in the right upper corner has been replaced by a complete one; it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the top and side lines, as in i. (b), etc.

The stamp is 7 mm. from top, and 6 to 7 mm. from the side frame line.

(a) The ornaments in the left upper and lower corners almost touch the side frame line; the bottom line of the frame projects beyond the side line at left. There is a dot or dash after the lower line of the heading, which might almost be an impression of the lost tail of the last character.

(b) Ornament in left upper corner, only, close to side line. No mark after lower line of inscription. Frame line as in (a).

(c) Ornament in left upper corner 3 mm. from side line, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from top line; otherwise as (b).

(d) As (c), but bottom frame line compressed, the ends of the two bits of rule of which it is formed overlapping about 22 mm. from right-hand end.

(To be continued.)

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½ pi., green and carmine	used	0 1
1 pi., carmine and ultramarine	"	0 2
2 pi., blue and marone	"	0 4
4 pi., olive-green and marone	"	0 8
6 pi., sepia and green	"	1 0
9 pi., brown and carmine	"	1 6

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1 fr., green and blue	} Set of three	10 0
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5 fr., yellow and brown		

DENMARK.		
1904-5. <i>Head of late King Christian IX.</i>		
10 öre, scarlet	used	0 1
20 ,, blue	"	0 1

FRENCH MOROCCO.		
1906. <i>Type 4. Colour changed.</i>		
5 c., blue-green		0 1

GIBRALTAR.		
1904-5. <i>King's Head. Multiple wmk.</i>		
½d., dull green		0 1
1d., lilac on red (C)		0 2
2d., green and carmine (C)		0 3
1s., black and carmine		1 4
2s., green and blue		2 8

HOLKAR (Indore).		
1904-6. <i>Types 4 and 5.</i>		
½ a., orange		0 1
3 a., violet		0 5
4 a., blue		0 6

HOLLAND.		
1905. <i>Queen's Head.</i>		
10 gulden, orange-red		21 0

HYDERABAD.		
1906. <i>Small type. Inscribed "Postage."</i>		
½ a., blue		0 1

JAIPUR.		
1904-6. <i>Type 2.</i>		
½ a., blue		0 1
1 a., carmine		0 2
2 a., green		0 3
4 a., brown		0 6
8 a., violet		1 0
1 r., orange-yellow		1 9

KISHENGARH.		
1904. <i>Type 12.</i>		
½ a., carmine		0 1
½ a., chestnut		0 1
1 a., blue		0 2
4 a., brown		0 6
8 a., violet		1 0

MAURITIUS.		
1905. <i>Type 36. Single wmk.</i>		
15 c., purple and ultramarine on bluish		0 4

MOROCCO AGENCIES.		
1906. <i>King's Head. Multiple wmk.</i>		
5 c., green (C)		0 1

NEW SOUTH WALES.		
1905-6. <i>Various types. Wmk. Crown and A.</i>		
1s., purple-brown		1 4
2s. 6d., emerald-green		3 3

NORTH BORNEO.		<i>s. d.</i>
1905. <i>No. 49 overprinted with TYPE 48 in carmine.</i>		
5r., scarlet, obsolete		price raised to 6 0

SALVADOR.		
1903. <i>Official. Type 204.</i>		
1 c., deep green	used	0 2
2 c., carmine	"	0 2
5 c., deep blue	"	0 3
10 c., dull lilac	"	0 4
13 c., deep brown	"	0 4

1905-6. <i>Types 74 and 82 surcharged.</i>		
3 c. on 13 c., red-brown (Type 82)		0 2
5 c. on 12 c., slate (,, 82)		0 3
6 c. on 13 c., red-brown (,, 82)		0 3
10 c., blue (type 74, dated 1900), "1905"		0 5

1905-6. <i>Official. Type 204 surcharged.</i>		
3 c. on 13 c., deep brown		0 4
1906. <i>New type, with head in frame.</i>		
1 c., black and green		0 1

SIAM.		
1900. <i>Type 44. Rejected die.</i>		
1 att., green	used	10 0

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
1905-6. <i>Perf. 12 × 11½. Wmk. Type 13.</i>		
½d., green		0 1
1905-6. <i>Perf. 12 × 11½. Wmk. Crown and A.</i>		
1d., rosine		0 2

SUDAN.		
1905. <i>Army Official.</i>		
1 m., brown and carmine (large surcharge)		0 9
1 m. ,, ,, (small ,,)		8 6
1 m. ,, ,, (variety with "I")		10 0

TRANSVAAL.		
1906. <i>King's Head. Multiple wmk.</i>		
2d., grey-black and purple		0 3
3d. ,, sage-green		0 5

TUNIS.		
1906. <i>Pictorial types.</i>		
10 c., red		0 2
15 c., lilac on salmon		0 3
20 c., brown		0 3
25 c., blue		0 4
1 fr., brown and red		1 3
2 fr., green and brown		2 6
5 fr., blue and purple		5 3

URUGUAY.		
1904. <i>Overprinted "PAZ—1904."</i>		
1 c., green, 2 c., orange-red, and 5 c., blue; set of three, used		2 6

VICTORIA.		
1906. <i>Wmk. Crown and A.</i>		
4d., ochre-yellow		0 6

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		
1906. <i>Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½.</i>		
1d., carmine		0 2
2d., yellow		0 3
3d., brown		0 3
5d., olive-yellow		0 8
1d., carmine (perf. 11)		0 4

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1875-97. <i>Official and Municipal Service Stamps overprinted to celebrate Kingdom Centenary.</i>		
2, 3, 5, 10 and 20 pf., Municipal, and } set of nine		4 6
2, 3, 5, and 10 pf., Official		

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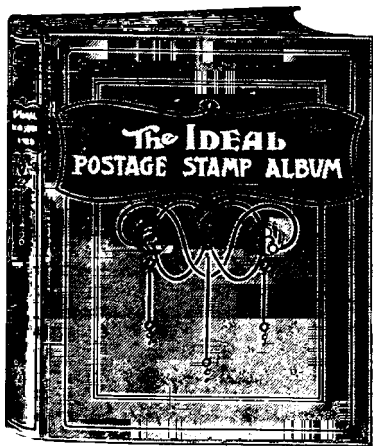
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Vol. XVI.

No. 190

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.

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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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI.

APRIL 30, 1906.

No. 190.

Editorial.

* * *



It is no use our attempting to write about anything but Exhibitions this month: we have got Exhibitions on the brain, and we must work them off somehow. When we say Exhibitions we mean of course Stamp Exhibitions; we recognize no others, at least in the pages of the *Monthly Journal*.

Exhibitions and Philately.

Next month, if we survive the wear and tear, we hope to fill our pages with a full and particular account of the contents of what we are well assured will be the finest show of its kind that has ever yet taken place, and all those collectors who are so unfortunate as to be unable to come up to London for it will be bemoaning their sad fate. In the meantime let us say a few words on the influence that these Exhibitions have upon Philately. It is, we believe, generally acknowledged that their effect is beneficial in almost every way; it is true that there are some faint-hearted, or perhaps envious souls, who declare that the sight of the highly specialized collections, which win prizes at the shows, renders them discontented with their own little lot, and that they are oppressed by the feeling that they can never hope to rival these magnificent accumulations of rarities and minute varieties. But such a feeling as this, if it ever arises in the breast of the true philatelist, is an extremely evanescent one. It is true that, for want of time, or money, or opportunity, we cannot all hope to possess great collections, but that is no reason for being dissatisfied with the collections that we can make, and if, it is all the more reason for enjoying the opportunity of examining these

great collections when they are exposed to view. We cannot all win prizes at Flower Shows, but each one of us, that has a taste in that direction, can take pleasure in the cultivation of his own little garden, and can admire without envy the rare and beautiful products of other people's glass houses, and may go so far as to feel grateful to others for producing and exhibiting those beautiful things.

In the same way, a fine collection of stamps is an object of admiration to a philatelist: he is glad of an opportunity of seeing it, he can probably learn something from it, even though his own collection is upon quite different lines. He may readily be excused for wishing that he were able to make a similar collection himself, but he should in no way be disheartened; if he studies his stamps, as he should do, he will remember that there is as much real interest in many of the commoner stamps as there is in the great rarities—far more so indeed in the majority of cases; and if ever he arrives at completeness in any portion of his subject, he will probably realize the melancholy fact that it is the *collecting*, rather than the *collection*, which affords the real pleasure, and he will understand how it is that so many fine collections, that have cost their possessors years of happy toil and considerable expense, are eventually disposed of and dispersed.

A Philatelic Exhibition, such as that to which we are now looking forward, means a good deal more than the bringing together of a number of fine collections of stamps; it is attended by a collection of philatelists from all parts of the country and from many other countries also. Many old friendships will be renewed, and there will be an immense

amount of stamp-talk. We want to see the stamps, but we want to see their owners also. Stamp-talk! A pleasure which those unfortunate non-philatelists can neither understand nor appreciate, but which can be enjoyed by the humblest collector as well as by the owner of a safe full of Stamp Albums.

An Exhibition is not only instructive to those philatelists who view it rightly, it also helps to spread a knowledge of philately among those misguided persons to whom we have referred above, the non-philatelists. Not a few of them come to a great show of stamps, brought by friends, or by curiosity to see what the things are like that are found so interesting by so many people, and for which such ridiculous prices are sometimes paid. They ask questions, they pick up a little information, that little knowledge which is such a dangerous thing, especially to those who wish to avoid the infection of philately. They take to looking for stamps, perhaps to help the friends who took them to the Exhibition, and so, as outsiders would say, they catch the complaint, or as we should put it, they are converted to the pursuit of philately; they obtain a new pleasure, they find a hobby which, if ridden with judgment, will carry them safely and pleasantly for many a long day. Only let us remember that a hobby is not a race-horse, and that if we ride him a-hunting, it should be in the pursuit of pleasure, not solely for profit.

At the same time there is a financial side to philately, which need neither be concealed nor unduly insisted upon. It is an undoubted fact that a collection, made with judgment and disposed of with due care, will return to its owner all that he has spent upon it and probably with a fair rate of interest—with reasonable luck it may even return a considerable margin of profit. An Exhibition, by arousing the enthusiasm of collectors and by adding to their numbers, is good for business, of course, and therefore of no small benefit to those engaged in the stamp trade and to those collectors who from choice or necessity regard their hobby as a means of adding to their incomes. We do not desire in any way to disparage this aspect of philately; there are many cases of true philatelists, who devote the most earnest study to their stamps, and who have done great things for the advancement of philatelic knowledge, but could never

have done so if their work could not have been made profitable. Still, in our own opinion, the greatest pleasure is derived by those who spend no more cash upon their collections than they can afford to spend upon a pleasant pursuit, and are not troubled with calculations of profits and losses.

To every one connected with stamp collecting a fine Exhibition should be a source of pleasure or profit, except perhaps to those who have all the labour of its organization and arrangement. Their reward must be the gratitude of philatelists, to which we are sure they are most fully entitled.

* *

The THIS being the last number of
Exhibition. the *Monthly Journal* to appear before the opening of the Exhibition, we give here the latest information obtainable in connexion with it, and repeat for the last time some of the information already published, so that there may be no misunderstanding.

The Exhibition will take place at the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, and will be open from May 23rd till June 1st, both days inclusive. The charge for admission on the opening day will probably be half a guinea, and upon the other days, except May 26th and 30th, a shilling. For the special benefit of the younger collectors admission will be *free* on the two days named, but *only by tickets*, which will be obtainable either from the Hon. Secretaries or from the principal stamp dealers; the latter can obtain supplies of tickets by application to the Hon. Secretaries, and the tickets will be ready early in May.

To the list of Vice-Patrons given in the original programme we are glad to add the name of the present Postmaster-General, the Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., who has kindly consented to accept that office.

"An Official Banquet will be held on Friday evening, May 25th, at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, W., which the Vice-Patrons and Judges will be invited to attend. The speeches will be strictly limited, in order to allow sufficient time after the Banquet for a special entertainment, which is now being arranged.

"Full Customs facilities will be granted to all exhibits arriving from abroad, and all

vexatious examination of packages will be avoided."

We are requested to draw attention to the fact that the Committee have decided to accept advertisements for insertion in the Official Catalogue of the Exhibition, of which an edition of at least five thousand copies is guaranteed. The charges for these advertisements will be as follows:—

The back page of the cover will be divided into quarters, of which not more than one will be allotted to any one firm, at £10 per quarter-page.

The second page of the cover, £10 for the page.

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All ordinary inside pages, £4 per full page, £2. 5s. per half-page, £1. 5s. per quarter-page.

All applications and matter for advertisements must be sent in as early as possible, accompanied by cash to the amount of one-half the charge, to the Hon. Secretary, H. R. Oldfield, Esq., 13 Walbrook, London, E.C. The balance of the charge must be remitted by May 15th, to the Hon. Treasurer, F. Reichenheim, Esq., 29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W. If the Committee, for want of space, or for any other cause, should see fit to decline any order, all money paid on account will be returned.

It is unnecessary for us to point out to those engaged in the Stamp trade the advantages of advertising in a work of this nature. The Catalogue of such an Exhibition as this is not only read by visitors, but is widely distributed also among collectors in all parts of the world, and will find a permanent place in all Philatelic Libraries; it will be consulted from time to time in years to come, as a reliable guide to the *status* of Philately in the year 1906, as showing the specialities of most of the notable philatelists, and—let us hope—as containing a list of the principal dealers of that period.

* * *

Exhibition at Milan. WE have received for publication the following notice regarding the Philatelic Exhibition which is to be held at Milan later in the year, and to which we have alluded in some of our previous numbers:—

"An International Philatelic Exhibition will take place at Milan in the month of September next (from the 16th to the 23rd) under the patronage of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. The programme of the Exhibition will include competitions as follows:— For General and Special Collections of adhesive and impressed Postage Stamps, Fiscals, Essays, etc., of Italy; General and Special Collections of the Stamps of other Countries; Rarities; Philatelic Publications; Stamps, etc., exhibited by their Manufacturers; Philatelic Accessories; Exhibits by Societies, and by Stamp Dealers.

"His Majesty the King of Italy has graciously presented a Grand Gold Medal, which will form the Grand Prize of the Exhibition. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs has also presented a Gold Medal, and the jury will have at their disposal at least fifty Medals, ten of which will be Gold.

"Enquiries and correspondence to be addressed to the Mostra Filatelica Internazionale, Via Torino 2, Milano, Italy."

We may add that ample and safe accommodation for the Exhibition has been provided in a magnificent public building, the whole of the ground floor of which has been lent for the purpose by the Municipality of Milan; the committee thus have had the good fortune to obtain a fine suite of rooms free of charge.

We hope that the Exhibition at Milan will be as successful a display as the one in London promises to be. Collectors who have arranged their exhibits for the one may well send them on to the other, and we trust that the King of Italy's Gold Medal will find a home in our own country.

* * *

Our Next Number. IT is probable that our number for May will be a few days late, as we wish it to include an account of the opening of the Exhibition, and a description of as many as possible of the exhibits, which our friend Mr. C. J. Phillips has promised to compile. We mention the fact that there may be a little delay in the publication of the number, lest our readers should fear that we have succumbed either to the toils or to the entertainments of the show. We hope to safely survive both.

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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

* * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that the 3d. has appeared on chalk-surfaced paper.

Australian Commonwealth.—Our chronicle last month was inconsistent; we first mentioned the 1d. and 2d. stamps as having the new watermark, and we then listed the ½d. and 1d. The first statement was the correct one. We have since seen the two stamps, and find that they are perf. 11½, 12 × 11.

1d., emerald-green; new wmk.
2d. " " "

Barbados.—We give an illustration of the design of the Commemorative labels which we listed last month. The excuse for their issue appears to be the fact that the statue represented upon them was the "First Monument erected to Nelson's memory, 1813." They have the Crown and CC watermark customary in stamps of that size, and the paper is not chalk-surfaced. All the values appear to have been printed in sheets of sixty, five horizontal rows of twelve, but great excitement has been caused by the discovery that the bottom row was removed from all the sheets of the 2d. stamps before they were sent out to the colony. This is regarded, locally, as an insufferable outrage; one of the colonial papers calls upon the Executive to ascertain the cause and make it known to the public. It is manifest that, if there was an interesting and valuable error in this row of stamps, local speculators ought to have had a chance of collaring it. What are these issues for, except to raise money for impoverished colonies and deserving philatelists?



Bechuanaland.—*Protectorate.*—We have received the ½d. of Great Britain, King's Head, surcharged with Type 7, in black; the stamp is in the earlier, dark green, shade, so no doubt it was prepared some time back.

½d., dark green.

British Honduras.—*Ewen's Weekly* has been informed that the 2 c. exists with chalky surface.

British Somaliland.—Mr. H. W. Hawkins tells us that a correspondent in India states that he possesses the ½, 1, 2, and 8 annas, King's Head, Indian stamps, with the surcharge "SERVICE" postally used, with the postmark of Berbera. At the present day, unfortunately, a postmark is not a sure proof of postal use.

British South Africa Company.—The correspondent, to whom we were indebted for some information which we published last month, adds that, in reply to further inquiry, he has learnt that the 1d., 2½d., and 5d. stamps of the Victoria Falls issue were all sold out, and we presume no more will be issued; also that "Stamps up to the value of £1 only are recognized by this" (the Post Office) "Department as available for postage purposes; it has, however, occasionally happened that letters have been posted with £5 or even £10 stamps attached, in addition to the proper postage, and these have been defaced in the ordinary course." Another instance of the "preciousness" of a postal obliteration.

The Ph. R. notes the fact that a sheet of the 1s. Victoria Falls issue has been found with one of the horizontal lines of perforation missing.

Ceylon.—*Maldive Islands.*—We much regret to learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that a set of Ceylon stamps surcharged for use in these islands has been, or is about to be issued. The following are stated to have been overprinted with the word "Maldives," and they are probably in circulation by this time:—

- 2 c., orange-brown.
- 3 c., green.
- 4 c., orange and ultramarine.
- 5 c., lilac.
- 15 c., blue.
- 25 c., pale brown.

If stamps are really required in these islands, it would presumably be quite sufficient for business purposes to issue ordinary Ceylon stamps; a correspondent of our contemporary rather gives the show away by saying: "It is not likely that many letters or packages will be posted there, and therefore used stamps will, no doubt, go high in value." Used stamps may perhaps be scarce, but obliterated copies may be common enough! The principal use of the stamps will, no doubt, be to collect revenue from collectors; the very name, "Maldives," is of evil omen: any classical schoolboy would translate it as implying ill-gotten riches. It is something to learn from an *Encyclopedia* that "the climate is unhealthy"; let us hope that it will be found eminently unsuited to the cultivation of Philately.

Cyprus.—We understand that the 12 piastres with multiple watermark, which was chronicled some twelve months ago (doubtless from a "specimen" copy), has at last been issued.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 5 a. has appeared on the chalk-surfaced paper.

Gold Coast.—We have received the 3d. on chalk-surfaced paper.

Grenada.—We give an illustration of the design of the Commemorative labels issued a few months back.



Hong Kong.—We copy the following from *The Ph. J. of India*:—

"There is a note in Gibbons' Catalogue after No. 205 to the effect that most of the postally used fiscals were unauthorised and bear fraudulent cancellations. We believe that this does not describe the position quite accurately, and the note would be better if it read: 'Though all Hong Kong fiscals were for a short time authorised for postage, the bulk of those offered as postally used really bear a fiscal cancellation.' The local High Court were engaged at one time in investigating the best means of cancelling the fiscal stamps used for judicial purposes, and they borrowed some disused date-stamps from the post office and experimented with them for some years. One of these date-stamps was the well-known 'Paid all,' which had formerly been used for franking correspondence similarly to the 'Paid' postmarks used in London. This is usually found on the 12 cents, provisional. Another, and the one which has given collectors the most trouble, is indistinguishable from the current Hong Kong postmark except in one particular, namely, the absence of the letter (usually A) above the date, which denoted the post by which the letter bearing the stamp had been posted. Obliterations without this letter are judicial and purely fiscal, but they are not fraudulent in any sense."

According to the magazines, certain Hong Kong fiscals were permitted to be used for postage at various times, extending over a considerable period; we do not doubt the correctness of the statement that "all Hong Kong fiscals were for a short time authorised for postage," but we should like to have some proof of it (as it is contrary to all our previous information) and also to know at what date the authority was given and at what date the fiscal stamps ceased to be available for postal use.

India.—We have received the 3 pies stamp in the blue-grey shade, with the "On H.M.S." overprint.

Official Stamp. 3 pies, blue-grey.

Nabha.—We have the same stamp with the ordinary overprint of this State.

3 pies, blue-grey.

We have also the current 2 a. in two very distinct shades, the older of which we should term *mauve* and the newer *bright mauve*; we should not be surprised to find that age and exposure would bring them very near together; these tints are most unreliable.

Puttialla.—We have also the 3 pies in the second shade with the ordinary overprint for this State.

3 pies, blue-grey.

Indian Native States.—*Hyderabad.*—We give an illustration of the design of the new stamps recently chronicled.



We have received sheets of both values, and find that, as before, they contain 240 stamps, in sixteen horizontal rows of

fifteen. We find that two plates of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. have been made, showing slight differences in the position of the inscription in the top margin. Of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. we have only seen one sheet, which unfortunately had the top margin deficient.

Lagos.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the 6d. on the chalk-surfaced paper.

Malta.—We have received the 4d. stamp, on unsurfaced paper, with multiple watermark.

4d., black and brown; *new wmk.*

Mauritius.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the new 2 c. on chalk-surfaced paper. Does it also exist unsurfaced? We gather that it has the design in *lilac* and value in *violet*, as before.

We are shown the 4 c. with multiple watermark and unsurfaced paper.

4 c., black and carmine on *blue*; *new wmk.*

Natal.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 2s. with multiple watermark; nature of paper unknown.

2s., dull green and mauve; *new wmk.*

New South Wales.—We learn from *The Australian Philatelist* that the 10s., Type 35, which is still used for postal as well as fiscal purposes, exists on the chalk-surfaced paper, "perf. 11 and 12, single and compound."

Our publishers have since shown us this stamp, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 x 11; it has the word "POSTAGE" in *blue*. We have also the 8d. and the 10d. with the new watermark, the former in a kind of *magenta* shade. Both are perf. 12 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

8d., magenta; *new wmk.*
10d., violet "

New Zealand.—We are informed that the current 3d., 6d., and 2s. have been met with perf. 14. The 3d. and 6d. have the watermark (Type 41) sideways, whilst the 2s. has the watermark intended for the whole rectangular stamps, but upright, so that in neither case does the watermark fit.

3d., yellow-brown; *perf.* 14.
6d., rose-carmine "
2s., blue-green "

The Aust. Ph. tells us that a 1d. Postage Due stamp has been issued, in the type of the $\frac{1}{4}$ d. of 1902, and presumably with the same watermark.

Postage Due Stamp. 1d., red and green; *perf.* 11.

A correspondent shows us the 2d., Life Insurance Department stamp, in the new type which we noted in February. The whole design has been redrawn, and differs from the original in all the details, as well as in the fact that the letters "V. R." have been omitted. The colour of the new stamp, as well as that of some copies of No. 570 sent us for comparison, seems to us to be *brown-red*, rather than *lake*.

Life Insurance Department.

2d., brown-red; *new type*; *wmk.* Type 41; *perf.* 11.

St. Lucia.—*Ewen's Weekly* records the 6d. on chalk-surfaced paper.

Sudan.—Messrs. Th. Champion and Co. show us the 10 piastres, watermark Quatrefoil, surcharged "O.S.G.S.," in *black*, like the rest of the Official series of 1903-4. The centre of the stamp appears to be in *sepia*, rather than *black*, when seen with the intense *black* overprint.

Official Stamp. 10 piast., sepia and mauve.

Tobago.—We clip the following from *Mekeel's Weekly*:—

"A local paper last week printed a column concerning the island of Tobago from which one marvels that there is or ever has been any particular need for postage stamps. According to this narrative the island has never been inhabited to any extent, although evidences have been found that the bit of land was at one time in the distant past inhabited by people of intelligence."

We wonder where the local paper picked up this interesting piece of information. According to *Whitaker's Almanack*, a generally reliable guide, the population of Tobago in 1904 was about 19,000 persons; we do not answer for their general intelligence, but in the not very distant past they had the good sense to cease issuing stamps of their own, and have contented themselves since with the stamps of Trinidad.

Transvaal.—*Pietersburg.*—Mr. O. Marsh has shown us some unchronicled varieties of the 2d. stamp, which appear to us to be perfectly genuine, as they are initialed and they correspond with certain types on the sheets of the 1d., some of which contain similar errors or omissions:—

No bar under figure in right upper corner; No. 22 on the sheet; imperf. (would come after No. 69 in the Catalogue).

Error, "4" in left upper corner, and "AER." for "AFR." at left; No. 23 on sheet; imperf.

No stop after "AFR" at left; No. 2 on sheet; perf. (similar to Nos. 55*b* and *c*, but perforated).

No stop after "REP" at left; No. 7 on sheet; perf. (similar to No. 61*a*, but perforated).

No stop after "1901"; No. 11 on sheet; perf. (would follow No. 109).

Error, "4" in right lower corner; No. 17 on sheet; perf.

No apparent stop after "AFR" at left; No. 24 on sheet; perf.

Trinidad.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the 6d. with the multiple Crown and "CA" watermark.

6d., lilac and black; *new wmk.*

Victoria.—We have received the 1s., Type 76, with the Crown and "A" watermark, perf. 12 × 12½.

1s., orange; *new wmk. and perf.*

Ewen's Weekly adds that the 1d. Postage Due stamp has appeared with the same watermark.

1d., yellow-green and rosine; *new wmk.*; perf. 12½.

Western Australia.—*The L. P.* chronicles the 2d. with the new watermark perf. 11, and *The Aust. Ph.* mentions some other varieties to be added to the lists.

1d., rose; *wmk. "V" and Crown*; perf. 12½ × 12.

1d., " " *Crown and "A"* " " 12½.

2d., yellow " " " " 12½.

2d., " " " " 11.

For a description of the different machines in use at Melbourne, see note under "Victoria" in our February number.

Zanzibar.—*The S. C. F.* records the discovery of a specimen of one of the surcharged stamps of 1904, showing an error "Haf" for "Half" in the overprint. Perhaps this is one of the forgeries that so vexed the righteous soul of the Postmaster.

PART II.

Abyssinia.—Messrs. Th. Champion and Co. show us a whole series of stamps overprinted with values in French currency and further surcharged with Amharic characters, in *violet*. The 1 g. has the value in *centimes* impressed in *rose*, while upon all the others it is in *violet*.

Colombia.—*Cundinamarca.*—We are shown, by Messrs. Champion and Co., the 40 c. of 1904 on buff paper.

40 c., blue on buff; imperf.

Panama (Canal Zone).—*Mekeel's Weekly* describes a new provisional, formed from the 1 peso stamp of 1896. The name at the top and value at bottom are cancelled with thick bars; "PANAMA," in small Roman capitals, is printed at each end; "CANAL ZONE" across the middle; and "2 cts" over the figure "1." The whole overprint, we understand, is in *black*. A 1 c. similarly formed from the 20 c. may also be expected.

2 c. on 1 peso, lake.

Costa Rica.—Messrs. Champion and Co. show us the 20 c. with the "UN CENTIMO" surcharge (Type 42) struck diagonally, instead of horizontally, in *black*. We do not know whether this is to be regarded as a fresh issue or merely the result of misplaced ingenuity.

Mr. Peckitt shows us the provisional Official stamp of 1903, No. 252, with the overprint inverted. Presumably 253 and 254 exist in the same condition.

France.—We hear that the introduction of Penny Postage in France is to be celebrated by the issue of a new 10 c. stamp, with an improved picture of the Sower. It is a pretty picture, certainly, but we have never yet been able to understand in what way it is specially emblematic of France or significant of postal enterprise, except that the sowing of cheap postage may be expected to produce a largely increased crop of letters.

We have since received the new stamp, the general design of which has not been altered to any very great extent, as our readers may perceive from the accompanying illustration.

10 c., vermilion; *new type.*

French Colonies.—*Indo-China.*—It is only two short years since this colony was provided with an issue of stamps, the design of which was supposed to be everything that was æsthetic and artistic, and now our contemporaries on the other side of the Channel unite in assuring us that "the present type, so unæsthetic, so absolutely ugly and ineffective, and the same for all the values, is about to give place to new types, different for each value."



The description given greatly excites our curiosity; on each value a different kind of Tree is to be represented, and under the shade of each Tree is to be shown a different kind of Woman! We may presume that there will be the usual fifteen values, and therefore fifteen different types of Female Beauty, each shaded by a more or less appropriate Tree.

Let no one suggest that they may be a rather "shady" lot! On the contrary, "A Dream of Fair Women" is the idea that presents itself to our eyes. Doubtless the series will commence with the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, overshadowing a lady in the costume of Eve before the Fall, which we believe has not yet gone out of fashion in those parts; later would come the Sago Palm, with a proud and haughty lady, with outstretched hand—the sort of lady that would say "Go!"; the Cocoa-nut, with our old friend Aunt Sally; the Boot-tree, with a "bootiful" damsel, and the Plane-tree, with a lady whose charms are not so conspicuous. The Mahogany and the Ebony trees will of course afford shelter to ladies of suitable shades; the Bamboo will go with some fair deceiver, accustomed to bamboozle mankind; but we cannot think of any tree good enough to accompany the Lady Philatelist, who should surely occupy a conspicuous position in the series—it must be a tree of great rarity!

We have seen the three provisional Postage Due stamps which we chronicled in November. Evidently the Postmaster-General has reached home.

Madagascar.—We are glad to learn from Messrs. Champion and Co. that the 5 c. on 5 francs stamps, referred to some time back, do not exist. The French Minister for the Colonies sent a telegram to stop their production.

West Africa.—We have received copies of some new stamps prepared for the benefit of the French colonies in this part of the world, where apparently the same designs are to be employed for all, but with the names of the various colonies inserted as hitherto.

For the lower values, up to 15 c., a large oblong type is employed, with a portrait of a gentleman in spectacles (General Faidherbe) in the centre, surrounded by a circular band bearing the inscription "AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE FRANÇAISE" above and the name of the colony below; the word "POSTES" is on a scroll above, portions of a long bridge are shown at upper right and left, the letters "RF" at lower left and the value at lower right.

The values from 20 c. to 75 c. are of tall upright shape, with Palm trees in the centre, partly obscured by a circular disc bearing the value; inscriptions, as on the previous type, at top, "R" and "F" in the upper corners, and the name of the colony at foot.

The 1, 2, and 5 francs are again of large oblong shape, with a portrait



of a baldheaded gentleman (M. Ballay) at left, enclosed in a circular band bearing the inscription "AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE FRANÇAISE—POSTES." In the right-hand portion of the design is a native lady, upon whom the gentleman is very properly turning his back, as she seems to have just been taking a tub on the village green, and is wrapped in nothing but a bath towel; she rests her hand upon a label containing the value, and the name of the colony is on a scroll at her feet.



It seems cruel to expect French colonists in that thirsty climate to lick one or more of these large labels every time they wish to post a letter, but presumably they will not be much used in those parts.

There is also a Postage Due series, which, with due regard for the feelings of the postal officials, is of ordinary small oblong size. In the upper part of the design is a view of a town on the sea coast, surmounted by an arched label lettered "AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE FRANÇAISE"; in the lower part is the value, in the centre, with "POSTES—CHIFFRE TAXE" above it and "A PERCEVOIR" below, and a portrait of a native at each side; the name of the colony is on a label at foot, and the letters "R" and "F" in the lower corners.



The colours and values are as follows, the name being in the second colour given:—

- 1 c., grey and red.
- 2 c., chocolate and red.
- 4 c., " " on azure.
- 5 c., green and red.
- 10 c., rose and blue.
- 15 c., mauve and red.
- 20 c., black and red on pale blue.
- 25 c., blue and red on salmon.
- 30 c., chocolate and red on pale buff.
- 40 c., red and blue on pale azure.
- 50 c., violet and red on toned.
- 75 c., blue and red on yellow.
- 1 fr., black and red on blue-grey.
- 2 " blue and red on pink.
- 5 " red and blue on pale yellow.

Postage Due Stamps.

- 5 c., green and red on greenish.
- 10 c., red-brown and blue.
- 15 c., blue and red on bluish.
- 30 c., red and blue on pale buff.
- 50 c., mauve and red.
- 60 c., black and red on buff.
- 1 fr. " " toned.

Of these we have seen at present:—

Ivory Coast—

- 1 c., 5 c., 10 c.

Senegal—

The complete set, ordinary and Postage Due.

Upper Senegal and Niger—

- 5 c., 10 c., 15 c.

German Empire.—The *D. B. Z.* adds two more values to the list of stamps on the watermarked paper, and Messrs. Champion and Co. show us the 2 marks.

- 50 pf., black and lilac on buff; *wmkd.*
- 1 m., carmine; *wmkd.*
- 2 m., blue " "

Offices in Morocco.—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that the 3 c. stamp is now produced from the water-marked 3 pf.

3 c. on 3 pf., brown; with *wmk.*

Offices in the Turkish Empire.—Another value on the watermarked paper is announced by *Le Moniteur du Coll.*

4 piastres on 80 pf., black and carmine on *rose.*

German Colonies.—*Kiautschou.*—We have seen the 1 dollar stamp on the watermarked paper.

\$1, blue; with *wmk.*

Greece.—We have received specimens of the Olympic Games issue, to which we referred in December, and we will endeavour to interpret the designs (of which we herewith give illustrations) as actually displayed. Most of them are quite easy to understand; for instance, on the 1 and 2 lepta we have cricket, a graceful figure (evidently the W. G. of classical times) without either pads or gloves, disporting himself in a somewhat fantastic attitude in



front of an ancient form of wickets; on the 3 and 5 lepta a gentleman in the scantiest of racing costume walking against time, inside a hoop. On the 10 lepta is a Winged Figure, seated, holding what appears to be a Caduceus—if this is Mercury we may suppose that the allusion is to Postal rather than to Athletic



Games. The 20 and 50 lepta show the picture of Hercules holding up the World, while Atlas brings him the Golden Apples, which he seems to have gathered from a cocoa-nut tree in the background. On the 25 l. is a football scrum, in the course of which the goal-posts have been knocked over, and the referee is vainly endeavouring to restore order. Wrestlers figure on the 30 l.; on the 40 l. there is again a seated



figure with wings, holding this time a Turkey-cock possibly an allusion to Christmas games. Four runners appear on the 1, 2 and 3 drachmas stamps;



we are informed that these gentlemen are "after ancient tiles," this contest being doubtless the forerunner of "A Race for a New Hat"—we would suggest that if some of the prizes consisted of other articles of wearing apparel, ancient or modern, they would not be entirely unacceptable or inappropriate;



and finally on the 5 drachmas is the picture of the Goddess of Victory, with Priests, etc., making offerings—we seem to see Philatelists, with feathers in their caps, evidently winners of prizes at the coming Exhibition; we cannot recognize them with absolute certainty, but we fancy that we see one of the ladies to whom will be awarded the medals given by the Prince of Wales.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 l., brown. | 30 l., violet. |
| 2 l., grey. | 40 l., sepia. |
| 3 l., orange. | 50 l., brown-red. |
| 5 l., green. | 1 dr., grey-black. |
| 10 l., red. | 2 ,, rose. |
| 20 l., reddish mauve. | 3 ,, olive-yellow. |
| 25 l., ultramarine. | 5 ,, slate-blue. |

We should add that the stamps have been produced by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and are beautifully engraved in *taille-douce* and printed on the paper watermarked with the Crown and letters "ET." They are perf. 13 to 14.

Hayti.—We have seen two new provisionals formed by surcharging two of the values of the regular issue of 1904, Type 16. The 20 c. is overprinted "1—CENTIME," in two lines, in a double-lined hexagonal frame, and the 50 c. bears "2—CENTIMES" in a similar frame with seven sides; the overprint is impressed in *black.*

- | |
|----------------------------|
| 1 c. on 20 c., orange. |
| 2 c. on 50 c., brown-lake. |

Holland.—*Curaçao.*—We have at last seen the 1½ and 2½ gulden stamps, chronicled twelve months ago; the 2½ gl. is in a kind of *grey-blue* tint; both are perf. 11½.

Italy.—We have received a new 15 c. stamp, in a plain, clear design, which seems to us to be eminently suitable for its purpose; we consider it the best stamp design that we have received for many a long day. The greater part of it is occupied by a very finely engraved portrait of the King of Italy, which we may suppose to be a good likeness. At top is a straight label, inscribed "POSTE—ITALIANE" in the centre, "Cent" at left, and "15" at



right. The only portion of the picture that appears to us not altogether congruous or necessary, is the background of the portrait, consisting of the sea, smooth in front and rising into billows at the back of the head, with a blazing sun in the right upper corner, partly obscured by a Royal Crown; we do not quite understand the meaning of these details. The stamp is beautifully engraved in *taille-douce*, and printed upon unwatermarked paper, perf. about 12, with a single-line machine.

15 c., grey-black.

We gather, from part of a sheet shown to us, that the entire sheets contain two (or four) panes of a hundred stamps each, in ten rows. At the top of a left-hand upper pane we find a figure "9" over the left-hand stamp, followed by the words "FRANCOBOLLI POSTALI DA CENTESIMI QUINDICI," all in the colour of the stamp. In the left upper corner is a Crown, in grey, and in the left margin an inscription, also in grey, of which we have only the words "DEL TESORO" along the upper half of the pane.

Benadir.—According to *L'Echo de la T.*, two of the stamps provided for this place have been surcharged. Our contemporary speaks of "15 centesimi on 5 c." and "40 centesimi on 10 c." Presumably "5 c." and "10 c." should be "5 a." and "10 a." But are these stamps really in use, or is the dealer to whom the whole stock was said to have been sold trying to work them off?

Japan.—In our number for January we noted two stamps of current types that were sent us as showing fresh varieties of perforation. A correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly* mentions two others, the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen and 5 sen, with similar perforation, and suggests that some alteration has been made in the machine used. Of the copies we saw, the 3 sen was perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, and the 8 sen perf. $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$; the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 sen are both described as perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. There was a machine in use a few years back which produced a perforation that was termed "13 to 14"; this might well be the $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ which has now turned up on the current stamps, and there seems to have since been introduced a $12\frac{1}{2}$ machine, which, in combination with the older one, might produce the $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

Luxemburg.—According to *Le Moniteur du Coll.*, a rumour is current to the effect that the original plate of the 10 c. of 1852 has passed into the hands of a party of so-called "Philatelists," who propose to produce reprints from it, which will be the more dangerous on account of the fact that the same persons possess over a hundred sheets of the water-marked paper. Fortunately the plate was defaced in some way, when the Government parted with it in 1863, and, as our contemporary remarks, it remains to be seen whether the defacing lines can be sufficiently successfully removed or concealed.

Monaco.—We have seen the Postage Due stamps listed in December, and we give an illustration of their design. We find that the colour of the 10 c. is *rose*, that of the 15 c. *dull purple* (this is as near as we can describe it), and the 50 c. is *brown on buff*.



Montenegro.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the following varieties of perforation:—

1874. 10 nov., blue; perf. $12 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

1898. 25 ,, indigo; perf. $10\frac{1}{2}$.

Nicaragua.—Mr. O. Marsh shows us a pair of the 30 c. Postage Due stamps, surcharged with Type 22 (Nos. 187 and 195 in the Catalogue), with double impression of the overprint. One of the impressions is so faint and incomplete that there was reasonable excuse for inflicting another—indeed, one of them may possibly be a "set-off."

The following list of varieties, surcharged with the word "CABO" in large capitals, is copied from *Mekeel's Weekly*:—

- "1 c., green, surcharged horizontally, inverted.
- "1 c., green, surcharged vertically, double, reading up left, down right.
- "1 c., green, surcharged horizontally, double, one inverted.
- "2 c., carmine, surcharged horizontally.
- "2 c., carmine, surcharged horizontally, inverted.
- "3 c., violet, surcharged diagonally, left to right.
- "4 c., vermilion, surcharged diagonally, right to left, inverted.
- "4 c., vermilion, surcharged horizontally, inverted.
- "5 c., blue, surcharged vertically, double, reading up left, down right.
- "10 c., brown, surcharged diagonally, left to right.
- "10 c., brown, surcharged horizontally, inverted.
- "15 c., olive, surcharged vertically, double, reading up left, down right.
- "15 c., olive, surcharged vertically, double, reading up right, down left."

The additional statement that "the two 15 c. stamps are in a horizontal pair, and the two 2 c. stamps in a vertical pair," seems to show that a good deal of misplaced ingenuity is displayed in the manufacture of these curiosities.

The same journal chronicles another Telegraph stamp used postally—a 1 peso, surcharged as Type 32, but with the character for *cent* inverted and placed after the figures.

10 c. on 1 peso, orange.

Paraguay.—We have received specimens of the three stamps which we chronicled last month, and find that the 5 c. and 10 c. (Type 39) are engraved in *taille-douce* and printed by the "Compania Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, Buenos Aires," while the 20 c. (Type 36) is lithographed by "H. Kraus (Asunción)." All three are perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Persia.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports the receipt of a large label, 25×33 mm., of a design composed entirely of figures and inscriptions, about the *status* of which there is apparently some doubt, as our contemporary thinks it necessary to state that it "serves indubitably for the franking of correspondence."
1 ch., violet.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Macao.*—A correspondent at Tokio tells us that he recently paid a visit to Macao, where he seems to have found the post office rather poorly supplied with stamps—perhaps as a

prelude to a fresh outbreak of provisionals. The 3 avos, No. 205 in the Catalogue, had run out, and as this is the value used for inland postage some little inconvenience must have been caused, unless there was a stock of No. 151 on hand. The $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, and 5 avos, Postage Due stamps, were also not to be had, supplies being exhausted. The use of special Newspaper stamps, we are glad to hear, has been given up, the ordinary stamps being used instead.

Nyassa.—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that the 10 reis, Giraffe type, has now been discovered with inverted centre. Let them all come, with the whole menagerie standing on its head!

Roumania.—We understand that two more sets of Charity-Postage labels have been issued here, with the same values and colours as those described in February, but in different designs, as illustrated here. They can only be used for local postage, and may fairly, we think, be treated like other "Locals."



Salvador.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles a few more provisionals: the 10 c. of 1900, our No. 370, surcharged "1906" across the top in *black*, and the 2 c., and 3 c. of 1900, overprinted with Type 201 (our Nos. 751 and 752), also surcharged "1906," but in *blue*; the copies seen of the 3 c. had the official overprint cancelled with a round blot of *purple* ink, but it was not known whether the 2 c. was similarly treated.

As if to show that all this overprinting with dates is quite unnecessary, our contemporary notes the receipt upon a letter of a specimen of the 1 c. of 1898 overprinted "1900." There is plainly a lot of old stuff on hand, all of which could quite well be used without further disfigurement, and would be thus used if no one collected stamps.

We have seen the 2 c. of the new issue.

10 c., blue (No. 370); surcharged "1906," in black.
2 c., rose (, 751) " " " blue.
3 c., grey-blk. (No. 752) " " " "
2 c., black and scarlet; *new type*.

Mr. Peckitt shows us a vertical pair of the 5 c. (large figures in *blue*) on 12 c., No. 401, the top stamp of which has a figure "5" in each of the lower corners, while the other has four figures "5," as described last month. Evidently these figures are dotted about at the fancy of the surcharger.

Siam.—We give an illustration of the design of the new issue.



Sweden.—We seem to have omitted to note the fact, announced in the *Stamp Weekly* a short time back, that a copy of the 12 öre Official stamp, *perf.* 14, has been found surcharged "10 öre" (Type 62); the stamps hitherto known thus overprinted are all *perf.* 13.

Uruguay.—*L'Annonce Timbrologique* announces the discovery of an error of the current 5 c., lettered "REPUBLICA," instead of "REPUBLICA." Evidently due to a defective transfer. It is said to occur once in each sheet. We have received this value in the same design as Type 84, but redrawn to the same size as that of the other values; it is unaltered in other respects—the same colour, the same method of impression, the same cow even.

5 c., blue; *design redrawn*.

The Stamps of Servia.

By HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

(Continued from page 179.)



HE next issue was in August, 1868. It consists of two values only, 1 and 2 paras, both imperforate, and it was, I believe, intended only for the newspaper service. Used copies are consequently somewhat scarce. The stamps were typographed, and the design is the same as before.

1 Para.—This value is printed in *yellow-green* and in shades of *green* from light to dark. I have one postmarked copy in the ordinary *green* shade, the date being 18 September, 1868. Specimens are found

printed in ink having an *olive-green* shade, which is somewhat scarce, and of which I have one postmarked copy, but the real *olive-green* colour, which is exceedingly rare, is quite different and has much more of a yellow tinge in it. There are three varieties.

(a) With a small "A" to "PARA."

(b) With a dot and dash immediately after "PARA" as before, +.

(c) With two dots in the bottom label on the right, after "PARA."

2 Paras.—This stamp is printed in *red-brown*, and

also in *yellow-brown* of varying shades, the former being normal and the latter the exception.

There are presumably three varieties, as before, although I have not seen the first.

(a) With a full stop after the figure "2" in the bottom label.

(b) With dashes after the word "PARE."

(c) With the last letter of the word "PARE" an "F."

I suppose the defective "2" in the right bottom corner also exists, and I have a copy where the "F" of "PARE" is defective and looks like an inverted "F" (b).

There are several forgeries of the stamps of this design, but I do not think any of them are dangerous.



July, 1869.—This is the date of the fifth issue, and the design—a portrait of the head of Prince Milan in profile—remained in existence for some eleven years, until 1881. The stamps are exceedingly interesting because while at first sight the difficulties in classification appear to be enormous, they begin to vanish directly you commence to arrange them upon a definite plan, although there are numerous variations of shade, colour, and perforation mixed up with papers, thick, thin, oily, and toned, in quite bewildering confusion.

The first step is to separate the earlier issue (the fifth) from the one which came out in 1879 (the seventh), which is done, firstly, by the difference in the spacing of the stamps, and, secondly, by the shades of colour and by the papers used.

The sixth issue appeared in 1872 or 1873, and consisted only of one value, namely the 2 paras, which, although not included in the fifth issue, might almost be said to form part of that issue, the spacing between the stamps being the same as in the fifth.

This fifth issue comprised the following values: 1, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 40, and 50 paras. Speaking generally, the stamps are printed on comparatively thinner paper than is the case with the copies of 1879. Specimens are always found on either medium thin, medium thick, or on toned paper. The copies on very thick, or on the thinner oily paper, are almost invariably of the 1879 issue.

The same perforations, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 12, and $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, are found in both issues; but notwithstanding this, I have no hesitation in saying that the machine gauging $9\frac{1}{2}$ all round was the first to come into use, for I have not yet seen the 1 para, *yellow*, with this perforation, and if it exists it must be exceedingly scarce, while it is found with both the other perforations. If the $9\frac{1}{2}$ was the first machine to be used, then this result is just what you would expect, because there would doubtless be a considerable stock left of the 1 para, *green*, imperf., which was printed in 1868.

Stamps are found with other perforations, such as $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, and $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. I have had copies, but have not retained them, because I believe they were made

by one of the other machines before referred to, and that no special machine was made gauging these last-mentioned measurements.

We now come to the main distinction between the fifth and the seventh issues, namely the spacing between the stamps, 2 mm. for the fifth, and from 3 to 4 mm. for the seventh. I have stamps with wide margins, and pairs of the seventh issue, where the distance is 3 mm., $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and 4 mm. respectively.

I have arranged the stamps of this fifth issue in the following way: The main division is according to value; each value is subdivided according to perforation, and under each perforation I have noted the various papers. In dealing with the 1879 issue I have made the main divisions correspond with the perforations.

The 1 para is found perforated 12 and $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, and in each case the paper is from medium thin to medium thick. The spacing is exactly 2 mm. The colour varies from *lemon-yellow* to *deep orange*. All the 1 para stamps of the 1879 issue are in the *orange* shade, and this is also the colour of those perf. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ in the 1869 issue. I am inclined, therefore, to place the order of use of the perforating machine in the order in which I have arranged my stamps, viz. $9\frac{1}{2}$, 12, and $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

The 10 paras is an interesting stamp. It appears with all three perforations, upon wove paper, from medium thin to medium thick. The colour is *brown* in various shades. The rare perforation is $9\frac{1}{2}$, but there is a special shade of *red-brown*, which is only found perf. 12. It is very easy to make a mistake about this stamp, for *red-brown* is one of the colours of the 1879 issue. I had one in my collection which had passed muster for several years, but when I decided to limit the number of copies and to reduce duplicates, I not only discovered that many varieties were missing, but I also made a much more careful examination of each stamp, and amongst other things found that my 10 paras, *red-brown*, almost certainly belonged to the 1879 issue, and that another rare stamp which I thought I possessed had still to be acquired.

It is astonishing how easy it becomes after a time to recognize the spacing even in single copies. It is still easier in this value because, except for the *red-brown* stamp, the shades of *brown* are entirely different in the two issues.

The 15 paras value is catalogued only in this 1869 issue, and I have not seen a copy with the wider spacing. This is a fairly scarce stamp, both in the $9\frac{1}{2}$ and the compound perforation, and it is very rare perf. 12. I have not got and have not seen a pair, much less a strip or block. The colour is *orange*, varying from light to a rich *red* shade. The paper is medium, and cannot be described as either thick or thin.

The 20 paras is a somewhat difficult stamp to arrange, because you get no assistance from the colour or shade. Identical colours are to be found in the 1869 and in the 1879 issues, and for classification you have to rely on the spacing alone, except in the case of the specimens on very thick or on oily paper, all of which belong to the 1879 issue. The paper varies

from medium thick to medium thin; the stamps are found with all the three varieties of perforations, the $9\frac{1}{2}$ being the rarest, although in unused condition the 12 perf. runs it very close. I have a pair perf. $9\frac{1}{2}$, used, which shows the spacing.

The colour is *blue*, in a few shades, and *grey-blue*.

The 25 paras value is also difficult to arrange, but you do get a little help from the colour, for, speaking generally, the shades of *rose* are much darker or richer in the earlier than in the later issue. They are found with all three perforations, and the paper used is medium thick, medium thin, and actually *thin*. Copies on thin paper are much scarcer than the others. The rare perforation is again $9\frac{1}{2}$, either used or unused, but copies perf. 12, unused, on thin paper are also very scarce. The copies perf. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ are quite common. I have not got a pair.

From the above summary you will notice how easy it is to secure the rare variety at the price of the ordinary one—IF you can find it. When I limited my Servian collection I had two unpleasant surprises in selecting copies of this value to keep, for there appeared to be some doubt as to whether my unused copy perf. $9\frac{1}{2}$ was of the 1869 or of the 1879 issue. I was not at all happy about it and am not now, so much so that, although I have not quite discarded it, I have deemed it wise to secure another specimen, about which there can be no doubt whatever.

A similar doubt arose with regard to my unused copy perf. 12, and there also I purchased another. All doubt was removed, however, after I had satisfied myself that the *very thick* paper (upon which the doubtful stamp was printed) was to be found in the 1879 issue only.

The 35 paras stamp up to now has, like the 15 paras, only been discovered in this issue with the narrow spacing, and once more the $9\frac{1}{2}$ perf. is the rarest, the 12 a good way behind, but also rare unused, and the compound $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ quite common. The paper is, as before, medium thin and medium thick, and the colour from *yellow-green* to *green*.

The 40 paras value is also not known in the 1879 issue; it is found with all three perforations, and the $9\frac{1}{2}$ is the most scarce, but none of them are rare. The colour is *mauve*, and the lighter shades are supposed to be better than the dark. I have a pair perf. 12 which shows the spacing. The paper used is medium thin, but I think some copies are to be found on the oily paper.

The 50 paras stamps are only catalogued in the 1869 issue, but I have one copy, perf. 12, with the broader spacing, and it is therefore possible that other values, also not catalogued at present, may eventually be found in the 1879 as well as in the 1869 issue.

There is another curious point about this and the preceding value: I have mentioned that the really thick paper and the oily paper were only used in 1879, but as an exception proving the rule, some of the 40 paras and very many copies of the 50 paras—nearly all perf. 12, I believe—are found on this oily paper with the narrow spacing. I have several pairs to show the spacing, one of them being on the oily paper.

It will be noticed that the colour of the stamps is

green and sometimes a *very deep green*; the copies perf. 12 are in *green* with slight variation of shades, and the copies perf. $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ are in the *very dark green* colour. These latter are moderately scarce unused.

I must not leave this issue without a reference to the specimens on *toned* paper. I believe these are invariably perf. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, and they exist in all eight values.



The next issue was an intermediate one, in 1872, consisting, as I have already said, of one value only, the 2 paras *black*, imperf., with narrow spacing. I believe I have seen or heard of a catalogue giving a 1 para value imperf., *yellow* in colour, and also with narrow spacing, but this is evidently a mistake. Any such stamps would be part of the printing of the 1 para perf. 12 or perf. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ which had been omitted to be perforated in error, but I have not seen any.

There is no comment to be made about this 2 paras stamp, save that the letter "T" in the inscription at the top is defective.

* * *

The seventh issue appeared in 1879; two values are imperforate, and the others are perf. either $9\frac{1}{2}$ or 12 or $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. The spaces between the stamps vary from 3 to 4 mm. in width. Only five values are catalogued, namely 1, 2, 10, 20, and 25 paras. Why the 15, 35, and 50 are omitted I do not know. I have found a copy of the 50 paras, in which the margin on the left is 2 mm., and that on the right over 2 mm. wide. There is no sign on either side of the next stamp, and I should not be surprised if the 15 and 35 paras also existed with this wider spacing.

The imperforate values are the 1 para and the 2 paras only, in *orange* and *black* respectively. They do not call for any further comment than that the defect in the letter "T" of the 2 paras has been corrected. The paper used is from medium thick to thick.

Perforation $9\frac{1}{2}$. Three values only are catalogued, viz. 10, 20, and 25 paras. I have a pair of each of the 10 and 20 and a single imperf. copy of the 25, all of which show the spacing. The last is an error, so I have not included it among the imperf. class, although, perhaps, I should have done so.

The 10 paras is apparently only found in the *red-brown* colour with this perforation, which of course distinguishes it from the rare stamp of the 1869 issue.

The 20 paras is catalogued in *blue* and *grey-blue*, but I have only seen the former; the 25 paras varies in colour from *pale* to moderately *deep rose*. The paper of all three values is thick, especially as regards the 25. If this value does exist on thin paper it must be very scarce. I have not found it in any one of the three perforations.

Perforation 12. Most of the stamps of this issue have this perforation, and the values catalogued are 1, 10, 20, and 25 paras, but the 50 paras exists also. I have several pairs and also single stamps which very clearly show the spacing.

The 1 para is in the *orange* colour, on thick paper.

The 10 paras is on paper varying from thin to thick, in all sorts of shades of *brown*, including the *red-brown*, which can only be distinguished from the rarity of 1869 by the spacing, for it is also on thin paper with the same perforation.

The 20 paras is on paper varying from thin to medium thick, and in many shades of *blue* and *grey-blue*.

The other two values call for no special comment.

Perforation 9½ × 12. Three values only are catalogued, viz. 10, 20, and 25 paras, but I have also found the 1 para, of which I have two copies in different shades, with this perforation. The 10 paras again is only in the *red-brown* colour, and is a scarce stamp, especially in an unused condition; the colour of the 20 paras is *blue*, or *grey-blue*, and of the 25 paras *light rose* to *rose*.

In the succeeding issue the design of the stamps was changed, and it is interesting to note that the profile portrait of King Milan existed on the stamps without change from 1869 to 1881, some eleven to twelve years. The stamps issued during this period have been justly considered somewhat difficult to classify, distinguish, and arrange, but I hope that these somewhat voluminous notes may assist other collectors, and convince them that the bulk of the difficulties will vanish when the stamps are subjected to one or other of the simple and easily applied tests which I have suggested.

I cannot help saying that I have derived a great deal more pleasure from this country since I made up my mind to reduce the size of my collection than I did before.

Formerly it spread itself out over from 100 to 300 sheets, and occupied more than one album. Now it is comprised in a comparatively small number of sheets, and illustrates, as regards Serbia, what I have ventured to term "limited specialism." I know that some of my brother collectors regard my ideas on this subject with a kind of pitying, good-natured tolerance, but nevertheless it is a fact that I used to think my Serbian collection was practically complete, and it received some recognition at International and other Exhibitions. Now I know that it was far from possessing the attribute of completeness, and also that many errors and mistakes were made in the arrangement of the various specimens. None of these have ever been pointed out to me; they were hidden amidst the accumulation of material which fatigued the eyes, diminished the interest, and prevented a proper appreciation of the method or arrangement.

I myself never saw or appreciated the number of omissions and errors which existed and were passing muster among the multitude, until I resolved to practise what I had been preaching, and I still see cause to congratulate myself on having done so.



1881. The stamps of the eighth issue are typographed and were printed in Belgrade on white wove paper, perforated 13 to 13½. The design is a three-quarter-face likeness of King Milan IV. The stamps were prepared about November, 1880, but not issued to the public until the early part of 1881.

I have some few proofs: some imperf. and some perf.

There are six values, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 paras, and 1 dinar.

The only noticeable feature about this issue is that it continued for a period of about nine years, until 1890, without change, a fact which stands to the credit of the Serbian postal authorities. Apart from the proofs, I understand that one or two values are to be found imperf.

There is a very considerable range of colours and shades in all the values, but more particularly in the 5 and 25 paras; and the 50 paras *purple-brown* and 1 dinar *mauve* are somewhat scarce unused.



The ninth issue took place in February, 1890, in consequence of the abdication of King Milan and the accession of King Alexander I, whose portrait figured in the design of the stamps. The paper used is white wove, and the perforation 13 to 13½. There are seven values, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 paras, and 1 dinar.

The 1 dinar has been chronicled imperf., and I also possess a block of the 20 paras imperf., which has never been chronicled at all.

The whole set is quite inexpensive, large remainders having been disposed of, but the range of colour in all the values is very noticeable. I have taken them in blocks of four, to show the shades, and should like to call special attention to the 10 paras value in the *rose* or *pink* colour, of which I have no less than *eleven* different shades.

I believe the issue was printed in Berlin, and it remained in circulation for some four years.



Tenth issue. At the end of 1894 a new design, consisting of a fresh portrait of the King in a new frame, was approved and the stamps prepared and issued to the public. This design was continued

without alteration until 1902, but there were various changes of paper, colour, and perforation, and a small number of surcharges.

This issue is exceedingly interesting, and some unsuspected rarities may easily be picked up by collectors who are on the look out and are alive to their existence.

The values printed are 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 paras, and 1 dinar. The stamps naturally fall into various sets.

A. *The first*, consisting of all the values from 5 to 50 paras, was printed on white or on cream-coloured granite paper, perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$; there are some slight varieties of shade, and one or two specimens are to be found with brown gum.

In 1896 the colour of the 1 dinar was changed from green to brown on blue or azure-tinted granite paper with the same perforation.

B. About the same time various values began to appear on plain white wove paper with the same perforation, $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$; the only ones mentioned in the 1904 catalogues were 1, 5, and 10 paras, but probably a full set, with the exception of the 1 dinar, exists. I have already found the 15 and 25 and am looking out for the 20 and 50. These make up the *second set*.

C. In 1897 the *third set* began to appear, and different values came out at varying intervals down to 1901, comprising eventually all the values from 1 to 50 paras, also printed on white wove paper, but perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. There are varieties of colour in the 15, 20, 25, and 50 paras values, but apparently these form a separate set, which appeared in 1902 and are referred to below.

D. The *fourth set* made its appearance about the same time as the third, the stamps being now printed on granite paper with the $11\frac{1}{2}$ perforation. Two values only are catalogued, 5 and 10 paras, but I have no doubt others will be found.

E. In 1901 the *fifth set* was issued, in consequence of the wearing of the plates of the 10 paras stamp, and we find the first surcharged stamps of Serbia, the 20 paras, being surcharged "10 PARAS." There are apparently three printings, two only of which are catalogued; in the first the figures of value are smaller and much closer together than in the second. In each printing copies are found with three different perms., $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{2}$, and compound $13\frac{1}{2}$ at top and sides and $11\frac{1}{2}$ at bottom. Specimens of the first printing are to be found surcharged in blue ink. In an interesting article, translated by Mr. Duerst, and published in *The Philatelic Record* for September, 1905, I see it is stated that three types of surcharge can be distinguished in the various printings, the distance between the figures of value being $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. respectively, but the division into a first and second printing is, I think, much simpler and more easily distinguished. In the third printing, which is not catalogued, the figures of value only appear, the word "PARAS" being omitted; the figures "10" appear twice, in each case over the figures "20" at the bottom of the stamp.

In 1902 another surcharging took place, the 1 dinar value being overprinted "15 PARAS," in black, of which

there are said to be two types, with the figures of value $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 mm. apart respectively.

F. The *sixth set* was printed in 1902, and until I saw the article just referred to I had always treated them as forming part of the fourth set. The colours of the four values are 15 p., reddish violet, instead of lilac; 20 p., deep orange, instead of orange; 25 p., ultramarine, instead of blue, and 50 p., chestnut, instead of dark brown. These stamps were, however, printed from new plates and the distance between the stamps is slightly greater than is the case with the stamps which are comprised in the fourth set.



The stamps of the *eleventh issue* were being prepared and had begun to be issued while those of the tenth were still in circulation, namely in January, 1901, and the values came out singly or in pairs at various dates between January, 1901, and April, 1903, when the last value, 15 paras, came into existence.

The design is a different and smaller portrait of King Alexander, in a frame copied from the Coat of Arms of the country. It is typographed on white wove paper and perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, the values being 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 paras, and 1, 3, and 5 dinars.

There are some few shades of colour to be found, and I have seen it reported that the 10 and 15 paras values are to be found perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ at the top and sides and $11\frac{1}{2}$ at the bottom, but I have not seen them.



The *twelfth issue*, July, 1903. It is said that the King was not pleased with the likeness on the stamps of the last issue, and that in consequence a new series was ordered in Paris; but before they were put into circulation the King and Queen were both murdered.

The stamps, however, were not destroyed, but were overprinted with the Servian Coat of Arms in different coloured inks, the peculiar circumstances being a reasonable explanation for the second occasion in the postal history of the country on which its stamps were surcharged.

The values were 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 paras, and 1, 3, and 5 dinars. All values up to 1 dinar were perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ and the 3 and 5 dinars $11\frac{1}{2}$, but subsequently the 5 and 50 paras and 1 dinar values were also perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$; the 5 dinars was also surcharged 1 para, in red.

The inks used for the overprints were:—

Blue for the 1 and 5 paras, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Black for the 10, 15, 20, and 25 paras, and 1 dinar perf. 13½, and also for the 1 dinar perf. 11½.

Scarlet for the 50 paras perf. 13½.

Magenta for the 3 dinars, perf. 11½.

Blue for the 5 dinars, perf. 11½.

Violet for the 5 paras perf. 11½.

Red for the 50 paras perf. 11½.

There are also some very interesting varieties in this issue, viz :—

Stamps not surcharged : Five values, from 1 to 25 paras, are reported. I have seen only the 1, 5, and 25 paras, but I have a block of twelve of the 5 paras perf. 13½, six of which are surcharged and six not, but on the backs of some of these latter the surcharge has been impressed.

There are some stamps in which the portrait shows right through, and while the surface of the stamp is surcharged, the portrait stands out clear and distinct at the back. In my collection there are two pairs of the 10 paras which illustrate this.

The Coat of Arms is also found inverted, but only, I believe, on the 1 para value.

There are some cases of a double impression of the surcharge. The value catalogued is 15 paras ; the 25 paras is the only value mentioned in the article to which I have previously referred, and I possess the 50 paras in this condition.



The thirteenth issue, 1904. Some people consider thirteen an unlucky number. For me, personally, it has always proved particularly fortunate. Whether King Peter I. will prove a fortunate monarch or not time alone will show, but this issue is the first on which *his* portrait appears, as well as the so-called "death mask" of King Alexander I., so much talked of and so difficult to describe or to distinguish.

However, when once you have been able to see this "death mask," you can always recognize it at a glance.

The design of the values from 5 to 50 paras consists of a central medallion with portraits of Kara George and of his descendant, King Peter I., with the dates 1804 and 1904 on the left and right of the medallion respectively, with the arms of Servia below and the motto in Latin, "The first hope to me is God."

If you turn the stamp upside down you will see a likeness of King Alexander. The chins and the shading below form the forehead and hair, the moustaches form the eyebrows, and the line of the nostrils the eyes ; then comes the shape of the nose, while the eyebrows form a moustache, and the white space above, being a part of the forehead of Kara George, forms the chin.

The design of the dinar values is intended to illustrate the revolt of last century and the success of the struggle for freedom. The same arms and motto appear below the medallion. The stamps are printed on pelure paper, and the perforation is 11½.



The fourteenth issue was produced in 1905. The design contains a portrait of King Peter, and the stamps are printed on pelure paper, perf. 11½. The values range from 1 to 50 paras and 1 to 5 dinars, and up to now the stamps call for no particular comment.



Postage Due Stamps. In 1895 a set of Postage Due stamps was issued, typographed on *granite* paper and perf. 13 × 13½. There were five values, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50 paras. There is an error of colour of the 5 paras, which was printed in two different shades of the colour used for the 50 paras.

In 1902 and subsequently two values, the 5 and 20 paras, were issued on white wove paper, perf. 11½. There are two different shades of the 20 paras, and one stamp in the sheet is printed upside down.

This completes the history of the Servian stamps as issued to date, and I think you may search for some time before you find another country in which the respective issues furnish so many features of interest, and so much variety for study.

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

THE MANN COLLECTION.

SINCE the last notice the following books have been priced, and are now on sale :—

SPAIN. VOL. I.

An extraordinarily original lot of the early issues, unused, including pairs, blocks, and all varieties of paper, and many blocks of four, used, in different shades. These old stamps with original gum are getting rare and are rapidly rising in value, and such an opportunity of securing fine old stamps of this country will probably never again be offered. A list of the rarities in this country would be almost too long and occupy too much space, so we mention only a few of the more important things :—

In the issue of 1851, the rare 2 reales, red, is represented by three fine unused and four used.

1852. 2 reales, pale red, five unused and four used.

1853. 2 reales, vermilion, six unused, and a pair and three singles used.

1853. Madrid, 3 cuartos, bronze, seven unused and three used. 1 cuarto, bronze, block of eight unused, a pair and four singles unused, and four singles used.

1854. 1 real, *light* blue, two pairs and two single specimens used.

1855. The error, 2 reales, *blue*, in a long strip.

1865. The error frame inverted, 12 c., rose and blue; imperf., one unused and four used; perforated, a superb unused copy with full gum. One of the greatest rarities of Europe.

1867. Frame inverted, 25 mils., rose and blue, superb used copy, only two or three other specimens being known to exist.

1867. 10 mils., brown, a large block containing a *tête-bêche* pair.

ROUMANIA.

The first issue for Moldavia, the rare circular stamps, are represented by no less than two dozen copies. Amongst them are the following :—

The 27 par., black on *rose*, one unused and four used, one of them being from the corner of a sheet with enormous margin.

54 par., blue on *green*, two unused and ten used, including some wonderful shades and scarce post-marks.

81 par., blue on *blue*, a superb unused copy with large margin all round and full gum. One of the greatest rarities.

108 par., blue on *pink*, one unused and five used.

In the small rectangular stamps of 1858 we note the 5 paras, black on *bluish* paper, used, and three copies, used, of the 80 par., red on *bluish* paper. The later issues are very strongly represented in all values by singles, pairs, and blocks, and even full sheets of many of the stamps of 1866 to 1872.

The San Francisco Disaster.

I DREAD to think of the awful disaster that has befallen this fine city, and the immense losses of so many personal friends. Five years ago I spent two weeks in San Francisco, and had one of the most delightful times of my life; and I then had an opportunity of inspecting many of the fine collections in that city.

San Francisco has for the past ten or twelve years been the third greatest philatelic centre in America—ranking after New York and Boston—and now, I am afraid, many of the finest collections have been lost.

The greatest of all, that of Mr. W. H. Crocker, will, I trust, be found secure. Mr. Crocker wrote me only a few days since from New York that he hoped to be over here in May, and I have no doubt that his collection would be deposited in his bank vaults; and, although the Crocker Building is destroyed, I have great hopes that this collection will be found intact.

Mr. Henry J. Crocker has during the past two years parted with a great part of his collection.

On my persuasion he had decided to show his fine Hawaiian Islands at our Exhibition in May, and I heard from him recently that the collection would reach me early in May. I do most sincerely hope that it was dispatched before the fire. The rest of his collection will, I am afraid, be lost. It was generally kept at his beautiful home on the heights above the town, but this district of great mansions seems to have been wiped out.

Amongst other great collections that would be in the burnt-out district I can call to mind those of my friends Messrs. Osborn, Weber, König, Gardener, Stoltz, Sutro, and many others.

The stocks of the well-known stamp dealers, Messrs. Sellschop and Co. and Messrs. Makins, were all in the fire zone, and must have gone.

The loss in really rare stamps must be enormous, sufficient, in fact, to appreciably affect the values of those remaining.

I am afraid that our own loss is very large, as we did a lot of business there, and constantly had valuable approval selections with different clients. However, as I cannot get any cables through, I cannot form any idea as to our probable loss.

* * *

New Stock Books.

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

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books of British Colonials, now being

r rearranged by three well-known philatelists, such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 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 one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
French Consular Offices	£197
Norway	170
Holland, vol. 1	397
Great Britain, special book of about 800 <i>2d. blue, no lines</i> , many rare varieties	193
Greece, 2 vols.	583
Honduras	96
Brazil	520
Hungary	156
Belgium and Congo	432

* * *

Death of Mr. S. C. Skipton.

It is with very deep regret that I have to announce the sad death of my friend Mr. Stacey Charles Skipton, of Salisbury. As many of his friends well know, Mr. Skipton suffered for many years with rather pronounced heart disease. This developed rather suddenly on Wednesday, April 18th, and he passed away on Saturday morning, April 21st, practically without any pain whatever. So lately as the previous Tuesday Mr. Skipton was working on stock books for us. He arranged many dozens of them during the past year, his work being wonderfully neat and accurate in every way; and we found him of the very greatest use to us, and shall miss his services very much indeed. It will be remembered by many of my readers that a number of years ago Mr. Skipton joined partnership with Mr. W. Brown, of Salisbury. This partnership was broken up about a couple of years ago, when Mr. Skipton went into business on his own account, remaining in Salisbury, and I believe that he was pretty successful.

The late Mr. Skipton was the only son of Deputy Surgeon-General Skipton, of Mount Shadwell, Ealing, and had been trained for the medical profession at Guy's Hospital, but, owing to the weak state of his heart, had never been able to take his degree. He passed away in the forty-fourth year of his age.

NOTES ON THE

Stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

By F PHILLIPS.

* * * *

BOSNIA and Herzegovina are two provinces which are nominally subject to the Sultan of Turkey, but which passed under the administrative control of Austria-Hungary in virtue of the Treaty of Berlin in 1878.

The provinces are situated on the northern coast of the Adriatic, lying to the west of Servia and Montenegro; on the north the River Save divides them from Hungarian territory. The capital of Bosnia is Sarajevo; it will be noticed that nearly all the earlier used stamps bear the postmark of this city.

The first postage stamps were issued on April 28th, 1879, under the control of the military authorities. It is a curious fact that even up to the present day the postal service is a military one: this is shown by the wording of the postmark, viz. "K. und K. Milit. Post" (Royal and Imperial Military Post).

The first issue was chronicled by *Le Timbre-Poste*, July, 1879, on the authority of Monsieur P. la Rénotière.

I have learnt on reliable authority that the Bosnian stamps were lithographed, although at first sight the impression of the stamps hardly seems to indicate this method of reproduction. The printing and perforating

were carried out in the Imperial printing office in Vienna.

Four panes, each of 100 stamps, were printed at one time, but only one pane at a time was perforated.

The watermark at first consisted of the word "BRIEFMARKEN" in double-lined capitals, 24 mm. in height; it occurs twice in each entire sheet, extending horizontally across the two top panes and the two bottom panes. Later on the wording of the watermark was altered to "ZEITUNGS-MARKEN," the arrangement being the same as before. I have been unable to determine the exact date of the change, but it probably took place about 1890; certainly the stamps of that year, perforated 10½, always appear with this watermark.

A curious point about the watermark "ZEITUNGS-MARKEN" is, that it generally appears inverted, although it is sometimes found the right way up.

The design of the early stamps of Bosnia was composed of the Austrian Arms on a background of horizontal lines, with figures of value in the upper corners.

Apparently two different mother dies were made (one of which, in the case of the 5 kr., was retouched

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San Francisco has for the past ten or twelve years been the third greatest philatelic centre in America—ranking after New York and Boston—and now, I am afraid, many of the finest collections have been lost.

The greatest of all, that of Mr. W. H. Crocker, will, I trust, be found secure. Mr. Crocker wrote me only a few days since from New York that he hoped to be over here in May, and I have no doubt that his collection would be deposited in his bank vaults; and, although the Crocker Building is destroyed, I have great hopes that this collection will be found intact.

Mr. Henry J. Crocker has during the past two years parted with a great part of his collection.

On my persuasion he had decided to show his fine Hawaiian Islands at our Exhibition in May, and I heard from him recently that the collection would reach me early in May. I do most sincerely hope that it was dispatched before the fire. The rest of his collection will, I am afraid, be lost. It was generally kept at his beautiful home on the heights above the town, but this district of great mansions seems to have been wiped out.

Amongst other great collections that would be in the burnt-out district I can call to mind those of my friends Messrs. Osborn, Weber, König, Gardener, Stoltz, Sutro, and many others.

The stocks of the well-known stamp dealers, Messrs. Sellschop and Co. and Messrs. Makins, were all in the fire zone, and must have gone.

The loss in really rare stamps must be enormous, sufficient, in fact, to appreciably affect the values of those remaining.

I am afraid that our own loss is very large, as we did a lot of business there, and constantly had valuable approval selections with different clients. However, as I cannot get any cables through, I cannot form any idea as to our probable loss.

* * *

New Stock Books.

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

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books of British Colonials, now being

rearranged by three well-known philatelists, such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 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 one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
French Consular Offices	£197
Norway	170
Holland, vol. I	397
Great Britain, special book of about 800 <i>2d. blue</i> , no lines, many rare varieties	193
Greece, 2 vols.	583
Honduras	96
Brazil	520
Hungary	156
Belgium and Congo	432

* * *

NOTES ON THE

Stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

By F PHILLIPS.

* * * *



OSNIA and Herzegovina are two provinces which are nominally subject to the Sultan of Turkey, but which passed under the administrative control of Austria-Hungary in virtue of the Treaty of Berlin in 1878.

The provinces are situated on the northern coast of the Adriatic, lying to the west of Servia and Montenegro; on the north the River Save divides them from Hungarian territory. The capital of Bosnia is Sarajevo; it will be noticed that nearly all the earlier used stamps bear the postmark of this city.

The first postage stamps were issued on April 28th, 1879, under the control of the military authorities. It is a curious fact that even up to the present day the postal service is a military one: this is shown by the wording of the postmark, viz. "K. und K. Milit. Post" (Royal and Imperial Military Post).

The first issue was chronicled by *Le Timbre-Poste*, July, 1879, on the authority of Monsieur P. la Rénotière.

I have learnt on reliable authority that the Bosnian stamps were lithographed, although at first sight the impression of the stamps hardly seems to indicate this method of reproduction. The printing and perforating

Death of Mr. S. C. Skipton.

IT is with very deep regret that I have to announce the sad death of my friend Mr. Stacey Charles Skipton, of Salisbury. As many of his friends well know, Mr. Skipton suffered for many years with rather pronounced heart disease. This developed rather suddenly on Wednesday, April 18th, and he passed away on Saturday morning, April 21st, practically without any pain whatever. So lately as the previous Tuesday Mr. Skipton was working on stock books for us. He arranged many dozens of them during the past year, his work being wonderfully neat and accurate in every way; and we found him of the very greatest use to us, and shall miss his services very much indeed. It will be remembered by many of my readers that a number of years ago Mr. Skipton joined partnership with Mr. W. Brown, of Salisbury. This partnership was broken up about a couple of years ago, when Mr. Skipton went into business on his own account, remaining in Salisbury, and I believe that he was pretty successful.

The late Mr. Skipton was the only son of Deputy Surgeon-General Skipton, of Mount Shadwell, Ealing, and had been trained for the medical profession at Guy's Hospital, but, owing to the weak state of his heart, had never been able to take his degree. He passed away in the forty-fourth year of his age.

were carried out in the Imperial printing office in Vienna.

Four panes, each of 100 stamps, were printed at one time, but only one pane at a time was perforated.

The watermark at first consisted of the word "BRIEFMARKEN" in double-lined capitals, 24 mm. in height; it occurs twice in each entire sheet, extending horizontally across the two top panes and the two bottom panes. Later on the wording of the watermark was altered to "ZEITUNGS-MARKEN," the arrangement being the same as before. I have been unable to determine the exact date of the change, but it probably took place about 1890; certainly the stamps of that year, perforated 10½, always appear with this watermark.

A curious point about the watermark "ZEITUNGS-MARKEN" is, that it generally appears inverted, although it is sometimes found the right way up.

The design of the early stamps of Bosnia was composed of the Austrian Arms on a background of horizontal lines, with figures of value in the upper corners.

Apparently two different mother dies were made (one of which, in the case of the 5 kr., was retouched

or redrawn), and from each of these dies transfers were made to lithographic stones. We therefore get three types of the 5 kr. and two of each of the other values, with the exception of the $\frac{1}{2}$ kr., which exists in Type II only. The varieties of type do not occur on the same sheets, but it seems preferable to say "Type I," etc., rather than "Plate I," etc., because we do not know how many plates or stones may have been produced from each die.

The annexed illustrations show these three types enlarged to sixteen times the area of the stamps.

The chief difference between Types I and II is in the bottom Eagle, on the diagonal bar in the right-hand division of the shield. (The three white dots are really Eagles, although they bear a closer resemblance to stars, or even turtles.)

In Type I the Eagle is clear, whilst in Type II it shows a line of colour running upwards from right to left; in heavily printed copies this line often extends to the middle Eagle.

The redrawn Type I is easily distinguishable, but more especially so in the tail of the large Eagle; the interior lines of colour are much more distinct than in the original Type I, and generally fewer in number, and, as a rule, the point of the tail does not quite touch the inner frame line.

There are many other points of difference in the types, but these vary very much according to the heaviness of impression.

In the case of the 2 kr. the figures of value vary with the types; in Type I the "2" is as Illustration A, and in Type II as Illustration B.

In the 15 kr. there are two varieties of the figures, both of which occur in the sheets of Type I: C, thick figures, and D, thin figures. There is a minor variety of the thin "15," with a white dot joined to the serif of the 1, as in E. Type II I find with thin figures only.

There are many minor differences in the figures of the other values, but they are not constant and do not appear to be of any importance.

Our first division is from 1879 to 1890. During this period Type I only was used, there being undoubtedly many printings and possibly more than one transfer of each value, which, however, I have been unable to separate.

Two single-line perforating machines were used concurrently, one gauging from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ and the other from $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12. In both these machines the alignment of the pins was very bad, but about 1888 this was partially corrected, and therefore some fairly regular perforations are seen, which, however, are undoubtedly the work of the first machines.

The paper is wove, and varies from thick, soft, to thin, hard. At first a thick *yellowish* gum was used, but as this caused the stamps to crack, it was changed for a medium whitish gum; later still a thin white gum was used; but I am unable to give any idea of the dates at which these changes were made.

REFERENCE LIST.

April 28th, 1879. Type I. Wmk. "BRIEFMARKEN."

(a) *Perf.* $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$, *irregular.*

- 1 (kr.), light grey.
- 1 " grey.
- 1 " grey-black.

- 2 (kr.), orange-yellow (A).
- 2 " orange (A).
- 3 " deep green.
- 3 " yellow-green.
- 3 " blue-green.
- 5 " rose.
- 5 " rose-red.
- 5 " dark rose-red.
- 10 " indigo-blue.
- 10 " blue.
- 15 " bistre-brown (C).
- 15 " brown (D).
- 25 " deep mauve.
- 25 " mauve.
- 25 " red-lilac.

(b) *Perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12.

- 1 (kr.), grey.
- 1 " grey-black.
- 2 " yellow (A).
- 2 " orange (A).
- 3 " deep green.
- 3 " yellow-green.
- 3 " blue-green.
- 5 " rose.
- 5 " rose-red.
- 5 " dark rose-red.
- 10 " indigo-blue.
- 10 " blue.
- 15 " bistre-brown (C).
- 15 " brown (D).
- 25 " deep mauve.
- 25 " mauve.
- 25 " red-lilac.

The 1 kr. occurs with both perfs. in a *greyish-violet* colour. This was never issued to the public for use on letters, but was sold obliterated with *blue* pencil. It is met with postally used, with the *blue* line cleaned off.

This stamp may be a colour trial, but is more probably an unissued error of colour owing to the ink having been wrongly mixed.

It is also known imperf. horizontally.

- 1 (kr.), greyish violet (*perf.* $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$).
- 1 " " (*perf.* $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12).

Perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$ *vertically*; *imperf.* *horizontally.*

- 1 (kr.), greyish violet.

As the first two perforating machines were used concurrently, it is quite natural that the stamps should appear with a perforation compounded of (a) and (b).

(c) *Perf.* *compound of (a) and (b).*

- 1 (kr.), pale grey.
- 2 " orange-yellow (A).
- 3 " deep green.
- 5 " rose.
- 5 " rose-red.
- 10 " indigo-blue.
- 10 " blue.
- 15 " bistre-brown (C).
- 15 " brown (D).
- 25 " mauve.

* * *

About 1888 the first machine, gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}$, was overhauled and the pins straightened; we therefore find a much more regular perforation; at the same time the impression of the stamps is much finer and the paper thinner.



I.



II.



I. (redrawn).



A



B



C



D



E

Perf. 12½ to 13½, regular. Type I.

1 (kr.), grey.
3 ,, deep green.
3 ,, yellow-green.
10 ,, indigo-blue.
10 ,, blue.
15 ,, brown (D).
25 ,, red-lilac.

3 (kr.), blue-green.
5 ,, dull rose-red.
5 ,, rose-red.
10 ,, indigo.
10 ,, deep blue.
15 ,, bistre (D).
20 ,, olive-green.
25 ,, dull mauve.

Variety. Imperf. horizontally.

5 (kr.), dull rose-red.

(iii.) Type I, redrawn.

5 (kr.), dull scarlet.

(b) *Perf. 11½.*

(i.) Type I.

1 (kr.), drab.
1 ,, grey.
2 ,, orange-yellow (A).
2 ,, orange (A).
3 ,, dark green.
3 ,, dull green.
5 ,, dull rose-red.
5 ,, rose-red.
10 ,, indigo-blue.
10 ,, blue.
15 ,, brown (D).
20 ,, reseda.
25 ,, deep violet.
25 ,, dull violet.

(ii.) Type II.

½ (kr.), black.
1 ,, grey.
2 ,, yellow (B).
3 ,, yellow-green.
5 ,, rose-red.
10 ,, indigo.
15 ,, bistre (D).
20 ,, olive-green.
25 ,, reddish lilac.

(iii.) Type I, redrawn.

5 (kr.), dull scarlet.

(c) *Perf. compound of (a) and b.*

½ (kr.), black (Type II).
2 ,, orange-yellow (Type I).
5 ,, rose-red
10 ,, deep blue

* * *

In the next division Type II only was used, except in the case of the 5 kr., for which Type I redrawn was used.

The perforation is a regular 12½, but the size of the holes varies considerably. This is to be accounted for in two ways: the pins may have worn away the holes of the bed-plate, so as to have necessitated redrilling it and fitting larger pins, or several sheets may have been perforated at once, in which case the top sheet would probably show larger holes than the bottom one.

The watermark remains the same as before, but the paper is much thinner and more highly surfaced, and the gum is very thin.

1895. Wmk. as last. (a) *Perf. 12½.*

(i.) Type II.

1 (kr.), pearl-grey.
2 ,, orange-yellow (B).
2 ,, yellow (B).
3 ,, bluish green.
10 ,, indigo.
10 ,, blue.
15 ,, bistre (D).
20 ,, olive-green.
25 ,, dull violet.
25 ,, reddish lilac.

In our next division Type I alone was still used; we get the rare perforation gauging from 9 to 9½, which was done by the old Austrian machine; this machine was probably used to perforate a few sheets of the values most used, viz. the 5 and 10 kr., while the other machines were being repaired.

We also get a machine gauging exactly 11, which gives a regular perforation with large, clean-cut holes.

1890. Type I. Wmk. presumably "BRIEFMARKEN."

(a) *Perf. 9 to 9½.*

5 (kr.), rose-red.
10 ,, blue.

(b) *Perf. 11.*

1 (kr.), grey.
2 ,, orange (A).
3 ,, deep green.
3 ,, dull green.
5 ,, rose-red.
10 ,, blue.
15 ,, brown (C).

* * *

We now come to the period when plates from both Types I and II were used, also Type I redrawn. The perforations are now of a very different character from the earlier ones: the alignment is good and the holes much cleaner. The watermark is now "ZEITUNGS-MARKEN."

1890-5. Wmk. "ZEITUNGS-MARKEN."

(a) *Perf. 10½.*

(i.) Type I.

1 (kr.), drab.
1 ,, pale grey.
1 ,, dark grey.
2 ,, orange-yellow (A).
2 ,, orange (A).
3 ,, dark green.
3 ,, dull green.
5 ,, rose.
5 ,, rose-red.
10 ,, indigo-blue.
10 ,, blue.
15 ,, dark brown (D).
15 ,, brown (D).
20 ,, reseda.
20 ,, olive-green.
25 ,, dull violet.
25 ,, reddish purple.

Varieties. Imperf. vertically.

10 (kr.), blue.

Double perf. horizontally.

10 (kr.), blue.

(ii.) Type II.

½ (kr.), black.
1 ,, pale grey.
1 ,, grey.
2 ,, orange-yellow (B).
3 ,, yellow-green.

Variety on ribbed paper.

- 2 (kr.), yellow (B).
 (ii.) Type I, redrawn.
 5 (kr.), dull scarlet.
 5 ,, rose-red.

(b) Perf. compound of 10½ and 12½.

- Type I, redrawn.
 5 (kr.), dull scarlet.
 5 ,, rose-red.



On January 1st, 1900, the currency was changed from *kreuzer* to *heller*, this of course necessitating a new issue of stamps.

A similar central design was made use of to that appearing on the first issue, but the frame was entirely reversed, the figures of value being at the bottom instead of at the top. The stamps from 1 to 50 heller were in the size of the previous issues, and those from 1 to 5 kronen were larger (see illustrations above). These stamps are surface-printed, instead of lithographed.

The watermark remained the same as before, viz. "ZEITUNGS-MARKEN" twice in a complete sheet of four panes.

January 1st, 1900. Wmk. as before.

(a) Perf. 12½.

- 1 (heller), grey-black.
 2 ,, pearl-grey.
 2 ,, pale drab.
 3 ,, orange-yellow.
 5 ,, yellow-green.
 5 ,, deep green.
 6 ,, bistre.
 10 ,, red.
 20 ,, pink.
 25 ,, blue.
 30 ,, bistre.
 40 ,, orange.
 50 ,, red-lilac.
 1 krone, carmine.
 2 kronen, ultramarine.
 5 ,, deep blue-green.

(b) Perf. 10½.

- 1 (heller), black.
 1 ,, grey-black.
 2 ,, pearl-grey.
 3 ,, orange-yellow.
 5 ,, yellow-green.
 6 ,, bistre.
 10 ,, red.
 20 ,, pink.
 25 ,, blue.
 30 ,, pale bistre.

(c) Perf. compound of 12½ and 10½.

- 3 (heller), yellow.
 10 ,, red.

Varieties. Ribbed paper. Perf. 12½.

- 2 (heller), pearl-grey.
 20 ,, pink.
 25 ,, blue.
 30 ,, bistre.
 40 ,, orange. //

The following values appear in an imperforate condition. A number of imperforate sheets were found, and I have been informed on reliable authority that such stamps were authorized for use by special decree. In my collection I possess three envelopes franked with imperforate stamps from three different towns; the values used on these envelopes are the 5 h. and 10 h., also the 20 h. of the next issue with the figures of value in black. These stamps appear to have been used from May to December, 1905.

Imperf.

- 1 (heller), grey-black.
 2 ,, pearl-grey.
 3 ,, orange-yellow.
 5 ,, yellow-green.
 6 ,, bistre-brown.
 10 ,, vermilion.
 25 ,, blue.

* * *

In 1901 certain values, from the 20 heller upwards, were provided with *black* figures of value in the lower corners, also two new values, 35 and 45 heller, were introduced.

1901-4. Perf. 12½.

- 20 (heller), pink.
 30 ,, bistre.
 35 ,, ultramarine.
 40 ,, orange.
 45 ,, greenish blue.

Varieties. Ribbed paper. Perf. 12½.

- 40 (heller), orange.

Imperf.

- 20 (heller), pink.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.



In 1904 there was an issue of Postage Due stamps, with a *black* frame and *red* figures of value on a *yellow* or *green* ground (see illustration).

1904. Perf. 12½, 13.

- 1 h., black, red, and yellow.
 2 h. ,, ,, ,,
 3 h. ,, ,, ,,
 4 h. ,, ,, ,,
 5 h. ,, ,, ,,
 6 h. ,, ,, ,,
 7 h. ,, ,, ,,
 8 h. ,, ,, ,,
 10 h. ,, ,, ,,
 15 h. ,, ,, ,,
 20 h. ,, ,, ,,
 50 h. ,, ,, ,,
 200 h., black, red, and green.

- - The Postal Issues of Finland. - -

By L. HANCIAU.

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(Continued from page 184.)

Issue of January 1st, 1866, to 1867.

E quote again from Mr. von Hertzen :—

"Only two dies* were engraved, one of which was to be employed for the two lower values and the other for the two higher.

"For the purpose of indicating the values, divers value frames were engraved, two for each die, which were attached to the central portion by means of four screws, as is the case with various stamps. Reproductions were made in copper, and these were separate, like those of 1860. The setting up of the blocks to form the plates, and the printing also, were done in the same manner as before.

"The printing of these stamps commenced on December 13, 1865, and in the course of that month there were delivered to the Post Office Department :—

150,000	copies of the 40 penni.
100,000	" " 20 "
50,000	" " 10 "
50,000	" " 5 "

"The use of the stamps with values in *kopecs* was not forbidden, however, as had been the case" [with the superseded stamps] "in 1860.

"The need for stamps of various additional values soon became apparent, and on February 5, 1866, the Director of Posts laid a statement before the Senate upon the difficulty of paying the postal rates upon letters for places beyond Russia by means of the values then in use. He asked at the same time whether instructions could not be given to the *Karta Sigillata Kontoret* to manufacture stamps of the value of 3 penni, and he added that, in order to obviate the necessity for using a large number of stamps upon the same letter, for prepayment to foreign countries, which required a high rate, a stamp of the value of one mark appeared to him to be necessary.

"In the report upon this question, the Senate, however, resolved, on February 21, 1866, to call upon the Director of Posts for further information, with a view to ascertaining how far it would be possible, instead of manufacturing stamps of the value of 3 penni, to attain the object proposed by means of 8 penni stamps, in which case those at 5 penni would become unnecessary. The Director of Posts replied, on the 28th of March, by observing that he considered that the object could be equally well attained by the creation of stamps of the value of 8 penni, and in that case the manufacture of the 3 penni stamps might be given up, until further orders.

"On November 7, 1866, the matter was decided by the Senate, who resolved that stamps of the values of 1 mark and of 8 penni should be prepared, for use upon letters.

"When 50,000 8 penni stamps had been printed

* I would remind my readers that I stated, in my previous article, that, apart from the value labels, the types were those of the 10 kop. envelope of 1867 for the 5 and 10 penni, and of the 5 kop. envelope of 1865 for the 20 and 40 penni. There were not therefore two *new* dies, as Mr. von Hertzen seems to imply.—L. H.

they were to be immediately issued for use. At the same time the Finance Department made preparations for the manufacture of a 1 mark stamp, for which the Director of Posts made application to the *Karta Sigillata Kontoret* as soon as they were ready, but only to a small extent.

"As may be seen by what is stated above, it was supposed that the 5 penni stamps would become superfluous, but such was not the case, and although 50,000 of the 8 penni stamps were printed on the 7th November,* some time elapsed before the delivery was made by the Printing Office of the Senate to the *Karta Sigillata Kontoret* for gumming and perforating. It was not until the 27th November that 25,000 copies were delivered by the *Karta Sigillata Kontoret* to the Post Office Department, and on the 13th December following the remainder, also 25,000 copies. It may therefore be most safely admitted that the 8 penni stamp was in circulation from the end of 1866.†

"On the other hand, the manufacture of the 1 mark stamps must have been considerably delayed. In April, 1867, 9,000 copies were printed, and these were not delivered to the Post Office Department until the 9th of May following.

"For these two values, 8 penni and 1 mark, entirely new steel dies were engraved. M. Hanciau declares that the 8 penni must have been produced from the old 5 kopecs die of 1860, by engraving new value labels, but this is not correct. It may indeed appear that the die of the 5 kopecs served as a pattern for that of the new 8 penni, but the latter differs from the former not only in the value and in the double-line frame, but also in some of the details of the central portion. For instance, the short lines of shading near the centre of the oval frame surrounding the shield slope more towards the sides below in the engraving of the 5 kop. than in that of the 8 penni.‡

"The paper of the stamps of 1866-67 varies much in thickness, shade, etc. The greater part was supplied by foreign firms, but some also came from manufacturers in Finland, such as Tervakoski, Frenckell,

* It seems impossible that this date can be correct; it is the date given for the decision of the Senate to have these stamps manufactured.—ED. *M. J.*

† I nevertheless adhere to the date "January 1st, 1867," these stamps having reached me in the course of that month "as having just made their appearance."—L. H. [The date seems hardly worth disputing. It does not appear that there is any official notice to be found of the actual day of issue. The new stamp was to be put in circulation as soon as possible after the notice of November 24, 1866 (see *M. J.*, vol. xiv. p. 174).—ED. *M. J.*]

‡ Simple comparison is sufficient to prove that the *Shield* of the type of 1860 was used in this case (I had said the engraving, with the exception of the frame), and that the number of vertical lines is the same; they commence and finish at the same spots; the position of the Lion differs in no respect, the shading and the Crown are the same, there is no difference in the Stars, and finally the vertical line under the second Star below, which ends slanting to the left, shows the same peculiarity in 1867 in the 8 penni. There is nothing, up to the Crown surmounting the Shield, which is not identically the same in the smallest details.—L. H.

etc. It is impossible to find any information in the archives of the office of the *Stämpel Kontoret* as to the dates of delivery, or to discover when the different kinds of paper were used.

"At the end of 1865 and beginning of 1866 the stamps were still perforated with the same rouletters as were employed for the issue of 1860. At the end of 1866, however, rouletter No. 1 was put out of use, as being worn out, and a new rouletter was purchased, producing teeth 2 to 2½ mm. deep. During the period 1867-71, only the two rouletters Nos. 2 and 3 were employed; it is for this reason that the 1 mark stamp, issued in May, 1867, the errors that appeared in 1867-68, and the 5 and 10 penni of 1870 on *thin laid* paper, are only found with these two forms of roulette."

"Commencing with 1872, after the old rouletter had been withdrawn and a new one brought into use at the *Karta Sigillata Kontoret*, another new one, No. 4, was obtained, the gauge, etc., of which agreed very closely with those of rouletter No. 1; thus the stamps perforated with these two rouletters are classified together, so far as their perforations are concerned.

"With rouletter No. 4, which was employed together with Nos. 1 and 2 from 1872, the reprints of the stamps of 1866, brought out in 1893, were also perforated.

"As in 1866, and after 1872, these three rouletters were used together for perforating the stamps, it sometimes happened that different roulettes were employed upon the same sheet, and single stamps may often be met with showing these different natures of perforation" [in combination].

"No other rouletters besides those mentioned above were officially employed for the perforation of the issues of 1866-67. The information given by M. H. regarding an official perforation gauging 10½, with teeth 2 mm. deep, cannot be accepted by me as correct. The 8 penni exists, certainly, with this perforation, and it has been considered one of the greatest rarities among the stamps of Finland. I do not wish to dispute the fact, but I believe that the perforation in question is of private origin, and produced in the following manner:—One or more sheets were supplied by the printing office to the *Karta Sigillata Kontoret* in an *imperforate* condition, and were afterwards perforated, in a private manner, by means of the rouletter in question.† The supervision at that period was not very strict, and indeed so far as the paper intended for the printing of the stamps was concerned, no check was introduced until 1894. It should also be observed that the stamps of the local post of that date are perforated with a roulette precisely similar to that of these 8 penni stamps.

"On the other hand I fully agree with M. H. on the subject of the 40 penni stamps machine perforated 12½, which should be regarded as speculative productions."

Then, in reference to the recent discovery of a *lète-bêche* variety of the 5 penni of 1866, announced in the *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidskrift*, Mr. von Herten remarks that such a thing is quite possible, in view of the manner in which the plates were made up of separate blocks, and he adds that, as the stamps of 1886 have not yet been sufficiently studied, we may expect in time to hear of other surprises.‡

* According to M. Hanciau's paper (vol. xiv. p. 145), the 5 and 10 penni stamps on *thin laid* paper are only found with rouletting (a) and (b), but this may have been a slip of the pen on the part of the author or of the translator. We note that the catalogues agree in listing these stamps with rouletting (b) and (c).—ED. M. J.

† I am entirely of the same opinion.—L. H.

‡ I have heard that in a well-known collection in Paris there is a *lète-bêche* pair of the 10 penni, on vertically laid paper, with large serpentine roulette.—L. H.

Finally, Mr. von Herten remarks that the roulette No. 1, which I stated in my article might have existed on the two errors, could not be found with the *thin laid* paper.

* * *

I stated in my article that the late Mr. Goldner was the first, about the end of 1868, to discover certain errors of the 5 and 10 penni stamps, which were found in the sheets of those values. Mr. von Herten made an investigation into this matter with the following result:—

"The stamp accounts seem to show—

"1. That the error of impression of the 10 penni, in *brown*, occurred in two separate printings, each of 50,000 stamps, the first of which was on *ordinary laid* paper and took place about the end of 1867, and the other on *thinner laid* paper, in the middle of 1868.

"2. That the error of the 5 penni, in *black on buff* paper, only occurred in one printing of 50,000 stamps, on *ordinary laid* paper, at the end of 1867.

"3. That in each case there were two copies of the error in each half-sheet of fifty stamps.

"On January 11th, 1868, the 2,000 copies of the 10 penni error, on ordinary laid paper, were delivered to the Director of Posts, together with 565 of the 5 penni. On March 4th, 1869, in accordance with a letter addressed by the Finance Department to the Senate, the remaining 1,435 copies of the 5 penni were burnt, and struck off charge" (I was therefore wrong in suggesting in my article that these stamps were picked out for the purpose of being sold to collectors).

"Of the second edition of the 10 penni error 1,000 copies were delivered to the Director of Posts at the beginning of 1870, and these were burnt after the stock-taking of May 2, 1870."

But if *all* the errors were burnt, how is it that any exist in collections?

In connexion with these errors, Mr. von Herten tells us that he saw, in the autumn of 1904, at the meeting of the Stamp Collectors' Association at Helsingfors, a 40 penni stamp in the colour of the 5 penni, that is to say in *violet-brown on lilac-grey* paper. As Mr. von Herten came to the conclusion, after examination of the stamp, that it was not a chemical variety, he supposes that a 40 penni must have existed in the sheet of the 5 penni on wove paper. This copy had the 7½ roulette, and was obliterated *Wiborg, March 21, 1871*. It was of the printing of January, 1871, delivered to the Post Office in February of that year.*

* * *

Issue of July 1st, 1875, to 1881.

"The first supplies of the stamps of the period 1875-81 were delivered to the Post Office Department," says Mr. von Herten, "on the following dates:—†

" 32 penni, carmine ;	July 1, 1875.
5 " orange	" 16 "
8 " green	" 28 "
2 " grey ;	September 6, 1875.
1 mark, lilac ;	January 16, 1877.
25 penni, carmine ;	May 13, 1879.
10 " brown ;	September 1, 1881.

* I much fear that this specimen was either a chemical forgery, or perhaps the lithographic imitation of which I was told some time ago.—L. H.

† Mr. von Herten says nothing about the 20 penni, for some unknown reason; perhaps it was an oversight.—L. H.

"The statement of M. Hanciau, according to which the 1 mark was put in circulation on January 1, 1877, is not absolutely correct."

January 1st, was the date given, at the time of the issue of the stamp, by a correspondent of *Le Timbre-Poste* living at Helsingfors. In any case, if the stamps were not delivered until January 16th, 1877, the fact that the postal circular of January 15th announced this stamp as "obtainable" at that date, requires some explanation.

"M. Hanciau says that in the printing of the stamps of 1875 in half-sheets, some were printed *tête-bêche* with reference to one another, thus producing ten *tête-bêche* pairs with an interval between the stamps, and that the 5, 10, and 20 penni are found thus. I can add that I have seen a similar pair of the 1 mark. *Tête-bêche* pairs properly so termed, exist only in the 20 penni value of the issue of 1875, perf. 11. After 1881 these *tête-bêche* varieties were greatly multiplied. At this period the printing of the stamps was removed from the printing office of the Senate to a new factory, that of the *Karta Sigillata*, and whereas the printing office of the Senate was not under the direction of the *Karta Sigillata Kontoret*, the new printing office was placed under the supervision of the latter, which had hitherto only carried out the gumming and perforating of the stamps; and it was there that, from the end of 1881, the whole of the manufacture of the stamps was executed. The new Director of the factory had the supervision of the printing. It seems, however, that from the commencement there was something abnormal in the preparation of the new stamps. Thus in the making up of the blocks into plates for printing from, which was done in the same manner as previously described, it does not appear as if all the necessary care was taken, for from this date sheets may often be found in which the stamps are not in straight horizontal or vertical rows, but arranged most irregularly. Very often there are coloured lines between the stamps. These are not, however, 'separation lines' as M. Hanciau terms them, being produced quite accidentally. The strips of lead which were placed in between the blocks, for the purpose of keeping them in line, were, through carelessness, left too high, so that the upper edges were on a level with the surface of the blocks, and consequently when the printing took place these edges produced coloured lines more or less distinct between the stamps. Inverted stamps were not uncommon also; the following *tête-bêche* varieties are known:—

Issue of 1881.	5 penni, perf.	12½.
	20 "	" 12½.
	20 "	" 12½ × 11.
	25 "	" 12½.
" 1885.	5 "	" 12½.
	20 "	" 12½.

"During the years 1881-82 the factory of the *Karta Sigillata* tried to use, in the printing of the stamps, *eosine* colours, soluble in water. This was done especially in the case of the 5 and 25 penni. At the same time a new perforating machine, gauging 12½, was introduced, and this was employed together with the former one, which gauged 11, producing divers varieties of these stamps. Of the 5 penni, for instance, we find:—

5 p., orange-red, yellow, brown-orange; perf.	11.
5 p., orange-red (<i>old colour</i>), orange (<i>eosine</i>), salmon (<i>eosine</i>); perf.	12½.
5 p., salmon (<i>eosine</i>); perf.	11 × 12½.
5 p. "	" 12½ × 11.

"The 5 penni, orange-red (*old colour*), perf. 12½, is a very rare stamp, and for this reason has not up to the

present been included in the principal foreign catalogues, M. Hanciau does not quote it; on the other hand Mr. Breitfuss inserted it in the list of the stamps of Finland contained in the *Catalogue Officiel* of the Société Française de Timbrologie, published in 1904.

"Among the compound perforations of 1881" [or 1882?] "M. Hanciau says nothing about the following:—

25 penni, carmine; perf.	11 × 12½.*	
20 "	grey-blue " 12½ × 11.	
25 "	carmine " 12½ × 11.	
25 "	aniline rose; perf.	12½ × 11."

* * *

"Regarding the issue of 1885 there is nothing to be added to the lists given by M. Hanciau. The following are the dates of the first deliveries of the stamps of the year 1885:—

5, 20, 25 penni,	November 8, 1884.
1 mark	" 15 "
10 penni,	April 27, 1885.
5, 10 marks,	November 10, 1885."

* * *

"Of the stamps of the 1889 issue perf. 14 × 13, only the 5, 10, 20, and 25 penni exist; the 2 penni, 1, 5, and 10 marks were never perforated with the new machines; the stocks of those values perforated with the old 12½ machines were so great, that there was no occasion to print any of them after 1895 until the issue was withdrawn in 1901."

* * *

"M. Hanciau has inserted in his list, as indeed other philatelists have done, the 3½ roubles, *yellow and black*, of the issue of 1891, as an *error*. This stamp should not, however, be so reckoned, but ought rather to be considered a speculative variety, for the following reasons:—

"1. This stamp was printed in entire sheets in the wrong colours, and it could not therefore be regarded as the result of a *mistake* or be attributed to carelessness.†

"2. A single sheet only was sent to the Post Office Department at Helsingfors, in order that its authenticity might be confirmed by postal use. Hardly a single specimen from that sheet got into circulation, before the Post Office at Helsingfors perceived that the colour was wrong and returned it to the *Post Kontoret*. A few stamps from this sheet afterwards, through the good nature of the Director of Posts, found their way into private collections here, where they still remain; the rest is in the possession of the Post Office Department. How then can it have happened that this stamp was offered for sale in the stamp marts of Paris and Berlin? It is because there is a stock of them at St. Petersburg and that a few copies have, from time to time, been put on the market by enterprising speculators in stamps."‡

* * *

"Finally, since the differences between the various types of the two printings of the *lithographed* stamps of 1901 and the *typographed* stamps of 1902 seem to be still but little known, I wish to conclude my remarks by relating briefly the introduction of these stamps and giving the reasons for their having at first been printed by lithography."

* I noted this stamp, see *M. J.*, vol. xiv. p. 196.—L. H. [We gather that Mr. v. Hertzgen means the *carmine* stamp, of the shade of 1879, not the *rose* of 1882.—*Ed. M. J.*]

† An error is an error, however it may have happened.—L. H.

‡ Mr. von Hertzgen notes the 4 kopeks of this issue on *wove*. Is the paper really wove, or can it be a laid paper in which the lines are invisible?—L. H.

Issue of January 1st, 1901.

I am still quoting Mr. von Herten :-

"From and after January 1-14, 1901, the stamps in the special designs of Finland were no longer to be used, it was therefore that the new stamps, in the Russian designs, had to be got ready by that date and delivered to the Post Office Department. No plates or original dies had been received from St. Petersburg, but only a stamp of each value, printed in that city, as a pattern.

"The Post Office Department had to obtain plates or dies in accordance with these patterns, and they were ordered, with the consent of the Finance Department, from the only local firm that would undertake their manufacture, namely Messrs. F. Tilgmann and Co.

"The dies were delivered at the beginning of December, 1900, but, on their being examined at the *Stämpel Kontoret*, it was found that they were engraved in so defective a manner that the impressions from them were very indistinct in parts, and these dies were cancelled. New dies were ordered from the firm of H. Berthold, at Berlin, but they could not be delivered in time for January 14, 1901, and thus it became necessary to prepare a provisional supply of the new stamps by lithography. The Finance Department ordered Messrs. F. Tilgmann and Co. to carry out the provisional, lithographic printing, until the *Stämpelkontoret* was ready to undertake the manufacture of the stamps by typography, by means of the dies ordered from Berlin. The paper required for the lithographic edition was supplied by the *Stämpelkontoret*, which also undertook the gumming and perforating.

"The following values were thus printed from stone: 2, 5, 10, 20 penni, and 1 mark. Also the firm of Tilgmann was ordered to print a provisional supply, of smaller extent, of 10 marks stamps, by typography, with dies made by them.*

"As the proofs printed upon the paper supplied by the *Stämpelkontoret* were not very satisfactory, it was decided to employ chalk-surfaced paper. All the stamps produced by Tilgmann and Co., both by lithography and (the 10 marks) by typography, were therefore printed on this paper with chalky surface. The first lots printed (especially the 10 and 20 penni) were on paper thickly surfaced, so much so that the colour is liable to dissolve on contact with water.

"At the end of the year 1901, the *Stämpelkontoret* took up the printing of the stamps, with the blocks received from Berlin in August. These made up plates of 25 stamps each, four of which were printed together on each half-sheet of paper. The printing was executed by the *Stämpeltryckeriet* (Stamp Printing Office) from 1902, and all the stamps were typographed in the ordinary way, on paper without the chalky surface. The blocks have certainly been touched up since they were newly made by the firm of Berthold, of Berlin, but no differences have ever been found between the present plates and the first ones supplied by Mr. Berthold. On the other hand, very distinct differences can be found between the provisional stamps of Tilgmann and Co. and those produced later by the *Stämpeltryckeriet*, both in the shades of colour and in type. The perforation, however, is the same for all, having been done with the same machine, gauging $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$, or for the 10 marks $13\frac{1}{2}$.

"The following points may be noted in the various values :-

"(a) 1901. Printed by Tilgmann and Co.

"All the values are on chalk-surfaced paper.

* This was not with the die of 1900, which had been destroyed, as stated above.—L. H.

"(i.) *Lithographed.*

"2 p., orange-yellow; the figure '2' below is vertical, or slopes slightly to the left.

"5 p., yellow-green, grey-green, dull green; the Russian letters 'МЕН' are smaller than in the following issue; the serifs at the foot are indistinct; the background is usually indistinct also, sometimes it is entirely wanting. *Imperforate copies exist.*

"10 p., carmine-rose; badly printed; the serif at foot of the figure '1' is thin, and longer than in the typographed stamps.

"20 p., blue; the figures '20' are crowded up between the words at each side; the impression of the background is sometimes defective.

"1 mark, mauve, oval in yellow-green; the figure '1' after the Finnish word 'MARKKA' has no lower serif.

"(ii.) *Typographed.* Dies made by F. Tilgmann.

"10 marks, black and grey; the ground is in a decided grey tint; the design is printed in particularly thick ink, and for this reason the black frame-surrounding the Shield appears to be wider; the details of the design are not quite sharply defined, the colour of the ground not showing between the wings of the Eagle, and between the feathers of the wings. There are 13 separate feathers in the right wing. These stamps were printed in panes of 25, upon each half-sheet of paper, enclosed in a double-line frame, in black. The figures '0' of '10' at the top and bottom are drawn with thin lines, whereas in the later printing, that of the *Stämpeltryckeriet*, they are drawn with thick lines.

"(b) 1902. Printed by the *Stämpeltryckeriet*.

"The paper is not chalk-surfaced. The stamps are typographed, with the blocks furnished by Mr. Berthold, of Berlin.

"2 p., orange-red; the figure '2' below slopes slightly to the right.

"5 p., green (light or dark); the background is distinct and light.

"10 p., carmine-red; the lower serif of the figure '1' is a little shorter and thicker.

"20 p., blue; the figures '20' under the central oval are not so much compressed as in the lithograph.

"1 mark, mauve, oval in blue-green; the figure '1' after the word 'MARKKA' has a distinct lower serif.

"10 marks, black and grey; the impression is lighter than that of the Tilgmann production; the colour of the ground shows a trace of brown-lilac; there are 12 separate feathers in the right wing of the Eagle; and the colour of the ground shows clearly between the wings and feathers.

"The stamps are printed in sheets of 100, without any frame line to the pane, and if the paper is somewhat misplaced in the press, the stamps in the outer vertical row of ten at right or left may show a watermark consisting of portions of the words 'SUOMEN LEIMAKONTORI' or 'FINLANDS STÄMPELKONTOR' 'MARK 10 MARKKAA.'

The 5, 10, and 20 penni were printed during the autumn of 1901, and were delivered to the Post Office in 1902.

"None of the impressions of the types of 1900, that are found in colours other than the correct ones, are errors; they are fraudulent prints, intended to deceive the credulous collector; they are not upon the true paper, and they never passed through the hands of the *Stämpelkontoret*, to which all the stamps officially printed by Tilgmann and Co. were delivered for the purpose of being forwarded to the Post Office Department.

"The lithographed 10 penni of 1901, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, comes from the same source, and although copies were postally used, these stamps are counterfeits, intended to defraud the Post Office. The paper of these is too thick, and the $11\frac{1}{2}$ perforation was never employed by the *Stämpeltryckeriet*."

II. THE REPRINTS OF 1893.

With reference to these reprints, which were made, as I was told by the late Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch, for the purpose of exchanging with other countries, in consequence of there being no copies of certain natures of stamps in existence, owing either to the stocks having been completely used up or to the remainders having been burnt; we learn from Mr. von Herten that these reprints were produced by lithography,* by Mr. Brandstake, the Director of the Printing Office, in accordance with an order given by the *Karta Sigillata Kontoret*, and from the old dies, in the following quantities:—

1,000 copies of the various values of 1856, 1860, and 1866.

1,000 copies of the 8 and 32 penni of 1875.

500 copies of the 10 p., 20 p., and 25 p. of 1875.

But the clichés of 1860 and 1866 having been destroyed earlier, and those which remained being too defective to be used, it was decided:—

That the adhesive stamps should be produced by lithography, whilst the Envelopes, Cards, and Returned Receipt forms should be stamped *typographically*, with the old clichés that were on hand or with others which were to be newly made at the mint.† All these reprints, therefore, according to Mr. von Herten, are not *reprints* in the proper sense of the word, but an absolutely new edition, in lithography, which, although a very clever imitation, is none the less a counterfeit; the studious collector will further notice differences in the types, the paper, the perforation, and the tints.

With due deference to Mr. von Herten, however, these reprints were not all of them engraved afresh on stone, as he has stated, but were produced by lithographic transfer, under the conditions described in my article, and with all the details of the official [or original] stamps.

To the list of reprints of the stamps of 1866, I must add:—

10 and 20 penni, *imperfurate and un gummed.*

* * *

III. THE STAMPED ENVELOPES AND LETTER SHEETS.

The *critique* of Mr. von Herten goes no further than the Adhesive Stamps, and it will not be continued. Why? Because this work, which Mr. von Herten had been specially requested to undertake, has not met with any such encouragement as the author had a right to expect, and he has not even

* I omitted to state this in my article.—L. H.

† We have retained the word "cliché" in our translation, as used by M. Hanciau in his MS., because it seems uncertain whether it here means original dies or the blocks used for printing from (or both). It is more than probable that the working dies and plates had been destroyed or worn out, and that it was not considered worth while to strike new ones for so small a printing as was ordered in 1893; but, from what M. Hanciau says a little later, we gather that he believes the reprints to have been made by means of transfers from the original dies, or parts of them, with fresh value labels added in some cases. If entirely fresh *dies* had been engraved, there would be some manifest points of difference in the details of the design between the originals and the imitations.—ED. M. J.

received any thanks for it. Greatly regretting that this has been the case, I can only express an earnest hope that this decision, which appears irrevocable, may yet be reversed, and that Mr. von Herten may consent, in the interests of Philately, to continue his remarkable paper.

In the meantime I may publish the following fragments of information which I have obtained from him.

(a) *The Envelopes.*

I was anxious to know what Mr. von Herten thought about the 20 kopecs envelope. And this is his reply:—

"Your statements regarding the 20 kop., black, envelope of 1850 are, in my opinion, perfectly correct. There were, as you say, 3,500 of the 20 kop. envelopes printed in 1850; and I may add that there were 48,000 of the 10 kop. envelopes and 20,500 of the 5 kop."

If the 20 kop. envelopes were printed, it was certainly not for the purpose of being destroyed afterwards, seeing that their issue was necessary to correspond with the postal rates.

(b) *The Letter Sheets.*

These were certainly stamped to order, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate, dated November 7, 1849, which authorized:—"Also" the impression of stamps upon separate sheets of paper, submitted by the public, in order that they might be sent by post without envelopes; and at the same time the Senate handed over to the *Karta Sigillata Kontoret* the business of manufacturing and stamping the envelopes, which had until then been carried out by an official of the Finance Department.

"In regard to the external details of these separate letter sheets no special regulations were laid down, and the public could have the stamps impressed upon any kind of paper, except in the matter of size, which must not exceed certain dimensions."

There should have been stamped, according to my previous statement, during the years 1850-55:—

1205 sheets at 5 kopecs.
3335 " 10 "

These numbers are confirmed in part by Mr. von Herten, who, at my request, searched the books of that period, with the exception of those of 1850 and 1851, which had been destroyed. He found as follows:—

	5 kop.	10 kop.
1855 . . .	984	996
1854 . . .	nil	nil
1853 . . .	40	120
1852 . . .	72	180
	1096	1296
Leaving for the years } 1850-51	109	2039
	1205	3335

There was no stamping done after 1855, therefore all the stamped sheets had the stamps *without the pearls in the horns*, the alteration having first been made for the adhesive stamps of 1856.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society.

THE annual business meeting of the Society was held in the Religious Institution Rooms, 200, Buchanan Street, City, on the evening of the 17th instant. Mr. Hutson and Mr. Rees Price having intimated that they did not seek re-election, the election of office-bearers for the ensuing season was proceeded with. A number of names having been proposed for the various offices, the undernoted were unanimously elected:—President, James J. F. X. King, 1, Athole Gardens Terrace, Glasgow; Vice-Presidents, John Brown, Robert M. Mann, John Muir; Committee, Murray Graham, Thomas Kennedy, W. A. R. Jex Long, James K. Ridloch, A. W. Scott, Isador J. Simons, G. J. Taylor, A. G. Wallis; Hon. Treasurer, Thomas N. Wallace, 27, Oswald Street, City; Hon. Secretary, J. Douglas Oatts, 113, Douglas Street, City.

Mr. Kennedy then proposed that a vote of thanks be given to the retiring office-bearers, which was given amidst much applause.

This closed the business of the meeting.

The next item on the programme was a display by Messrs. Simons and Wallace. The following interesting stamps were shown:—

Ceylon, 4d., imperf., in fair condition.

Lagos, King's Head, single wmk., complete set, mint.

Transvaal, 1d., carmine, surcharged "V.R.I.," the surcharge inverted, postally used on original.

Reconstructed plates of the line-engraved series of Great Britain were shown, along with many other interesting and rare stamps.

The display was especially strong in mint copies. Votes of thanks having been awarded to the two exhibitors, the meeting concluded about 10 p.m.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.

THE Sheffield Philatelic Society, at the invitation of the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society, exhibited selections of stamps at the Conversazione held by the latter Society in the Cutlers' Hall on the 15th March. There was a numerous attendance, probably about twelve hundred persons being present. It was a great surprise to many of the members and friends to see to what a science Philately has attained, and no doubt it cleared the minds of many of the very hazy ideas they have of stamp collecting.

Unfortunately, owing to the large number of scientific exhibits, the space allotted for stamps would only permit of a limited display, but although the quantity was comparatively small, it was amply compensated for by the choice quality and increased value of the stamps shown, the result being that only really splendid and representative selections of early and recent issues were exhibited.

The Society showed several sheets of forgeries, reprints, and chemical changelings, also copies of the unique and appropriate menu-cards which had been specially designed for use at their annual dinner.

Mr. J. E. Bartlett showed Great Britain (Victorian issues) complete; also a practically complete set of British East, Central, and South Africa, including all the high values up to £10.

Mr. J. H. Chapman's exhibit consisted of unused stamps, and included Great Britain £5, orange; Levant, King, ½d. to 5s.; Cyprus complete from 1882, including Queen, Die I, 4 piastres, King, Single CA, 9 and 45 piastres; Gibraltar complete from 1889, including 1889 5 pesetas, King, Single CA, ½d. to £1; Morocco Agencies, King, Single CA, 50 centimos, 1 and 2 pesetas; Cape, 1896 and 1903 ½d. to

5s.; Natal, King, Single CA, ½d. to 10s.; New South Wales, various perms. of 5s., 10s., 20s.; New Zealand, London and Colonial prints, ½d. to 5s.; Queensland 2s. to £1, on thick and thin paper, 1895 2½d., carmine; 1897 2½d., red; South Australia, long type, small and large "POSTAGE," 3d. to £1; 1897 1s., 2s. Star, 9d., 1s., 2s. SA; Victoria, £1 and £2 perf. 12½, £1 perf. 11, 5s. no "POSTAGE"; Tasmania, 1892 ½d. to 10s.; Western Australia, 4d., carmine, CC perf. 14; 6d., lilac, CC perf. 12; 4d., carmine, CA, perf. 14, and present issue ½d. to £1.

Mr. A. T. Nixon exhibited a fine selection of Newfoundland, including several of the pence issue; also a fine lot of King Edward stamps, both single and multiple watermarks.

Mr. A. Nixon showed an interesting series of Indian Native stamps.

Mr. J. F. Peace exhibited sheets illustrating the first and last issues of Great Britain, Austria, France, etc.; also copies of the 1d. and 2d. Mulready envelopes and wrappers, set of Canada Jubilee up to 5 dollars, a set of Don Quixote stamps, Russian War Fund stamps, etc.

Mr. R. Sneath exhibited several sheets of triangular Capes, including *woodblock; New Zealand, early issues to 1870; Niger Coast 1893 to 1901; Tonga practically complete, including the 1896 provisionals and the rare set of "GFB" officials.

Mr. R. W. Tiptaft showed several sheets of French Colonials, also a few Australasians.

Mr. C. B. Ward exhibited a fine lot of pence Ceylons, also early Mauritius, Trinidad, Nevis, and the Virgin Islands.

The Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland.

OFFICE-BEARERS, 1906-7.

President: Sir JOHN URE PRIMROSE, Bart.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. ROBERT M. MANN, Mr. J. WILSON PATERSON.

Hon. Exchange Secretary: Mr. J. L. THOMAS, 4, Warrander Park Terrace, Edinburgh.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. ROBERT BORLAND, Lochside, Milngavie.

Committee:

Mr. E. BARRON, Dr. M. CALDER, Mr. M. CAMPBELL, Mr. J. R. DONALDSON, Mr. P. DURAND, Mr. J. M. GRAHAM, Mr. H. HALLIV, Mr. A. MACKAY, Mr. R. MITCHELL, Mr. H. A. WISE. The President, Vice-President, Exchange Secretary, and Secretary and Treasurer, ex-officio.

MEETINGS are held at 562, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month from September to April inclusive, at 8 p.m.

A MEETING of the Society was held at 562, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday, 21st March, at 8 p.m., Mr. J. Wilson Paterson, Vice-President, in the chair. There were thirty-two members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, approved of, and signed, the Chairman called on Mr. Thomas to give a display of "Foreign Countries."

Mr. Thomas then produced his collection, consisting of about 11,000 varieties, mounted in an Imperial Album. It was not, he said, a prominent collection in any sense of the word; it contained none of the standard rarities, and no country was in any degree specialized. But it furnished a good example of what any steady, persevering collector could do, if he set to work systematically, without undue expenditure, and made a point of never letting a bargain pass.

He had literally collected from infancy, and this large accumulation was the result.

Until 1900 he took every postage stamp obtainable, but refused anything later than that date, and often wished he had stopped at 1895.

Perhaps some of the junior members, when they observed

the faultless completeness of Mr. Thomas's pages of Salvador and other such countries, did not share his regret.

During the display Mr. Thomas gave many interesting notes, which were greatly appreciated.

On the motion of the Chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Thomas for his interesting display.

The Philatelic Society of India.

THE annual general meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on the 6th and 9th March, 1906. Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson took the chair on each occasion at six p.m., and there was a fairly good attendance of Calcutta members.

Mr. Larmour tendered the congratulations of the Society to Mr. Stewart-Wilson, the Society's President since March, 1897, on his appointment to the important position of Director-General of the Post Office in India. He referred to the long and distinguished services rendered to Philately by the retiring President, and in the name of the Society wished him all success in the high office he is about to assume, and concluded by asking those present to elect Mr. Stewart-Wilson Honorary President of the Philatelic Society of India. The meeting responded with acclamation.

Mr. Stewart-Wilson in reply said: Gentlemen, it is with a feeling of much sorrow that I address you to-day for the last time as your President, a post which, owing to your kindness, I have now held ever since the Society was started nine years ago. I do not require to be reminded of the shortcomings in my administration of the Society's affairs, for perhaps no one knows them so well as I do. But still I feel that those years have not been without something to congratulate ourselves on. We are fairly old now, but when we began life we had a small membership and not very sanguine hopes as to the future. Now we may say without any fear of being accused of undue pride that we hold an honourable position among the philatelic societies of the world. It is a source of natural pleasure to me to think that I have been associated with the Society during its healthy adolescence and that I may count myself as a contributor towards its present highly respectable position. But while my share has been specially prominent in the eyes of the philatelic public owing to the position in the Society which I have owed to your very kind votes for so many years, I speak with no false modesty when I assure you that the credit I have had has not been at all commensurate with appearances. Never has a President had a more devoted body of office-bearers, and never, I would add, have these officers done so much good solid work quietly and unobtrusively with the one common object of furthering the purposes of the Society. You will know in your minds the gentlemen to whom I specially refer, without whom my position would have been an impossible one, and to whom I owe my very best thanks and the Society owes even more. I have thought it right not to again offer myself for the post of your active President mainly because, as you know, Government has seen fit to do me the honour of entrusting me with duties which seem to be inconsistent with holding any active position in a Philatelic Society. You need not, however, go far to find my successor, who is far better fitted than myself to take command. He has been ready to hand in the person of our distinguished Vice-President and Honorary Treasurer, Sir David Masson, who is not only one of the most remarkable philatelists of the day, but who has administrative abilities of a kind which are rarely found. Sir David enjoys the profound respect of philatelists in all parts of the world, and the gratitude of the Philatelic Society of India, and his election to the honourable post of President can only shed lustre on us. I accept with pleasure the unique honour which you have just conferred upon me.

Now that Mr. Crofton is leaving India for a time the Honorary Secretaryship falls vacant. It is a post which re-

quires a great deal of hard work and self-sacrifice, and no one is better fitted to fulfil both of these conditions than that veritable "pillar" of the Society, Mr. Corfield, who is by no means new to the duties.

Progress on the Society's *magnum opus*, the *Adhesive Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India*, was reported. The work is practically ready for the printers, its authors being Messrs. C. S. F. Crofton, L. L. R. Hausburg, and C. Stewart-Wilson. It will be very fully illustrated, and is expected to prove without exception the most complete and attractive philatelic literary production ever issued since stamp collecting began. The meeting approved the arrangements made by its authors for its publication before the end of the year by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London.

Owing to the non-receipt of statements from the Society's English Agent the annual accounts could not on this occasion be presented, but a provisional review of the financial position disclosed a fairly satisfactory result.

M. Bernichon, of Paris, and Signor Dr. Emilio Diena, of Rome, were elected honorary members of the Society.

Mr. Larmour was specially thanked for the gift of a handsome bookcase for the Society's library, and it was announced that the Secretaryship of the Dum Dum Stamp Exchange Club had been taken up by Mr. A. G. Cardew, i.c.s., Ootacamund.

Mr. Corfield exhibited, with the permission of the Trustees, the collection of the Postal, Fiscal, and Telegraph Stamps of India and the Native States now in course of formation for the Victoria Memorial Hall, and the beauty and extent of the collection elicited the admiration of the meeting.

After several other items of business had been disposed of, including arrangements for a change of the firm entrusted with the printing of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, the following honorary officers were appointed for 1906-7:—

Honorary President, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, i.c.s.; President, The Hon. Sir David Masson, Kt.; Vice-Presidents, The Right Hon. The Earl of Crawford, K.T., Mr. Wilmot Corfield, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, the Hon. Mr. C. F. Larmour, and Mr. E. W. Wetherell; Treasurers, the Punjab Banking Co., Ltd.; Secretary, Mr. W. Corfield; Librarian, Mr. T. Hoffmann; Editor the *Philatelic Journal of India*, Mr. E. W. Wetherell. Council: the above (ex-officio) and Major W. Barrett, D.S.O., i.s.c., Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, Mr. J. T. Chamberlain, i.c.s., Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, i.c.s., Lieut.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S., Lieut.-Col. C. P. Lukis, I.M.S., and Lieut. A. E. Stewart.

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.

C. P.—There was a British Post Office at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, where British stamps were used. Your stamp is probably postmarked "C 51" or "D 26." It adds very little to the value of the stamp.

E. H. S.—The only way to distinguish the stamps is by measuring the perforations, one set is perf. 12½ at top and bottom, the other is perf. 11½; the colours are exactly the same, as the stamps were on the same sheets. There will be new editions of both parts of the Catalogue this year.

J. S. S.—The stamp you mention seems to be the 2 t. on 2½ t. chronicled last year, with the surcharge very slightly misplaced.

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BARBADOS.			
1d., black and grey	1906. <i>Nelson Monument.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
1d. "	green	0	1
1d. "	red	0	2
2d. "	yellow	0	3
2½d. "	ultramarine	0	4
BRITISH BECHUANALAND.			
1d., blue-green	1904-6. <i>King's Head.</i>		0 1
BRITISH GUIANA.			
1905-6. <i>Ship type. Multiple wmk.</i>			
6 c., grey-black and ultramarine		0	5
12 c., purple and violet		0	8
24 c. "	green	1	4
48 c., grey and brown-lilac		2	8
CRETE.			
2 lepta, violet (Diana)	1905. <i>Types 16 and 18.</i>	<i>used</i>	0 1
10 " red (Prince George)		"	0 1
DENMARK.			
15 øre on 24 øre, brown (No. 128)	1904. <i>Provisional.</i>	<i>used</i>	0 3
FRANCE.			
10 c., vermilion	1906. <i>Sower type, redrawn.</i>		0 2
FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.			
1906. <i>Type 6 of Indo-China overprinted "CHINE."</i>			
2 fr., brown on yellow			2 6
10 fr., red on green			12 6
GOLD COAST.			
1904-6. <i>King's Head. Multiple wmk.</i>			
1d., lilac and carmine		0	2
2d. "	orange-red	0	3
3d. "	orange (C)	0	5
GRENADA.			
1906. <i>New type, with ship. Multiple wmk.</i>			
1d., green		0	1
1d., carmine		0	2
2d., yellow		0	3
2½d., ultramarine		0	4
INDIA.			
3 pies, slate	1906. <i>Service. King's Head.</i>		0 2
ITALY.			
1906. <i>Head of King Victor Emmanuel III.</i>			
15 c., grey-black			0 3
IVORY COAST.			
1906. <i>New type, with head of General Faidherbe.</i>			
1 c., green and red		0	1
5 c., yellow-green and red		0	1
10 c., red and blue		0	2
LIBERIA.			
1906. <i>New pictorial types.</i>			
1 c., black and green (Elephant)		0	1
2 c. "	carmine (Mercury)	0	2
5 c. "	blue (Chimpanzee)	0	4
10 c. "	maroon (Plantain-eater)	0	7
15 c., green and purple (Agama Lizard)		0	10
20 c., black and orange (Great Egret)		1	1
25 c., grey and blue (new ½ coin)		1	4
30 c., violet (figures of value)		1	8
50 c., black and green (Liberian Flag)		2	6
75 c., black and brown (Hippopotamus)		3	9
\$1, grey and pink (Liberty)		5	0
\$2, black and green (Mandingoes)		10	0
\$5, grey and maroon (President Barclay and Executive Mansion)		25	0
1 c., 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. Set of four		1	0
1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., and 25 c. Set of seven		4	0
1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., 25 c., 30 c., 50 c., and 75 c. Set of ten		11	3
\$1, \$2, and \$5. Set of three		37	0
1906. <i>Service Stamps. Surcharged O.S.</i>			
1 c., black and green (Elephant)		0	1
2 c. "	carmine (Mercury)	0	2
5 c. "	blue (Chimpanzee)	0	4
10 c. "	maroon (Plantain-eater)	0	7
15 c., black and brown (Agama Lizard)		0	10
20 c., black and green (Great Egret)		1	1
25 c., grey and purple (new ½ coin)		1	4
30 c., brown (figures of value)		1	8
50 c., orange-brown and green (Liberian Flag)		2	6
75 c., black and ultramarine (Hippopotamus)		3	9
\$1, grey and green (Liberty)		5	0
\$2, black and lilac (Mandingoes)		10	0
\$5, grey and orange (President Barclay and Executive Mansion)		25	0
1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c. Set of four		1	0
1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., and 25 c. Set of seven		4	0
1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., 25 c., 30 c., 50 c., and 75 c. Set of ten		11	3
\$1, \$2, and \$5. Set of three		37	0

MALTA.			
1906. <i>King's Head. Multiple wmk.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	
4d., black and brown			6
MÓNACO.			
1906. <i>Postage Due.</i>			
1 c., 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., and 30 c., set of five		<i>used</i>	1 4
1 c., 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 30 c., and 50 c., set of six		"	2 0
MONTENEGRO.			
1906. <i>Constitution Celebration Issue.</i>			
1 h., ultramarine and red			0 1
2 h., lilac and black			0 1
5 h., yellow-green and red			0 1
10 h., carmine and black			0 2
25 h., indigo and red			0 5
50 h., blue-green and red			0 8
1 kr., chocolate and red			1 3
1906. <i>The same. Postage Due.</i>			
5 h., orange and black			0 1
10 h., sage-green and red			0 2
PARAGUAY.			
1906. <i>New values and colours.</i>			
5 c., dull blue			0 1
10 c., ochre			0 2
20 c., green			0 3
PATIALA.			
1903-6. <i>King's Head.</i>			
3 pies, grey			0 1
1 a., green			0 1
1 a., carmine			0 2
2 a., purple			0 3
3 a., orange-brown			0 5
4 a., sage-green			0 6
6 a., olive-buff			0 8
PERU.			
1903. <i>Type 41.</i>		<i>used</i>	0 2
22 c., green		"	0 2
5 c., red	1897. <i>Postage Due.</i>	"	0 2
5 c. on 20 c., blue	1902. <i>Postage Due.</i>		0 9
SENEGAL.			
1906. <i>New pictorial and portrait types.</i>			
1 c., green and red			0 1
2 c., brown "			0 1
4 c. " " on blue			0 1
5 c., yellow-green and red			0 1
10 c., red and blue			0 2
15 c., purple and red			0 3
20 c., black and red on bluish			0 3
25 c., ultramarine and red			0 4
30 c., brown and red			0 5
40 c., red and blue			0 6
50 c., black and red			0 8
75 c., indigo and red on orange			1 0
2 fr., black and red on bluish			1 3
2 fr., blue and red on salmon			2 6
5 fr., red and blue on yellow			5 3
1906. <i>Postage Due. New type.</i>			
5 c., green and red			0 1
10 c., purple and blue			0 2
15 c., blue and red			0 3
30 c., red and blue on yellow			0 5
50 c., purple and red			0 8
60 c., black and red on buff			0 9
1 fr., black and red			1 3
UPPER SENEGAL AND NIGER.			
1906. <i>New type, with head of General Faidherbe.</i>			
5 c., green and red			0 1
10 c., red and blue			0 2
15 c., purple and red			0 3
URUGUAY.			
1906. <i>Type 84 redrawn, larger size.</i>			
5 c., blue			0 5
GREECE.			
1906. <i>Olympic Games Celebration.</i>			
1 l., brown (Apollo)			0 1
2 l., slate (")			0 1
3 l., orange (Atlas)			0 1
5 l., green (")			0 1
10 l., carmine (Victory)			0 2
20 l., mauve (Atlas and Hercules)			0 3
25 l., ultramarine (Hercules and Antaeus)			0 4
30 l., purple (The Wrestlers)			0 5
40 l., brown (Pallas Athene)			0 6
50 l., lake (Atlas and Hercules)			0 7
1 dr., brown (Ancient Greeks)			1 2
2 dr., rose (")			2 3
3 dr., lemon (")			3 4
5 dr., indigo (Priestly Offering)			5 6

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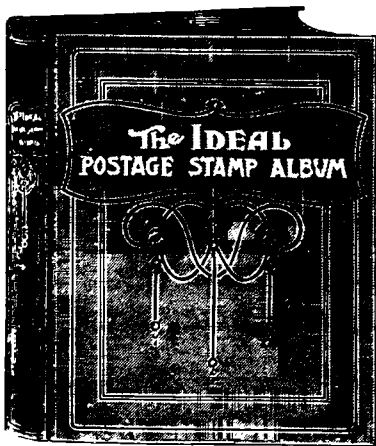
If collectors will inform us what countries they wish to show, we shall be most happy to help them to the full extent of our power to make their exhibit as complete as possible. By means of our Branches and Agencies in various parts of the world, we are enabled to procure many fine things not generally found in the hands of the trade.

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Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

No. 191

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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STANLEY GIBBONS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

VOL. XVI.

MAY 31, 1906.

No. 191.

Editorial.

* * *



WE can say with confidence that the general opinion on the subject of the International Philatelic Exhibition of 1906 may be summed up in three words:—

A Triumphant Success! There can be no doubt that it is not only the largest and most valuable collection of stamps that has ever been brought together, but that it is also the very finest from a purely philatelic point of

The Exhibition.

view. As time goes on stamps increase in number and the rarities increase in value; therefore, naturally, Exhibitions of stamps will occupy more space and their contents will be of higher value; but it is far more gratifying to be able to record the fact that succeeding Exhibitions show greater signs of real research and philatelic study, instead of merely greater accumulations of rarities. A careful examination of the whole of the exhibits would not perhaps justify us in asserting that what is termed "bloating" has entirely ceased, but it is quite certain that a more rational and scientific form of collecting is rapidly taking its place, and we are glad to see that the leading collectors are beginning to recognize the fact that the addition of a great number of actual duplicates of rare stamps takes away from the real interest of a collection, instead of increasing it.

The new method of classification adopted by the Exhibition Committee had the natural result of making the contents of the different classes far more miscellaneous than on previous occasions, and this, we think, was not altogether to the advantage of the Exhibition, regarded as a Collection of Stamps. The endeavour to bring together in this way, for

competition, the stamps of countries that had never been classed together before, was a most interesting experiment, worthy of all commendation; it introduced an entirely novel feature into the competitions, and thereby perhaps added somewhat to the difficulties of the judges, but the last consideration is not a matter of any importance. It was only when this system of classification came to be applied to the Exhibition itself that its disadvantages became apparent. The exhibits were, of course, arranged according to their classes, and the arrangement must have been a great puzzle to many of the visitors. Collectors are accustomed to certain methods of grouping the different countries, and all their preconceived ideas were completely upset on this occasion. The British Empire and the Rest of the World have hitherto been the two great Divisions for British Collectors; these two have then been subdivided more or less geographically, both for collecting and for exhibition purposes, and also according to philatelic importance for purposes of competition. In the present case relative philatelic importance was the one and only consideration upon which the arrangement depended; we do not say that this was wrong, in a Philatelic Exhibition, but it rendered the arrangement extremely difficult to follow for the general collector, and possibly almost absurd to the outsider, whom we want to attract into the fold. To take an instance—the visitor who commenced with Afghanistan found himself next in British Guiana, and travelled thence through Mauritius and New South Wales to Switzerland and the United States. The connexion is hardly sufficiently obvious even to a philatelist, and whilst we

heartily applaud the courage shown by the Committee in adopting a new system, we must confess our preference for a geographical arrangement tempered by philatelic considerations.

The Royal Horticultural Society's Hall proved to be a magnificent building for an Exhibition of the kind; it has only one fault—apart from the fact that it is out of the way of the general public—and that is that it is not large enough. It was the finest and largest show of stamps that has ever been on view, but there were very large portions of some of the exhibits that were not shown at all, because there was no room for them. We believe that hardly a single exhibit was shown in its entirety, owing to lack of space, and in some instances only a small portion was shown, under the rule which provided that where an exhibitor desired to enter for competition a greater number of sheets than could be displayed, a certain number of sheets could be entered for display and the remainder of the collection sent for inspection by the judges. In this connexion it is well to point out that some of the exhibits showed only samples, as it were, of the collections entered for competition, and it was thus impossible for visitors to form an opinion upon their merits as compared with others that were more completely displayed. The difficulty of finding space on a future occasion for a really comprehensive Exhibition of stamps will be a very serious one; and it must not be forgotten that this has been an Exhibition of adhesive postage stamps, alone, and that neither stamped stationery nor philatelic literature and accessories were admitted. What can be done further in the direction of economizing space it is difficult to say; but a Committee might well announce beforehand that no exhibit would be displayed which was arranged upon sheets with elaborate headings and ornamentation, occupying a large portion of their dimensions, or so mounted as to show an undue amount of blank space.

As a Display of Stamps and of Philately, in its best and highest form, the Exhibition has certainly been an unqualified success. In another part of the present number we give an account of the prominent features of most of the exhibits, but we cannot refrain from referring to one or two of them here. The

great collection of Great Britain brought together by the Earl of Crawford, which deservedly gained the gold cup in Section 1 of the Championship Class, is a thing absolutely unique, constituting as it does a history of the Introduction of Postage Stamps, illustrated with specimens of all the essays and proposals, and of the stamps as issued in all their numberless varieties. It may be termed an example of the manner in which one collection of the stamps of each country in the world should be made, for retention in that country as a public record. In Section 2 the cup was awarded to the celebrated collection of Hawaii belonging to Mr. H. J. Crocker, the finest collection in existence of the stamps of a very difficult country; it contains no less than fourteen specimens of the so-called Missionary stamps, besides plates of the other type-set issues, the reconstruction of which is so arduous a task.

Foremost among the great attractions of the Exhibition were, of course, the One Penny and Two Pence "POST OFFICE" Mauritius of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Curiously enough, the adjoining exhibit, that of Mr. H. J. Duveen, contained an almost exactly similar pair, the 1d. in each case being on an entire envelope and the 2d. unused, but the copy of the latter in the Prince's collection is certainly the better specimen of the two, having fine margins. Each of the two exhibits also contained an *unused* specimen of the shilling, dark green Britannia, perforated. But to our mind the gem of the Mauritius collection was a magnificent, *unused*, block of four of the Penny "POST PAID," shown by Mr. Duveen; it is a fine impression, in the earliest state of the plate, on the thick yellowish paper, and is from the left lower corner of the sheet, with huge margins on two sides. This was certainly one of the finest things in the whole Exhibition.

We must leave it to our friend Mr. C. J. Phillips to pick out the rest of the plums, or as many of them as can be described in a single number of the *Monthly Journal*, and conclude this notice by tendering our warmest congratulations to the Executive Committee of the International Philatelic Exhibition of 1906 upon the conclusion of their great work and its triumphant success.

The End of British Africa.

NO, this is not a political article, written from a pessimistic point of view, prophesying the downfall of British rule in the dark continent; on the contrary, our desire is to offer our congratulations to the London Philatelic Society on the completion of the great work upon *The Postage Stamps, &c., of the British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates in Africa*, the concluding part of which has just reached us. The publication has, it is true, been considerably delayed, but those who may be fortunate enough to obtain copies (for the edition is by no means an unlimited one) will find that they have lost nothing by waiting. The book has increased greatly, both in interest and in bulk, and those who have had the hard labour of compiling it must often have wished that it had been completed ten years ago, soon after the issue of Part I. A great deal has happened in South Africa during the years that have elapsed, and Part III. would have been shorter by nearly three hundred of its most interesting pages, if it had been published a few years back.

The issues of what is now the Orange River Colony are most ably dealt with by Baron A. de Reuterskiöld and Messrs. E. D. Bacon and C. J. Daun; diagrams are given showing the positions on the sheets of the varieties of type of most of the Orange Free State surcharges, the only notable exception being the 4d. on 6d. of 1877, of which it was found impossible to reconstruct the setting; the more recent varieties of the Orange River Colony are equally fully described.

In Sierra Leone Mr. Bacon points out a venerable error—so venerable that it is difficult to believe that it is an error—that has existed in English catalogues for over thirty years! He assures us that although the 6d. watermarked Crown and "CC" was chronicled more than once in the course of the seventies, it was not really issued until 1885. The 6d. was originally issued, we gather, in 1860; it was one of the earliest colonial stamps manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and the plate was made up after the pattern of that of the 6d. of Great Britain of 1856, that is to say, in twelve panes of twenty stamps, instead of four panes of sixty. The plate was therefore quite unsuited to the ordinary Crown and "CC" paper, and the only watermarked paper upon which this stamp was ever printed

was, according to Mr. Bacon, the paper with watermark w 5 of our publishers' Catalogue, which is intended for the larger size De La Rue stamps, and in which the watermarks are not divided up into panes. Our attention was drawn some six years ago to the fact that the 6d. exists on this paper, which seems to have a tendency towards turning *blue* in some cases, and we remember that we were then unable to find this value on the ordinary "CC" paper; we have no doubt that Mr. Bacon is quite correct in stating that it is only found with the watermark described above, and that it was not issued till 1885 (which is also the date given by Moens); other authorities, however, have erred in good company, for the watermarked 6d. is listed in Dr. Gray's Catalogue of 1875, as issued in 1872!

But the most marvellous section of the whole book is that which treats of the numerous and complicated issues of the Transvaal. It occupies no less than two hundred and forty pages, and might almost have been made into a separate volume. This portion of the work was entrusted to Mr. R. B. Yardley, who has bestowed upon it an amount of care and labour that is beyond all praise. All that has been previously published on the subject appears to have been diligently studied—no small task in itself—and the pith of it is embodied in Mr. Yardley's excellent "Notes," together with a mass of information due to original research and close examination of the stamps themselves. By means of flaws and blemishes in the plates, due to defective manufacture and to wear and tear, it has been found possible to identify the positions of many of the stamps on the sheets of the early types; and, by careful study and comparison of the very minute varieties thus produced, much has been learnt about the different printings of the stamps and the arrangements of the surcharges that were printed upon some of them. It is by work of this kind that microscopic Philately justifies itself. The varieties *by themselves* are of little or no importance; no one would advocate their collection by the general collector, or the cataloguing of them in an ordinary catalogue, but the importance of their study lies in the fact that in certain cases it will enable us to say: This surcharge is a forgery; this particular variety of it cannot exist upon that particular stamp.

The whole history of the Transvaal stamps bristles with difficulties. There is the question of the early German prints, followed by the complications of the early local printings, of various degrees of excellence or the reverse, and on various papers. Then we have the printings and overprintings of the First British Occupation, about which many fresh facts have been discovered; next we have the period of the Second Republic, not altogether free from varieties of surcharge; and, finally, the Second British Occupation, when surcharges reigned supreme for a time. It is possible that the problems have not all been completely solved even now, but an immense amount of good work has been done in that direction.

We must not omit to add that, in addition to a vast number of illustrations in the text, the book contains thirty full-page plates of entire sheets, panes, etc., produced by the *photogravure* process, which is undoubtedly the finest that has yet been employed for such a purpose, showing the minutest details both of the stamps and the surcharges, and thus adding immensely to the value and interest of the book.

The work is a grand addition to philatelic literature, and a great credit to its compilers throughout. If we have said more about one portion of it than about the rest, it is principally because that portion is a very prominent and attractive one.

* * *

A New Departure. WHEN Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons compiled the first edition of the *Imperial Album*, many years ago, the idea that he had in his mind, as we well remember his telling us some years later, was "Stamp Collecting made easy." Since that time many an effort has been made in the same good cause, and with every succeeding year such efforts become more and more necessary. It is easier, no doubt, at the present day to make a collection of a certain considerable number of stamps than it ever was before, and that is quite natural, since there are more stamps to be collected every year and the facilities for obtaining them have greatly increased also; such a collection will not contain any of the great rarities perhaps, but it may include a number of very interesting stamps, some of which are likely to increase in value, especi-

ally if they have been obtained at a small cost. The prices of the old issues go up, in some cases very rapidly, so it is only fair that those of the current issues should be reduced to the lowest possible point, and this is what our publishers have decided on doing, in a new Department that they have just opened. It has not been found possible to reduce prices actually to "prairie value," because even the most enterprising Governments are not, so far as we have heard, offering their current stamps at any considerable discount, but at ten per cent. over nominal value the collecting of New Issues may be considered to have been made as easy as can well be expected.

We are not amongst those who have unlimited admiration for New Issues and who regard every Novelty as pleasing; probably any one whose duty it is to chronicle New Issues and Varieties month by month, and who endeavours to do that duty conscientiously, will be likely to be a little bit prejudiced against them. We believe that we have even been accused of persistently running them down, but we do not plead guilty to that charge. Both New Issues and Old vary considerably in interest, but we cannot get away from the fact that in the case of the earliest stamps there could be no suspicion whatever of their issue being influenced by Philately, whilst among the more recent varieties there are only too many whose origin is more than doubtful, from that point of view. Still, when once a stamp has been duly issued it becomes a legitimate object for collection and study; we may deprecate its issue, we may—we do—regret the rapidly increasing length of the lists of stamps to be collected, but we cannot ignore them and do not attempt to do so—the length of our chronicle and the growing bulk of our publishers' Catalogue are evidence of that fact. The new issues come, we cannot prevent them, and those who believe that the constant flow of novelties does more good than harm to Stamp Collecting may be more correct in their views than those who are doubtful of the benefit. At any rate, there can be no doubt whatever that when stamps have been issued it is an immense advantage that collectors should be able to get them both easily and cheaply, and that is the idea that our publishers have in view in the latest of their New Departures.

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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

PART I.

Great Britain.—*Offices in the Turkish Empire.*—We have received the 1 piastre on 2½d., to which we alluded in November last.

1 piastre on 2½d., ultramarine.

Bahamas.—*Ewen's Weekly* announces the 1d., King's Head, on unsurfaced paper with multiple watermark.

1d., carmine; *new wmk.*

Barbados.—The Century Stamp Co. of Montreal kindly sends us a card disputing the claim of the Barbadians that theirs was the "First Monument erected to Nelson's Memory." The statue in Barbados was set up in 1813, but on the card sent us is a picture of a much more imposing monument, with a figure of Nelson on the top, somewhat similar to that in Trafalgar Square, and bearing the following inscription on its base: "In Memory of the Right Honourable Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, Duke of Bronté, who terminated his career of Naval Glory at the memorable battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st Oct., 1805, after inculcating by signal a maxim that can never be forgotten by his country, 'England expects every man to do his duty.' This monument pillar was erected by a subscription of the inhabitants of Montreal, in the year 1808." It seems that Canada was first, and that we might well have been spared the Barbados labels. Nelson does not need stamps to keep his memory green. Our informants add—"Subscriptions to Montreal Monument started the night the news of Trafalgar reached the city."

Bermuda.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the current 1d. stamp with multiple watermark, paper unsurfaced.

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

British East Africa.—The *M. C.* says: "The 1 anna is reported with watermark C.A.C." We are not quite sure what these mystic letters mean at the present time, whether "CA complicated" or "CA chalky," and we hoped that the issues of British East Africa had ceased, on the amalgamation of that territory with Uganda three years ago. But if it is the 1 anna stamp of the united Protectorates that is meant, we find that it was chronicled with multiple watermark in October, 1904, and with chalky surface in November, 1905, so we are a little in doubt as to the identity of the stamp now reported.

British Guiana.—*The L. P.* notes the existence of the 5 c. on chalk-surfaced paper, and another contemporary adds the 4 c. and 12 c.

Ceylon.—*The L. P.* chronicles, on the authority of an American contemporary, the 30 c. stamp on chalk-surfaced paper.

Gambia.—We much regret to learn that this colony, which has been guiltless hitherto in the matter of surcharging, has been employing the local printing

press, with a view, presumably, to getting rid of a superfluous stock of unnecessary values. A correspondent tells us that he has received, from the Governor of Gambia, two provisionals, one formed by overprinting the 2s. 6d. stamp with the words "HALF PENNY" in two lines, and the other by overprinting the 3s. with the words "ONE PENNY" in one line; the former has the original value cancelled by two bars, on the latter the value is left uncanceled. Both have the single "CA" watermark, and the surcharges are, we suppose, in *black*.

½d. on 2s. 6d., purple and brown on *yellow*.
1d. on 3s., carmine and green

Gibraltar.—We have received the 6d. on unsurfaced paper with multiple watermark, and the 1s. on chalk-surfaced paper.

6d., lilac and violet; *new wmk.*

Morocco Agencies.—We learn from the *Ph. Echo* that the 20 c., 25 c., and 50 c. have appeared on the chalk-surfaced paper; we have already chronicled two of these values with multiple watermark, so have now only to list:—

25 c., lilac and black on *blue*; *new wmk. and paper.*

Gold Coast.—We have received the 1d. and the recently chronicled 2s. 6d. stamps, both upon the chalk-surfaced paper.

Grenada.—A German contemporary reports the following values with multiple watermark, but says nothing about the surface of the paper.

6d., purple and green;	<i>new wmk.</i>
2s., green and ultramarine	"
5s., carmine	"
10s., magenta	"

Hong Kong.—The following letter, from a well-known philatelist in the United States, may be read with advantage by others besides those who collect Hong Kong fiscals used postally:—

"SIR,—Referring to the clipping from *The Ph. J. of India* in the *Monthly* of April 30th, 1906, page 193, regarding the use of fiscal stamps as postage at Hong Kong, I had a little experience when there that may throw some light on these cancellations, and show that only those should be collected which are obtained from reliable dealers who can vouch for them.

"On visiting the post office at Hong Kong during or about the year 1893, I requested information as to whether fiscal stamps would be accepted as postage. The reply was that they were 'no longer' so accepted, the answer of course implying that they had been so received at one time. The additional information was, however, vouchsafed to the effect that the restriction did not apply to the postage stamps surcharged 'S.O.' or 'S.D.', as these being originally postage stamps it was deemed that the surcharge did not affect their postal character. These latter stamps should therefore not be listed as fiscals used postally, but as 'postage and revenue.'

"But now to the principal part of my story. On asking a prominent dealer in Hong Kong if he could supply me with the regular fiscals used postally, he replied that he could do so with all issues, and handed me a considerable lot to select from, but all unused. On my telling him that these were of no use, as I wanted only postally used copies, he replied that that was all right: I was to pick out such as I wished used postally and he would take them to the post office, where he had a friend who postmarked them *with any date he might direct*, adding that he constantly did this for his customers. Naturally I had no use for this kind of stuff, but it rather shook my confidence in the ordinary run of Hong Kong fiscals 'postally used.'

"By the by, the \$1.00 and \$2.00 fiscals should also be really classed as postage stamps, as these were even then accepted as such, my former remark applying only to the lower values below one dollar. If one asked for a complete set of postage stamps at Hong Kong offices, at any of the treaty ports, at that time, he would be handed a set including these two values, though I never had any other fiscals so included in the 'set.' "Yours, etc., W. C. EATON,
"Commander, U.S. Navy."

India.—Jhind—We have received the three pies, in the *blue-grey* shade, with the ordinary surcharge for this State. 3 pies, blue-grey.

We are also shown a block of large oblong stamps, 1 a., *dull blue*, of native manufacture, inscribed "JEEND STATE," but we have little doubt that these are fiscals of some kind.

Nabha.—We learn from *The S. C. F.* that the current 3 pies exists with the "SERVICE" overprint. The shade of the stamp is not stated.

Indian Native States.—Hyderabad.—A correspondent in India tells us that he possesses a vertical pair of the 1 a., first issue, imperforate horizontally, a similar variety to that which we described in November last. We have also a horizontal pair of originals of this issue perf. all round and imperf. between the two stamps, and a similar pair of the reprints imperf. vertically.

Some months ago we quoted a statement regarding the relative values of the rupee of Hyderabad and that of British India, respectively, which Dr. Byramji Shavakshah has assured us is incorrect. He states that in 1904, on account of misunderstanding between the people and money changers and lenders, the Government of the State issued an order that for the time being (until further notice, presumably) 115 rupees local currency were to be taken as equivalent to 100 rupees of British India. The expression "hal-i-sicca" (this he says is the correct way of writing it, though it is given as "hallee secca" on the sheets of the second issue) means practically "current coin," "hal" meaning "present" or "current," "i" = "of," "secca" = "a coin," thus "coin of the present day."

The history of this currency was given us by Dr. Byramji Shavakshah, somewhat as follows:—Some four or more different currencies have been in use in the State. Among these were "Alumgiri" rupees, when Alumgir, the Mogul Sultan, was ruler of Aurangabad, and "Chulnee" rupees, which superseded them under the present dynasty. The title "chulnee sicca" was given to the latter currency, "chulnee" meaning "usage," and thus at that time

"chulnee sicca" meant "coin in use." The "chulnee" rupee, however, was found not to be of equal value with the "Alumgiri," and consequently a third series of coins was issued, under the designation "hal-i-sicca," of the same value as those of Alumgir. The last named, we gather, have practically disappeared, but the "chulnee" coins are still to be met with in outlying parts of the State, and are reckoned at 109 to 111 = 100 "hal-i-sicca" rupees. The stamps have to be paid for at the "hal-i-sicca" rate.

The rupee, as we know, is divided into 16 annas, and our informant states that the smaller silver coins in use in Hyderabad are 2, 4, and 8 annas, respectively. The poorer classes, however, prefer copper coins as being more substantial, and the rupee is further divided into 96 piasas ("piesé" is the plural) of copper or brass. A Hyderabad piesa, he tells us, is an oblong bit of metal, about one inch long, half-inch broad, and one-fourth to one-sixth inch thick; these pieces vary in shape, size, and weight, weighing from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 oz. each. The Doctor tells us that he once had to distribute about 10 rupees in pay to a number of coolies, and as they would not take silver he was obliged to obtain copper, which was brought to him from the bank in a wheelbarrow! More recently, he is glad to say, a regular piesa coin, about the size of a farthing, has been introduced. Four "piesé" = one "gunda," a word which we are told merely means "a group of four"; six "piesé" = 1 anna.

The "piesa" of Hyderabad seems to be more or less on a par with the "pice" or "piasa" of other parts of India, which is equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, and is itself divided into 3 pies.

Mr. Cassum Jeeva tells us that the watermark of the new stamps consists of an inscription which appears to be, the same as that in the centre of the earlier rectangular types, and is shown very plainly in the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamp of 1902. It reads *Sarkar Asfia Sanu 1322*; the characters for *Asfia* are, we gather, those that are uppermost in the centres of the stamps, but form the second row of those in the watermark. The inscription is very difficult to decipher in the latter.

Travancore.—Messrs. A. Sivaramakrishna Iyer and Co. kindly send us specimens of two provisional stamps of this State, which has hitherto confined its surcharges to the post cards that so few collect nowadays. We have the $\frac{1}{2}$ chuckram surcharged " $\frac{1}{4}$ " (similar to Type 32 of India), and " $\frac{3}{8}$ " (also in thick figures); both overprints are in *black*, and the stamps are in two of the very distinct shades in which the $\frac{1}{2}$ ch. is known, but probably there is no intention of distinguishing the new values by these colours.

" $\frac{1}{4}$ " on $\frac{1}{2}$ ch., violet-mauve.

" $\frac{3}{8}$ " on $\frac{1}{2}$ ch., dull purple.

Lagos.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1s. stamps on chalk-surfaced paper, in addition to the 6d. which we noted last month. The *Ph. Echo* adds the 2s. 6d. on the same paper.

We copy from *The S. C. F.* the following description of some fraudulent varieties of the stamps of this colony which are said to be on the market:—

"The higher values of the King's Head stamps of Lagos, the 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s., are being faked by a method already employed in connection with the

stamps of Gold Coast. Stamps of lower values printed in colours exactly corresponding to the 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. stamps respectively are acquired by the fakers; their tablets of value are removed and cunningly replaced by tablets expressing the higher values. The work is executed with much delicacy and skill, and it is necessary just now to scrutinize one's purchases with more than ordinary care."

Malta.—The *Ph. Echo* chronicles the 3d. with multiple watermark.

3d., grey and mauve; *new wmk.*

Natal.—*Mekel's Weekly* notes the 1d. stamp surcharged "OFFICIAL" on chalk-surfaced paper; and we have received the 2s. with multiple watermark, and find that the paper is unsurfaced.

New Zealand.—We learn from *The Australian Philatelist* that the penny-in-the-slot machine now supplies stamps that are imperf. top and bottom and have only two holes at each side; also that the 2d., 5d., and 5s. appear in new shades and perf. 14.

We have since received, kindly sent us by Mr. A. T. Bate, the 2d., 3d., 5d., 6d., and 2s., perf. 14, and the 5s. in a new shade, but perf. 11; three of these we listed last month, so we now add the following:—

1d., carmine; *perf. 2 at sides.*
2d., mauve " 14.
5d., sepia " "
5s., bright vermilion; *perf. 11.*
5s. " " 14.

Mr. Bate has also kindly shown us blocks of the current 1d. stamps, perf. 14, printed from four different plates, two of which, marked in the margin "W 1" and "W 2," were supplied by Messrs. Waterlow, and the other two, marked "R 1" and "R 2," by Mr. Royle; the intention is to note which pair of plates wears the best and produces the best results.

We regret to learn that there is to be an issue of stamps to celebrate an International Exhibition which is about to be held in this Colony. We have no details at present as to designs or values, but our publishers have received the following letter:—

"DEAR SIRS,—I beg to advise you officially that it is proposed to issue a special set of stamps, commemorative of the New Zealand International Exhibition.

"These stamps will be issued by the Postal Authorities of the Colony, and will be available for postal purposes over a limited area, which, however, will include the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the colony of New Zealand.

"The stamps will only be purchasable at the Post Office established within the Buildings of the New Zealand International Exhibition.

"Yours faithfully, (signed) "G. S. MUNRO,
"Executive Commissioner."

We note that it is proposed to commemorate the Exhibition before it takes place, but perhaps that kind of topsy-turvydom is to be expected at the Antipodes!

Ewen's Weekly reports the current 2½d. stamp overprinted "O.P.S.O." in violet.

L'Echo de la T. adds the 2s. with the same overprint.

Official Stamps: 2½d., blue (Type 27); *perf. 11.*
2s., green.

Orange River Colony.—The *Ph. J. of G. B.* tells us that we were in error in supposing (see our number for March) that the ½d., with mixed stops and small "½," is the "usual combination." The small "½" is, we are told, more commonly found either with all the

stops level or with all raised, and there are thus three varieties with small "½."

St. Lucia.—We have received the 2½d. on chalk-surfaced paper.

St. Vincent.—The *L. P.* chronicles the ½d. on chalk-surfaced paper.

Seychelles.—*Ewen's Weekly* announces the whole of the current series on unsurfaced paper and with the multiple watermark. The colours are stated to be those of our Nos. 53 to 63.

Sierra Leone.—We have received the 1d. single "CA" watermark, in a much deeper shade of purple than that of the copies imported in 1903.

South Australia.—The *Australian Ph.* tells us that the 2d. has appeared on the paper watermarked Crown and "A," and the 8d. in the type with "POSTAGE" in thick letters.

2d., violet; *new wmk; perf. 12.*

8d., blue; *old wmk.; new type; perf. 12.*

Southern Nigeria.—We have received the 2s. 6d. on chalk-surfaced paper; and the *Ph. Echo* states that the 2d., 2½d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s., and £1 have appeared on that paper.

Straits Settlements.—We have received the 30 c. and 1 dollar on chalk-surfaced paper.

Federated Malay States.—According to the *Ph. Echo* the 1 c., 20 c., and 50 c. have also appeared on the new paper.

Sudan.—Mr. C. J. Smith shows us a specimen of the 1 millième surcharged "Army Service," on which the overprint is in ordinary small type with initial capitals and in two horizontal lines, not in small capitals with large initials as printed in one of our contemporaries. We suppose the stamp shown us has the normal type of this surcharge. The colour of the frame is pink, more like that of the stamp of 1898, but the watermark is the multiple Star and Crescent.

Tasmania.—The *Aust. Ph.* reports the issue of the 9d. on the Crown and "A" paper.

9d., blue; *new wmk., perf. 12½.*

Victoria.—We copy the following from *Mekel's Weekly*:—

"Mr. F. S. Cook has made an interesting discovery in the stamps of this State of what may be the engraver's initials or secret mark. They appear on various stamps, and can be easily seen by any collector with or without a glass. Take for instance the 1d., green, of 1883. At the top of the design appear two Maltese crosses in small circles. In the centre of the left cross is printed the letter 'C,' and in the right cross the letter 'H.' These can be very clearly seen with a glass. The same letters appear on the 1d., rose-red, of 1901, with 'POSTAGE' and also on the current stamp, watermarked Crown A.

"The 2d., brown, and 2d., mauve, of the issue of 1881-3 have minute letters in the small spot of colour in each of the four extreme corners of the design, as follows: upper left corner 'A,' upper right corner 'C,' lower left 'C,' lower right 'E.' The same letters also appear in the corners of the 2d., purple, of February, 1901, and the 2d., purple, of June, 1901, with 'POSTAGE.'

"The 4d., carmine-rose, of 1881-3, Scott's No. 145 (our No. 187), has similar secret marks, though in this case they are printed in the lower margin, the letter 'C' being found in the little patch of colour under the 'F' of 'FOUR,' and the letter 'A' at the right in a similar spot of colour under the last 'E' of 'PENCE.'

The same letters appear on the 4d., olive-yellow, of February, 1901, and June, 1901, the latter with 'POSTAGE.' Curiously enough, Mr. Cook has not been able to find any marks on other values."

We quote the above because the information contained in it will probably be new to the great majority of our readers; but the discovery is not a new one, as these letters are described in the London Philatelic Society's *Oceania* book, published in 1887. No explanation of them is given, but in the case of the 2d., the first to be issued, it is suggested that they are the initials of the engraver. Possibly a solution of the problem will be found in the book upon which the Society, assisted by able collaborators in Australia, is now engaged.

PART II.

Austria.—We have received some of the current stamps, on granite paper without the shiny bars, with a large perforation, resembling that in use some years back, except that on all the copies before us it gauges 9, regularly, all round.

2 h., violet-black; perf. 9.	5 h., slate-green, perf. 9.
3 h., brown	6 h., orange

The *D. B. Z.* chronicles an error, the 10 h. printed in *mauve*, the colour of the 30 h.

Offices in the Turkish Empire.—We have received the 10 paras, type of 1904, without the shiny bars.

10 par., black and slate-green; perf. 13 × 13½

Offices in Crete.—We have the 10 centimes, type of 1905, without the shiny bars.

10 c., black and rose; perf. 13.

Bulgaria.—*The S. C. F.* publishes the following warning in reference to forgeries of the Commemorative labels of 1902:—

"The large Commemorative stamps issued in Bulgaria in 1902, and generally known as the Shipka Pass issue, have been wholly forged in complete sets of three, and apparently in huge numbers, as they are being furtively hawked in considerable parcels. The fact that the genuine stamps are still very common rather tends to make the forged specimens the more dangerous, since few people would think of suspecting fraud in connection with a series of 'gumpaps' issued so recently as 1902. Once the fact of the forgery is made known, and the collector warned, much of the danger disappears, for the imitations are on noticeably thinner paper than the genuine stamps, and in all the forged specimens we have seen there is a curious mistake in the inscription. The fourth letter from the right in the forgery is utterly unlike the corresponding character in the genuine stamp. On the other hand, the perforations of the forgeries are quite accurate."

Colombia.—*Panama.*—We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* that provisional 1 c. and 2 c. stamps have been issued for the Republic generally, as well as for the Canal Zone. In the case of the former the overprints are all in *red*, and consist of a bar covering the name "COLOMBIA" at top, "Panamá" (thus) at each side on the 1 c., and "PANAMÁ" (thus) at each side of the 2 c., with the new value "1 ct." (or "2 cts.") just over the old.

1 c., in *red*, on 20 c., violet.
2 c. " " 50 c., brown.

(Canal Zone.) The 1 c. on 20 c., to which we referred last month, has made its appearance; the overprint is in *black*, and resembles that of the 2 c. on 1 peso. 1 c., in *black*, on 20 c., violet.

Costa Rica.—*The Ph. R.* chronicles the 1 c. on 20 c. provisional of last year with overprint not only in abnormal positions but in abnormal colours also. In addition to the varieties with the *black* overprint struck upside-down or diagonally, as noted by us in November and April, our contemporary has seen copies with surcharges in *gold* and in *green*, used on original covers. Probably these are proofs which some one has managed to pass through the post.

Counani.—All question as to the possibility of the existence of this supposed Republic may safely be regarded as put an end to by the following correspondence, published in *The Manchester Chamber of Commerce Monthly Record*:—

"MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
17 March, 1906.

"SIR,—I am desired by the President of this Chamber to ask if you will be so good as to favour me with some information respecting the political status of the Independent Republic of Counani, situated—as I am informed—between Brazil and the three Guianas. Members of this Chamber have been approached with regard to the formation of a company, having its field of operations in Counani. It is announced that—as part of its work—it will enter upon the purchase of goods from Manchester merchants and others. This Republic is unknown here, but a map has been exhibited in Manchester, showing the important town of Manaos—situated near the conflux of the Amazon and Rio Negro—as being within its territory. I am therefore instructed respectfully to ask you what territory Counani comprises, and whether its existence has been recognized by Great Britain. Any other information which you can properly afford will be very welcome to the President. The necessity for an authoritative statement on the subject is urgently realized here, as merchants require to know whether, in case of need, they may rely upon British protection.

"I have, &c.,

"WALTER SPEAKMAN, Secretary.

"THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD GREY, M.P.,
Foreign Office, London."

"FOREIGN OFFICE,
24 March, 1906.

"SIR,—I am directed by Secretary Sir E. Grey to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, asking for information as to the political status of the 'Independent Republic of Counani,' and in reply I am to state that the so-called 'State' is purely fictitious. Its political existence is indignantly denied by the Brazilian Government, within whose territory the cities and provinces claimed by the 'Republic' are situated, and it has not been acknowledged by this country, nor, so far as His Majesty's Government are aware, by any other Power.

"I am, &c.,

"E. GORST.

"THE SECRETARY,
Manchester Chamber of Commerce."

Denmark.—We have received the 10 öre, in the design with the late King's Head, but re-engraved



1904.



1906.

and decidedly improved in appearance. All the lines of shading are clearer, and rather wider apart; the background of the central disk was originally composed of very scratchy and broken horizontal and

vertical lines, in the re-engraved type the lines are horizontal and diagonal, all clear and complete; the little designs, resembling the sheaves of pulleys, in the four corners and in the centre below, are now composed of *four* vertical lines, instead of *five*. Watermark and perforation as before. *Ewen's Weekly* adds the 5 öre in the same type.

5 öre, green; type re-engraved.
10 „, scarlet „ „

France.—We learn from *Le Coll. de T.-P.* that the new 10 c. stamp was first put on sale on April 13th, at the Post Office at the Chamber of Deputies, and that the Office of the Senate and others were supplied later. A slightly different design, showing the Sower not on the top of the world, so to speak, but walking up a slight incline, and with the sun rising (or setting?) in front of her, had been prepared, we are told; but at the last moment changes were made, as shown in our illustration last month, and a plate of fifty *lichés* was made up, from which the stamps first issued were printed. It is possible, therefore, that further modifications may be made before the regular plates are completed; our contemporary suggests one, which would certainly be an improvement—in front of the left arm of the figure and on a level with the breast, there is a white dash or projection, which is supposed to represent the mouth of the bag containing the corn, but it might well be done away with, as at present it looks more like a flaw in the background, or a dagger in the lady's body.

The sheets of fifty have no date numbers in the margin. The stamps are stated to have been purposely made rather smaller than the previous type, in order to allow more space for the perforations.

Stamps are to be issued of the values of 35 c. and 45 c., for registered letters, and a 20 c. Postage Due stamp; and the 30 c. and the 40 c. Postage and 15 c. and 30 c. Postage Due are to become obsolete when the stocks now on hand have been used up.

French Colonies.—*French West Africa.*—We glean from *Le Journal des Philatelistes* some details as to the French possessions in this part of the world, which seem to be now grouped together philatelically, and for which one series of stamps might well suffice.

In September, 1902, these territories were officially divided into the colonies of Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, and Senegambia and Niger; to these has now been added, we are told, by the Postal Administration of the Colonies, a division termed Mauritania, the geographical position of which appears to be unknown! Our contemporary assures us that the officials at the Colonial Office in Paris do not know where to send the stamps supposed to belong to this mythical colony. But surely that little detail should give them no trouble, the destination of all these labels is the same; a set more or less can make little difference to those who can afford to collect French Colonials. The whole stock of the Mauritanian issue should be consigned to the department which supplies stamps to collectors and dealers.

This new set is in the designs described last month, but inscribed "MAURITANIE." We have seen the following values so far:—

5 c., 10 c., 25 c.

M. Bernichon tells us that Mauritania is situated between Senegal and Morocco, being the western portion of the Sahara; it is separated from the sea by the Spanish Colony of Rio de Oro. It was in this territory that the well-known French explorer, M. Coppolane, was assassinated last year by the Moors. It would be only right that a portrait of M. Coppolane should appear upon the stamps.

Mohéli—The Sower seems to be sowing to some purpose; fresh crops of stamps are springing up in the most unlikely places. *Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that Mohéli forms part of the Comoro group, and its inhabitants, a mixture (according to the same authority) of Arabs, Malagasy, Makois, Makondés, etc., if they write letters at all, have no doubt hitherto been content with the stamps supplied to those islands. The latter, in turn, might well be included under Madagascar and Dependencies; but as Anjouan, one of the same group, has stamps of its own, we suppose Mohéli must be similarly honoured. We gather that, for the present, a set of the 1892 type is to be issued with the name of the new division.

New Caledonia.—We have received a set of Postage Due stamps, in a fancy design of the more or less inappropriate nature which seems to be the present fashion at the French Colonial Office. There is a ferry-boat in the centre, which may or may not contain a cargo of Unpaid Letters, manned by two natives. The necessary inscriptions are above and below, and the value in a circle at right, the whole forming an oblong device. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

5 c., blue on greenish.
10 c., purple-brown on pale buff.
15 c., green on greenish.
30 c., carmine on white.
50 c., blue on toned.
60 c., bronze-green on greenish.
1 fr., dark green on pale yellow.

We do not think it has been noted that the coloured surface of the paper, used for so many of the stamps produced in Paris, is of a chalky nature to the extent of being marked by silver.

Tunis.—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that a whole series of Parcel Post labels has been provided for this place. The design is of large, upright rectangular shape, with a view, we are told, of the arrival of the mail at an Arab village; at top is the name "TUNISIE," at bottom "COLIS POSTAUX," and the value is expressed in figures on a shield at lower right. Perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

5 c., green and purple-brown.
10 c., vermilion and rose.
20 c., brown and vermilion.
25 c., blue and brown.
40 c., grey and rose.
50 c., purple-brown and purple.
75 c., brown and blue.
1 fr., red-brown and red.
2 „, carmine and blue.
5 „, purple and purple-brown.

German Empire.—*Offices in Turkey.*—It is stated in *L'Echo de la T.* that another value has appeared on the watermarked paper.

10 paras on 5 pf., green; *wmkd.*

Greece.—A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that there appears to have been some re-cutting done to the type of the 5 lepta of 1901. In

what we believe to be the original form, as shown in Type 15 in the Catalogue, the labels at the sides containing the word "ΕΛΛΑΣ" have two plain white vertical bars at the outer side of each; on one of the copies shown us, the outer of these two white bars is filled in with horizontal lines. There is also on this stamp much more shading around and below the figure of Mercury. It seems probable that either the impressions on the first plate were not rolled in sufficiently deeply, or the lines on the original dies were deepened and added to after the first plate had been made.

Hayti.—The whole series of stamps of 1898 and 1900 has been overprinted with a device consisting of the words "EN—PIASTRES—FORTES" enclosed in an oval band lettered "SERVICE EXTERIEUR—PROVISOIRE," impressed in red. The meaning is, we gather, that postage on letters going out of the country is to be paid in gold, or American dollars, not at the local currency rate. Doubtless the revenue will be increased one way or another. We note that both colours of the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. were in stock.

Types 8 and 9 with red surcharge.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 c., blue. | 5 c., sky-blue. |
| 1 c., yellow-green. | 7 c., grey. |
| 2 c., orange. | 8 c., carmine. |
| 2 c., carmine. | 10 c., orange. |
| 3 c., green. | 15 c., olive-green. |
| 4 c., red. | 20 c., black. |
| 5 c., brown. | 50 c., brown-lake. |

1 gourde, reddish purple.

Holland.—*Curaçao.*—We give an illustration of the design of the new high-value stamps.



Dutch Indies.—We learn from *The L. P.* that the new 1 gulden stamp has at last been put on sale, and that it is perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$. *The S. C. F.* reports that the 15 c. has also been issued.

Nicaragua.—According to a New York contemporary, the 5 c. of the issue of last year has appeared in olive-green instead of blue.



5 c., olive-green.
The A. J. of Ph. notes the 2 c., 3 c., and 4 c. of the same series overprinted "CARO," in magenta.

We give an illustration of the design of the Official stamps recently chronicled.

Paraguay.—Messrs. Bright & Son show us a specimen of the 1 c. on 1 peso of 1902-3, with the surcharge reading downwards, instead of upwards. It will become No. 74a in the Catalogue.

Persia.—We have received specimens of what we believe to be the labels referred to last month, the design of which is shown more or less indistinctly in the accompanying illustration. The type-set portion of the design is in colour, and there is a hand-stamped surcharge, in black, consisting of the Lion and Sun, some Arabic characters above it, "PROVISOIRE" in a curve below, and a date immediately



under the Lion. The date is probably "1323," but it might equally well be "1222" or even "1324" on the copies before us; "1324" commenced on February 25th, 1906. We have the 1 ch., perf. 10 to 12 on three sides, and imperf. on the fourth, and the other values imperf. all round.

- | |
|-------------------------|
| 1 ch., mauve and black. |
| 2 ch., grey " |
| 3 ch., green " |

L'Echo de la T. notes some other varieties, which appear to be as follows:—The 1 kran of 1902, Type 22 overprinted with Type 27 (No. 247 in the Catalogue), further surcharged "1 CHAHI—SERVICE INTERIEUR," accompanied by Persian characters, in blue; the 1 kran, purple, of the same year, No. 289, without the overprint in rose; and the 2 Chahis, Type 34, overprinted with Type 31, instead of Type 36.

- | |
|---|
| 1 kr., purple (Type 29); without overprint. |
| 1 ch. on 1 kr., carmine-red (No. 247). |
| 2 Chahis, red-brown (Type 34); surcharged with Type 31. |

Peru.—*The L. P.* chronicles two more values of the lithographed and overprinted type described in March.

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| 10 c., scarlet; red surcharge. |
| 1 s., brown-red " |

A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 5 c., ultramarine, with the "PERU" oval surcharge, Type 20, in red, and the triangle, variety b, in black, like Nos. 114, etc. We find that this is in Moens' catalogue of 1892, which also lists the 1 c. and 2 c. with Type 20 and certain varieties of the triangle, all of which are omitted from our publishers' Catalogue—probably not without good reasons.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Angola.*—Mr. H. Borges shows us a pair of the 20 reis, Type 2, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, surcharged 400 reis, as in the issue of 1902; we have only listed this stamp perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. Our informant states that a sheet has been found with the other perforation.

Mr. A. de Castro assures us that our No. 142 should be described as 400 r. on 50 r., Type 3, instead of 400 r. on 40 r., Type 2.

Angra.—The last-named correspondent shows us an unused block of four of the 25 reis, blue-green, Type 2, entirely imperforate. It is also without gum.

Cape Verd.—Mr. de Castro tells us that the 115 r. on 20 r., Type 2, exists perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$, as well as $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Guinea.—The same correspondent states that the 115 r. on 40 r. and the 130 r. on 100 r. both exist perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Mozambique Company.—A note after No. 59 in our publishers' Catalogue says that "On some printings of the 10 reis No. 19 on the sheet has a different type of figure '1.'" A correspondent of *Le J. des Ph.* has gone further into this matter, and states that this variety in the figure exists also in the 15, 100, and 150 reis. The two types of numeral, of which he gives illustrations, may be described as follows: (a) With a long, sloping upper serif; (b) With a very short one, almost horizontal. He adds that of the sheets he examined, those perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ had variety (b) throughout, whilst those perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ showed variety (a), except on one stamp, the fourth in the third row, which had variety (b). We noted these two types of figure in the 10 and 15 reis in September, 1903.

Portuguese Congo.—Mr. de Castro tells us that No. 39 in the Catalogue should be described as perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, instead of $11\frac{1}{2}$ (this has been done in the new edition), and that this value also exists perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Roumania.—The *D. B. Z.* states that the 10 bani in its latest shade exists with compound perforation, and that the 50 bani has appeared in a new tint.

10 b., carmine; *perf. compound of* $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
50 b., canary-yellow „ „ „

Moldavia.—A story is floating around, principally we think in the non-philatelic Press, of the discovery of a hitherto unknown stamp of Moldavia, used in 1857. It is of the greatest rarity, indeed we understand unique—at present. It is described as of very small size, but there is nevertheless room for an inscription which is translated as follows:—“Prince Nicholas Konaki Vogoride, Caïmacan of the Principality of Moldavia, 1857”; we suppose it must be in very small type. In the centre is the well-known Bull's Head, surmounted by a Crown.

No value is indicated upon the stamp, for the reason, so we are told, that “the postal service in those days being carried out by coach, the rates were proportionate to the distance traversed.” This seems hardly a sufficient explanation; we have different rates of postage nowadays, not according to distance but according to the weight of the packet, and for that same reason we have stamps with different values indicated upon them. Possibly the ingenious philatelists, whose Moldavian *reprints* we discussed at some length a few years back, have discovered (or invented) a fresh mystification.

Russia.—*Offices in China*—According to *L'Echo de la T.* the series for these offices has been completed by the issue of the following:—

4 k., carmine; blue *surcharge*.
14 k., rose and blue; red *surcharge*.
35 k., green and violet; red *surcharge*.
70 k., orange and brown; blue *surcharge*.
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ r., grey and black; red „ „
7 r., yellow and black; blue „ „

Salvador.—We have received the 3 c. and 5 c. of the new issue, which we trust will soon supersede the surcharged varieties; and *L'Echo de la T.* adds the 10 c. and 15 c.

3 c., black and yellow.
5 c., „ „ blue.
10 c., „ „ purple.
15 c., „ „ brown.

Mekeel's Weekly states that these stamps are printed in sheets of twenty, five horizontal rows of four.

There was a misprint in our March number, which we wish to correct: Page 176, second column, eighth line from bottom—“6 c. on 12 c., similar to No. 487,” should have been “. . . No. 427.” But the numbers will be different in the new Catalogue.

The A. J. of Ph. adds a few more varieties to the long list of surcharged provisionals:—

10 c., blue (No. 370); with “1905,” Type 85 (94), in black.
2 c., rose (No. 367); with “1505,” Type 84 (93), horizontally, in blue.
2 c., rose (No. 367); with “1505,” Type (91), vertically at left, reading upwards in blue.
3 c., as Type 87 (89), in black, on 13 c., red-brown, of 1903.
3 c., as Type (96), in black, on 26 c., yellow-brown, of 1903; with “1906” in blue.

The type numbers given in brackets are those of the new Catalogue.

Of the Official stamps surcharged with new values in figures, and with the original values cancelled by blotches, we gather that, in addition to the 2 c. on 5 c. and 3 c. on 13 c. already chronicled, there are:—

3 c., in black, on 5 c., deep blue.
3 c., „ „ „ 10 c., dull lilac.

There is also a new Official type, similar in design to the new stamps for ordinary use; we have heard of one value only at present.

Official Stamp. 10 c., black and violet.

Servia.—According to *The S. C. F.* the forgers have been at work upon the stamps of this country also:—

“It has occurred to some enterprising counterfeiter—possibly an enemy of the Karageorgevitch dynasty—that it would be a paying scheme to forge the ‘Death Mask’ stamps of ‘the scapegrace nation.’ Accordingly he has placed on the market complete sets from 5 paras to 5 dinars, and as these are stamps that are frequently purchased as curios by people not specially posted in philatelic matters, it is desirable that the widest publicity should be given to the fact that forged specimens are in circulation. The stamps have not been very cleverly imitated, yet it would not be an easy matter to detect the fraud except by comparison with a copy known to be authentic. The great point of variation is in the background, which in the forgery is coarse and irregular. Again, the colours of the various values are not quite accurately reproduced. The perforation, however, is correct.”

Switzerland.—The following paragraph from *The Globe* seems to be finding its way into the philatelic Press:—

“The Swiss system of postage stamps illustrates the opposing qualities of two methods of work—printing and lithography. Swiss stamps of all values from 2 to 15 centimes are printed; all above that figure are produced by lithography. The ugliness of the printed issues contrasts strongly with the finer quality of the others, but they are cheaper, and the Federal Council, to the deep regret of all interested in artistic printing, has decided to abolish the lithographic series and to print all grades. Unhappily, this will involve some changes in the design of the stamps of values higher than 15 centimes.”

Our non-philatelic contemporary has probably been led astray by an incorrect translation of some Swiss newspaper. The execution of the higher values of the current Swiss stamps (with the exception perhaps of those that have recently been re-engraved) is very poor, but we believe that it is copper-plate printing, not lithographic reproduction of a *die* engraved in *taille-douce*. Besides, we have always understood that lithography is the cheapest of all methods, and therefore the reason given for the change would be incorrect. Mr. Westoby, in his book on the *Stamps of Europe*, said that both designs were typographed, but in this, we think, he was mistaken; the impression of the higher values seems to show all the characteristics of copper-plate printing of not very good quality.

The A. J. of Ph. describes a specimen of the 50 c., green, current type, surcharged “25,” in magenta, with a bar across the original value. Our contemporary asks for information as to this curiosity, and we can only repeat the request.

Uruguay.—We give an illustration of the design of the new 5 c. stamp.



The International Philatelic Exhibition, LONDON, 1906.

NOTES BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * * *



HIS long-looked-for event is over and finished with, for which blessing those of us who have had to do the hard work of the past six months are devoutly thankful.

I may say at once that in every way this Exhibition has been far and away the best that has ever been held, and not only the best, but the most international. We have had no less than fifty-two exhibitors from outside the limits of the British Isles, these gentlemen and ladies sending their treasures from France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Roumania, Belgium, Austria, United States, Brazil, India, South Africa, etc.

Full lists of the patrons, committees, etc., have been published and I need not repeat them, but I must really give praise and credit where in a high degree both are thoroughly due. First and foremost there is our Hon. Secretary, Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield. I did once, a long time ago, hear that he was a lawyer with a good practice; but I think he must have retired from his profession some six months ago, as he has, I am sure, devoted the bulk of his time since then to furthering the work of the Exhibition. Through all the worry and trouble he has always and on every occasion been kind, courteous, and obliging, and has always combined the *fortiter in re* with the *suaviter in modo* (I do hope my friend Castle is not also using this hackneyed quotation).

Mr. Leslie L. R. Hausburg, our Hon. Assistant-Secretary, luckily has no occupation beyond Philately and tennis, and I am afraid we took advantage of his absence in Australia to nominate him for this onerous post; but we knew what we were about, and we put the right man in the right place. This work has been a good thing for my friend; it has taught him the inestimable advantages of early rising. I understand that for some months past Mr. Hausburg has been up every morning at six o'clock. What a lesson to many of us! Joking apart, Mr. Hausburg has done an immense lot of work; he has arranged and ordered all the stands, frames, etc., has planned out all the space, and allotted each exhibitor his due proportion from the limited amount available.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim, our Hon. Treasurer, *was* an idle man, and *used* to play golf; but now he knows what work is, and I am sure he enjoys it. Always good-tempered, always willing, and a capital and accurate worker, he has been of the greatest assistance, and as I have had the pleasure of working with him day after day on one of the sub-committees, I can correctly say that in the whole committee there was no one who was more willing to work, or who did more work, than our Hon. Treasurer, and from the way in which he looked after the "receipts," I trust that when his accounts are balanced, the balance will be on the right side.

The judges appointed were as follows:—

E. D. BACON, W. DORNING BECKTON, M. P. CASTLE, J.P., MAJOR E. B. EVANS, R.A., LIEUT. F. H. NAPIER, R.N., DR. E. DIENA, Italy. LIEUT.-COL. DR. JUR. P. KLOSS, Germany. J. N. LUFF, United States. P. MAHÉ, France. BARON A. DE REUTERSKIÖLD, Switzerland.	}	Great Britain.
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— Of these, much to his own regret, Monsieur Pierre Mahé was unable to attend, owing to ill-health.

* * *

The work of the jury is always most onerous, and unless we could get a jury of angels we could not expect to please every one; but this jury worked most harmoniously together, and took a great deal of trouble to arrive at just results.

In the prospectus of the Exhibition was the following paragraph:—

"In making their awards the judges will be requested to base the same upon a consideration of the following qualifications: Completeness, rarity, philatelic knowledge and research, condition, arrangement, and neatness."

And I hear that the judges gave all these points proper consideration. In fact, I may say that the awards were made more to brains than to money.

There were many fine and valuable exhibits that, in their owners' estimation, should have had higher awards; but when these exhibits were looked into by the experts some serious faults were found. In some fine specialized collections there were quite a number of *forgeries*; others were so badly mounted and arranged and so carelessly written up, that they lost many points which they would have secured with a little more care and trouble.

In a few cases I personally do not agree with the awards of the jury, notably in Class IV, Section 3. I consider that the Chili of Mr. Schiller are, on every point before the jury, better than the Sweden of Dr. Levin, or the Azores and Madeira of Mr. Yardley.

Again, in Class V, Section 2, I most certainly think that the fine collection of Baron Lehmann is almost more worthy of being at the top of the section than at the bottom. This collection contains a *number* of unique stamps; it is the most complete one in existence, and while it does not contain large blocks of unused, as in the beautiful collection of Mr. Stewart-Wilson, still it is a really fine and philatelic study worthy, in my opinion, of a higher award than it secured.

In Class IV, Section 1, Mr. Buck shows a really superb collection of Turkey, well worked out and full

of rarities and of information, but it secures no award. An extra silver medal here would not be any too much.

It is always much easier to criticize than to act, and the two or three examples I mention are hardly noticeable in the immense difficulties that the jury had before them.

Now, there is one more point I wish to refer to, and that is, What exhibits stand out beyond all others in regard to really new discoveries and new information in our science?

I vote at once for Mr. Hausburg's work on his Australian stamps. His Victorians, New Zealands, Tasmanians, and Queenslands are all full of most interesting and new information of the highest philatelic knowledge.

I should have liked to see another and special Championship Cup voted to Mr. Hausburg for his collective work on the stamps of the above-named country.

* * *

The catalogue of the Exhibition is very complete, and the cover reflects great credit on the artist who drew it. A large number of catalogues were printed, and our publishers have bought a parcel of those left over which they can supply at 1s. each, post free.

Possession of the Horticultural Hall was obtained early on Saturday, May 19, and throughout Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, a large body of stamp men were at work, many of us from 9 a.m. until after midnight.

On Tuesday, May 22, there was a private Press view, and representatives of many of the leading London and provincial papers attended, and were taken round by members of the Committee and had the most interesting exhibits pointed out to them.

On Wednesday, May 23, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, attended by Captain Godfrey-Faussett, paid a private visit to the Exhibition, and was received by the Executive Committee. His Royal Highness stayed nearly two and a half hours, and under the guidance of Lord Crawford, carefully examined most of the exhibits.

On the same day the Exhibition was opened to the public at noon, and at 3 p.m. the opening ceremony took place in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

In the absence of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Crawford performed the opening ceremony.

Taking his stand in the centre gangway at a little table on which were displayed those objects of envy, the two cups offered for competition as the chief prizes, the Earl of Crawford said: Ladies and gentlemen, I have been ordered by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to act in his name to-day in declaring this International Philatelic Exhibition duly open. I need hardly say that it gives me the greatest pleasure and honour to be appointed by His Royal Highness to open this Exhibition, and to bring before you thus officially one of the finest shows of our hobby that have ever been brought together under a single roof. I believe it is now some fifty-five years or thereabouts since the first Stamp Exhibition took place, and we get our knowledge of this fact from one of our exhibitors. Mr. Reinheimer, in Exhibit No. 254, shows a sketch of the first Exhibition that was held in Brussels in the year 1852, drawn from memory. Since then

there have been several International Exhibitions held in this country—three in London and one in Manchester. But I think when you come to look at what we are about to place before the public to-day every one will agree that nothing has ever been shown that will equal the Exhibition that we have before us now. The childish fad, as it has been called in the past, of stamp collecting is not only for children of school days, but it has grown up with the schoolboys, and goes on to middle age and getting on to old age. Not only the enthusiasm of the schoolboy is kept alive in the old man, but the knowledge and the science of putting the things together have increased in like proportion. The result is that where a collection consisted originally of a washing book containing dirty bits of paper put on with a gum pot, now the whole philatelic history of a country is placed on paper and illustrated by the stamps in use in that country. The result is that the person who knows nothing whatever of stamp collecting very often may see a collection and go away and say, "There is something in that, I must have a go myself." And so Philately has gone on increasing in popularity and science and joy to many hundreds and thousands of people who occupy their leisure hours with it. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, a collector who is excessively fond of our hobby and devotes a part of his spare time to it, is an exhibitor to-day in four classes; and not only that, but his son, Prince Edward of Wales, is also an exhibitor, as you will see if you go into the room on the first floor on the left-hand side. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales spent two hours here this morning going over the Exhibition, and is intending to come again another day. He ordered me to say to those who came to the opening how sorry he is not to be able to come himself to perform the ceremony; but he had an engagement at Trinity House that could not be postponed. I do not think I ought to further interfere with your pleasure in looking at the exhibits. But I ought to say a few words of thanks to those gentlemen who prepared the exhibits, whose labour has been something like sixteen to seventeen hours a day in getting the Exhibition ready. (Applause.)

* * *

The dealers' stalls have been well patronized during the nine days the Exhibition has been open. Our publishers, did very well and report sales of just under £1000—rather over £100 a day, and I anticipate that those who had the pluck to take a stall will hereafter benefit largely from the great advertisement given to our science of Philately.

The attendance of the general public has been fairly satisfactory, and on one day alone over 1500 persons passed the turnstiles, in addition to the large number who had passes.

I add eight full pages of illustrations, thinking that some of my readers may be interested in some of the choice pieces shown at our Exhibition.

The photographs are by Messrs. Godart and Co., 30, Maiden Lane, London, W.C., who also drew and arranged the beautiful cover for the official catalogue, and whose work I can strongly recommend.

The following are short accounts of the chief exhibits with the awards in each class.

**MEDALS PRESENTED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES**

For the two best Exhibits shown by Ladies.

GOLD MEDAL.

Mrs. E. B. S. Benest.—A SPECIALIZED COLLECTION OF BRAZIL.

SILVER MEDAL.

Mrs. Herzheimer.—A GENERAL COLLECTION OF STAMPS FROM 1890.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS.

SECTION I. GREAT BRITAIN.

Championship Cup.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

A perfect collection of the stamps of Great Britain arranged on historical lines, commencing with the first issues submitted to the Parliamentary Committee in 1839-40, and worked out by his lordship with the fullest and most complete details, every page being written up so that the whole history of each essay, proof, or issued stamp is clearly set forth. About 140 different designs of the essays first submitted are comprised in this wonderful collection.

Following the essays we have the Mulready envelopes, including the proof impression from the original plate on India paper, and with these are shown copies of the special envelopes issued for the House of Commons and House of Lords.

In the issued postage stamps I draw special attention to the sheet of V.R. 1d., black, comprising no less than 219 of these rare stamps in perfect condition, and of the 2d., blue, no lines, of 1840, a part sheet of 168 stamps!!! (See illustrations.)

The octagonal stamps are remarkably complete, and include a number of blocks of 4 and 8 of the different values. In the 3d. stamps I note the small letters, Plate 3 with secret mark, *used*. In the 4d. stamps, important items are the watermark Small Garter, a block of 17 and two pairs, and the watermark Medium Garter on the blue paper, a block of 6. An important feature in the collection is the number of panes of the 3d. to 2s. stamps in magnificent condition, mostly with plate numbers and marginal inscriptions. In the higher-value stamps I notice the 5s., a block of 8, with the Anchor watermark on blue paper, Plate No. 4; and two blocks of 4 of the similar stamp on white paper.

Of the rare Anchor watermark 10s. there are four specimens on papers varying in shade and one specimen of the £1. The abnormal plate numbers are complete with about one exception, many being shown used and unused. The various postal fiscals are extremely fine, and include a number of blocks, stamps printed *à la bêche*, etc. etc. In the £5 there are two examples of the rarity on the bluish paper, unused.

The Official stamps are, I think, complete, many varieties being shown in blocks and some even in full panes.

The Government Telegraph stamps are complete, and include all rare plate numbers, amongst others being the only known copy, unused, of the 3s., watermark Crown; also the 5s., Plate 2, perf. 14, the 5s., Plate 3, perf. 15 × 15½, and the £5 stamp, unused, only about one other copy of this being known.

The Private Telegraph Companies' stamps are also very complete. Their history is very fully and clearly written up. A number of the greatest rarities in these interesting stamps are included, and one of the features is a genealogical tree showing the gradual absorption of the various private companies into one another and finally into the Government system, commencing in 1870.

Gold Medal.

L. L. R. Hausburg.—VICTORIA.

Practically complete, the feature of the exhibit being the reconstruction of sheets of stamps of many of the early issues. I think the judges must have found it difficult to decide whether this exhibit or that of the Earl of Crawford should be awarded the Championship Cup. The mass of original work that has been done by Mr. Hausburg is so great, and his exhibit is so complete and so full of original matter, that in my opinion there is nothing finer in the whole of the Exhibition, looking at it from a strictly philatelic point of view. The copies throughout the collection are absolutely superb, and the sheets that have been reconstructed show many years of most laborious work. It is impossible in a short review of an exhibit to describe these sheets, and it would be only forestalling the Philatelic Society's work on Victoria, which will be produced by the aid of this collection in due course.

In the reconstructed sheets I may mention the 1d., rose, a reconstructed pane of 24; 1d., brown-red, reconstructed sheet of 96; and the 1d., rose, a reconstructed sheet of 96. 3d., close printing, reconstructed block of 12; 3d., medium spacing, reconstructed sheet of 96; and the 3d., coarse printing, wide apart, reconstructed pane of 24, and a sheet of 96. The 2s., green, perf. and imperf., mixed, a pane of 25, mostly unused, and a complete sheet of 50, used; 2s., blue on green, reconstructed sheets, unused and used, in pale and dark shades. The collection also contains a number of very interesting proofs, essays, and pulls from the original plates, and in unused and used copies is simply matchless. A great feature is the perforations, which for the first time are properly worked out and divided into correct sets.

Extra Gold Medal.

Baron Anthony de Worms.—CEYLON.

This well-known collection, which has already been shown in London before, in the last Exhibition, has been enormously increased in importance by the inclusion of a number of magnificent blocks of 4 and large blocks. The stamps are all in the most superb condition, and are the result of nearly twenty years of assiduous collecting. Amongst the greater rarities are two complete sets of imperf. stamps, unused, in superb condition, and in the blocks of 4 of the imperf. I may mention the 10d.; in the perforated, watermark Star, the 8d., yellow-brown; in the no watermark, 1s., a rich purple; in the Crown and CC, perf. 13, the 6d., brown. The later issues are complete in every shade in singles, pairs, and blocks.

Vernon Roberts.—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

An enormous collection of the stamps of this country. Unfortunately the jury were not able to award another extra medal. The exhibits already described had so much of vast importance and philatelic interest

that although this collection is unique of its kind, and in the most superb condition, there was not another medal available to award to it.

The display of the so-called woodblocks of 1861 is simply magnificent, and comprises nearly 200 specimens, amongst the better things being a block of 4 and four singles of the 1d., unused; a block of 4 and five pairs of the 1d., used; and a pair and six single specimens of the 4d., blue, unused. In the errors, one of the finest things of the exhibit is a block of 4 of the red stamps on letter, three being the 1d. and one being the 4d. There are also two single copies. Of the blue errors there are three single copies and a pair, one stamp being the error; and of the 4d., pale blue, with corner retouched, there are four singles and one in a pair.

All the later stamps are extremely fine, including large blocks in all shades. The only thing I noticed that was missing was the 1s., pale emerald-green, of which only two shades are shown, although three distinct shades exist. The later issues are not quite so complete. No copy is shown, unused, of the 5s., watermark Crown and CA, or of the Half-penny on 3d., watermark Crown and CC. With these exceptions, however, the collection is practically complete.

SECTION II.

Championship Cup.

Henry J. Crocker.—HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

I am very pleased indeed to see that the jury have been able to award one of the two Championship Cups to such a well-known American collector. The exhibit is extremely complete, and it is not only an exhibit made by means of money, but it is one that shows an immense amount of original and painstaking philatelic research in reconstructing the plates of the Inter-Island stamps, the collection of these being the finest ever brought together. Amongst the greater rarities here, there is a fine copy, lightly cancelled, of the so-called Missionary Stamp of 1851—the 2 c., pale blue, one of the rarest, if not the rarest of the postage stamps of the world. Of the 5 c. there are two specimens on letters and two single copies. Of the 13 c. inscribed "Hawaiian Postage," there is a strip of 3 on letter showing the two types *se tenant*, in single specimens there are two unused and three used; of the 13 c. inscribed "H. I. & U. S. Postage," there are two specimens used together showing both dies. The plates of the Inter-Island stamps are complete.

In addition to the plates there are several hundred specimens on and off covers, and with all the various obliterations. Amongst the really fine things here is a fine block of 6 of the 2 c., pale blue, on bluish white paper, unused, and in most perfect condition. The 2 c., on greenish blue (the so-called duck's egg colour), is shown in a complete reconstructed plate and in five duplicates, two copies being unused. A number of the later panes of these interesting stamps are shown in groups of ten, fifteen, and even twenty, one of the interesting items being a block of 10 with the two vertical rows printed *tête-bêche*. All the well-known errors of these stamps are included. The later issues are complete in all known varieties, on every kind of paper and with all the errors, including a number of varieties that have not hitherto been catalogued.

Gold Medal.

H. R. Oldfield.—BOLIVIA.

Complete sheets of the 1866 and 1867 issues of the 5 c. value. A complete made-up sheet of the 10 c., brown, and two sheets, each in different shades, of the 50 c., orange, and the 100 c., blue, and a nearly complete reconstructed sheet of the 50 c., blue, only two specimens being missing. In addition to this, the collection contains single varieties, well written up and carefully noted, showing all the prominent errors and varieties on the different plates.

A number of interesting forgeries, impressions from forged clichés, and curiosities are also included.

W. Grunewald.—FRANCE.

An extremely fine collection, very strong and complete in singles, pairs, and blocks, and especially strong in *tête-bêche* stamps. It must have been very disappointing to the jury not to have had another medal at their disposal to award to this exceedingly meritorious exhibit, which, in my opinion, is at least of equal merit to that which has been awarded the gold medal. Of the 1 fr., orange-vermilion, stamps of 1849 there is a single specimen unused and five specimens used, varying in shades. The *tête-bêche* stamps are very fine; they include a block of the rare 4 c., grey, of 1863, and all the ordinary ones. In the issue of 1850, noticeable things are two blocks of four of the 15 c., green. In the issue of 1870 there is a very pretty strip of 10 of the 10 c., dark bistre, the bottom row of the pane including the *tête-bêche*. The large 5 fr. stamps are worked out into their different types, which are clearly shown, and a pair of these stamps is included, unused.

The stamps of the Bordeaux printing of 1870 are very fine. The shades of the 20, 40, and 80 c. are especially well represented, and make a very handsome display. Two copies of the rare 20 c., blue, Type 1, are included, unused, in perfect condition.

CLASS I.

SECTION I.

Postage Stamps of Great Britain, including Official Stamps and Fiscals available for postage, unused only.

Gold Medal.

J. Steele Higgins, jun.

A collection of British stamps up to 1900, many stamps being shown in large blocks and strips, and all in fine condition. Amongst the better things are fourteen octagonals, two singles and a strip of 5 of the 2d., blue, no lines, two copies of the 10s., and one of the £1, watermark Maltese Cross. There is also a very interesting collection of colour trials, essays, etc. The Official stamps include a number of rarities, such as the I.R. Official, £1, brown, watermark Three Crowns; 1d., Government Parcels, inverted surcharge, etc.

Silver Medal.

Sydney Loder.

A specialized collection, containing a very large number of rare stamps and many of the abnormal plate numbers that were not included in the previous collection. This collection, however, was not displayed to the best advantage, the description and the writing-

up being distinctly poor. Amongst the rare stamps are the 9d., hair lines, used; 10d., Plate 2, watermark Spray; and 2s., blue, Plate 3. A copy is included of the 3d., reticulated background, unused, but apparently having the "Specimen" cleaned off. Amongst other fine things in the collection may be mentioned three blocks of 6 each of the 2d., blue, no lines, unused, beautiful colour; full panes of 20 each of the 3d., watermark Emblems, Plate 4, and the 1s., green, Plates 12 and 13. The 4d., green, Plate 17, unused, appears to be *reperforated*, but a fine, genuine used copy is included. The 1s., green, small letters, Plate 2, is certainly *reperforation*. This collection is particularly strong in imperf. stamps cut from the imprimatur sheets. The Official stamps are also very strong, including, amongst others, two copies of the I.R. Official, £1, brown; but the watermarks of these are not noted, and I cannot tell which they are. The rare set of the I.R. Officials, King's Head, 5s., 10s., and £1, are shown in perfect condition. There is also a pair of the *tête-bêche* 2d., Inland Revenue, of 1871, perforated. The collection also includes a number of stamps obliterated with the Guildhall postmark of 16 May, 1890, which certainly have not the slightest philatelic interest.

Bronze Medal.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.

A collection of proofs, essays, colour trials, and issued stamps of the present reign, specially illustrating a paper read by His Royal Highness at a meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, on March 4th, 1904. Included in this exhibit are a considerable number of absolutely unique trials and essays, such as designs that were submitted to His Majesty the King by Mr. Fuchs, but which were not adopted. In my opinion several of these designs are superior to the design of our present stamps. A specially interesting pair of stamps are proofs, in black, of the 1d. of the adopted type, which were submitted to the King and initialed by him as approved. This exhibit must always possess the highest historical interest and can never be matched in the least degree.

SECTION II.

Postage Stamps of Great Britain, including Official Stamps and Fiscals available for postage. Used only.

Silver Medal.

T. H. Hinton.

A specialized collection of used stamps, including a full range of plate numbers of the high values.

Bronze Medal.

J. Bignold.

A collection of used Great Britain with a strong speciality of postmarks. Amongst the rare varieties are included 1d., red, with postmark both in white and in black; 1d., black, with rare dated postmark.

J. Steele Higgins, jun.

This gentleman shows a very interesting collection of used Great Britain, remarkable for their fine condition and for the beautiful selection of the copies.

Here I also find quite a number of rare obliterations. This collection includes, amongst other good

stamps, the 9d., small letters with hair lines, a very fine used copy in the correct shade; also the Official stamps, fairly complete.

SECTION III.

Telegraph, or Railway Letter Fee, or College Stamps, in separate exhibits.

Silver Medal.

The Rev. H. Cummings.

An extremely fine and interesting collection of these stamps, many being shown on original letters and in full sheets, but as I regret to say that I know nothing about them, I am quite unable to point out the rarities.

Bronze Medal.

W. Matthews.

An interesting and large collection of the Telegraph stamps of Great Britain, in which a very large number of used copies are included, apparently for the different postmarks. Amongst the rarer things here are two copies of the 10s., unused, three of the 3d., Plates 4 and 5, unused, and two used copies of the rare 3s., watermark Crown.

L. Savournin.

This is also a fine collection of the College stamps curiously arranged on black-tinted cardboard with the idea of showing up the stamps in relief more than is the case when shown on white. This collection, however, does not appear to be nearly so strong as that previously described.

C. F. Dendy Marshall.

This gentleman shows a collection of Railway Letter stamps of Great Britain, to which, however, no award is given, and in which, as I know nothing about them, I am unable to point out the best items.

CLASS II.

SECTION I.

Gold Medal.

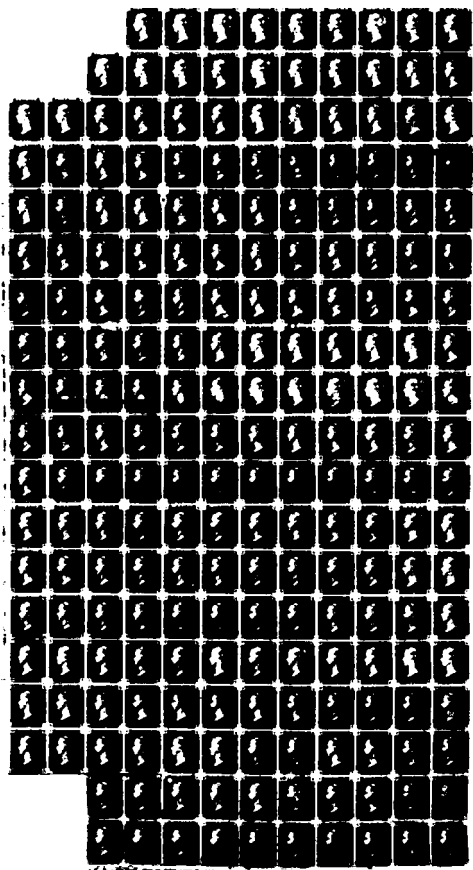
Harvey Clarke.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

This superb collection should in my opinion really have been entered in the Championship Class. It would certainly have caused trouble to our friends who have secured the awards, for a more complete and perfect collection it has seldom been my pleasure to see. The unused stamps are rightly shown separate from the used. When included with used copies the latter are killed by comparison, and can only be properly judged when shown separately. Mr. Harvey Clarke has been collecting this country for a great many years, and had the pick of the market from most of the dealers. Nearly all the stamps are in matchless condition, and I can only draw attention to a few gems.

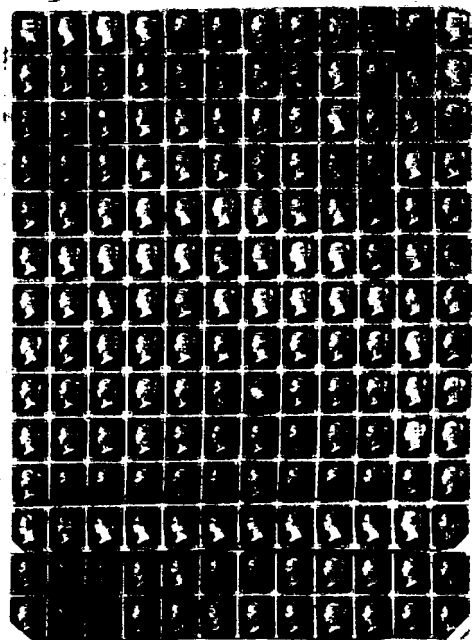
In the Sydney Views, *unused*, there are forty-one copies of the 1d., thirty-five of the 2d., and fifteen of the 3d. The Laureated stamps include many fine shades with the scarce varieties in superb condition. Especially strong here are the 3d., Laureated, on yellow and bluish paper, no watermark, amongst them being a block of 6, one stamp damaged, and no less than four pairs, as well as a number of single copies. Of the 6d., Laureated, there are a pair and a block of



Part sheet of 1d., black.

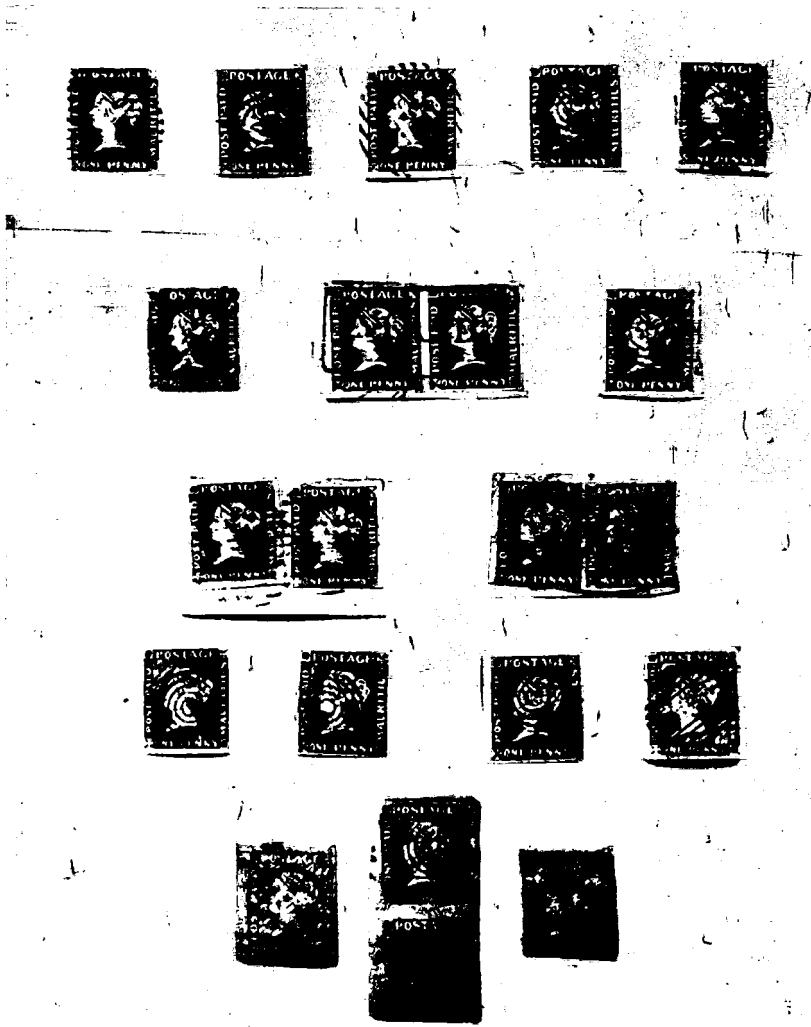


A sheet of 219 1d. V.R.'s.
Some rare blocks shown in LORD CRAWFORD'S Great Britain collection.



Part sheet of 2d., blue, "no lines", of 1840

BRITISH
12 AP 1913
MUSEUM



A page of used Mauritius stamps from the collection of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., etc.

4, and seven single copies; and three specimens, unused, of the rare 8d. In the square stamps of 1855, imperf., a gem is a block of 4 of the 1s., watermark 8. The square 8d. stamps are represented by no less than six superb unused copies. The same issue, perforated 12, are unusually strong, and include practically all known shades in every value. The later issues, unused, have been worked out thoroughly, and with a few exceptions are complete in all known varieties. In the used stamps there are of the Sydney Views five made-up plates of the 1d., red, eight of the 2d., blue, and three of the 3d., green, all nearly complete. In the made-up plates of the Laureated, the 2d., with star in corner, and both plates of the 6d. are complete, and the 8d. with the exception of six examples. The used stamps of the later issues are shown in all varieties of errors, watermarks, perforations, and type, and the whole collection reflects the greatest credit on the owner. I only wish I had more space at my disposal to describe it more adequately.

Silver Medal.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

A beautiful collection of the stamps of Mauritius in superb condition. First and foremost amongst these are the well-known "POST OFFICE" Mauritius, 1d., red, on the original letter dated September, 1847, coming from the collection of the Earl of Kintore, and the 2d., blue, unused, with fine margins and the most brilliant known copy.

This collection comprises also some wonderful specimens of the 2d., blue, in the very early state of the plate, and a magnificent range of the 1d. and 2d., used, from the early to the latest printings. The later issues are remarkably complete, and a speciality seems to have been made of blocks of 4 in the most perfect condition.

Silver Medal.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Hancock.

A fine and highly specialized collection of the stamps of Afghanistan. The collection shows a considerable amount of research and ability in reconstructing the plates. Amongst the rarer stamps are nine copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 rupee, purple, of 1871. The shahi, black, of 1872 is shown in eight different entire sheets, each of sixty varieties. The rare tablet type of 1875-6 is shown in a reconstructed plate with only one variety missing, and a number of single specimens of these rare stamps are also shown.

H. J. Duveen.

This gentleman was kind enough to allow the Committee to have a number of exhibits of his finest countries, but was considerate enough not to enter for competition. Most of the countries in question had already been awarded gold medals both in London and Berlin, and Mr. Duveen did not consider it just to be continually exhibiting and preventing others taking medals, and therefore entered all his exhibits "not for competition."

In the *British Guiana* circular stamps of 1850-1 I find a pair of the 2 c., rose, used on a letter; a cut square copy of the 4 c., primrose, with very large margins, a stamp of extreme rarity; a 4 c. on pelure

paper, used on original letter; 4 c., dark orange, cut square; 8 c., green, one square and two clipped round; the 12 c., three cut square, including all shades, and one a very pale blue used on a letter.

In the large oblong stamps of 1856 Mr. Duveen shows a superb specimen of that great rarity, the 4 c., on sugar paper, on letter, and another specimen of the same stamp clipped at the corners; also two copies cut to shape of the 4 c. on surfaced paper, and four of the 4 c., crimson. In the issue of 1862 he shows plates of the 1 c., 2 c., and 4 c., complete except for three stamps.

Mr. Duveen also shows his magnificent collection of Mauritius (not for competition). Here we have the 1d. "POST OFFICE," used, and the 2d., unused. In the first printings of the "POST PAID" stamps on the thick yellow paper, there is a superb block of 4 of the 1d. in immaculate condition, unused, and with gum. In the opinion of many good judges this was one of the finest things in the whole of the Exhibition. Another very fine thing is a block of 4 of the 2d., later impression, showing chiefly diagonal lines. In single stamps there are some very early copies of the 2d., including one in dark indigo of the earliest state. The reconstructed plates are very fine, and include the 1d. and 2d. of the first type, the 2d. small fillet, and a very fine plate of the 2d. large fillet. The Greek border stamps of 1859 include two pairs and five single specimens of the 1d., red, and a pair and two singles of the 2d., blue, all unused. Altogether a very beautiful exhibit of these fine old stamps.

Mr. Duveen also shows his really superb collection of Switzerland. This is practically complete in unused stamps, and includes a large number of blocks, even in the rarities. Amongst the rarer items I noticed the Geneva 10 c., four copies unused, one being cut the wrong way, and also three pairs used. Of the Zurich the five types of the 4 rappen are complete, unused, with horizontal lines, and three types are shown unused, with vertical lines. Of the 6 rappen a superb strip of five types, the middle stamp being the retouched variety. Of the so-called "Vaud" there are no less than three unused specimens, one of these remarkably fine.

Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.

Sir William Avery shows a grand collection of Switzerland, included in which is one of the finest things of the Exhibition, namely, a large block of the double Geneva, cut from the left-hand top corner of the sheet, and comprising six complete pairs and three half-stamps. This block we have the pleasure of illustrating in one of our plates. Here is also shown the upper portion of a sheet of the 5 c. with five lines of inscription, and two rows of ten stamps, twenty stamps in all, in the most perfect condition. Of the so-called stamps of "Vaud" there are a specimen of the 4 c. unused, two single copies used, and a superb pair with large bottom margin of the 4 c., used, on entire envelope. The Orts Post and Poste Locale, and also the Rayon stamps, are shown in remade sheets in very beautiful condition and superbly matched for colour.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

UNITED STATES POSTMASTER AND CARRIER STAMPS.

A collection of great rarities, being representative of the thorough way in which Lord Crawford has studied and written up his superb collection of the stamps of the United States. Amongst the better things here I notice the Annapolis, 5 c., red on bluish envelope, one of the rarest of these rare stamps. I also note a fine copy of the Baltimore, 10 c., on white paper, used on original letter. Of this stamp I believe only two other copies are known. The Millbury 5 c., blue on bluish paper, is shown in a superb copy, cut square, on original envelope; the Brattleboro' 5 c., unused; St. Louis, two beautiful specimens of the very rare 20 c., both used on entires, and a number of the 5 and 10 c.; New York, the City Despatch 2 c., reddish brown, is shown postmarked and used on original, and I illustrate this sheet, as showing the method Lord Crawford adopts in writing up his collection, a method which is being adopted more and more by leading collectors.

SECTION II.

Gold Medal.

L. L. R. Hausburg.

FOR HIS SPECIALIZED COLLECTION OF NEW ZEALAND.

Almost all known varieties in single stamps are shown, used, and the greater part also unused. A number of very interesting minor varieties are included, and special attention must be drawn to the retouched stamps of the 2d., Plate 2, which are shown in a number of singles and pairs and in a reconstructed part-sheet consisting of the eight lower rows of a sheet, mostly unused and showing the positions of the different retouches. An interesting item is a sheet of paper showing the watermark "Invicta" in double-lined capitals, with the lozenge pattern all round it, being a piece of the paper on which the rare lozenge-watermarked 2d. stamps were printed.

Here I also see for the first time the 2d. in blue, printed from Plate 2, and perf. $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. The later issues are complete in all known varieties, with a magnificent range of blocks of 4 showing all shades, and many stamps imperf. between.

Gold Medal.

R. B. Yardley.—TRANSSVAAL.

This is undoubtedly the finest specialized collection of Transvaal in the world. It is one that Mr. Yardley has been engaged upon for many years, and it includes many of the greatest rarities from all the fine collections that have been in the market for a number of years. This collection has been arranged by the owner in accordance with the history of the stamps that he has written for the Philatelic Society and which has just appeared in their new work, *Africa, Part III*, a book which I highly recommend to all students of the stamps of this interesting country. Generally speaking, all the known single rarities are to be found here, and the only stamps of any importance missing are a few of the *tête-bêche* varieties. In a

country so full of rarities it is very difficult to pick out in a short review any particular stamps where there are scores of equal merit; but amongst a few better stamps I would note in the first British Occupation, black surcharge on hard paper, a block of 10 of the 1d., bright red, one variety in the block having the wide-spaced overprint. In the red surcharges there is the 3d., imperf., unused, the 3d. surcharged on back, and the 3d. with fine and with wide roulette; the 6d. with overprint wide-spaced and 6d. fine roulette, used; the 1s. wide-spaced, imperf., used, and the 3d. surcharged, both in red and black, used. In the black surcharge on the coarse paper I find the 6d. and 1s. with the wide-spaced surcharge and a block of 4 of the 1s., imperf., containing the *tête-bêche* variety. In the 1d. on hard paper there is a fine specimen of the inverted surcharge; also one of the greatest rarities of the Transvaal, the 3d. on the coarse paper with the surcharge inverted, and the 1d. and 6d. with double surcharge. Of the issue of 1877 1d., red in blue, there is the error "Transvral," imperf.

Of the varieties with the surcharge omitted there is the 6d., blue on blue, and the 3d., mauve on green. The whole collection is remarkably strong in reconstructed panes, in stamps on letters with postmarks, and in full sheets of the later issues, chief amongst which I may mention a nice sheet of the 1879 issue of the 1d., in black, on 6d., grey-black.

Silver Medal.

Martin Schroeder.—GERMANY AND HER STATES.

A highly specialized collection of the postage stamps of Germany, with the exception of specialized collections of Bergedorf and Brunswick, which are shown in Class V, Section I. A speciality is made of unused stamps, well centred and with original gum. Amongst the better stamps are the Baden first issue; Bavaria, including first issue 1 kr., black, with silk thread, and the 9 kr., blue-green, unused. Bremen has been collected so as to show the varieties of type in strips and blocks, as well as in single copies. Hanover includes the first 1 gr., grey-blue, the 10 groschen in three shades of colour. Heligoland, very strong in blocks of 4, strips of 10, and single specimens. Oldenburg, various types of the first issue, and the later issues complete in all shades. Prussia, with solid background, represented by beautiful specimens, including some pairs. Thurn and Taxis, the early issues with good margins and original gum. Wurtemberg, very fine, the issues with and without threads being especially strong in the unused. The thick papers, small perforations, 1859, are very strong. A speciality has been made of postmarked specimens with all kinds of obliterations, including many of the rarest, this especially applying to such countries as Heligoland, Lubeck, Saxony, etc. etc.

L. L. R. Hausburg.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

This gentleman unfortunately had his collection of South Australia in competition with his New Zealand, and if the jury had not awarded the gold medal to the New Zealand it would undoubtedly have been given for the South Australia. The collection is well known, and it includes the very fine collection formed by my friend the late Mr. Gordon Smith, and in-

numerable fine copies of rare stamps added to it by Mr. Hausburg since he bought that collection. This is a country that is exceedingly difficult to describe in a short review, and all I can say is that it is practically complete, not only in used stamps but also in unused specimens. Where possible, plates of stamps have been reconstructed, such as the different varieties of the 10d. surcharged on the 9d. Amongst some of the greater rarities I may just mention the 4d., blue, without surcharge, used; the 3d. on 4d., double surcharge; 10d. on 9d., inverted surcharge; 10d. on 9d., watermark Crown and SA; 4d., V and Crown, unused; and many other very fine things. There are also shown impressions from the rouletting knives, and from the perforating machines, and impressions from the stereos used in the surcharging. The whole collection is remarkably complete and interesting.

Harvey Clarke.—CEYLON.

A nice collection, unused, including in the imperf. stamps, 4d., rose, unused, and four copies used; six specimens of the 6d., unused; three of the 8d., unused, and four used; two of the 9d., unused, and four used; six of the 1s. 9d., unused, and three of the 2s., unused. This little lot of imperf. stamps will enable a collector to appreciate how strong the collection is in the later issues.

H. L. Hayman.—NEW ZEALAND.

A very large collection of the stamps of the first type, the greater part unused, and many issues in large blocks, pairs, strips. Altogether this collection contains no less than 965 stamps of the popular old first type.

CLASS III.

SECTION I.

Gold Medal.

W. Moser.—JAPAN.

This collection is arranged to show type and plate varieties, used and unused specimens being placed together. The particular feature is the large number of errors which it contains. In the first issue there are a number of blocks, including two differently engraved plates of the 48 mons. The 1 sen, blue (Gibbons' 36, etc.), are divided into three different types, and the existence of ten differently engraved plates is shown. A complete plate of the 20 sen, violet (No. 49); and of the 4 sen, rose, there are seven entire and differently engraved plates and single stamps, which together show that at least ten plates exist on native paper. Of the syllabic stamps nearly every variety is shown, only three or four specimens being missing.

In all, this collection contains forty-seven complete plates, and the later issues are very strong, and fairly complete in varieties of perforation.

Extra Gold Medal.

L. L. R. Hausburg.—INDIA.

A very fine collection, shown also in Berlin. The collection contains a large number of essays, trials, etc., and a number of complete panes, including that great rarity the 4 anna, a complete sheet of twelve of the first setting with blue dividing lines, the only one known; also a specimen used on original of the

4 annas, with inverted frame; the serrated perf. 7 anna and 4 annas; and a number of bisected stamps used on originals posted at Singapore in 1859; 6 anna fiscal stamp with large surcharge inverted; and twenty types of the normal surcharge, mostly unused.

Silver Medal.

B. de l'Argentine.—FRANCE.

A highly specialized collection of the stamps of France, grouped according to issued stamps, essays, proofs, and varieties.

The collection throughout is exceptionally strong in unused stamps and in all shades, in singles and in blocks. In the issue of 1849-50 there are four singles and two pairs of the 1 fr., orange-vermilion, unused, and nine singles and blocks of the 1 fr., carmine; also a rare reprint, 25 c., in red, on the 20 c., blue; also the 40 c., with the "4" retouched. Throughout this and all other issues a speciality has been made of obliterated stamps, and every obtainable variety, including even essays of obliterations. The *tête-bêche* stamps throughout the collection are very fine and almost complete, and include a number in blocks. The stamps lithographed in Bordeaux in 1870 are extremely fine, and include all known shades, amongst the rarer stamps here being seven examples, unused, of the 20 c., first type, from pale to deepest blue, and including the ultramarine. The collection is completed with a magnificent lot of Postage Due stamps with various errors, reprints, and essays of every kind, including the very rarest.

It is most unfortunate that this fine collection could not be shown in full, and also that the selection that was made from it was not the best choice that could have been made.

Silver Medal.

Franz Reichenheim.—FRANCE.

This collection contains, with very few exceptions, only unused stamps in mint condition, mostly in blocks of 4. Among the rarities there may be mentioned: *Tête-bêche* pairs of 1849, 1 fr., carmine; 1850, 25 c., blue (three specimens in different shades), and 10 c., bistre; 1853, 1 fr., carmine; 1853, 80 c., carmine (two specimens); 1860, 80 c., rose; 1862, 20 c., blue (several specimens in different shades), and 80 c., rose; 1863, 4 c., grey, and all of the 1870-75 issues. Three unused specimens of 1849, 1 fr., orange-red, one pair used, one pair "Vervelle"; three unused specimens of 1 fr., brown-orange, one of them showing Ceres with the beard; three single specimens and a block of 4, 1850, 15 c., green, unused; 1855, 20 c., blue on green and on greenish paper, unused; two unused specimens of 20 c. Bordeaux, Type 1. A horizontal pair and a vertical strip of 1876, 25 c., blue, used, showing both types *se tenant*; 1876, 25 c., Type 2, blue on greenish paper. Tax stamp, 1870, 15 c., lithographed (Bordeaux), altered by manuscript into "25," on official letter. Reprints: Block of 4 of 1850, 40 c., orange, containing the two stamps with altered "4"; 1850, 25 c., in red, on 20 c., blue; large block of 1853, 1 fr., carmine, containing *tête-bêche*, etc. etc. The collection contains also a specimen of a circular of the P.M.G. of December 1st, 1849, concerning the alteration of colour of the 1 fr. from red-orange to carmine, with

half a stamp in each colour attached, as well as a specimen of the Susse circular showing the perforation they affixed to stamps.

Silver Medal.

Martin Schroeder.—ROUMANIA.

A highly specialized collection, practically complete, and containing amongst others, the first issue, circular 27 p. and 54 p. on whole letters, and the 81 p., unused, fine, and the later issues in blocks, sheets, and on letters in all varieties.

Extra Silver Medal.

A. Bagshawe.—STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A very complete collection of the stamps of the Straits Settlements, which would undoubtedly have secured a higher award if it had been reduced in one; it is strong in complete panes and sheets, and contains a large number of very rare stamps, and numbers, properly written up, and the forgeries weeded out. The collection is, however, a very fine one that will be invaluable for reference purposes for writing up a fine handbook on the stamps of this part of the world, which I hope may be produced in the near future. The stamps of the States, such as Pahang, Perak, Selangor, etc. etc., are all exhaustively worked out and are very complete, and the whole collection is a very interesting one, but it is extremely difficult to describe in a short review.

L. L. R. Hausburg.—TASMANIA.

Mr. Hausburg shows reconstructed sheets of the 1d., blue, and three sheets of the 4d., orange, of the first issue; also a strip of 4 and a block of 5 of the first 1d., unused, a magnificent lot of the later stamps, especially strong in the roulettes, serrated and pin-perfs., etc. etc., which have for the first time been thoroughly worked out. Mr. Hausburg also shows *Western Australia*, as shown in Berlin. This includes the 4d., with inverted frame, and a magnificent lot of rare varieties of the 4d., blue. In the 1857 issue there are six unused copies of the 2d. and three unused of the 6d., and two rouletted 2d., Indian red, used, extremely rare stamps. The later issues are also very fine. Mr. Hausburg, both in Tasmania and Western Australia, was competing against his own India, which secured the Gold Medal, and was therefore not eligible for further medals.

Professor O. V. Muller.—INDIA.

A nice collection of the stamps of India, very strong in sheets, blocks, and postmarked copies, but fairly overshadowed by the magnificent collection of Mr. Hausburg.

Dr. D. von Biasini.—PANAMA.

A specialized collection of the stamps of Panama, but thrown out of competition owing to the inclusion of very many reprints in the old stamps, these reprints being of the Curtis type, which are so prevalent throughout dealers' stocks. I hope sometime in the near future to be able to find time to write an article on these, as I have already done on the Colombian reprints.

J. M. Bartels.—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A specialized collection, very important in the surcharges and in the arrangement, but not up to the

Exhibition standard owing to the omission of plates of the first issue.

I. Blanco.—SPAIN.

A specialized collection in singles, pairs, and blocks of 4, used and unused. In the issues of 1851 there is a vertical pair of the 2 reales, used; 1852, 2 reales, unused, and a single and a pair, used; 1853, 2 reales, three singles, and a pair, used; 1854, 1 real, pale blue, single and horizontal pair, used; 1865, vertical and horizontal pairs of the 12 c., imperf., both showing one stamp with frame inverted.

Dr. H. Lux.

"The most interesting stamps of Spain.

"(a) *Emissions of 1850-55*, unused and used, in all existing varieties of paper, with many blocks and manifold shades of colour. To this belongs a paradigmatical arrangement of the occurring postmarks of this period.

"(b) *Stamps of the temporary Government, from 1868-69 (Habilitados)*, used and unused. A complete assortment of all the stamps of the Revolution provided with an official surcharge; further on all the provincial and private surcharges and all existing falsifications.

"(c) *Stamps of the Carlistic Insurrection from 1873-76*, used and unused. All known printing editions as well as all varieties of minor types. Worthy of note; the unique existing piece of a sheet of the first Don Carlos stamp, with sixty-four samples, by which the arrangement of the minor types in the sheet can be argued.

"Stamps issued during the Revolution, 1868-89, with "Habilitado" surcharge. First, both varieties of the official surcharges; secondly, all the Provincial surcharges of half-official origin; thirdly, surcharges; fourthly, all known forgeries of surcharges."

SECTION II.

Gold Medal.

C. L. Pack.—CANADA.

A very beautiful collection, and thoroughly worthy of the high reward it obtained, owing to the great beauty of the collection and the neat and attractive manner in which it is arranged. The old penny issue stamps are exceedingly strong, and amongst the masterpieces in the unused stamps I noticed as follows:—

1851, laid paper, a pair and three singles of the 6d., and a vertical pair of the 12d. 1852, ordinary wove paper, 6d., a pair and ten singles in varying shades; 6d., green, a pair and two singles with narrow oval and three singles with wide oval, and seven very fine 10d., thick paper; *pelure* paper, 6d., three copies; two vertical pairs and two single specimens of the 10d. The used stamps are quite correctly arranged separately so as not to kill the unused, and in this manner form a very handsome collection. Amongst the better items, used, there are two horizontal pairs and a single copy of the 12d., a pair and strip of 3, and a number of singles of the 6d., green, and a large number of 6d. and 10d. on different papers. Minor varieties are well represented. Ribbed papers, bisections, stamps on letters, etc., are all very com-

plete, and I heartily congratulate Mr. Pack on his well-earned reward. The only stamps in the collection which seem at all doubtful are the issue of 1899, the 2 c. on 3 c., inverted surcharge. I consider one of these undoubtedly forged, and that the other two want careful looking into; but this is a very small defect in such a very fine collection.

Silver Medal.

Paul Kohl.—MEXICO.

A good collection of the stamps of Mexico, strong in shades, and especially strong in pairs and strips of the early issues; but not at all specialized as this country can be done.

Silver Medal.

R. Frenzel.—MEXICO.

A large and fine collection, which has been exhibited on several previous occasions, and described in this journal. I do not see many important additions to it. It is therefore not necessary to repeat the description again.

Extra Bronze Medal.

H. Grey.—QUEENSLAND.

A really fine and very strong collection of this country, including a vast number of early copies. For instance, in the 1860 imperf. stamps there are, of the 1d., two single copies unused, and in the used no less than three pairs, one block of 4, and fourteen single specimens; and of the 2d., imperf., two strips of 3 and seven single specimens; and of the 6d., imperf., vertical pair, ten single specimens and one unused copy. This will show the strength of the collection throughout.

Extra Bronze Medal.

T. Wickham Jones.—SICILY.

A highly specialized collection of the stamps of this country, containing whole panes of the 2 grana, Plates I and III, and large blocks of all values. Special attention has been given to the "retouches," and specimens of almost all known varieties, with a very few exceptions, are included.

Amongst the greatest rarities are the following: the 1 gr., Plate I, with the face and background entirely redrawn, and several of the stamps that have been twice "retouched"; three copies of the 2 gr., real deep blue, unused; two unused and one used copy of the 20 gr., with "120"; and the retouched 50 gr., used. There are also some fine essays, proofs, and forgeries, and a large number of dated copies on originals.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

FIJI ISLANDS AND DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Our publishers, at the request of the Committee, decided to exhibit several highly specialized collections that they have made up, but in common fairness to their clients decided to enter them "not for competition." The above two countries are exceptionally fine, and I am informed that the jury were unanimously of the opinion that if the Fiji collection had been entered for competition it would easily have secured the gold medal in this class. In the *Fiji Times Express* the stamps have been plated on both papers, only one copy each of the 6d. and 1s. being missing, on the *quadrillé* paper. The issue of 1871 in sheets of 1d., 3d., and 6d., unused, partly recon-

structed by the aid of the watermark and plate flaws, as are also the 2 c. on 6 c. of 1872. This work was undertaken solely as a means of plating the surcharged issue of 1874, and plates are shown partly reconstructed of the 1d., blue, and 6d., red, each of which is rather more than half complete. By means of this work, which has entailed an enormous amount of labour, the positions on the sheets of such minor varieties as the inverted "A", the large Gothic stop after "R", the raised round stop after both letters, and the mixed stops after the "V.R." have been determined, and forgeries of these stamps can easily be detected, as these varieties of surcharge must always occur on stamps showing certain flaws. A large quantity of provisional stamps surcharged 2d., in black and red, has also been gathered together as a preliminary to plating. A number of stamps have been photographed, very much enlarged, and by this means one has been able to determine the curious methods the Fiji Government adopted for making new plates by utilizing the old wooden clichés, and drilling out portions of them, inserting plugs, and then taking electrotypes and making up a new plate. This work has been done over and over again, and it is a most curious and interesting study. The collection includes a large number of entire sheets and a number of proofs, essays, and original designs, and is one of the most complete in the Exhibition.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—*Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.*

This is the most complete collection of the stamps of this country in existence.

The plates of ten and twelve varieties of the first issues— $\frac{1}{2}$ real, black on rose; 1 real, black on green; $\frac{1}{2}$ real, black on pale green; 1 real, black on yellow—are all plated and nearly complete.

The 1866-74 issues are very complete and include a number of entire sheets, the rare errors, and a number of minor varieties.

The 1880 and 1883 issues include uncut sheets and reconstructed panes of many values, showing the position on the plates of the many varieties.

Some hundreds of essays and colour trials are included in this collection, and the later issues contain many unchronicled errors.

R. Lilienfeld.

This gentleman shows only six cards with a few rare stamps of Natal and the Cape. In the Cape woodblocks there is a wonderful entire, having on it four red stamps, three of which are the 1d., red, and one, the 4d., red, shown in a block of 3. There are also four pairs of the 1d., red, and several single specimens.

Nelson Zambra

shows a nice little collection of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, including a number of pairs, and blocks. One of the most interesting items is an envelope franked with the 6d., grey, and half of a 4d., blue, making up the postal rate of 8d. In the rouletted stamps there is a copy shown of the 6d., lilac, in which it seems to me that the roulettes are much too strong and of the wrong gauge to the genuine. In the woodblocks there is a specimen of the error of colour, 1d., blue, and a fine specimen on letter of the 4d., dark blue, and a pair of the 1d., red.

H. J. Duveen.—NATAL.

A very perfect little collection of this interesting country, but shown by Mr. Duveen "not for competition." Included here are two of the finest copies of the 1857, embossed 9d. and 1s. The various surcharges of 1857-60 are very complete, and the greater number of the stamps are shown unused.

H. J. Duveen.—QUEENSLAND.

This is another of Mr. Duveen's most complete countries, almost every stamp being shown unused, but the exhibit is "not for competition." Amongst the choicer things there is a strip of 3, unused, of the 2d. imperf., first issue, and two copies of the 6d., green, unused. The perforated issues are practically complete in an unused condition, including the 1874, perf. 12, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., and the 2d. perf. 13 × 12, a great rarity, in an unused condition. In the 1868-79 watermark Q and Crown Mr. Duveen shows 2d. and 4d., both unused copies, perf. 12 × 13.

L. L. R. Hausburg.—QUEENSLAND.

A wonderful collection, that would undoubtedly have taken a high award except for the fact that Mr. Hausburg had already taken a gold medal in this class for his India, and was not eligible for another. The collection shown is practically all unused, almost every known stamp is included, and a number of very interesting blocks are shown. The no watermark stamps are for the first time shown with the different perforations separated, the chief feature being that the square clean-cut holes gauging 12½ are made by different machines from the roughly punctured 13, while the round-hole perforation 13 is by the same machine as the former 13, but with new pins. Of the 1877 issue Mr. Hausburg shows proof sheets of the 1d. and 2d. with various errors. The two dies are described, and a chart is made of the first two plates of the 1d., showing how the groups of four impressions, which were the same in both plates, are mixed up. The differences in the three plates of the 2d. are fully described. The later issues are complete. There are also included pulls from the perforating machines, proofs, reprints, trials, the whole being a most meritorious exhibit, and one that has taken many years to work out thoroughly. This collection will be invaluable when we come to the time in the future to publish a handbook on Queensland for the Philatelic Society.

H. Grey.—TRINIDAD.

A very nice collection of the stamps of this country. Amongst the rare varieties are the Lady McLeod in mint state and two specimens of the same stamp, used. Of the blue lithographed stamps there are about thirty copies, including some lovely early ones, down to the very latest impression. The varieties of perforation are thoroughly worked out, and include a number of very fine copies, and a considerable number of blocks of from four to ten stamps.

F. Ransom.—TRINIDAD.

Another beautiful lot of these stamps. There are three used copies of the Lady McLeod, and thirty specimens of the blue lithographed, including five pairs and three beautiful examples on the thick cartridge paper of 1853.

A. S. Tomson.—TURKS ISLANDS.

Exceptionally well represented. In the early issues three 1s., prune, unused, and a most comprehensive exhibit of the surcharges in all the various settings, including the 2½d. on 1s., prune, complete, and the 2½d. on 1d. and 2½d. on 1s., blue, nearly complete.

Amongst others will be seen the 2½d. on 6d., with small "½" and the 4d. on 6d., various types, in pairs and blocks, and a very fine exhibit of the 4d. on 1d.—one pair showing the two types *se tenant*.

Amongst the later issues the ½d. on 4d. are well represented.

CLASS IV.

SECTION I.

Gold Medal.

T. W. Hall.—URUGUAY.

Fifty-eight copies of the "Diligencias" in numerous shades and many types, some unchronicled, including the rare second type of the 60 centavos; seventy-nine copies of the block letters (including a rare *tête-bêche* pair of the 120 c., blue, a block of 4 of the 180 c., green, so-called second issue, with pearls at the side in place of "CORREO"), and a block of 8 of the 240 cent. showing a white space in centre in lieu of a stamp. The issues of 1859 and 1860, with thin and thick figures, are shown in profusion, both used and unused, many of the former on the original envelopes; including a proof (?) pair of the 180 c., thin figures, on blue paper; an entire uncut pane of the 80 c., yellow, thick figures; and an entire uncut sheet of the 180 c., green, thin figures. The "oriental" issues of 1864 and 1866 are shown in all known shades, and on the wider ribbed paper; an uncut sheet of the 20 on 6 c., showing flaws on the plate, also numerous errors of the surcharges, including surcharges on the wrong values. The numeral values of 1866 are also strongly represented, including entire sheets of the perforated 5 c., showing all the types, and of the perforated 10 cents., and a page of the various "Welker" German essays. In the issue of 1877-79 the unissued 1 peso, blue, with arms reversed. Two copies of the rare 25 c., brown, of 1895, with centres inverted, numerous errors of surcharge, many die and colour proofs, and a full page of official surcharges with several uncatalogued varieties and forgeries for comparison.

Silver Medal.

C. J. Daun.—ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Consisting almost exclusively of entire panes of each printing, showing nearly all the errors and variations of type.

1st printing.—Four panes of the ½d., showing various settings. Panes of 1d., showing 1 missing, spaced 1d., and stop after V, third stamp, tenth row. Pane of 6d., carmine, with figure of value missing. Entire pane of the 5s. and block with raised stop after R. All stamps figure of value missing:

2nd printing.—Block of 5s., mixed stops.

3rd printing.—Block of ½d., with V missing and wider space between V and R. Blocks of 2½d., showing thick V's, one with roman 1 and antique 2. 6d., carmine, with thick V.

E.R.I.—6d., blue; double surcharge, one inverted.

Bronze Medal.*M. Jonas.*—GREECE.

This is an almost complete collection of all issues, unused, with few exceptions, and especially strong in blocks of 4, and also in errors and minor interesting varieties. The collection is nicely displayed and well written up, and reflects a great deal of credit on the owner, who has, I understand, been collecting for less than a year. This is a very difficult country to describe, but generally speaking with very few exceptions most of the rare stamps are represented unused and in the most perfect condition; but as rarity so often depends on the colour, unless one published a chart of the colours it is almost impossible to describe the stamps, one of the few drawbacks to this interesting country.

R. B. Yardley.—GRIQUALAND.

An almost complete collection of the stamps of this country arranged after the handbook written by Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N.

A study has been made of the different settings and printings, which are all clearly indicated. Amongst the rarities in the collection are: A set of red surcharge large G on the first type 4d.; sets unused of the large G on 6d. nearly complete; four of the 5s., orange, large red G, unused, including the greatest rarity, Type 2*b*; a very fine strip of 6 of the large G in black on the 4d., Type 2; a set of all types of the large G in black on the 6d., nearly all unused.

Large G in black second setting: there is a double pane, nearly complete with all the rarest varieties represented.

The small G are also very complete, including the many great rarities of the double and inverted surcharges. Included in these is a strip of 3 of the 6d. with the antique italic G and the double surcharge of the upright G with the G in black normal and G in red inverted, on the 4d.

O. Gillett.—MODENA.

A practically complete collection, used and unused, including the 40 c., pale blue, unused, the large B.G., and a large number of errors and minor varieties.

Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.—NEVIS.

An extremely strong collection of the stamps of this country. Sir William has not only collected single specimens, but has also almost all stamps in reconstructed sheets, and a large number of them in uncut sheets. Amongst the rarities in the uncut sheets I may mention the first printing of 1861, the 1d., 4d., and 6d., three perfect sheets with full margins; the engraved of 1867, 4d. and 1s., both extremely rare, especially the latter; the 4d. and 6d., lithographed, of 1879.

A. S. Tomson.—NEVIS.

All values of the first issue on blue paper, and reconstructed plates of all values, including the 6d., perf. 13, unbroken sheet, and the engraved, perf. 15, 1d. and 4d., unbroken sheets.

A complete sheet of the yellow-green, used, and a nearly complete plate, unused. Two specimens of the 1s. on laid paper.

The lithographs are well represented, amongst others a sheet of the 4d., unbroken, and a strip of 3 of the 1s., imperf. between and showing the variety with cross on the hill. The 1d.'s are particularly interesting, as showing the various retouches.

Amongst the later issues will be found a very fine block of 8 of the ½d. surcharged on the 1d., unused.

J. H. Abbott.—ORANGE FREE STATE.

Practically complete in pairs, blocks, and sheets. In the 1877 issue, 4d. on 6d., there are a block of 4 and a strip of 3, and one with surcharge inverted; 1881, 1d. on 5s., a complete pane and many blocks and singles; inverted ½d. on 5s. A partly reconstructed pane of 3d. on 4d., including all six varieties. The 1d. on 3d., panes and blocks, showing double surcharge and space between the 1 and d., and the roman 1. The later issues include all the prominent varieties, many in sheets.

Baron A. de Reuterskiöld.—ORANGE FREE STATE, ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

This gentleman, being one of the judges, had to enter his very interesting collection "not for competition."

Collection of single stamps with all varieties (mostly unused). The settings of all the surcharges are carefully studied and shown when possible in entire sheets. The 1d. on 5s., reconstructed, is unique, and of the 1d. on 4d. it is believed that only one other entire half-sheet is known. The 1896, surcharged both "½" and "Halve Penny," are also included.

Of the V.R.I. surcharges, nearly all the varieties catalogued are shown, and the different issues, settings, and printings illustrated by about twenty entire panes.

Mrs. Bridson.—PORTUGAL.

A really fine and well-specialized collection of the stamps of this country, almost all varieties being shown used and unused and in very fine condition. I should certainly not have liked to have had to decide between this specialized collection and that of Mrs. Benest for the Gold Medal given by the Prince of Wales. It is unfortunate for Mrs. Bridson that her stamps had to come in such an exceptionally strong class, where they were overshadowed by the great collections of other exhibitors.

Consul C. George.—PORTUGAL.

A very important collection, but unfortunately only of used stamps; however, the stamps are really superb, and I think they are the finest lot of shades I have ever seen gathered together. Included in the collection are a considerable number of blocks and a fine range of rare perforations, such as perf. 14, straight label, and perf. 13½ of the same issue, divided into very thick and very thin paper, and many other issues are similarly divided.

John N. Luff.—SHANGHAI.

A really magnificent collection, well known in America, but shown here for the first time. Unfortunately in one respect, my friend Mr. Luff was a member of the jury, and could not enter his collection for competition, or I feel sure that the judges

would have found it a bit difficult to discriminate between this collection and that of Mr. Hall. Over four hundred copies of the first issue are shown, including shades, varieties of type and paper, errors, etc.

There are many fine early impressions and several unique specimens, as the 8 c., printed in a mixture of red and green inks, and the 16 candareen (value in the singular), which has the 1 of 16 omitted. This is the only known copy of this variety. The stamps of this issue are arranged in the order of the numerous printings so far as may be determined.

The subsequent issues contain many interesting imperf. and part-perforate stamps, double and inverted surcharges, reversed inscriptions, etc.

Among the provisional issues of 1873-77 are: *red surcharge*, 1 c. on 4 c., lilac; 1 c. on 16 c., green; and 1 c. on 6 c., slate; *blue surcharge*, 1 c. on 16 c., green; 1 c. on 6 c., slate; 1 c. on 12 c., olive; 1 c. on 3 c., rose on rose paper; 1 c. on 9 c., blue; 1 c. on 12 c., brown; and 3 c. on 16 c., green.

The 1888 provisionals, including: *red surcharge*, 40 c. on 80 c., green; 40 c. on 100 c., blue; and a double surcharge of the latter.

In the 1893 issue is a copy of the error "Half Cent" on 20 c., brown. This issue also includes a pair of the 1 c. on halves of 2 c., with double surcharge in black and blue, and a similar pair surcharged in green and blue.

The majority of the stamps in the collection are unused.

T. Buck.—TURKEY.

Here again is a fine specialized collection. I believe I am right in saying that it embodies a collection that was shown in Berlin, where it secured a high reward, but unfortunately for Mr. Buck, this collection comes in such a strong class that the jury had to pass over his exhibit for a medal, although in many exhibitions it would have secured one of the highest awards. It is a beautiful lot, highly specialized, and showing a very considerable knowledge of the subject, and contains a large number of great rarities, which are unfortunately not very much appreciated in this country.

Captain A. Markl.—URUGUAY.

A special collection of used and unused stamps. In the 1856 issue fifteen copies, including the 80 c. and the 1 real, postmarked. The 1866 include a number of errors, such as *tête-bêche*, stamps surcharged two and three times, figures omitted, etc. etc. The later issues are very strong in errors and surcharges. The Official stamps are practically complete, and include a number of errors, such as double and inverted overprints. The collection also includes a page of curious and special obliterations, and a large number of essays and proofs and varieties not issued, and there is throughout a fine lot of blocks of 4.

SECTION II.

Gold Medal.

A. S. Tomson.—BARBADOS.

A most complete collection, comprising a great range of shades, unused, in pairs and blocks of the imperf.; amongst others, a block of 4 6d., unused, and various bisected stamps; a fine lot of the pin-

perf. 14 and 12½, unused; three copies of the 1d., blue, clean-cut, unused. The rough perfs., no wmk., are particularly strong, especially the 4d. and 6d., which are shown in great range of shade; also in pairs and blocks.

A pair of 1s., imperf. between, and the 1s., blue, error, and various other varieties, imperforate.

The Large and Small Stars, both clean-cut and rough perfs., are particularly strong, especially the 4d. and 6d.; amongst others, a pair of the 4d., Large Star.

A particularly strong exhibit of the CC, perf. 12½, 6d., bright and dull yellow; and the CC, perf. 14, are well represented by a fine range of shades and blocks of each value; also the 4d., compound perforation.

The provisional stamps consist of ten used pairs of the 1d. on 5s., showing all types, surcharged to the right and to the left with slanting serif and with straight serif, and straight and slanting *se tenant*; and, in addition, a strip of 3 used as 3d., and also three singles and a pair, unused.

Amongst the later issues, which are well represented, will be found the "HALF-PENNY", double surcharge, in red and black, two blocks of 4, and a vertical pair showing varieties with and without hyphen; also one used on entire.

Silver Medal.

A. Passer.—AUSTRIA.

A specialized collection of unused stamps with full gum, and shown in singles, pairs, strips, and blocks in the finest possible condition, with a few used copies showing particular cancellations and rare varieties. In the 1850 issue there are several copies with the full cross attached to the stamp; also stamps showing unofficial perforations and many minor varieties. The later issues are very complete in varieties of perforation, including a large number of very scarce varieties and errors.

The collection of Austria contains 3660 specimens. Of the rare Newspaper stamps there are shown four of the yellow, five of the rose, and two of the red; also a particularly fine series of all the reprints and a large collection of proofs, etc.

Bronze Medal.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Hancock.—CASHMERE.

This collection starts with representations of the famous forgeries of Die I, followed by a fine lot of the circular stamps, many on entire letters.

The issues of 1867-77 are especially strong. These stamps in various colours have been reconstructed in the blocks of 4 as printed.

Amongst the rarest things here are the green stamps, of which there are no less than five specimens, three of them being on original letters. The single die ½ anna, in black, of 1866 is represented by eight fine specimens, five on original covers. The ¼ anna, black, of 1867 has been plated, and no less than seventeen out of twenty varieties on the plate are shown. Of the 1 anna, black, in five types, the complete setting of five is shown with duplicates, and in the rarities of the same issue are two pairs, used, of the 1 anna, ultramarine. The later issues are shown in uncut sheets and large quantities on original covers.

1845-6

Impref

New York.

On the 3rd March 1845 Congress by Act changed the Rate for drop letters ~~if~~ from 3c to 2 cents. and Carries were allowed to charge the same Amount.

The stamps of the United States City Despatch Post were for a time used with a large figure 2 overprinted, and the word three in the lowest label barred out. A copy on the original substrate is in the Hunter Collection.

A new stamp was made roughly printed on white wove pp. from metal casts probably from a wood cut block.

Nothing is known as to its Author, or size of the Sheet.

Made on entire

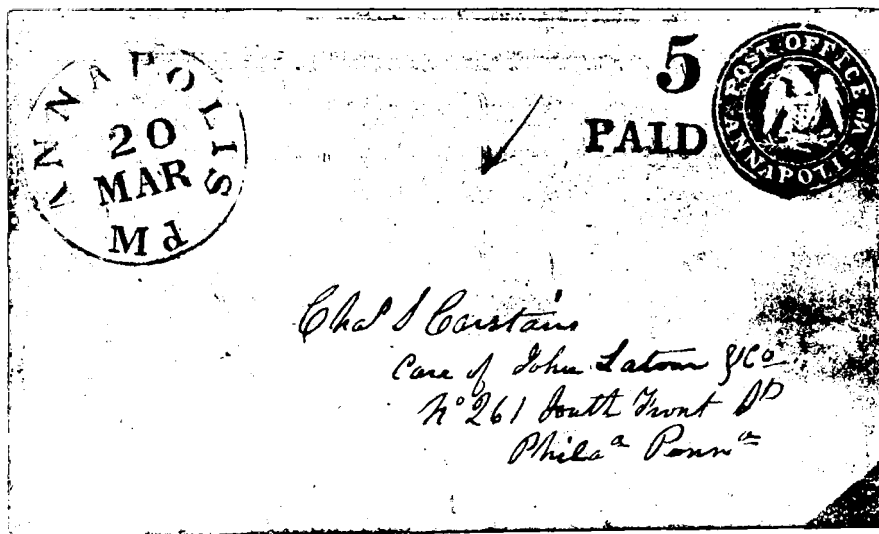
10.10. (1846)



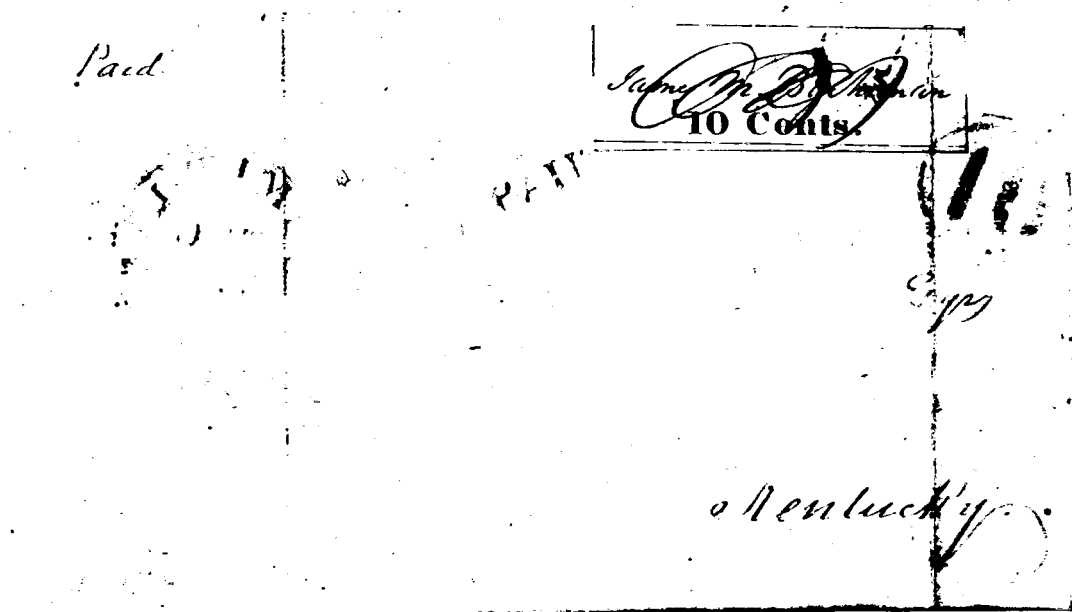
Sept 10 1846

New York

A page from LORD CRAWFORD's collection of United States stamps, showing his method of writing up his collection.



5 c. Annapolis envelope, red on white ; the only known copy.



10 c. Baltimore, on white ; two other copies only being known.

Two great rarities from the collection of the EARL OF CRAWFORD, E. I.

R. Gründel.—AUSTRIA.

Study of the varieties of perforation of the Austrian stamps from 1867 to 1900, together with the previous issues for completion; 162 sheets, mostly used.

This study is the result of many years' keen inquiries in this branch; it shows the perforations in a scientific systematic arrangement, and contains numerous varieties not seen elsewhere. As in the peculiarity of the arrangement, so also in the copiousness of the material used, this collection stands, indeed, unsurpassed.

At the end are eight sheets forming a study of the sheet-watermark of the Austrian letter and Newspaper stamps from 1864, which also may be of interest for collectors of Bosnia and Montenegro, as for the first time two different types of the watermark "BRIEF-MARKEN" are shown.

W. Moser.—BUENOS AYRES.

The same collection that was shown in Berlin, and which, if I remember right, was also shown at the last London Exhibition. Included in the old ship stamps, there are twenty-five of the 3 pesos, green; seven of the 4 pesos, red; and eight of the 5 pesos, yellow and orange. Also a reconstructed sheet of the "In. l's.", blue.

Dr. R. Stanley Taylor.—GRENADA.

Blocks of 4 of the early issues; large block of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharge; the 1s. error in spelling; 1d., manuscript surcharge in black and in red; a very fine range of provisionals, including many errors; $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., claret, watermark Broad Star, block of 4.

C. L. Pack.—NEWFOUNDLAND.

A very fine lot, but not quite so strong as his beautiful collection of Canada. In the carmine stamps I draw attention to the beautiful specimens of the 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., and in the orange-vermilion to the 2d., 4d., 6d., and the 1s. on laid paper, one of the greatest rarities. In the used stamps, a superb lot of shades and a number of pairs, and some magnificent single copies in carmine and orange-vermilion. The collection is also very strong in bisected stamps used on entires.

W. Pimm.—ST. VINCENT.

A specialized collection, most of the stamps being shown used and unused, and a number of them in from three to twelve copies, showing the varying shades, perforations, etc., amongst them being several of the provisionals and a number of the 1s. stamps.

A. S. Tomson.—ST. VINCENT.

A fine exhibit of the clean-cut, including four of the 6d. unused, all the values being well represented with a fine range of shades, pairs, blocks, and strips unused.

Amongst others, a corner block of 6 6d., perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12; strip of 3 1s., vermilion, of the same issue. Four mint copies of the 1s., lilac-rose, compound perf., and the 1s., vermilion, imperf., used on piece of original.

The provisionals are particularly strong, showing a block of 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 6d. and a pair showing the variety "no fraction bar." The 1d. on half of 6d., a block of 4, and a pair with diagonal perforation. The

4d. on 1s. are represented by a strip of 3 in mint state, four others unused, and three used specimens.

The Star watermarks and the .CA 12 and 14 are extensively shown in all shades, the 4d. in particular being very strong.

This magnificent lot of St. Vincent stamps would undoubtedly have taken a high award, except that Mr. Tomson exhibited Barbados in the same class and took the gold medal, and could not therefore take another.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.—UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The finest known collection of the old missionary stamps, shown "not for competition," and simply to fill up a gap, as the country was too interesting to be omitted.

The typewritten first issue of March, 1895, are shown in many fine copies.

The provisionals with pen-written surcharges include some of the rarest varieties.

The issue of April, 1895, includes a number of blocks, *tête-bêche* pairs, and rare errors.

The issue of June, 1896, includes the only known *complete sheet* of all the values from 5 to 100 cowries.

The first stamps *printed* by the missionaries are nearly all plated, and many shown in full panes and sheets, both with and without the large "L" overprint.

SECTION III.

Gold Medal.

Dr. A. Levin.—SWEDEN.

A very beautiful collection, worthy of the high award it has attained. Of the rare Skilling Banco of 1855 there are five unused copies of the 3 s., green, a block of 4, and eleven single specimens of the 4 s., blue, including two or three very rare shades. Four copies of the 6 s. in different shades, eight of the 8 s., orange and yellow, and four of the 24 s., pale red. In addition to these there is a magnificent lot of used copies in all shades, with a fine lot of reprints in singles and blocks of 4. The later issues are remarkably complete in all varieties used, unused, and in blocks. Of the error 20 öre, inscribed "Tretio," there are one unused and five used copies, two of these being on portions of original covers. Of the current issues there is a copy shown of that extremely rare error the 5 öre, brown, and several stamps printed on both sides.

Silver Medal.

R. B. Yardley.—AZORES AND MADEIRA.

A highly specialized collection, with particular attention paid to types of surcharge, perforations, varieties, and in a minor degree to the dies of the stamps.

Amongst the scarcer stamps in Azores, 1868 issue, are the 5 r. and 10 r., imperf., unused; 1868, perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 25 r., with inverted surcharge.

1875, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, second die of the 80 r., rose, and several stamps of this issue on ribbed paper. Of the perf. 14, two copies of the 25 r., used, and two of the 100 r., unused. In the small surcharge of 1882-5 there are several with inverted and double surcharges. Two copies are included of the 20 r., carmine, Die 2, on cream paper.

Madeira, 1868, imperf., complete, including pair of the 50 r. The same issue, *percé en croix*, complete, including the 50 r.; 1871, perf. 12½, the 5 r., inverted surcharge, and several of the 20 r. on ribbed paper; 1876, perf. 12½, 5 r. and 10 r., double surcharge, and perf. 14, the 5 r. unused and two copies of the 100 r., used and unused. In the 1876, the 50 r., green, with inverted surcharge, perf. 12½, and the 240 r., perf. 12½, with straight label, used and unused. Reprints of both countries are shown practically complete.

Bronze Medal.

F. N. Schiller.—CHILI.

All issues, used and unused, the 1854 lithos being well represented, both in the ordinary and abnormal varieties. In addition to proofs, in black, of the Perkins Bacon & Co. issues, there is an interesting collection of the proofs on white card of the stamps printed by the American Bank Note Co., and a whole unused sheet of the Postage Due stamp of 1895 showing one setting of this sheet. In my opinion this exhibit was worthy of a much higher award than it has obtained.

Special Gold Medal given by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.

Mrs. E. B. S. Benest.—BRAZIL.

I heartily congratulate this exhibitor on securing what every lady will consider to be the highest award of the Exhibition, namely, the gold medal given by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, for the finest collection shown by a lady. The collection is practically complete in unused, and includes a large number of unused blocks, panes, and sheets. The collection has been most carefully studied and written up, and displays a great amount of philatelic knowledge, and I consider it is fully worthy of the high award it has gained.

C. L. Pack.—NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

Another beautiful exhibit by this gentleman; but one in which there was not much scope for philatelic knowledge, but for representation of a small country and for beauty of the stamps it would be most difficult to beat it. In New Brunswick there are three copies of the 1s. unused and eight used, and two of the 5 c. Connell unused. In Nova Scotia, there are four of the 1s. unused and eight fine copies used. The 6d. stamps in both countries are also wonderfully fine and complete.

The Hon. E. R. Ackerman.—SWEDEN.

This gentleman shows an extremely fine collection of the stamps of Sweden; but, unfortunately, it was outclassed by the very magnificent lot shown by Dr. Levin.

J. Kienale.—WURTEMBERG.

Specialized collection of used stamps with the obliterations arranged after Reinheimer's catalogue. Also some Wurtemberg stamps with obliterations of Bavaria and Prussia.

CLASS V.

SECTION I.

Gold Medal.

Ernst Vicenz.—HAMBURG.

This magnificent collection of Hamburg stamps has been rather fully described in this journal, as

I took special particulars of it at the Berlin Exhibition two years ago. The collection has been worked out on really scientific lines, and is extremely complete and fine, and for fuller description I refer my readers to the earlier numbers of the *Monthly Journal*.

Silver Medal.

T. W. Hall.—ZANZIBAR.

The fairly well-known collection formed for the purpose of, and arranged according to, the article in the Society's work on *The Stamps of Africa*, Part III; it includes ten copies of the surcharge in blue, thirteen of the Zanzibar error, including the rare 1 rupee, grey; four copies of the inverted "r"; all the Zanibar errors; block of four and three singles of the 1 rupee, carmine and green, with vertical overprint; block of four of the 2 annas, blue, with double overprint, including the no dot variety; four copies of the 5 rupees, with double overprint. The second known copy of the 3 annas, Zanzibar, and four copies of the same error on the 1 a. 6 p., surcharged 2½. A set of rare Zapzibar errors showing the tail of the "p" erased with a knife before issue, and many of the thick "b" varieties, including the rare 1 rupee, grey. The only known entire pane of 1 a. 6 p., surcharged 2½, including the two Zanzibar, Zanizbar, Zapzibar, and thick "b" errors. Some 240 copies of the Postal Union surcharges, in various settings, and showing nearly all the errors both of overprint and surcharge; nearly complete reconstructed sheets of the overprints on the British East Africa stamps of 1896, including the only known entire uncut sheet of the 4½ a., orange-yellow; an entire uncut sheet of the 2½ on 4 a., myrtle-green, of 1897, and a block of nineteen of the same stamp in an unknown setting—most of the later issues, except the high values, are shown in entire uncut sheets, and the collection includes many forgeries for comparison.

Extra Silver Medal.

Martin Schroeder.—BERGEDORF AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

The collection of the stamps of Bergedorf is one of the finest specialized collections on the Continent. It includes the original essays of 1861, a series that never came into use. Secondly, prints of the first original plate of the 3 sch., black on white paper, proofs in five colours of the same design, with the colours reversed. All proofs in various colours have been collected. A speciality has been made of stamps in complete sheets, and a marvellous lot of stamps are included, used on original letters. A great rarity is the 1½ sch., *tête-bêche*, used on portion of letter.

Brunswick, a fine specialized collection; in the first issue, 1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen, unused, very fine, also ½ sgr. and 1 sgr., yellow, *percé en ligne*, and *percé en arc*, both used and unused.

Bronze Medal.

The Honourable E. R. Ackerman.—NORWAY.

A highly specialized collection of these stamps, very strong in blocks of four, nine, and twelve, and a number of stamps in full sheets. In the issue 1855 there are four unused copies of the 4 skill, blue, and one, unused, showing the variety with double foot on the right leg of lion.

Bronze Medal.*C. J. Daun.*—OIL RIVERS AND NIGER COAST.

Complete collection of stamps of this colony, including many varieties, such as the $\frac{1}{4}$ d., in violet, on half of the 1d., unused, *se tenant* with the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in red; $\frac{1}{2}$ d., in violet, double surcharge; 1d. on half of the 2d., green, double surcharge. Also the Half Penny, in blue, on $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the Half Penny, in carmine, on the same value in italics. The Half Penny, in blue, in sans-serif type on the 2d., unused. The Half Penny, in red, in italic capitals, on the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. Also the One Shilling surcharged in black, and the 20s. surcharged in violet, red, and black on the 1s., green. And a series of the stamps of Great Britain used in the colony, prior to the permanent issue.

Extra Bronze Medal.*P. Kleeberg.*—CHINA.

A specialized collection of the stamps of China, including the Imperial stamps, German China, Tientsin, Kiauchow, French Post Offices in China, such as Canton, Mongtze, Packhoi, Yunnansen, etc. Austrian Military Post in Peking, Italian Military Post in Tientsin, Russian Posts in China, British-Indian Post, German Field Post, and Chinese Local Posts.

Many of the stamps are shown in blocks of four and singles in all varieties of shades and types.

Adolf Passer.—AUSTRIAN ITALY.

A really fine collection of the stamps of Austrian Italy. In the early issues on thick paper I notice blocks of 20 of the 15 c., Type 2, and 16 of the 30 c. The 15 c. of 1850, on laid paper, is shown used, and the 15 c. and 30 c., on ribbed paper, unused. Fine copies are shown of all values, except the 9 kr., with the full Andrew's Cross attached. In this issue there are some interesting items, such as forgeries used on original letter. The later issues are very complete. It is unfortunate that Mr. Passer was in such a strong class, or this exhibit would have secured a high award.

E. J. Nankivell.—CHINA.

A very nice unused collection, fairly strong in complete panes. Amongst the best things are a block of the issue of 1878, 15 stamps of the 1 c. wide spacing and a complete pane of 20 of the narrow spacing. Also full panes of the 3 c. and 5 c. narrow spacing.

Baron R. Lehmann.—DUTCH INDIES.

An interesting collection of these difficult stamps, very complete in the Unpaid Letter stamps, and specially strong and well worked out. It is only a specialist who really understands what a fine lot of stamps are included here, especially in the Unpaid of the issue of 1882, perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, which are practically complete, and which must have entailed many years of research.

The collection also contains a number of full sheets, among the most interesting being sheets of the 15 c. Queen's Head, of the two printings, one an entire sheet of 50 stamps, the second an entire sheet of 100 stamps. There are full panes of the handstruck 25 c. on 30 c. with the surcharge all over the place, and an interesting proof sheet with red surcharge of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 10 c., blue, King's Head, and another complete sheet is shown of the similar stamp with the magenta

surcharge with the types varying. A really fine collection, certainly in my opinion worthy of an award.

A. J. Warren.—DUTCH INDIES.

A specialized collection of these stamps, thoroughly worked out to show all known varieties and illustrative of the changes in the pins of the perforating machine. Dated copies have also been collected in order to prove the earliest dates of each variety. The old Unpaid Letter stamps are exceptionally strong, and include nearly all known varieties.

J. N. Luff.—FORMOSA.

An exhibit, of course "not for competition," but entered by Mr. Luff as one of the most interesting little exhibits possible, as the whole has been thoroughly written up and studied by Mr. Howes, of Boston, with the meaning of the Chinese inscriptions clearly set forth, all the inscriptions having been most carefully and neatly written in by hand, reflecting the greatest credit on Mr. Howes. The collection includes the stamps of 1888 to 1895, with a full description of each kind. Also the stamps which were used as Railway Tickets from 1888 to 1889, and the Horse and Dragon stamps of 1888, as well as some proofs.

J. H. Abbott.—EGYPT, SUDAN, AND SUEZ CANAL.

Numerous blocks, unused, of the early issues are a great feature. The first issues include several imperf., and pairs and blocks imperf. vertically. The third issue includes the *tête-bêche* varieties of the 10 paras and 1, 2, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ piastres. Two sheets of this issue are included, the 10 paras containing nine pairs *tête-bêche*, and one piastre showing twelve *tête-bêche*. The Unpaid Letter stamps are complete. The Suez Canal include large blocks and a complete sheet. The Sudan are shown in pairs, and errors with overprint inverted.

H. M. Hansen.—SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

A specialized collection of the stamps of this country arranged to show the different political changes that have taken place, the stamps being shown in blocks of 4 and 6, and in single copies, used and unused.

Many of the later issues are in large blocks showing marginal numbers. The collection includes a number of essays of the printings of 1850, and some of the Danish essays of the 1862 issue.

Mrs. A. Holland.—SIAM.

A specialized collection of this country, including the stamps of the Straits Settlements, surcharged "B" for use in Bangkok.

SECTION II.

Gold Medal.*C. Stewart-Wilson.*—HOLLAND.

1852 issue includes a strip of four of the 5 c., *true milky blue*; also two blocks of 10 and one of 15 of the 10 c., three blocks of 4 of the 15 c., in addition to many singles and pairs of the three values in a variety of shades.

1864 issue includes blocks of 9 and 4 of the 5 c., blocks of 4 and 10 of the 10 c., strip of 5 of the 15 c., etc.

1867-68, all types and varieties of perforation are included, as well as many large blocks, notably three blocks of 20 and one of 25 of the 15 c.; also a block of 25 of the 10 c., and a strip of 5 of the 15 c., Type 2, perf. 13, 14.

1872-88, pair of 12½ c. and single 25 c. in the regular clean-cut perf. 14 (large holes).

1891-98, innumerable shades of all values in blocks of 4.

The Unpaid are shown practically complete in the various types and perforations.

Proofs and colour trials, etc., in great variety are inserted throughout the collection, after each issue.

Used.

No less than thirty-one pages of shades of the first two issues, including all values of the first issue in blocks of 4.

1867-68, three specimens of the 10 c., Type 1, and five of the 15 c., Type 2, perf. 10½ × 10.

Silver Medal.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.
HONG KONG.

This collection is practically complete in single specimens, and is also exceedingly strong in pairs and mint blocks of four. The single stamps include not only the postage stamps with all the rare varieties, but also the fiscals that were authorized for postal use, and which are shown in used and unused condition. In the postage stamps, attention is drawn to the watermark Crown and CC, 1865 issue, 96 c., in the yellow-brown colour, unused, and to several copies of the 18c., lilac, of 1867, and the 4c., grey, perf. 12½, wmk. Crown and CC.

Extra Silver Medal.

J. C. North.—CYPRUS.

A highly specialized collection, including plate numbers practically complete, many sheets, pairs, and blocks, and the only existing sheets of the 1d., red, plate numbers 193 and 196. A fine lot of Revenue stamps used postally, and a fine lot of essays and colour trials.

Bronze Medal.

Baron R. Lehmann.—HOLLAND.

A great and highly specialized collection of the stamps of Holland. The collection is very complete in unused and in used, and in my opinion is the finest collection of the stamps of Holland in existence, and one that has entailed an enormous amount of study and research. Nearly all the stamps of the early issues are arranged by dated copies, which are extremely rare, and which took a great deal of time in finding. By means of these dated copies, Baron Lehmann has been able to arrive approximately at the date of issue of each variety of the perforation. The stamps of the first issue are shown in reconstructed plates, used, and in blocks, unused. The later issues are complete in all known varieties. The Unpaid Letter stamps are especially fine, and contain what are really some of the rarest stamps in the Exhibition, although they are appreciated by so few people. I consider that both on philatelic grounds and for the fine condition of the stamps, and the

amount of work put into this collection, it is worthy of a far higher award than has been accorded to it. The jury in the Berlin Exhibition recognized this by unanimously voting a gold medal to this collection, which during the past two years has been materially strengthened.

Bronze Medal.

J. Elster.—DENMARK AND COLONIES.

A highly specialized collection, very strong in full sheets, and all varieties represented in singles and blocks, including even rarities.

Eliot Levy.—BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

A specialized collection in singles, pairs, and strips, used and unused. Amongst the better stamps are the handstamped ½ anna on 2 annas, vermilion, used and unused, and 1 anna on 4 annas, brown, used. In the manuscript surcharges, most of the varieties, some used and unused. Of the local surcharge of 1875, a complete set in pairs, unused, as well as singles, used, and some scarce varieties in the way of double surcharges. The stamps of 1890-91 are also shown in pairs imperf., imperf. vertically, and imperf. horizontally. The issues of 1895, surcharges on Indian stamps, are included in pairs, and in almost all minor varieties.

C. J. Daun.—BRITISH HONDURAS.

3 cents on 3d., perf. 12½, unused; "TWO," in black, on the 50 cents on the 1s.; "TWO," in black and red, on the 50 cents on the 1s.; "6" inverted in red and black on the 10 cents on the 4d., both unused; the errors "Bevenue," including the 50 cents on 1s., grey.

Major H. F. French.—CYPRUS.

The ½d. and 1d. plate numbers complete; the ½d. and 30 paras surcharges, used and unused, with errors; varieties of the 1882 and 1885 surcharges and postal surcharges.

Lieutenant F. H. Napier, R.N.—GUANACASTE.

A very fine collection, entered "not for competition," as Lieut. Napier was a member of the jury. Many of the stamps are shown in panes and large blocks proving the different settings, and the collection is the finest one known to exist.

A. J. Warren.—HOLLAND.

A fine special collection, very complete and especially fine in used and dated copies. Included among the greater rarities are the 1869, perf. 10 by 10½, 10 c., and 15 c., Type 1; and in Type 2, same perf., a superb copy of the 15 c., chestnut, used, on the entire envelope. The Unpaid stamps are practically complete in all varieties.

L. F. Ward.—LABUAN.

A collection of the stamps of Labuan, the first two issues complete, used and unused. In the later issues there are Provisionals 6c. in red on 16c., the 8c. on 12c., carmine, and a block of six of the 6c. on 8c., the corner stamp having treble surcharge. Also a number of varieties and errors in the 1893 and later issues.

SECTION III.

Gold Medal.

T. Buck.—TONGA.

Very exhaustively shown: 1886, perf. 12½, pairs, blocks of four and eight of the 1d., unused. Large blocks and complete panes of the 1d., 2d., 6d., blue, 6d., orange, and 1s., green, in both issues. Panes of 4d. on 1d., with varieties.

1891.—Stars in corner, panes of the 1d. and 2d., and all known varieties of the 1d., with 3, 4, and 5 stars; 3 and 4 stars, and 4 and 5 stars, *se tenant*.

1896.—“Surcharge Half Penny” on 1½d. on 2d., value reading downwards, complete panes.

1896.—“Surcharge Half Penny” on 7½d. on 2d., value reading downwards, complete panes.

1896.—“Surcharge Half Penny” on 7½d. on 2d., value reading upwards, complete panes.

Blocks of various varieties, stops instead of hyphens, two stops, with error “Henny,” misplaced surcharges, double prints, etc.

1897.—The error 7½d. with head inverted, two singles, and a block of four unused.

1899.—Error “1889” in two blocks, one pair, and two singles.

1893.—G.F.B. Service stamps, all values in pairs and blocks.

1893.—G.F.B. Service stamps, surcharged, particularly well represented, all values being shown in large blocks, etc.

Silver Medal.

J. H. Abbott.—SERVIA.

In the first issue in addition to the single stamps there are seven entire sheets and some blocks. The later issues are represented by nearly all varieties of perforation, and errors of perforation, such as imperf. between, etc. etc.

Extra Silver Medal.

A. Passer.—HUNGARY.

A highly specialized collection. In the 1871 issue lithographed, there are forty copies unused, showing almost all varieties of shades. The later issues are practically complete, including many errors such as double figures, compound perf., and imperf. varieties. The Unpaid Letter stamps, Newspaper stamps, and Journal and Telegraph stamps are also very complete.

Bronze Medal.

Vernon Roberts.—ST. LUCIA.

This is an extremely fine collection of the stamps of St. Lucia, complete and exceedingly strong in the old issues in large blocks and beautiful copies.

Bronze Medal.

H. R. Oldfield.—SERVIA.

A very fine collection containing a number of rarities, chief amongst which is the issue of 1886, 20 para, with the “C. K.” of the inscription inverted. A number of complete sheets are shown of the 1866 issue, together with all varieties of perforation, shades and papers in the later issues.

H. J. Duveen.—BAHAMAS.

Entered not for competition.

The 1d. imperforate include unused pairs on thick and thin paper and a used pair; there are two unused

specimens of the 1d., with clean-cut perforation 14 to 16, and fine unused sets of the issues with rough perforation 14 to 16, and of those perforated 11½, 12, and 13. The stamps watermarked Crown “CC” include two unused specimens of the 1s. perforated 12½; three specimens of the 4d. watermarked Crown “CA,” perforated 14, are shown unused, and there is a used specimen of the 4d. on 6d., with inverted surcharge. The later issues down to 1898 are all complete unused.

J. H. Abbott.—BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

Practically complete, mostly in pairs or blocks, with errors such as the double overprint, “ritish” for “British.” The Protectorate stamps very complete in the later issues, being shown in panes and in many minor varieties.

Le Comte de Sémallé.—FERNANDO POO.

Collection of Fernando Poo with numerous varieties of surcharges, many not catalogued.

Notice in particular: Blue, violet, and black surcharges, double and inverted of 1885–94, pairs not perforated of 10 centimes of 1894 and 1895. Blue, black, and violet surcharges, double and inverted, of 1896–99, 1897, 1898, 1899. Blue and black surcharges, simple, double, and inverted on fiscal stamps of 1896, of 1897, of 1896–97. Pairs not perforated of the 1899 issue. Curious fragment of a sheet (fifteen stamps) of 5 cent. on 10 cent., red and black surcharges, upright and inverted on the same. Complete issue of 1900 in pairs not perforated.

E. Derocco.—SERVIA.

A special collection of the stamps of Servia, scientifically arranged, and practically complete. Very strong in all varieties of perforation from 1866 to 1880.

Major E. B. Evans.—SORUTH.

Entered not for competition, Major Evans being one of the jury.

A collection of the stamps of this Indian Native State containing entire and reconstructed sheets of the various issues, showing varieties of type, shade, etc.

CLASS VI.

SECTION I.

Silver Medal.

C. H. Coote.—ROUMANIA.

A very fine collection of these stamps, including a number of the *lête-bêche* stamps of the handstruck issue of 1862. Sheets of all the values of 1863, machine-printed, and blocks showing the arrangement of the types of the later issues.

Silver Medal.

G. B. Duerst.—ROUMANIA.

Another fine collection, almost equal to that of Mr. Coote, and including really a number of greater rarities, but perhaps not so complete in blocks and sheets. Amongst the rarest stamps here I noticed several varieties of stamps printed on both sides, and that great rarity, the Special Delivery stamp, 25 bani, brown, of 1899, watermark P. R., and printed *lête-bêche*. There are also included a number of interesting essays and proofs.

Bronze Medal.*A. Holland.*—HAYTI.

A special collection, with the stamps of the early issues very complete in plates uncut and reconstructed.

Bronze Medal.*J. R. M. Albrecht.*—GUATEMALA.

A general collection, practically complete, and including the 1881 issue, 2 c., 5 c., and 20 c., with centres inverted. The 1886 Railway stamps surcharged for postal use, complete sheets of each value, showing the differences in the settings.

Extra Bronze Medal.*Hugo Griebert.*—MONTENEGRO.

A very fine collection, including a number of rare varieties, especially stamps unchronicled with inverted centres. Blocks of the early issues with the large perforations are very fine and extremely difficult to get now. The whole collection shows evidence of considerable research and trouble in completing the arrangement of this hitherto rather neglected country.

Extra Bronze Medal.*J. H. Abbott.*—HAYTI.

A collection nearly complete, all unused, the various printings and setting of the stamps being shown, including a number of entire sheets and large blocks, and some reconstructed plates and several blocks showing the *ête-bêche* positions on the panes.

A. Passer.—BOSNIA.

A specialized collection, strong in all varieties of type, perforation, used and unused stamps.

I. J. Bernstein.—MALTA.

The collection shows all the stamps issued from 1857 to 1885 in Malta for every purpose but internal and inter-insular postage. They consist of the various issues and plate numbers (nearly complete) then in use in England. They are not surcharged, as was the case in Cyprus, etc., but can be distinguished from British stamps by the postmark. The collection contains a nearly complete range, including the 2½d. error "H L F L, the 2s., brown, and the 10s., grey.

SECTION II.

Silver Medal.*T. W. Hall.*—DANISH WEST INDIES.

A mostly unused collection of the stamps of this country, including some thirty-seven copies of the imperforate issue of 1855 showing the different varieties of gum and including two copies rouletted. The 4 cents, ultramarine, of 1872-73, is shown in three blocks of four—seven singles, an imperforate pair, and a pair imperforate between. The small issues of 1873-79 are shown mainly in blocks of four (including a block of four of the rare 14 cents), carefully divided into the different printings and papers, according to the latest researches, showing how the numerous plate flaws ran through from the earliest to the latest printings; the rare 3 c. imperforate is shown. The double surcharge of 1 c. on 7 c. of 1877, and a block of four of the 2 c. on 3 c., rose and grey-blue, perforated 14 by 13½. The later issues are all shown in blocks of four, together with a nice page of proofs.

Silver Medal.*H. L. Hayman.*—LIBERIA.

A specialized collection, including proofs, colour trials, and forgeries.

Extra Silver Medal.*The Rev. W. N. Usher.*—ICELAND.

Collection of used and unused, in singles, blocks, etc., and whole sheets of the various issues.

Contains 4 skill., red, imperf., used and unused, and most of the rare varieties in the "prir" and "Í GILDI" issues.

Bronze Medal.*Mrs. D. Field.*—SARAWAK.

A special collection, including shades, blocks, pairs, and single stamps, and all minor varieties of perforations, inverted surcharges, minor flaws, and errors. Amongst the best are: 1869, 3 c., blocks and proofs; 1875, block of 12 c., laid paper; 1895, sheet of 2 c., perf. 12½; 1899, 2 c. on 3 c., blocks showing first setting of the type, and the 2 c. on 12 c., strip, one showing small "s" and all having the surcharge inverted.

Bronze Medal.*F. J. Melville.*—SARAWAK.

Including copies of the first (1869) and second (1871) 3 c., *engraved, on surface-coloured paper*. Complete sheets are shown of most of the lithographed stamps, including imperforate sheets of the 2 c., 4 c., and 6 c. of 1875. Among the 1891 surcharges is a strip of three, 5 c. on 12 c., the first stamp being without the "c." of "5 c.," the second normal, and the third a fine double surcharge. Two singles and a pair of the 2 c. of 1895 printed in green instead of Venetian red. Entire settings of the 1899 surcharges, including one of the 4 c. on 8 c., on *laid* paper, and a copy of the 2 c. on 12 c., inverted.

Extra Bronze Medal.*Vernon Roberts.*—GAMBIA.

A practically complete collection in full sheets in all shades, etc. etc.

Extra Bronze Medal.*C. A. Howes.*—COREA.

A very fine and most interesting collection, beautifully written up by the owner and thoroughly studied, showing in fact the finest history of the rather complicated stamps of Corea that I have ever seen. Mr. Howes deserves great credit for his work on this country, as he has succeeded in eliminating the forgeries from the genuine.

Extra Bronze Medal.*Dr. R. Stanley Taylor.*—JAMAICA.

Blocks of the first issue in mint condition, and blocks of practically all other stamps to the current. The 1890 surcharges, various errors. "Official" surcharges, many errors. The later issues shown in complete panes. Bisected stamps on originals and fiscals used postally on originals.

His Royal Highness Prince Edward of Wales.

LIBERIA.

A fine collection of unused stamps mostly in pairs, practically complete from the first perforated issue. All these stamps are worthy of attention through their superb condition, and nearly all have the full original gum.

This exhibit is entered "not for competition."

H. W. Hawkins.—BRITISH SOMALILAND.

A very fine exhibit of this country, thoroughly worked out in all minor details in the settings of the surcharges and in varieties of printer's type.

C. J. Daun.—DOMINICA.

A practically complete collection, including a unique copy of the error "One Penny" on 6d., green, and inverted surcharges of other provisionals.

Vernon Roberts.—FALKLAND ISLES.

A complete collection, very strong in blocks and full panes.

J. C. North.—GIBRALTAR.

All issues complete, unused, and in all varieties except the carmine stamp with no value. Also a superb lot of colour trials, essays, etc. Also used stamps in all varieties.

CLASS VII.**General Collections in Printed Albums.****SECTION I.**

(Without limit as to number.)

Gold Medal.*A. H. Stamford.*

A very fine collection of Great Britain and Colonies, all unused, and consisting of about 12,500 stamps in beautiful condition and well worthy of the high award it has obtained.

Silver Medal.*Mrs. H. L. Hayman.*

A general collection of about 17,000 stamps, used and unused, but chiefly unused, and including many rarities.

Bronze Medal.*Major Baron Bror. S. von Otter.*

General collection of stamps of the world.

SECTION II.

(Containing from 5000 to 10,000 stamps.)

Bronze Medal.*Miss A. J. Lindner.*

A general collection of under 10,000 stamps.

Bronze Medal.*H. Mecklenberg.*

A general collection, as last.

SECTION III.

(Containing not more than 5000 stamps.)

Bronze Medal.*Owen Fearnley.*

A general collection of 4850 stamps.

Bronze Medal.*T. H. Hinton.*

A general collection of about 4000 varieties, all issued prior to 1874.

CLASS VIII.**General Collections in Plain Albums.****SECTION I.**

(Without limit as to number.)

Gold Medal.*M. Schroeder.*

A very large general collection in over forty volumes, and containing stamps of all the world except of Germany, which are shown in separate classes.

This collection is complete (according to the Senf catalogue) except for a few stamps of the greatest rarity. A speciality has been made of fine condition.

Silver Medal.*J. E. Heginbottom.*

A general collection of British and Colonial stamps, all used, containing about 20,000 pieces, and mounted in twenty-two albums. Amongst the rarer stamps in this collection are the following: Dominica, 1d. on 6d., green, error; St. Christopher, 1d. on 2½d., small surcharge; Barbados, six copies of the 1d. on half of 5s.; St. Vincent, all the rare provisionals and the 1d., compound perf.; Turks Islands, 1s., prune; Ceylon, imperf., 4d. and 8d.; British Columbia, 5 c., imperf.; British Honduras, 3 c. on 3d., perf. 12½; Great Britain, the V.R. used, most of the Officials, etc.

Silver Medal.*J. Cooper.*

A general collection of over 22,000 stamps, counting pairs, strips, and blocks as one, and consisting of those countries or colonies which issued stamps in the reign of Queen Victoria, mounted in ten plain albums.

Extra Silver Medal.*Mrs. Herxheimer.*

A general collection of postage stamps from the year 1890 to date, contained in twenty-seven volumes. The collection consists chiefly of unused with the exception of a few scarce used stamps. Especially interesting and representing quite a novel kind of collecting is the arrangement in Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, and Dominica. In these countries it is specially shown which types, values, colours, and perforations were in use before 1890, without being compelled to collect these years, in the same detailed manner as after 1890. The collection is very complete in all issues of the last sixteen years, and contains many stamps of a very high degree of rarity.

In addition to the silver medal in her class, Mrs. Herxheimer is to be heartily congratulated on having secured the high award of the silver medal given by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for one of the best collections shown by a lady. I feel sure that this award would be very much more appreciated by the owner than the gold medal in her class.

Bronze Medal.*C. J. Tyas.*

A general collection in sixteen albums, containing about 21,000 stamps.

Bronze Medal.*Miss M. Berenback.*

For a general collection.

SECTION II.

(5000 to 10,000 stamps.)

Bronze Medal . . . W. COWLAND.

SECTION III.

(Not more than 5000 stamps.)

Silver Medal . . . D. M. DE HEER.

Bronze Medal . . . R. M. MANN.

Bronze Medal . . . NELSON ZAMBRA.

CLASS IX.

SECTION I.—For collectors aged from 16 to 21 years.

DIVISION I.—Collections containing over 5000 stamps.

Silver Medal . . . CARL AND ALFRED LUGNER.

DIVISION II.—Collections containing from 3000 to 5000 stamps.

Silver Medal . . .	J. S. HIGGINS, JUN.
Bronze Medal . . .	MISS C. BONHAM-CARTER.
Bronze Medal . . .	C. H. MORIARTY THOMPSON.

DIVISION III.—Collections containing not more than 3000 stamps.

Extra Silver Medal . . .	L. W. CROUCH.
Bronze Medal . . .	MISS E. OLDFIELD.
Bronze Medal . . .	LEONARD QUINTON.

SECTION II.—For collectors under 16 years of age.

DIVISION I.—Collections containing over 2000 stamps.

Bronze Medal . . .	MISS ALICE DEGOLS.
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DIVISION II.—Containing under 2000 stamps.

Bronze Medal . . .	MASTER H. C. BEVAN.
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CLASS X.

Gold Medal . . .	PERKINS BACON & Co., LTD.
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CLASS XI.

Silver Medal . . .	S. LODER.
Silver Medal . . .	A. COVETTE.
Bronze Medal . . .	C. STUART DUDLEY.
Bronze Medal . . .	CONSUL C. GEORGE.

* * *

Eight Plates of Illustrations.

With this number I include eight full plates of illustrations of a few of the finest and most interesting pieces in the Exhibition; to these I add a view of the front of our chief stall as a souvenir of the Exhibition.

* * *

THE OFFICIAL BANQUET

Of the Exhibition was held on Friday, May 25th, at Oddenino's Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, W.

The Earl of Crawford presided, and amongst others present I noticed the following: Mr. and Mrs. Hausburg, Mr. and Mrs. Yardley, Mr. and Mrs. Bagshawe, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Oldfield, Baron and Baroness von Buch, Baron and Baroness A. de Worms, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. S. de Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. Reichenheim, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Dr. and Mrs. Chance, Mr. and Miss Kohl, Mr. and Mrs. Griebert, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Giwelb, Mr. J. Henniker-Heaton, M.P., Mr. H. F. Bartlett, Comptroller of Stamps, Mr. Revolva, Dr. Diena, Baron de Reuterskiöld, Dr. Kloss, Mr. M. P. Castle, Mr. E. D. Bacon, Mr. J. D. Heath (Perkins Bacon and Co.), Mr. J. N. Luff, Mr. W. D. Beckton, Mr. C. H. Coote, Mr. W. H. Peckitt, Mr. Poole, Mr. F. Melville, Mr. Grunewald, Mr. Albrecht, Mr. Sonder Fim, Mr. W. T. Wilson, Mr. F. Ransom, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Lane Joynt, Mr. P. L. Pemberton, Mr. W. Moser, Mr. F. Fulcher, Captain Stanley Castle, Mr. Martin Schroeder, Mr. Frank Phillips, Mr. Neville Biggs, Mr. J. H. Abbott, Mr. Stanley Mann, Mr. Frenzel, Mr. von Valkenburg, Mr. H. Mueller, Mr. Hilmer Djurling, Mr. Elster, Mr. Vicenz, Mr. R. Friedl, Mr. A. Passer, Mr. H. M. Hansen, Mr. F. Bepler, Mr. Tyas, Mr. T. W. Hall, and many others, the total attendance at this banquet being 130, a record for any stamp dinner hitherto given in this country.

After dinner, which, by the by, was hardly up to the standard of good dinners served by Oddenino on previous occasions, the Chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts. In giving that of "The King," Lord Crawford mentioned that amongst His Majesty's many merits his philatelic side had been overlooked, and that we looked upon him with all the more regard as being the father of a most philatelic son.

The Chairman then stood up again and asked any lady present who objected to smoking to hold up one hand. As there were no objectors smoking became at once the order of the evening.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of "The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family," stated that the Prince is perhaps dearer to us than any other member of the Royal Family, inasmuch as he knows what he is about when he speaks on stamps, and has read a most able paper on stamps before our Philatelic Society. The Prince and Princess of Wales have been carrying the prestige of this country all over India, and as regards other members of the Royal Family, he must specially refer to a lady who left this land yesterday to become the Queen of Spain, and he must therefore couple the name of Princess Ena of Battenberg with the toast he had the honour of proposing.

Lord Crawford then announced that at the commencement of the dinner he had sent a telegram to the Prince of Wales, stating that "The philatelists assembled at the official banquet of the Exhibition present their duty to your Royal Highnesses, and trust that your journey to Spain may be in every way satisfactory."

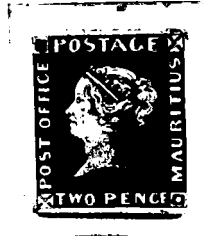
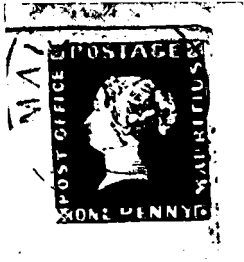
A reply telegram had just been received from the Prince, who said—

"Please thank my brother philatelists for their good wishes on the occasion of our visit to Spain, and I hope that you are all spending a very pleasant evening."

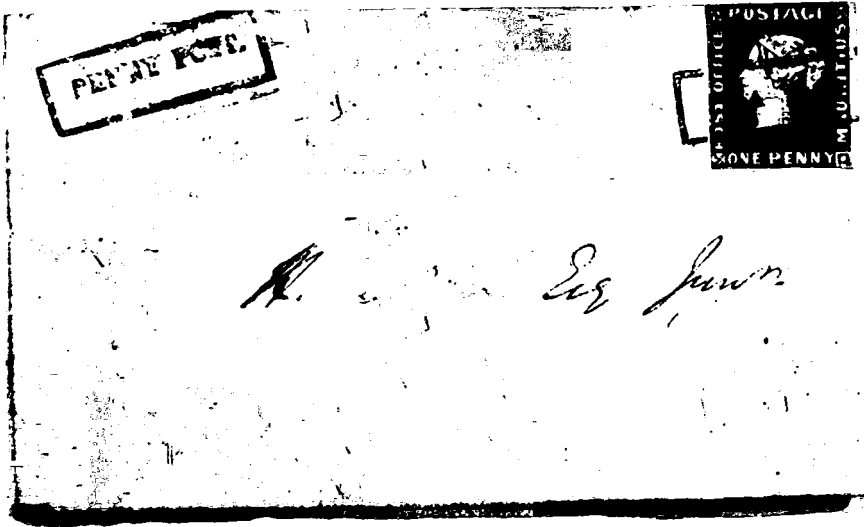
Mr. H. R. Oldfield then proposed the toast of "The Guests," and drew attention to the world-wide nature of our hobby, and ventured to prophesy that Philately would be prosperous when Esperanto had been forgotten. He was also delighted to see that many of the honours of the Exhibition had been taken by our philatelic cousins in America, Germany, France, and Austria; and, finally, he drew attention to the fact that this was the first of our philatelic banquets at which ladies had been present.

Baron von Buch responded, and stated that he could not talk very wrong about Philately, as he knew nothing whatever about it, and that was why his friend Mr. Oldfield had asked him to reply to the toast. The *entente cordiale* does not seem to exist amongst stamp men, because as he understood it two friends go about for days with one another until each has succeeded in securing the best stamp from the other. He concluded by proposing the health of the Judges and the Executive Committee, and coupled with this the name of an old friend to whom he gave the title of "Doctor" Luff.

Mr. John N. Luff, in responding for the Judges, stated that some men are born to honour, some men achieve honour, and some have honour thrust upon



From the collection of H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., etc.



From the collection of HENRY J. DUVEEN.

The "Post Office" Mauritius that were shown at the Exhibition.

them, and it is by the latter method that he had acquired the title of Doctor.

Mr. Luff went on to state that he thought it unkind of his friend Mr. Oldfield to state that all Americans were amusing, as he was not when he made a speech, Mr. Moser with his cards and golf balls being much more entertaining.

It was the boast of the Cæsars that all ways led to Rome, but nowadays all philatelic highways lead to London, and at your feasts are gathered together the ability, the beauty, and the intellectuality of the philatelic world.

He wished to refer to the fact that the task of the jury had been onerous but lightened by the interest of the exhibits and the harmonious spirit prevailing, and it had been their endeavour to reward brains and not mere money, and to confer the honours on collections showing evidence of study, research, and grasp of the subject rather than expenditure of pounds, shillings, and pence.

He stated one of the American humorists had said: "My son, consider the postage stamp; its chief merit consists in sticking to a thing until it gets there."

After seeing the collections in the Exhibition, he agreed with Carlyle, who had stated that "Genius is only the capacity for taking infinite pains."

Mr. F. Reichenheim responded for the Executive Committee, and especially thanked the many volunteers who had helped to lighten the onerous duties of that committee.

Mr. M. P. Castle then proposed the health of the Chairman, and especially referred to the new school of Philately he had founded, which was really one teaching a scientific and historical arrangement of stamps, and in conclusion congratulated his lordship upon the great and well-deserved reward he had secured in taking the cup in the first section of the Championship Class.

Lord Crawford, in replying, stated that nothing was more difficult than to respond to a toast given in such terms as his had been.

He could assure those present that when abroad on his yacht it had given him great pleasure to write up and study his stamps, and that he often worked at them from the time the sun rose almost until it set.

He thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to pay more attention to philatelists than he had hitherto, as from the derivation of the word "philatelist" they were the only body of people who were fond of taxation.

Lord Crawford, in conclusion, stated that when he took up their hobby he wanted to learn what it was and how it ought to be done, and very early decided that every page of his album should be written up so that a complete history of each issue could be shown from his collection.

After dinner and interspersed with the toasts a capital entertainment was given by "The King's Musketeers," who gave selections from their celebrated musical entertainment.

Dr. Byrd-Page showed some marvellous new tricks with cards, etc., and called upon Mr. W. Moser as the best-looking and the most good-natured man in the room to assist him.

Mr. Percival Mackenzie showed a series of his wonderful and rapid lightning sketches.

The party broke up about 11.30 p.m., after a most enjoyable evening.

DINNER OF THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

I most heartily congratulate the Herts Philatelic Society—and especially the President, Mr. Franz Reichenheim, the Vice-President, Mr. H. L. Hayman, and the Secretary, Mr. H. A. Slade—on the magnificent banquet they gave us in the International Hall of the Café Monico on Tuesday, May 29th. I have had the pleasure of attending many banquets in Great Britain, America, and on the Continent, but I can honestly say that a better dinner, a finer entertainment, a more chic menu it has never been my lot to come across.

I understand that tickets were 5s. each to members of the Society, or 7s. 6d. each to guests, and I should like to know how to provide such a dinner and entertainment at this price; but a little bird whispers to me that the head officials of the Society hatched a plot to show what a "Union of Herts" should be like, and every one present must thank them for the feast of Lucullus that they put before us.

Amongst those present I noticed: T. W. Hall, R. B. Yardley, L. W. Fulcher, C. La Touche Regond, J. A. Tilleard, W. D. Beckton, J. D. Heath, E. D. Bacon, H. A. Slade, Dr. Diena, M. P. Castle, J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., F. Reichenheim, Dr. von Kloss, Baron de Reuterskiöld, J. N. Luff, H. L. Hayman, H. R. Oldfield, R. Ehrenbach, Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N., L. L. R. Hausburg, Winchester Berridge, E. Isles, Baron Percy de Worms, F. J. Melville, T. Richards, T. Verner, E. Healey, W. Rowe, J. B. Neyroud, F. A. Schutte, T. F. Stafford, W. T. Standen, N. Biggs, P. L. Pemberton, Maurice Jonas, B. W. H. Poole, D. Field, D. Thomson, M. Giwel, J. E. Booth, S. J. Anderson, T. W. Bramall, E. S. Davidson, N. Zambra, G. M. Folkard, S. Tomkinson, A. Malet, L. E. Bradbury, Dr. Taylor, W. H. Peckitt, G. Semple, S. Vigers, A. H. Giles, R.N., C. D. Lood, T. Body, A. Abrahams, G. B. Bainbridge, J.P., H. Horsley, J.P., Sir W. Avery, Bart., C. J. Phillips, N. Thornton, W. Nordheimer, A. G. Wane, F. E. Mainland, W. A. Boyes, Partridge Smith, J.P., Robert Reid, A. Coltman, P. F. Bruner, M. Simons, T. Marchand, T. H. Harvey, E. J. Nankivell, G. F. H. Gibson, S. Stephens, E. Brooke, F. H. Oliver, J. W. Jones, J. C. Sidebotham, O. Brandes, A. Coyette, W. Schwabacher, C. Clark, H. E. Hitchens, C. Dunderdale, W. Lane Joynt, A. Oldfield, G. B. Burgin, W. P. Appleton, F. Phillips, Harrison Hill, W. P. Barnsdall, F. W. Mellor, K. Wiehen, W. G. Cool, Baron A. de Worms, P. Ashley, Erland Clark, Dr. Myers, W. V. Morten, A. Platts, A. Thompson, C. Thompson, A. Bagshawe, E. Flender, H. Djurling, O. Gillette, E. Potton, F. E. Wilson, A. Passer, H. Müller, R. Frentzel, Wickham Jones, P. Link, W. Moser, W. L. Berrow, H. A. van Valkenberg, R. Friedl, A. Frentzel, W. Jacoby, J. K. Boddy, W. T. Hill, L. Magnee, S. J. Dudley, M. Z. Kuttner, H. Griebert, F. Read, M. Weinberg, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Palmer, J. E. Lincoln, S. Chapman, G. A. Nelson, Jas. Lincoln, W. Lincoln, Wm. Brown.

The menu was most artistic. The outside cover was ornamented in gold and overlaid with a diamond-shaped white enamelled card, on which a 1s. Newfoundland was printed from the original die by Messrs.

Perkins Bacon & Co., Ltd., the colour being a mixture of carmine and lake.

After a most excellent dinner the following toasts were given :—

“The King,” proposed by Mr. Franz Reichenheim, the President, who said :

“It is a good old custom that whenever and wherever English people are gathered at an official or semi-official banquet or club or daily mess dinner, they always remember their Sovereign and drink his or her health, and when I ask you, gentlemen, to-night to express our loyal feelings towards our King, I know you all will respond very heartily, and I am sure our foreign guests will join us not only for sheer politeness towards their hosts, but with great enthusiasm, recognizing in His Majesty King Edward VII the guarantor of the peace of the world.”

“God Save the King” was then sung by Mr. Furness Williams.

The President then gave the toast of “The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family,” and said :

“The second toast I have the honour to propose is ‘The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other Members of the Royal Family.’

“It is one of the privileges of a queen to organize and survey the principal charity institutions of the country, and we all know what an active interest Queen Alexandra takes in every arrangement to relieve the distress of the poor and unemployed. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have only just returned from a long and tedious journey, undertaken solely for the purpose of becoming personally acquainted with that important part of our vast Empire over which His Royal Highness is destined to reign at a future date, and have been compelled to leave their home and children again on representation duty at the Court of Madrid. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is looked upon not only by the members of the Philatelic Society, London, but also by all Englishmen interested in Philately, as their leader, and has shown himself as a very keen philatelist and an able philatelic writer for the benefit of his brother collectors, and we all congratulate him heartily on the awards he has gained at the present Exhibition. I am sure that the young princes will soon follow their father's example.

“Among the other members of the Royal Family, I think it my duty to mention Princess Ena Victoria, who is just going to marry the King of Spain, and coupling her name with this toast, to express the wish that this union may be a very happy one, not only for the young couple and the two Royal families, but also for the two countries concerned.” (Cheers.)

“Our Guests” was then proposed by the Vice-President, Mr. H. L. Hayman, who said :

“Gentlemen,—It is with especial pleasure and satisfaction that I rise to propose the toast of ‘Our Guests,’ since amongst those present I am happily able to count many personal friends of long standing. On behalf of the Herts Philatelic Society, I can only say that we are proud to see gathered together at our table so large a number of visitors, who have come from all parts of Europe, and from still more distant regions,

to take part in the great Philatelic Exhibition of 1906. It would take more time than is allotted to me if I were to attempt to name individually all those who are present as our guests ; but we are particularly pleased to receive to-night Mr. Henniker Heaton, that great postal reformer, who has been striving with unabated energy through so many years for international penny postage, and in Parliament has been the unremitting critic of so many Postmasters-General ; Dr. Kloss, President of the Dresden Verein, the largest of all philatelic societies ; M. Coyette, President of the French Philatelic Society ; Dr. Diena, of Italy ; Baron de Reuterskiöld, representing Switzerland ; Mr. Heath, Chairman of Perkins Bacon & Co., the firm which produced the first English postage stamp, and also the artistic souvenirs which are on our tables this evening ; Mr. Oldfield ; Mr. Castle (Vice-President of the London Philatelic Society) ; Mr. Dorning Beckton, President of the Manchester Philatelic Society ; Sir William B. Avery ; our American cousin, Mr. John Luff ; and many other distinguished philatelists, including my smiling fellow-townsmen, Mr. Charles J. Phillips, the grand Father of Philately. (Great laughter.)

“This gathering is, then, evidence of the international good-fellowship which results from the pursuit of so instructive and inexpensive a hobby. (Laughter.)

“Apart from this, we have with us representatives of many interests—government, law, the Church, the drama, literature, music, trade, and industry—and although these are not themselves held together by the same common bond as we who are philatelists, yet we may, I think, take it that by their presence they bear testimony to the services which Philately renders to all mankind.

“One word as to the Herts Society. Under the nursing care of our energetic secretary, Mr. Slade, it has grown rapidly from boyhood to manhood, and can now stand alone. In addition to the work which it has done so far, we hope that it may be possible to widen the sphere of our activities by encouraging the interchange of ideas with foreign societies, and by endeavouring to affiliate ourselves with kindred home societies, thus following the admirable example of the Dresden Verein.

“And now, as brevity of speech is the order of the day, I will ask you to drink with me a bumper to our guests, and to couple with the toast the name of one whom we all recognize as the representative of international Philately—Mr. Henniker Heaton.”

Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., in responding, said :

“Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—When I received the invitation to appear here to-night from that astute young man Mr. Slade, he touched a note which filled me with admiration. He asked for a short speech. Well, it is known to a great number that I belong to that society for the suppression of long speeches. (Laughter.) But to-night I must compliment, as you compliment, the proposer of this toast for his statesmanlike speech, in which he has in a few words expressed your welcome to your guests to-night. In regard to the main portion of his toast, it has long been said that I have been engaged in the delightful task of sticking the Empire together with a Postage

Stamp. (Cheers.) I have endeavoured (and I have had the most cordial assistance from Mr. C. J. Phillips and other members of your Society) to make communication between the various parts of the Empire as free as air. (Cheers.) Now as to this great Society, it is impossible to say anything original, but I can say that it consists of the best-looking men in the kingdom—(loud laughter)—and that it is less criminal than any other society that I have ever heard of in my life. (Roars of laughter.) I know the sore temptations of those who are engaged in building up great collections of rare stamps, I know the delightful anxiety to secure the treasures and the rarest things of the philatelic world, and knowing those temptations, I say that the percentage of the offences, in view of the enormous number of collectors, attests the fact that yours is an eminently moral Society. (Great laughter.) I say that it has given me the greatest delight to be associated with you, and I repeat that your Society is less criminal than any other society in the British Empire. (Roars of laughter.) When I was in Australia, the Postmaster-General of Melbourne told me of a letter which had been received in their office addressed "To an honest man in Melbourne," and they marked it "Not known here; try heaven." (Loud laughter.)

The "Herts Society" was then proposed by Mr. M. P. Castle, who said:

"I have the pleasure of proposing the last toast, but I think you will agree with me that it is not the least, the toast of the Herts Society. (Hear, hear.) We have enjoyed the magnificent hospitality of the Herts Society, and we appreciate the hospitality and philatelic enterprise that mark the occasion. It is a little difficult for me to do justice to this toast, for I occupy the dual position of Vice-President of the Herts Society and Hon. Vice-President of the Philatelic Society of London, but I can re-echo the feelings of the older Society that we one and all most cordially appreciate the remarkable strides made by the Herts Society since its inception eight years ago. We in the older Society, perhaps, go in for more philatelic drudgery, but we nevertheless recognize the fact that the way to induce people to become serious philatelists is to get them within the fold, and the Herts Society has done much to popularize the cult of collecting postage stamps. They have had a great success, and the members of the older Society congratulate them most heartily on that success. I am quite sure that the members of the Herts Society will agree with me that they could not possibly have a better President, Vice-President, or Secretary. (Cheers.) I have been a collector of stamps for some forty years or more, but I have never seen stamps in ice before this evening—(laughter)—and I may also say that I have been to a great many philatelic banquets, and hope to go to a great many more—(laughter)—but I have never been present at a more pronounced success than this—(cheers)—nor ever sat down with better company in my life." (Great laughter and applause.)

Mr. H. A. Slade responded, and said:

"It is exceedingly gratifying to me to be the appointed medium of reply to the very kind remarks that have fallen from Mr. Castle's lips. He has been of the greatest assistance to us in the past. He has

read papers to us, and he has given us displays at several meetings, but never has he proposed this toast under more brilliant auspices. As the mouthpiece of the Society, I may tell you that we eagerly seized the opportunity that arose of offering our hospitality to the Executive and Judges of the Philatelic Exhibition, and we hope that they and all who are interested in stamps have spent a pleasant evening here, and that they will carry away with them pleasant recollections of the Herts Philatelic Society. As a Society we are comparatively young, and we are exceedingly modest. (Laughter.) We have been in existence only a few years. We started with a membership of thirteen, and I am proud to say that I have seen the baby grow up into a sturdy youngster. The members of the Herts Society have come well to the front at the Exhibition. They have obtained eight gold medals, nine silver medals, and ten bronze medals—(cheers)—and that is no mean average of the total."

The entertainment that followed the dinner was of a very high order and reflected great credit on Mr. Harrison Hill, of 116 Abbey Road, London, N.W., who arranged it.

Mr. Furness Williams, an excellent tenor, gave several songs in his best style.

Mr. Percy French gave some excellent comic sketches at lightning speed, such as turning an old maid into a Skye terrier, and this in turn into a Scotsman, etc. etc.

Mr. C. Hope Havart gave a delightful performance on a set of silver bells.

The event of the evening, however, was the entertainment given by Mr. Harrison Hill, which included a Philatelic Fantasy, specially written for the occasion, and entitled "A Union of Herts," showing how Philately cements friendship and strengthens the *entente cordiale*. This ran as follows:—

A Union of Herts;

OR,

THE PARLIAMENT OF STAMPS.

TOPICAL SKETCH. WRITTEN AND COMPOSED BY

HARRISON HILL,

FOR THE DINNER OF THE HERTFORDSHIRE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, CAFÉ MONICO, LONDON, 29 MAY, 1906.

THE PARLIAMENT OF STAMPS.

Air: "Tramp, Tramp."

Now the nations of the world, with their postage stamps unfurled,

Meet upon the 29th of May,
For a Parliament of Stamps—not in rival party camps,
But in an *entente cordiale* kind of way.

Chorus. Stamp, stamp, stamp, the boys are marching,
Ready to unite and take their parts,
Singing "Vive le Capital of the Entente Cordiale,"
And the Philatelic Union of Herts.

The Parliament of Stamps combines all the merits, but none of the faults of the Reichstag of Germany, Le Chambre des Deputies of La Belle France, The Cortes of Spain, The Storting of Norway, The Duma of Russia, and the Parliament of Great Britain. Piccadilly Circus is a veritable Place de la Concorde, for les frères des timbres, who quaff a goblet of champagne to the Royal owner of a complete collection of Mauritius, are brothers indeed.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Our sailor Prince of Wales who from India lately hails—
And well he did his Royal duty there—
Is the patron of the craft, and he walked both fore and aft,
And admired the Exhibition everywhere.

"Briséz mes timbres" (Shiver my timbers), said His Royal
Highness, as he looked longingly at a Blue Mauritius—

Chorus. Stamp, stamp, stamp, the boys are marching,
Every man a stamp collector true,
And they hail the Prince of Wales whose kindness
never fails,
And Prince Edward, he's a stamp collector too.

The Speaker takes the chair.

Air: "Home, Sweet Home."

Franz Reichenheim, Franz Reichenheim,
He is our President ;
With such a speaker in the Chair
We're more than quite content.
To make the Herts Society the best is all his aim,
So here's to Mr. President,
Franz Reichenheim his name.
Heim, Heim, Reichenheim,
So here's to Mr. President,
Franz Reichenheim his name.

M. P. CASTLE.

Air: "Champagne Charlie."

I sing of M. P. Castle,
A stamp collector bold,
He's made some big collections
Of Australians, I am told,
Vice-President of the London
Society is he.
So here's to M. P. Castle,
Philatelist, J. P.

Chorus. Oh, M. P. Castle is his name,
M. P. Castle is his name,
M. P. Castle is his name, my boys,
Very great is Castle's fame, my boys,
M. P. Castle is his name—
M. P. Castle is his name.

E. J. NANKIVELL

(*Cornelius Wrinkle*).

Air: "Twinkle, twinkle, little star."

Winkel, Winkel, what a star,
In the firmament you are,
Always some nice thing to say,
Says it in the nicest way.
Winkel, Winkel, give a cheer,
May he twinkle many a year.

Sold his Transvaals—bought a place
In the country, where, with grace,
He goes gardening all day
In his usual kindly way,
Grows the cabbage and the rose,
Every other flower that blows.
Winkel, Winkel, give a cheer,
May he twinkle many a year.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Air: "My Irish Molly."

He is the Secretary, and his work is never done—
And very great distinction has Herbert Oldfield won,
For every time we gaze into the catalogue so clear
We think of Herbert Oldfield, and we're proud to see him here.

Oldfield, to Herbert Oldfield,
Great credit must be due,
Oldfield, to Herbert Oldfield,
Here's luck and health to you.
Here's to the Secretary
Of such a splendid show,
Here's his luck and here's his fame,
And often may he do the same,
Here's to you, Herbert O !

H. L. HAYMAN.

Air: *The same.*

The Member for New Zealand,
Vice-President so true,
First type are all his specimens
And he is first type too.
You cannot get such men as he
In large blocks, strips, or pair,
For like his postage stamps he is
A specimen most rare.

Hayman, to H. L. Hayman,
Vice-President so true—
Hayman, to H. L. Hayman,
Here's luck and health to you.
You're Member for New Zealand,
Long may you live and thrive,
On goodwill you are intent,
And you are our Vice-President :
Here's to H. L. Hayman, O.

W. MOSER.

Air: "Yankee Doodle."

His name is William Moser
And he bought the English Fleet,
His Japanese, and such as these,
They are a perfect treat.
He has Buenos Ayres too,
And stamps of many a nation—
They're all so neat, and most complete,
In point of perforation.

J. N. LUFF.

Air: "Yankee Doodle."

Oh ! J. N. Luff has stamps of buff,
Of Red and Green and Blue, sir,
And to the firm of Stanley G.
He always is most true, sir.
Here's a health to J. N. Luff,
Hip, hip, hip, hooray, sir,
May he direct the New York firm
For many and many a day, sir.

"FIVE PHILATELISTS AND A HALF."

Air: "British Grenadiers."

MAJOR EVANS, R.A.

Oh ! here's to Major Evans—
He is a soldier keen,
At banquets and such functions
Not often he is seen.
But he could not resist, sir,
The invitation here,
So here's to Major Evans,
And give his name a cheer.

H. A. SLADE.

As treasurer and secretary—
Right well he plays both parts—
What should we do without him
In the Union of Herts ?
Appointed to the double rôle,
Most promptly he obeyed ;
His work is known to all of you,
So here's to H. A. Slade.

THE SEMI-PHILATELIST.

We much regret Philately
To some folks is a myth ;
How sad to think that thus it is
With Alderman Partridge Smith.
But fame has found the Alderman,
And he has now been made
A sort of semi-philatelist
As father-in-law to Slade.

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY, MANCHESTER PHILATELIC
SOCIETY.

Now W. Dornier Beckton, G. F. H. Gilson too,
Two Manchester Philatelists who are both well known to you,
They both are keen collectors
And I hardly need to tell,
Like citizens of Manchester
They do their work right well.



The greatest rarity shown in the Exhibition

Die I.



Die II.



Die V.



Die I.



Die II.



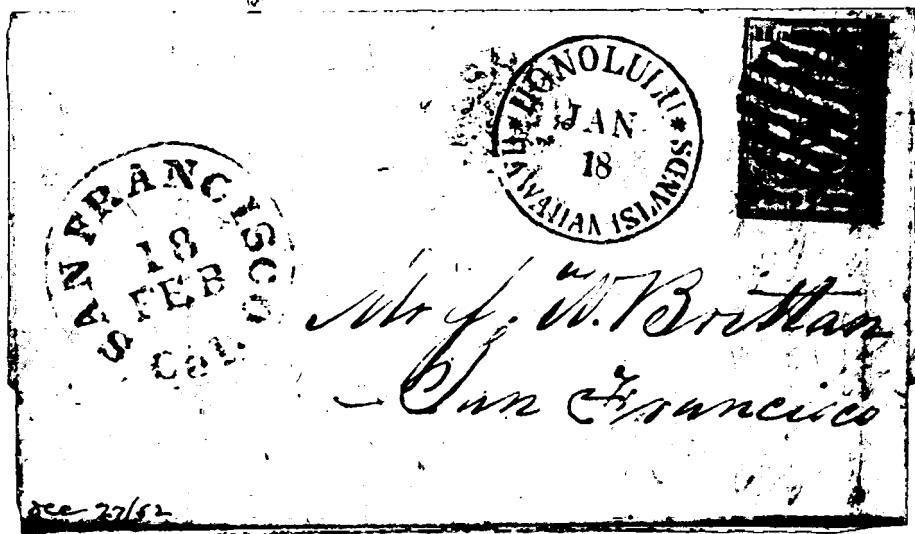
A few of the Hawaiians shown by HENRY J. CROCKER.



The rare 20 c. St. Louis (collection of the EARL OF CRAWFORD).



A superb block of double Geneva stamps (collection of SIR WM. B. AVERY, Bart.)



5 c. Hawaiian, shown in the collection of H. J. CROCKER.

Sir William Avery, Baronet,
A neighbour of the King ;
He lives at Windsor, and of him
This little verse we sing—

And why he got his title
The reason's clear to see,
For service he had rendered
To the cause of Philately.

BOYS OF THE STAMP BRIGADE.

Where are the boys of the Stamp Brigade?
Here at the Monaco,
Henniker Heaton, *our* M.P.,
Whose postal work you know.
Here is James Heath, whose famous firm
The first English stamp engraved,
Whose name is known where'er the flag
Of England has been waved.

Chorus. Then steadily, shoulder to shoulder,
Steadily blade to blade,
Steady and strong,
Marching along
Go to the boys of the Stamp Brigade.

Here is Charles J. Phillips,
What he says—is Philatelic law.
Two Lincolns with their treasures come,
And from the Straits, Bagshawe.
T. W. Hall with Zanzibars ;
Yardley, Transvaals will bring ;
Here's J. C. Bartlett, I.S.O.,
Whose courtesies we sing.

Chorus. Then steadily, etc.

Here with Australians Bradley comes,
Cool, with his Malτας too,
And Frenzel comes with Mexicans—
Harvey and Simpson too.

Here Standen still without a chill,
Tho' Chili are his stamps—
And Sidebotham, Librarian,
Whom nothing ever damps.

Chorus. Steadily shoulder to shoulder,
Steadily blade to blade,
Steady and strong, marching along
Comes *Boyes* of the Stamp Brigade.

M. A. COYETTE.

Air: "La Marseillaise."

And now to greet a famous guest.
We have our looked-for Chance,
So "à votre santé" to Coyette,
The President from France.
We greet you, sir, and welcome you,
Long may we play our parts
In the Union of Herts ;
Santé, Santé,
We're proud, you bet,
To see Monsieur Coyette.

LIEUT.-COL. DR. KLOSS.

Air: "Wacht am Rhein."

And here from Dresden comes a guest ;
How great would be our loss
Should we miss Doctor Kloss.
Lieutenant-Colonel, here's to you,
For here we all are brothers true ;
Here's to the Fatherland,
And here's to you—
Here's to the Fatherland, and here's to you.

BARON DE REUTERSKIÖLD.

Now Baron de Reuterskiöld, excellent man,
He comes from a beautiful place called Lausanne,
He bikes and he acts, he collects, and I'm told
Does all very well—Baron Reuterskiöld.

DR. DIENA.

Air: "Scots wha hae."

(The reason why we adopt a Scottish tune for a Roman visitor is that the Scot is a-roamin' everywhere.)

Dr. Diena comes from Rome,
And we hope he feels at home,
For we're glad to see him here
In England once again.
Dr. Diena, here's to you,
You're a stamp enthusiast true—
Herts and hands united be
In all fraternity.

LIEUT. F. H. NAPIER.

Air: "Pinjore."

Lieutenant F. H. Napier, he
The only stamp collector in the Royal Navee,
Tho' surely that must be quite wrong,
And I'll correct it in my little song—
For of an Admiral I'll tell
Who lives at Marlborough House, Pall Mall.

J. A. TILLEARD.

Just here your philatelic bard
Would like to name J. A. Tilleard,
The opportunity's propitious
To add a few more Blue Mauritius,
Or some such stamps so rich and rare
For the neighbourhood of St. James's Square.

A CHIEF AMANG YE.

There's a novelist here whom we know,
And he's taking a note of the show,
And he'll put all the lot
In the form of a plot,
In his very next novel 'twill go.
The hero-philatelist he,
The heroine also will be
A lady collector, and he will protect her—
Now, Burgin—commission for me.

BARON A. DE WORMS.

("Who said Ceylon?")

Air: "Cock Robin."

I, said the Baron,
I've got Ceylon,
Yes, many a one,
I've got Ceylon.

And the birds of the air
Went a sobbin' and a sighin' ;
For the famous Ceylons
They were jolly well dyin'.

Who's got the other ?
I said his brother,
I've got the other.

* * *

The party broke up about 11.30 p.m. ; but not to go home. Most of us adjourned to various clubs and hotels for coffee, etc. I hear of some friends who got home at 4 a.m. Some never got there at all—that night ; and it was indeed a sad sight next day, at the Exhibition, to see the editor of a well-known stamp paper appearing at 11 a.m. in his evening dress !

* * *

THE RIVER TRIP.

On Saturday, May 26th, a number of visitors to the Exhibition had an enjoyable excursion on the river Thames. The morning was unfortunately wet, and a few friends were afraid to venture ; but luckily the weather cleared up, and a most enjoyable day was spent. The following party assembled at 10.45 a.m. at Paddington station : Mr. and Mrs. G. B. T. Nicholl, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Gwyer, Mr. and Mrs.

F. R. Ginn, Mr. and Miss Nankivell, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Miss Kohl, Mr. and Mrs. Field, Mr. and Mrs. S. de Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hall, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Martin Schroeder; Messrs. Abbott, Pimm, Bacon, Luff, Beckton, Coote, Diena, Bellamy, Günther, Friedl, Muller, Passer, Brunner, H. A. von Valkenburg, etc.

Saloon carriages were attached to the 11 a.m. train, and the party proceeded to Goring-on-Thames, and walked from the station to the riverside, where two launches—the "Marion" and the "Goorka"—were waiting. At 12.30 we started down river, the beautiful scenery around Pangbourne and Mapledurham coming in for much commendation. Lunch was taken at 2 p.m. at the Roebuck Hotel, Tilehurst, and at 3 p.m. the launches were rejoined, and the party proceeded past Reading, Sonning, and Ship-lake to Marsh lock, Henley, where a stop was made at 5.30 p.m. at Mr. Oldfield's charming riverside residence, Tregunna Cottage. The party was received by Mr., Mrs., and Miss Oldfield, who had most kindly provided a sumptuous tea, served in the new wing of their home, commanding superb views over the Thames and surrounding country. The launches were rejoined at 6.45 p.m.; and after three hearty cheers for our kind entertainers, we proceeded through Marsh lock to Henley, and from thence took the 7.40 train to Paddington, where we arrived at 9.5 p.m., after a most enjoyable day.

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VISIT TO WINDSOR CASTLE AND OAKLEY COURT.

On Wednesday, May 31, a most enjoyable day was spent at Windsor by a party of about fifty visitors to the Exhibition, who left Paddington at 10 p.m. by train for Windsor. On arrival there guides were secured and two hours were very pleasantly spent in inspecting the various parts of the Castle and admiring the superb views. Unfortunately the State Apartments were closed, as the Royal Family were coming into residence over Whitsuntide.

At 1.15 an excellent lunch was served in the Shakespeare Room of the White Hart Hotel, and afterwards the party walked to Windsor Bridge and proceeded by launch to Oakley Court, where Sir William Avery had most kindly asked them to spend the afternoon and take tea. In the absence of Lady Avery, who was unfortunately ill, Mrs. Wright, Sir William's sister, kindly helped him to receive his guests.

All the visitors—perhaps more especially those from abroad—showed the keenest interest in the beauties of the grounds and gardens, and inspection was made of the conservatories, fruit-houses, motor and electric plant sheds, and of the lovely house itself, with its priceless pictures, ivories, etc., and last, but most certainly not least, the owner's superb stamp collection—well known as being one of the finest in this country. Tea and all kinds of refreshments were provided, including lovely home-grown fruit.

It was with great regret that we left this lovely home, but there was no help for it, and we got back to London at 7.30 p.m., every one highly pleased with

the kindness and hospitality shown to us by Sir William B. Avery.

This party included the following: Dr. and Mrs. Stanley Taylor, Madame Papier, Mr. and Miss Tilleard, Mr. and Mrs. Maycock, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. and the Misses Thornton, M. and Mme. S. de Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Miss Beckton, Mr. and Mrs. Peckitt, Mr. and Mrs. Ginn, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Gwyer, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. and Mrs. Field, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Dr. Diena, and Messrs. Djurling, Günther, Bacon, Castle, Luff, Moser, Muller, Passer, Hughes, Higgins, Albrechts, Etherington, Rothschild, Dendy Marshall.

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OTHER TRIPS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

Sunday, May 27.

Mr. M. P. Castle kindly invited the judges to lunch and spend the day with him in Brighton, and on the evening of the same day Mr. Franz Reichenheim gave a dinner to a number of foreign visitors at his house at Kensington.

Monday, May 28.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. R. Hausburg kindly gave an afternoon reception and tea at Weybridge, some of the party going by motor-bus and the rest by rail. Some thirty-five visitors availed themselves of Mr. Hausburg's hospitality, and had a real good time.

Mr. E. D. Bacon took a party of visitors to the British Museum to inspect the Tapling Collection, and was able to show a great part of the collection and give some interesting details about its formation.

Mr. F. J. Melville kindly gave two of his most interesting lectures on "Postage Stamps with Stories" and "His Majesty's Mails," on May 24 and 28, and was assisted at the lantern by Mr. Frank Phillips.

Notes and News.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

The San Francisco Disaster.

I HAVE heard from a few friends in San Francisco, and as many of my readers may like to know how our fellow-collectors came off, I add a few extracts:—

Mr. Henry J. Crocker writes that his house was saved and the stamps he had at home, but he lost stamps valued at £15,000, which he had down town, and would have lost his valuable Hawaiian collection if he had not sent it to me a few days before the earthquake.

Mr. E. T. Osborn writes that he saved his collection, but will not be able to collect again for a long time to come.

Mr. H. B. Phillips writes that he is right side up—no stamps lost, as he had them over in Berkeley; but all the rest is swept off the map!

Mr. W. A. Cooper, collection and home saved, but lost valuable duplicates left with a friend, who is burnt out.

Mr. W. J. Gardner is, I hear, very hard hit, and has lost a lot of property, and probably most of his stamps; but when he wrote the safe had not been opened.

Mr. W. H. Crocker has been entirely burnt out. His magnificent mansion, with all its art treasures, is completely destroyed, and his bank is gutted. The bank vaults are said to be among the best in the city, and as he generally kept his collections there, I expect that they are safe; but the vaults had not been opened when we last heard.

Mr. Frank Koning has lost his business, and I hear that if all insurance is paid he will be some £15,000 to the bad. His house was saved. His stamps were probably all saved, as they were mostly in the Crocker Safe Deposit Vaults.

Sellschopp and Co. saved most of their stock, fully 90 per cent, but lost their albums, library, and all outside the safes.

Makins and Co., I hear, lost most of their stock, but managed to save the Stoltz Collection which they had recently bought.

— Smith was blown up, his building and its contents scattered to the four winds of heaven.

Mr. J. S. Wilson saved his collection.

Mr. A. H. Weber, I hear, saved his collection; but unfortunately his father, who was in delicate health, did not survive the shock.

Mr. A. H. Greenebaum saved his collection and home.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Honorary President: SIR W. B. AVERY, BART.

President: R. HOLLICK, ESQ.

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

Official Address: 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

MARCH 22. Paper—"China." Mr. P. T. Deakin.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckett was unanimously elected a member. Messrs. R. Hollick, F. C. Henderson, and C. McNaughtan were thanked for donations to the permanent collection.

Mr. Deakin then read a very interesting paper on the Stamps of China, with full particulars of the various surcharges, number of sheets printed, papers used, etc.

APRIL 5. Display—"St. Vincent." Mr. W. Pimm.

Mr. Pimm, by means of his very fine collection of these stamps and copious notes on the various papers, watermarks, and perforations, was able to make a very fine and instructive display of this extremely interesting country.

APRIL 23. Dinner at Acorn Hotel.

This item was not on the programme, but was decided upon at the previous meeting, and was practically restricted to those who attended the meeting; but it was so successful in every way that in future it must be on the programme, and invitations extended to all members. After the toast of "The King," proposed by the President (Mr. R. Hollick), "The Birmingham Philatelic Society" was given by Mr. H. Bamwell, and responded to by Messrs. T. W. Peck and G. Johnson. Mr. H. Grindall was specially thanked for arranging the details, and then some two hours were pleasantly and most enthusiastically filled up in a well-organized "exchange," in which all the fifteen present took part, many nice stamps changing hands.

MAY 3. Display—"West Indies." Sir W. B. Avery, Bart. Mr. E. Christofides was elected a member. Mrs. Bridson, Messrs. F. C. Henderson, H. L. Hayman, and W. B. Mapplebeck were thanked for donations to the collection.

Sir W. B. Avery then gave his display of the stamps of the West Indies. Even after all that has been said and written about this collection it was a matter of astonishment to those members who had not previously seen it. To those who had seen it even more than once it was quite as wonderful, for they appreciate more year by year the difficulty of getting together complete mint sheets of shades of the early issues, reconstructed sheets in such superb condition as were shown, and in completing, even to the very rarest type of surcharge, shade, or other minor variety, in both mint condition and also finely used. The interest in the display and the benefits derived from it were

greatly increased by the really wonderful grasp of the whole subject possessed by Sir William, and the cordial way in which he explained all the details. If any choice can be made, perhaps the Nevis, St. Vincent, and Barbados were the finest, especially the first, which is the best collection in existence. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Sir William, to which he responded in his usual happy, whole-hearted fashion.

Boston, U.S.A., Philatelic Society.

PROGRAMME FOR 1906.

- Jan. Auction Sale. Competition of general collections in printed or blank albums in which condition and arrangement will only be considered.
- Feb. Annual jollification meeting. Refreshments and remarks by Mr. C. H. Fowle (Undooley). Due notice will be given of time and place.
- Mar. Exhibition of United States revenue stamps, including the private proprietary issues of the Civil War period, the property of Mr. C. H. Eagle of Brooklyn. Mr. Eagle will supplement the exhibit with a few remarks. All members are earnestly invited to attend. Mr. Eagle's collection of United States revenues is world-famous, and without doubt the finest in existence.
- April. Exhibition of reprints, with notes, by Mr. John N. Luff, of New York. We have no doubt that Mr. Luff's collection of reprints is the finest in this country, and all members will be well repaid by coming to this meeting.
- May. Competitive exhibit of French Colonies in America—St. Pierre et Miquelon, Guadeloupe, Martinique. Competitors may exhibit all or any one of the above colonies, though but one colony will be considered by the judges in making the award in the case of competitors exhibiting all three.
- June. Competitive exhibit. The twelve most artistic stamps, for medal offered by the J. M. Bartels Company. Discussion: "The advantages to be derived from membership in a Philatelic Society." Address by Mr. W. C. Stone, of Springfield, President of the American Philatelic Association.
- Sept. Competitive exhibition—Straits Settlements or Hong Kong, for medal offered by the New England Stamp Company.
- Oct. Exhibition of Corea, with talk by our President, Mr. C. A. Howes. Let us hope that every member who can possibly do so will be present at this meeting. Mr. Howes' collection of Corea is second to none.
- Nov. Competitive exhibition—Curaçao and Surinam, or Dutch Indies. Discussion: "The respective advantages of a Collection of single Specimens as opposed to Shades, Pairs, Blocks, etc., in a specialized Collection."
- Dec. Competition of "Uncatalogued Varieties" for Silver Cup, donated by Mr. A. H. Weber of San Francisco. Open to all collectors. Display of Counterfeits with Notes, by Mr. J. M. Bartels. This will be a most interesting feature.

Meetings of the Society are held the third Tuesday of each month, Elk's Hall, 26 Hayward Place, Boston.

RULES FOR COMPETITORS.

1. Members of the Society only will be eligible to compete except in the "Uncatalogued Varieties" competition, which is open to ALL PHILATELISTS.
2. All stamps entered for competition must be the absolute property of the exhibitors.
3. All exhibits must be in the hands of the Committee by 2 p.m. on the day of the meeting, and the Committee will be responsible for the safety of any collection whose owner is unable to be present.
4. Exhibits may be left with Mr. James H. Lyons, 9 Bromfield Street, or with any member of the Committee.

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.

J. W. J.—India, ½ a. on quadrille, we can say nothing about without seeing it. Mexico, as No. 283, but on thin laid, is no doubt cut from the letter card of 1896. Peru 134 in blue, Portugal 234 in blue, U.S. in sepia, are changelings, due to exposure to the sun or to chemical action. Portugal, Type 15, 25 r., deep blue, imperf., is cut from an envelope. Spain, 361 imperf., was never issued, probably from a proof or waste sheet.

J. S. S.—If the Persian stamp you mention is one inscribed "A PERCEVOIR" it is bogus, but the only illustration of it that we can find has the value "1 ch." not "5 kran."

— F. E. W.—1. Italy, 40 c., Type 33, in light chocolate on light salmon, has probably been soaked so that the colour has run. 2 and 3. If you will read some of our back numbers we think you will find that the stamps you mention have been chronicled. 4. It is quite possible that "Earnslaw" is also an error, but the mistake that was corrected is sufficient to distinguish the stamp.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIA.

Type 19, with shiny bars. Perf. 12½, 13. s. d.
72 h., lilac-rose (No. 355) used 0 5

AUSTRIAN POST OFFICES ABROAD.

I. FOR USE IN TURKISH EMPIRE.

10 pa., deep green (No. 100) 0 2

II. FOR USE IN CRETE.

10 c., rose (No. 412) 0 2

BRITISH LEVANT.

1906. *King's Head, overprinted.*

1 piast. on 2½d., ultramarine 0 4

CYPRUS.

1905. *King's Head, Multiple wmk.*

12 piast., red-brown and black 2 0

DENMARK.

1906. Type 14, with head of the late King Christian IX, but background re-engraved.

10 öre, scarlet (No. 141) 0 2

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

1906. *King's Head, Multiple wmk.*

½d., lilac and green 0 1

GIBRALTAR.

1906. *King's Head, Multiple wmk.*

6d., lilac and violet 0 8

GOLD COAST.

1906. *King's Head, Multiple wmk.*

2/6, green and yellow 3 3

HAYTI.

1906. Type 16 surcharged with Type 17 or 18.

1 c. on 20 c., orange (No. 140) 0 1

2 c. on 50 c., brown-lake (No. 141) 0 1

HOLKAR (INDORE).

1905. Type 5. Perf. 13½, 14.

2 a., brown 0 3

NABHA.

SERVICE STAMPS.

King's Head, overprinted.

½ a., pea-green 0 3

1 a., carmine 0 6

2 a., mauve 1 0

4 a., olive-green 2 0

8 a., magenta 4 0

1 r., carmine and green 8 0

MAURITANIA.

1906. Types 1 and 2. Perf. 14 × 13½ or 13½ × 14.

5 c., red and green 0 1

10 c., blue and carmine 0 2

25 c., red and deep blue 0 4

NEW CALEDONIA.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1906. *New Pictorial type.*

5 c., blue on bluish 0 1

10 c., chocolate on buff 0 2

15 c., green on greenish 0 3

30 c., carmine 0 5

50 c., ultramarine on cream 0 7

60 c., olive-brown on bluish 0 8

1 fr., green on cream 1 2

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Cat. No. Various issues. Reduced prices.

51. 2 c., orange-vermilion used 0 3

59a. 1 c., deep brown 0 9

60. 2 c., green 0 6

62. 3 c., brown 1 0

66. 1 c., green 0 4

67. 2 c., carmine 0 4

70. 5 c., purple 0 4

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

1906. *King's Head, Multiple wmk.*

1d., lilac and carmine 0 2

2d. ,, orange 0 3

6d. ,, mauve 0 8

1/-, green and black 1 4

2/6 ,, blue 3 3

PERSIA.

1906. *Provisionals. Type 49 overprinted with Type 50.*

1 sh., violet and black (perf.) 0 1

2 sh., grey ,, (imperf.) 0 2

3 sh., green ,, (,,) 0 2

ROUMANIA.

1906. *Charity Stamps.*

Queen of Roumania Spinning. (Type 26.)

3 (10) b., red-brown

5 (15) b., green

10 (20) b., carmine

15 (25) b., lilac

Set of four 1 0

Queen of Roumania Weaving. (Type 27.)

3 (10) b., red-brown

5 (15) b., green

10 (20) b., carmine

15 (25) b., lilac

Set of four 1 0

Queen of Roumania Nursing Wounded Soldier. (Type 28.)

3 (10) b., red-brown

5 (15) b., green

10 (20) b., carmine

15 (25) b., lilac

Set of four 1 0

7 bani on the 3 bani and 10 bani each on the other values is charged in excess of the face value, the surplus being paid to charity funds.

ST. VINCENT.

1906. *King's Head, Multiple wmk.*

6d., lilac and brown 0 8

SALVADOR.

1906. Type 97. Perf. 11.

2 c., black and red 0 2

3 c. ,, orange 0 2

5 c. ,, ultramarine 0 3

"NEW ISSUES"

ONLY TEN PER CENT. OVER NOMINAL VALUE.

A New Department just started by STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited,
for the use of Stamp Collectors and Dealers.

FOR some considerable time past we have been desirous of opening a special department to deal with "New Issues" at the lowest possible price at which they can be handled. Hitherto our great difficulty has been the lack of space—every inch of our room at 390 and 391 Strand was occupied—but last year we determined to clear out our enormous stock of upwards of three-quarters of a million post cards and envelopes, and this has at last given us ample room in which to develop this hitherto neglected branch of our business.

This new branch is going to be run absolutely as a new business, separate accounts will be kept, and we shall be obliged if our clients will send us separate letters and remittances for all transactions.

In order to start this new branch on a proper scale, we have decided to commence it with a cash capital of

£8000,

to which as much again will be added if it is found to be necessary.

We have considered most carefully as to the lowest basis of price upon which we can invest a somewhat large capital in this new branch, and after calculating the estimated expenses and the probable turnover, we have decided to supply all "New Issues" at the uniform price of

ONLY TEN PER CENT.

upon the nominal value.

In doing this we shall *not* attempt to trade with our clients' money, and we do *not* ask for any cash deposit, but we require all our new "Box Holders" to settle for all new issues within six days of receipt of same.

We intend to *pay* all postages incurred in sending new issues to our clients, as we do not wish them to be bothered with such items as debits of 1d. or 2½d. on each consignment of goods we send out.

This is our scheme. Now, what can we do for you personally?

Do you want new issues of any kind? If so, give us a fair trial, and if we don't please *you* (which we think we shall do), then drop us.

Each new "Box Holder" can have just what he collects put into his box and the stamps sent to him once a fortnight or once a month.

Each collector can have single specimens, pairs, blocks of four, panes, or sheets.

Specimen orders might be as follows:—

- A. All British Colonials up to £5 nominal value.
 - B. " " " " " " 1s. "
 - C. British Colonies of Africa with all new issues of South America.
 - D. Horizontal pairs of all West India.
 - E. All French, Spanish, and Portuguese stamps with all their colonies.
- And so on, in any combination.

TO STAMP DEALERS.

The terms for stamp dealers will be just the same—10 per cent. over face value.

A dealer can book an order, say, as follows:—The following quantities of

ALL BRITISH COLONIALS.		EUROPEANS.	
100	each of stamps of ½d., ¾d., or 1d.	24	each of all values under 2d.
50	" " 1½d., 2d., 2½d.	12	" " from 2½d. to 6d.
24	" " 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d.	3	" " from 9d. to 2s. 6d.
12	" " 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1s.	1	" " of all higher values.
6	" " 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.		And so on.
3	" " 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s. 6d., 10s.		
1	" " £1, 30s., £2.		

Clients should note that this "New Issue" department only supplies such stamps as they are able to buy in quantities at face value. For many varieties we have to pay heavy premiums, as many provisionals are obsolete before we can get money over for them. Such varieties will be offered from time to time in *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, in which all information about changes in current issues will be announced.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

NOW READY.

NEW CATALOGUE, 1906-7.

Vol. II. Foreign Countries.

Price 2s. 6d. Post-free 2s. 9d.

IN issuing our new Catalogues for the season 1906-7, we have first to note that for business reasons we have thought it best to bring out Volume II first, but Volume I is well on the road and will, we trust, be ready about July.

By publishing our Catalogues in the quiet time of the year, we give the dealers time to rearrange and price their stocks before the busy season commences.

The chief alterations throughout Part II will be found in the stamps of Europe.

These stamps—with those of other foreign countries—were considerably reduced in price during the past three years, and the result has been that our stock of the old European stamps in particular has been practically cleared out, and we have found a constantly growing demand for the many sound European countries, which are mostly free from provisionals, speculative stamps, remainders, and such bugbears.

AUSTRIA.

Entirely rewritten. The issue of 1850 divided into the three groups according to papers, and the minor varieties properly listed. The 1867-77 issue has been divided into the two printings with heavy and fine beard, etc.; also the perforations and type varieties properly classed. The 1890-1902 issues reclassified and properly grouped in sets of perforations, with many errors of printing that have not previously been listed.

The Newspaper stamps have been relisted and varieties of type clearly illustrated.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

Entirely rewritten on similar lines to Austria.

BOSNIA.

Entirely rewritten, with correct list of perforations and varieties of plates, etc.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The issues from 1899 rewritten and many new varieties now included.

GERMANY.

This whole group has been fully and carefully revised, and many new varieties included. A number of enlarged illustrations have been made in order to show clearly minor differences of type, etc.

GREECE.

This list has been revised and partly rewritten.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The list of the "Interisland Postage" stamps has been rewritten and corrected by Mr. J. N. Luff.

HOLLAND AND COLONIES.

Entirely rewritten and rearranged. Especial attention has been given to the list of perforations, and for help in this group we are much indebted to our friends Messrs. C. Stewart-Wilson and A. J. Warren.

ITALY AND STATES

Have been considerably revised, and much new information has been added.

MODENA.

This list is quite new, and is based upon the new handbook written by Dr. Diena.

ROUMANIA.

List fully revised and partially rewritten.

SERVIA.

The first portion of this list has been rewritten.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

These being now separate kingdoms have been placed under S and N respectively, and both have been thoroughly revised and corrected.

TURKEY.

This list has been considerably extended and revised and many new varieties are now included.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. J. N. Luff has carefully revised this list and made a number of improvements and additions.

Throughout this Catalogue we have carefully revised the dates, and have stated where possible the method and place of printing of the stamps. Owing to our very large purchases during the past year, we are now enabled to price many hundreds of rare and scarce stamps that are now in our stock. 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.

PART I. GREAT BRITAIN & COLONIES.

In the press. Prepaid orders now booked. Price 2/9 each, post-free. Ready early in July.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited,
391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

JUNE, 1906.

Established 1856. Capital £75,000.

Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal

Vol. XVI.

No. 192

Edited by Edward B. Evans.

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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, Glasarn, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, and a second to Messrs. STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391, Strand, London, W.C.

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Specimen copy 1½d., post-free.

In Great Britain it will be cheaper for our readers to order *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* from their nearest Newsagent or Stationer, or from the Railway Bookstall. This will save postage, and the paper will be delivered flat, instead of folded as it would be if posted.

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.

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.,
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NOTICE.

MANY clients are sending in orders for two, three, or more following numbers of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* to be sent to them. We therefore give notice that we cannot enter any name for less than thirteen numbers (one quarter). Those who want a few numbers only can get them at the nearest bookseller's.

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. XVI.

JUNE 30, 1906.

No. 192.

Editorial.

* * *



THE end of a volume, especially when it comes at the period which is regarded as the end of a philatelic season, affords a fitting opportunity for a brief retrospect of the preceding year, considered from a philatelic point of view.

The prominent event of the past year is, of course, the Exhibition that has only recently taken place; it has furnished us with a subject on several previous occasions, and we have a little more to say about it in the present number. In other respects Philately may be said to be running its usual course; there is certainly no sign of any diminution in the popularity of the pursuit, or, we believe, in the prosperity of the trade which caters for it. The Exhibition has no doubt acted as a stimulant to both; some collectors have been led to study with renewed interest portions of their collections that had been set aside as complete, some have hastened to fill up gaps that might otherwise have been left empty until a more convenient season, and pleasure and profit have been the result. The auctions have been as frequent as ever, and we fancy equally satisfactory; of course we all know—we have been told it often enough—that auctions afford no safe guide to the real values of stamps, if only for the reason that the lots we want to buy always fetch such much better prices than those that we want to sell; the bargains are invariably picked up by the other fellow, probably the mysterious person whose lots are knocked down

at catalogue price, or very near it. But this kind of thing is so apt to happen at other auctions besides those of stamps. At one of the most recent sales, a copy of that great rarity, the 4d. of Western Australia with inverted Swan, fetched £400, which, if we remember right, was the price of the last copy sold in a similar way.

Among the events of the year we think we may fairly include the sale of the celebrated "Mann Collection" of European stamps to our publishers for £30,000; we do not mention this merely with the object of advertising the enterprise of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., but because we consider it an important event. The circumstances of the case show that the price paid was not a fancy one. If a wealthy collector sets his heart upon a certain object and it is known that he will not be happy till he gets it, he will probably have to pay a long price for it; but it is quite different when the purchase is made by a business firm, and the article bought is a great collection of stamps, which must show a reasonable margin of profit after allowing for all the expenses of breaking it up and of sales extending over a considerable period. Such a transaction appears to us to be very strong evidence of the solid foundation upon which Philately now rests. One may admit that it is a pity such a collection should be broken up, but it must also be admitted that the breaking up of such a collection and the dispersal of its contents affords opportunities to an enormous number of other collectors, and thus tends not only to the greatest good of the greatest number

but also to a much more important thing, the encouragement of stamp collecting. For after all, as we observed not long back, it is the Collecting, not the Collection, that affords the greatest amount of pleasure ; the hunting is the thing, not the possession. The finest of collections is not half so great a joy to its owner, after it has been made, as it was in the making ; it may be a great wrench to him to part with the treasure that has given him an infinite amount of pleasant occupation, but it has ceased to occupy him, and therefore ceased, to some extent, to please. He is eager for a new struggle, and the price of his old collection gives him the means for making the new one, and so the pleasant labour commences afresh.

* * *

Echoes of the Exhibition.

WHILE every one is agreed that the Exhibition was a "Great" one and its contents magnificent, there are some few criticisms floating about, and we will admit that they are not all of them without a certain amount of foundation. With one exception, to which we must make some allusion later (though it is of such a nature that we should much prefer to pass it over in silence), the criticisms are fairly stated and take the form of suggestions that might be followed on a future occasion. One friendly critic, writing to a contemporary, complains that, after being personally conducted by a Committee-man to the case containing the famous Mauritius stamps of the Prince of Wales, he was not then and there regaled with a lecture upon stamps in general and those of Mauritius in particular. But we gather that even he got all that he had asked for, information as to where the stamps in question were shown ; if he wanted more, he should have followed the example of Oliver Twist and asked for more. Even Committee-men possess a certain amount of native modesty, and are averse to thrusting information upon those who, for all they know, may be quite as well informed as themselves. The writer of these lines had the pleasure of assisting various visitors to find exhibits that they wanted to see, but he did not feel entitled to buttonhole his victims, as the Ancient Mariner did the Wedding Guest, and pour into their unwilling ears tales of how he shot the Albatross, with the long bow, and

hunted the Snark, and worried the Post Office, in Mauritius and elsewhere.

The difficulty to visitors of finding their way about is one that is not peculiar to Philatelic Exhibitions, but, as we hinted last month, the classification adopted in this case added somewhat to the trouble, and an Index to the Exhibits would have been far more useful to visitors than the Index to Exhibitors. Again, the large numbers which merely indicated the rows of cases, might usefully have been replaced by numbers indicating the Classes and Sections. But the one great mistake was the arrangement of the frames in the reverse order to the natural one, with a view to visitors moving from right to left, instead of from left to right ; the result of this was that the stamps of a country were found to commence in the left upper corner of the first of the frames containing them, were continued, as one would expect, in rows of sheets running from left to right down to the right lower corner of the frame, and then, instead of passing to the next frame on the right, the visitor had to go back to the far corner of the next frame on the left, and so pursue a zigzag course to the end of the exhibit. This method of arrangement was a great puzzle to many.

As we stated last month, the fine building engaged for the Exhibition was not large enough, or perhaps it would be fairer to say that the Exhibition turned out to be too large for the accommodation provided for it, and the means adopted for getting over the difficulty thus caused are fairly open to criticism. To have rejected altogether a certain number of exhibits sent in for competition would have been a very invidious task, but it is a question whether it would not have been better to select a sufficient number of exhibits to be shown in their entirety, reserving the others for examination by the judges, than to select portions of each exhibit, and thus show nothing complete. The course pursued added greatly to the difficulties of the judges, who had to compare portions of exhibits in the hall and other portions of them in the committee-room ; at the same time it was perfectly fair for all, all exhibitors were treated alike. It may be admitted that perhaps equally sound judgment was not shown in the case of all the selections made for display, but in every case

the remainder of the exhibit was open to the inspection of the judges, and it is hardly necessary for us to say that a statement which appears in a little Continental journal, to the effect that the exhibits of foreign competitors were deliberately treated by the Committee in such a way as to prevent their receiving proper consideration, is an absolute falsehood, which only reflects discredit upon the person who utters it. Where the space allotted is less than that asked for, and a selection has therefore to be made, it can easily be understood that the owner of each exhibit will feel that he could have made a better choice. In these days of advanced specialism it is impossible that we should all be equally competent to arrange a highly specialized collection of the stamps of a difficult country, or to pick out at a glance the best portions of that collection to be displayed, but we can assert without fear of contradiction that all were treated with absolute fairness, and that every member of the Committee did his utmost to display to the best advantage the exhibits entrusted to his care.

It is a pleasure to turn from the offensive remarks to which we have unwillingly referred, to the high opinion of our philatelic methods expressed by no less competent a person than the President of the Société Française de Timbrologie, whose observations are quoted by Mr. Phillips in his Notes and News. We cannot but think that M. Coyette is unduly severe upon his compatriots; those of us who had commenced collecting forty years ago will never forget the debt of gratitude which scientific Philately owes to the French collectors of those days. The foolish endeavour that was made to separate collectors into English and French Schools of Philately met with the contempt that it deserved; there were scientific philatelists (as well as collectors of a different kind) on both sides of the Channel, but French collectors, with the veteran Dr. Legrand at their head, were the most enthusiastic promoters of really systematic study of stamps in all their minor details. They were the first to devote attention to varieties of paper and perforation, entire envelopes and their flap ornaments, etc. etc., and to this day French terms and French measures are employed by philatelists in all parts of the

world. Stamp collecting has advanced still further since those days, and the philatelic-historical method, which M. Coyette admires so much, is one of its latest developments, so far as the actual making of a collection is concerned. But this side of the question has not been neglected in philatelic literature; the earliest, and one of the finest examples of this system of treatment is shown in *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, which we know familiarly as "Philbrick and Westoby," published a quarter of a century ago, and M. Maury is one of its most able exponents at the present day. But we believe that Lord Crawford may be credited with being the first philatelist to combine the history and the stamps themselves in one monumental work.

* * *

Sarawak and WE have received for review **Seychelles**. copies of two neat little handbooks, treating of the stamps of these two British Possessions. Both are from the pen of Mr. B. W. H. Poole, but the first is published by Mr. D. Field and the second by Mr. Oswald Marsh. In each case the numerous minor varieties are very fully dealt with, and we do not doubt that the two books will prove of much service to those who are specially interested in the stamps described. Minor varieties of surcharge have multiplied exceedingly of late years, *usque ad nauseam*, as the poet says, and we are glad to see that, under Sarawak, Mr. Poole has given special attention to the varieties of type of the stamps themselves, which in our opinion are of far greater interest, especially when they are entirely accidental (as indeed is generally the case with varieties of this nature), and due to imperfections in the process employed for multiplying copies of the design. In Sarawak we have a whole issue, that of 1875, in which there are five varieties of type of each value, and these are fully described in the book before us, so that any collector may easily identify them in most cases.

Happening to have at hand blocks of some of the values, we have compared them with Mr. Poole's descriptions, and we are able to add one or two little details that may be of interest. He describes one printing of the 6 cents, and adds that he has met with

specimens that must belong to another printing; we have a block of this value, consisting of four complete horizontal rows of ten (lacking one stamp only), so that there can be no question as to the order in which the types occur, and we find that the strips of five of which the setting was composed are made up in quite a different manner from that described by Mr. Poole. Throughout this block his Type 3 is No. 1 in the strip, and the varieties appear to run 3, 4, 5, 1, 2. In the case of the 12 c., Mr. Poole mentions some irregularities in the setting of the sheet, due no doubt to the replacing of defective transfers by others that were not of the same variety of type; but we possess a block showing a case of this nature which he does not mention—it is from the right lower corner of a sheet, on which Nos. 99 and 100 are Types 1 and 2, instead of Types 4 and 5. Again, in describing the provisionals of 1899, Mr. Poole says that there were three settings of the surcharge "2—CENTS" on 12 c.—one with no varieties in the letters employed; another with two

small letters "s," on the eighth stamp in the first row, and the first stamp in the fourth row; and a third with the small letter "s" on the second stamp in the first row, instead of on the eighth. But we have an impression of a setting of this period, which on further examination shows *three* small letters "s," on the second and eighth stamps in the first row, and on the first stamp in the fourth row, thus combining Mr. Poole's second and third settings. It is evident that in spite of recent researches the stamps of Sarawak still afford an opening for study.

* * *

Mr. John Henniker Heaton.

In December last we congratulated *Sir* John Henniker Heaton upon a well-merited honour that had recently been conferred upon him, in the shape of the title of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. We find that we have omitted to state since that Mr. Henniker Heaton, who was absent from England at the time, subsequently declined the offered distinction.

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. Stamps sent are promptly returned, unless required for illustration, which may cause a little delay. N.B.—Specimens of new Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., should no longer be sent, as we chronicle postal adhesives only; but the Editor will be glad to purchase for his own collection new Envelopes and Cards of Indian Native States.

* * * *

PART I.

Great Britain.—We learn from the daily papers that some ingenious person has discovered that the current 3d. stamps contain an infinitesimal amount of a poisonous salt, chromate of lead, commonly known as chrome yellow. According to a paragraph in *The Standard* of June (not April) 1st:—

"Each threepenny stamp weighs, it seems, rather more than half a grain, and the quantity of chromate of lead present was found to be 2.55 per cent. On this basis 70 stamps would contain one grain of poisonous lead salt."

The arithmetic does not appear to us to be quite correct, we fancy it would take between eighty and ninety stamps to produce the grain of salt, with which perhaps the whole story should be taken, but of course if an enthusiastic philatelist desired to make away with himself in this highly appropriate fashion 3d. more or less would not stand in the way. One-fifth of a grain is stated to have proved fatal to a

child, and the paper quoted argues therefrom that fourteen 3d. stamps would be a dangerous dose, and, if that is so, it is probable that 5s. worth would be quite effectual. In the ordinary course of things, however, even philatelists do not swallow their stamps, and it is only with their eyes that they devour the greatest rarities in the collections of others; while members of the general public are content to lick off as little as may be of the original gum on the backs of the labels they use, so that they should be in no great danger. Still, in order to comply with the law on the subject, it might be well that each stamp should be surcharged "POISON," in *red*, and purchasers be made to sign their names in a book, and give their reasons for buying the stamps; this would, doubtless, make everything safe—by effectually stopping the sale of 3d. stamps.

Ewen's Weekly reports that the 5d. has appeared on the chalk-surfaced paper.

Most of our readers in this country have no doubt already purchased the new little books of stamps,

containing twelve 1d. and twenty-three $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, in order to obtain specimens of the lower value attached to a piece of gummed paper impressed with a St. Andrew's Cross. It is curious that our authorities should have adopted the very same form of mark as was used in Austria many years ago, for the same purpose of filling up blank spaces in a sheet of stamps. A St. George's Cross would have been more appropriate on the present occasion.

Bahamas.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of the current King's Head design on unsurfaced paper, with multiple Crown and "CA" watermark.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., light yellow-green.

Bechuanaland.—*Protectorate.*—A correspondent of the *Stamp Weekly* states that he has seen a Transvaal revenue stamp, King's Head, 2s. 6d., *red-brown and black*, surcharged in two lines "Bechuanaland Protectorate," and postally used upon a parcel which was addressed to the head of a business firm by whom the writer is employed. Perhaps some collector of fiscals can tell us whether overprinted Transvaal revenue stamps are known to be supplied to the Protectorate.

British Guiana.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the 24 c. on chalk-surfaced paper.

From the same journal we copy the following extract from a colonial daily paper:—

"A Treasury notice is published in the *Official Gazette* intimating that the Governor has approved the discontinuance of the issue of the colony's 8 cent stamp, it being no longer required for postage or revenue purposes. Accordingly a stock of these stamps now on hand, numbering 78,000, is to be forwarded to the Crown Agents after 1st July for disposal by sale; after this date the stamps will no longer be purchasable locally. Instructions will also be given for the die plates of the stamp to be destroyed."

Our contemporary suggests that the sales in London will probably be infinitesimally small, and here we quite agree with him, but we regret to find that he goes on to say:—

"The common-sense course to adopt, if it is not desired to waste the 78,000 stamps, would be to overprint them 2 cents, so that they could be used up in a week or two by suspending the sales of the ordinary 2 cents stamps, of which 1,882,920 were sold during 1904-5 (roughly at the rate of 36,000 weekly). But then there would be another outcry from collectors, who would no doubt pretend that the issue was made to exploit them instead of to get rid of old stock without wasting it."

We cannot help expressing our opinion that this is nonsense, of the most mischievous kind. The cost of producing stamps in England is exceedingly small; it would almost certainly cost more to overprint these stamps on the spot than to obtain an equal number from London, and therefore the colony would gain nothing whatever, except by sales to collectors and speculators, and we should have another unnecessary provisional stamp, with possibly an infinite number of minor varieties and defects in the overprint. It is not so much that the local authorities exploit collectors, as that they give opportunities for doing so to local speculators.

British Honduras.—The same authority chronicles the 5 c. on chalk-surfaced paper, and with the multiple Crown and "CA" watermark.

5 c., black and blue on *blue*; *new wmk. and paper.*

British Somaliland.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 3 rupees, Queen's Head of India, has been discovered with inverted surcharge. The same authority notes the 3 rupees, first issue, with the overprint curved, as well as the 2 and 5 rupees described by Mr. Hawkins in December, 1904.

British South Africa Company.—We stated in August last that we were informed by a correspondent that a sheet of 3s. stamps had been found with the top and bottom rows completely imperforate, and, in consequence, the adjoining rows imperforate at top or bottom. We felt doubtful at the time as to the possibility of this occurring at both top and bottom of the sheet, and we had some further correspondence on this point with our informant. On his return to South Africa he made further inquiries, and he now tells us that he understands that it was the bottom row only that was imperforate, and therefore the row above it was imperf. at bottom, one operation of the comb-machine having evidently been omitted.

He also shows us two distinct shades of the current 1d., Type 10, one being the *rose* of the Catalogue, and the other a *light red*, with no appreciable shade of *rose* in it.

Cape of Good Hope.—We are shown the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp in a slightly deeper shade of *green* than before. No multiple Anchor at present.

Ceylon.—With reference to the statement made last month, on the authority of an American journal, that the 30 c. had been issued on chalk-surfaced paper, a Ceylon correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* says that, from inquiries made on the spot, he learns that no 30 c. stamps on this paper have yet made their appearance, and our contemporary adds that they probably never will do so.

Dominica.—We have received the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Type 9, on the chalk-surfaced, Crown and "C C" paper.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the 10 rupees upon chalk-surfaced Crown and "C C" paper, and also notes the existence of the 1 rupee upon a toned paper; but we think the latter may owe its peculiarity to age, exposure, or gum.

Fiji Islands.—The *D.B.Z.* chronicles the 1d., King's Head, in *red* on white, instead of *purple and black on red*. The paper has the multiple watermark, and is probably chalk-surfaced, rendering a bicoloured impression unnecessary. We fancy that only a "specimen" copy has yet been seen.

1d., red; *multiple wmk.*

Indian Native States.—*Duttia.*—We have received sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 2 a. on papers differing in shade from any that we have previously met with among the stamps of this State. The paper of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. is a *dull green*, and that of the 2 a. a *pale yellow*, paler even than the *lemon-yellow* of No. 24. Both have the rouletting, horizontally and at the ends of the rows, and there has been a little resetting of the type, sufficient to indicate a fresh printing.

Mauritius.—*Ewen's Weekly* notes the 6c. on chalk-surfaced paper.

New Zealand.—A correspondent in this colony points out to us that in recording, in February, the existence of certain values of the Stamp Duty fiscals perf. 11, we omitted to notice the fact that Nos. 393 to 396 in the Catalogue are watermarked with Type 41, as well as perf. 11, whilst the 6s. stamp we described, used in December, 1897, must have the earlier watermark. He tells us that many of the lower values of the series 356 to 386 may be found perf. either $12\frac{1}{2}$, 11, or $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12, and these should be added to the list, or the heading should be made more comprehensive. Our informant shows us the 2s. 6d., wmk. Type 12a, perf. 11, and bearing a Parcel Post obliteration dated "11 JUN. 1898."

The Aust. Ph. reports the discovery of a block of eight of the current 4d. perf. 14 horizontally and imperf. vertically.

Messrs. Wilcox, Smith, & Co. send us three distinct shades of the 5d., perf. 11, which we should term *red-brown* (No. 270), *deep brown*, and *sepia*, respectively, also the 5d., perf. 14, in a much warmer shade than the last of the other three.

Ewen's Weekly chronicles the 1s., perf. 14, and states that a mended sheet of the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. has been found perf. 11 throughout.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green; wmk. Type 41, perf. 11.
1s., vermilion " " " 14.

Queensland.—We have received the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., and 5d., in new varieties of shade, which are not so easy to describe as they are to perceive. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is in a much *lighter green* than before, the 3d. in a rather *redder brown*, and the 5d. is no longer *purple-brown*, but in a dull tint more nearly approaching *sepia*; the watermark is unchanged, and all are perf. 13.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., light green.
3d., reddish brown.
5d., deep dull brown.

St. Vincent.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports that the 1s. has been seen on chalk-surfaced paper.

South Australia.—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* states that the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. has appeared perf. 12, but does not say whether it also has the new watermark.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue; perf. 12 ($\times 11\frac{1}{2}$?).

The same journal chronicles the 1s., Type 25, 27, with the new watermark.

1s., brown; wmk. Crown and "A"; perf. 12.

Southern Nigeria.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the existence of the 2s. 6d., single Crown and "CA" watermark, with the frame in *yellowish brown*, instead of *dark brown*. Can the copy have faded?

Straits Settlements.—*Federated Malay States.*—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 5c. has appeared at last with the multiple watermark and chalky surface. We trust that it does not exist un-surfaced. The *D. B. Z.* chronicles the 1c. in *green*, only, instead of *green and black*, also on the new paper. 1c., green; multiple wmk., new paper.

Tasmania.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 10s., Queen's Head, watermark Crown and "A," perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.
10s., mauve and brown; new wmk.

The Aust. Ph. tells us that it was misinformed in regard to the 9d. on the new paper, the announcement of which we copied last month.

Transvaal.—See query under Bechuanaland, in reference to fiscal stamps of this colony being surcharged for use in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Victoria.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the value of the Postage Due stamp on the new paper, chronicled in April, should have been given as $\frac{1}{2}$ d., not 1d., but adds that both values have now arrived and that both are perf. $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., yellow-green and rosine; new wmk.; perf. $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.
1d. " " " " "

PART II.

Argentine Republic.—A correspondent shows us what appears to be a copy of the 8c., *rouletted*, of 1877, with the "OFICIAL" surcharge Type 102. We can find no record of this stamp, and it shows a combination which is certainly improbable, as all authorities agree in saying that the *perforated* 8c. was issued in September, 1880, and there should therefore have been none of the rouletted stamps in stock in 1884, when the Official series first appeared.

Colombia.—*Panama.*—We have examined entire sheets of the two provisional stamps chronicled last month, and find there are a few errors in the overprints, as might be expected:—

In the 1c. on 20c., No. 48 has a raised stop after the letters "ct"; No. 72 has "Pnnama" for "Panama" at left; No. 92 has "c.t" for "ct."; No. 96 has "Panrma" for "Panama" at right and also has the name at left much too low down; and No. 99 has two dots over the last "ä" at right, instead of the usual accent.

In the 2c. on 50c., No. 1 has the last letter of "PANAMA" at left inverted; No. 22 has the name reading downwards at both sides, instead of reading upwards at left and downwards at right; and No. 74 has the "N" of "PANAMA" at left inverted, and therefore too high. On both sheets there are a few stamps on which the accent over the last "A" is omitted or fails to print.

Mekel's Weekly adds that the 1c. exists with double overprint, one inverted, and the 2c. with ordinary double overprint, and with single overprint inverted. Also that a 5c., similarly formed from the 1 peso, was issued on May 18, and that there are two varieties of it, one with the third Panama overprint, and the other with a new overprint described as "the same as for the provisional 1c. and 2c. already recorded," but the overprints of these vary very considerably, unless we are to understand that the 5c. on 1 peso is a "Canal Zone" stamp.

5c. on 1 p., lake; third Panama surcharge.
5c. on 1 p., " new " "

The figure "5" on the twenty-seventh stamp is stated to be much thinner and smaller than the rest. The correspondent of our contemporary adds:—

"I wish to correct the information I gave in my notes about the registered letter and A. K. stamps of Panama. I stated that the current 5c. and 10c. stamps were surcharged by means of a rubber stamp

for this purpose. This is incorrect, and no special stamps are used for either registration or A. R. The ordinary stamps are used, and the envelope is simply stamped 'R' for register with number, and the cover is similarly treated for A. R."

Ecuador.—The *Ph. Echo* describes specimens of the 1 c., 2 c., and 5 c. of 1901, with a supposed surcharge consisting of the word "CORREOS," in letters 15 mm. high and the word 50 mm. long, thus extending over two or three stamps. Let us hope that this may be regarded as an obliteration, the list of overprints inflicted upon these unfortunate labels is quite long enough already.

France.—*Le C. de T.-P.* states that the new 10 c. stamps are now being printed in sheets of 150, with the date represented by a figure "6" in the margin. Our contemporary adds that further slight alterations are to be made in the design, including the removal of the white projection in front of the left arm of the figure and the ground upon which the Sower is standing.

L'Echo de la T. tells us that the new 20 c. Postage Due stamp has already made its appearance. Type 53, as before.

Postage Due Stamp. 20 c., olive-green.

Offices in China.—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that a specimen of the current 10 c. of Indo-China has been found surcharged with the Chinese characters of the 40 c.

Offices in the Turkish Empire.—The same journal states that the 5 c. for the Levant offices has appeared in the new blue-green shade.

5 c., blue-green.

French Colonies.—*New Caledonia.*—We give an illustration of the design of the new Postage Due stamps, which we chronicled last month.



German Empire.—According to a list given by the *D. B. Z.* the 80 pfennig stamp was issued on the water-marked paper in the middle of January, with other values that have already been chronicled.

80 pf., black and carmine on rose; wmkd.

Guatemala.—A foreign contemporary affirms the existence of the 100 c. of Type 15 surcharged "1903—25—CENTAVOS" (Type 50), in black, like some of the other values of the same series.

25 c., in black, on 100 c., brown.

Hayti.—We have a few interesting varieties of surcharges to add to our lists:—

1 c., No. 72 }
4 c. " 76 } in pairs, one with surcharge, Type 10,
1 g. " 85 } and the other without.
1 c. " 72; pair, one with double surcharge, inverted,
the other without surcharge.

7 c., No. 79 }
15 c. " 82 } with double surcharge, inverted.

1 g. " 85; pair, one with inverted surcharge, the other without surcharge.

20 c., No. 125; with inverted surcharge.

1 c. on 20 c., No. 140; surcharge diagonal.

1 c. on 20 c. " " sideways.

1 c. on 20 c. " " inverted.

2 c. on 50 c., No. 141; surcharge diagonal and inverted.

2 c. on 50 c. " surcharge inverted.

The diagonal surcharges run in both directions.

We have also the 1 c., *blue*, 2 c., *orange*, 3 c., *green*, 5 c., *brown*, 5 c., *sky-blue*, 8 c., 10 c., 15 c., 50 c., and 1 g., of the recently surcharged issue, with the overprint, Type 19, inverted.

Holland.—We have received a new value in Type 11.

17½ c., mauve; perf. 12½.

Surinam.—We learn from *The Ph. J. of G. B.* that a used copy of the 3 c. of "1891-93" (no doubt Type 3 in the Catalogue) has been found perf. exactly 11½, instead of either 12½ or 11½ × 11.

Italy.—*Benadir.*—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that, in addition to the 15 c. on 5 a. and 40 c. on 10 a., which were produced locally to provide for the new rates of postage, a supply of 15 c. on 2 a. was overprinted at Turin and dispatched to this colony. The local surcharges consisted of the word "Centesimo" with the figures "15" or "40" below it, that of Turin was formed of a letter "C." and a figure "2" in the lower corners, with a wavy line between them—across the word "ANNA" no doubt. We presume that black ink was employed in each case.

We gather from the same source that the title of this territory is to be changed from "Protettorato Italiano del Benadir" to "Somalia Italiana Meridionale." It seems that Ben is changed not only in name but in sex.

15 c. on 2 a., brown-orange.
15 c. on 5 a., yellow-orange.
40 c. on 10 a., lilac.

Japan.—A correspondent at Tokio kindly sends us specimens of two new commemorative stamps, of the value of 1½ sen and 3 sen respectively, together with translations of the inscriptions and explanations of the devices upon them. These stamps are not intended for Postal Union purposes, as the inscriptions upon them are in Japanese, the values alone being given in European figures and letters, so that any collectors who desire to treat them as locals will be fully justified in doing so.



In the centre is a trophy of arms, consisting of a field gun, rifles, etc., with the Imperial flag, surmounted by the Chrysanthemum enclosed in a wreath of rice plant and (?) pine; surrounding this is a circular band, inscribed in Japanese, *Campaign of the 37th and 38th years of Meiji. Memorial Postage Stamp of the Triumphal Military Review.*—One Sen five Rin (or Three Sen). In the upper corners are five-pointed stars, representing the badges worn by the soldiers in their caps, and in the lower corners "1½" (or "3") "SN." Our copies are perf. 12, a little irregularly, in both directions.

1½ sen, blue.
3 " , rose-red.

Montenegro.—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the following errors and varieties of the overprints of last year have been met with :—

5 h. }
1 kr. } surcharge in black instead of red.
10 h.; double surcharge.

Most of the copies are said to have been wasted in postal use, but a few were providentially saved. We are sorry.

Nicaragua.—*Mekeel's Weekly* has been shown a cover bearing two 3 p., green, Telegraph stamps surcharged "Vale c 10," as in Type 33, in dark red; the character for cents. being inverted, as is frequently the case. Our contemporary adds, "The cover, which recently came through the mails from Nicaragua, also had one of the 50 c. stamps of the current issue." Now we want to know whether the surcharged Telegraph stamps paid any part of the postage, or whether they were added for philatelic reasons.

The same authority chronicles the current 3 c. stamp surcharged "Vale 10 c.," in black, vertically, reading downwards.

10 c. on 3 c., purple.

Persia.—We gather from a list given in the advertisement columns of *L'Echo de la T.* that the 12 ch. on 1 kran of 1902 exists with the overprint in blue, instead of violet. We have an idea that this is the stamp surcharged also with Type 27, but about this we are not quite certain. It would save some little trouble and uncertainty if all our contemporaries would place the whole of their announcements of novelties and discoveries under one heading, instead of scattering them about under, "Notes," additions to catalogues, etc. etc.

We have received a 6 chahi stamp in the type of the provisionals chronicled last month.

12 ch., in blue, on 1 kr., carmine.
6 ch., red and black; new type; imperf.

Portuguese Colonies.—*Mozambique Company.*—We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that this colony has been provided with a series of Postage Due stamps of somewhat different design from that of the labels supplied to the other Portuguese possessions. The value, in black, is enclosed in a circular band inscribed "PORTEADO A RECEBER," and the name "COMPANHA

—DE—MOZAMBIQUE" is on a solid ground of colour occupying the upper part of stamp. Perf. 11½.

5 r., green.	60 r., lilac-brown.
10 r., violet-grey.	100 r., mauve.
20 r., red-brown.	130 r., blue.
30 r., vermilion.	200 r., carmine.
50 r., brown.	500 r., violet.

Russia.—We have received two high-value stamps, 5 and 10 roubles, in quite new designs, of which we give illustrations. The Arms are embossed in the



centre on a ground of the first colour given below, surrounded by an elaborate pattern of foliage with inscribed labels above and below, all in the second colour, on a background of lines and dots in the third colour. The paper is vertically laid, and has the usual watermark; perf. 13.

5 roubles, pale blue, deep blue and green.
10 ,, pale grey, scarlet and yellow.

Salvador.—We have received some more values of the new series. The 10 c. and 12 c. are in exactly the same colour.

12 c., black and violet.
13 c. ,, sepia.

United States.—*Philippines.*—We gather from various sources that certain values of the U.S. stamps overprinted "PHILIPPINES" are to be found further surcharged with the letters "O. B.," in various type and divers colours. The letters are said to mean "Official Business," and as they are apparently applied with rubber stamps in the offices in various towns, the varieties may be innumerable, and it will be impossible to distinguish those produced for genuine official purposes from those of less legitimate origin. A copy of the 2 c. is known with a manuscript surcharge, but this we can all make, and claim that the letters stand for "Oh! Bother!"

The Stamps of some of the Native States of India.

By THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 187.)

* * * *

NEPAL—continued.

POST CARDS.

NEXT to this (I think) came a printing in which there is an apparent reversion, in part, to Variety i. of the formula. I am afraid I must give it a fresh number, because it differs from i. in some essential particulars, and also because I feel sure it comes after Variety ii.

Variety iii. of the formula. *The right-hand end of*

the lower line of the heading projects beyond the end of the ornament, almost as much as in Variety i., but the characters and the brackets below are as in Variety ii.

The ornaments at the right of the Horse are nearer the characters above them than before, and these ornaments and characters are higher up than those at left, and therefore out of alignment, and leave too much space between the ornaments and the third line



नेपाल सरकार



डुलार पत्र



यक्षिर पत्र पठाउनेर पाउनेकोनामर पतामान लेखियोष

(these irregularities are shown in the fourth illustration, but they are more marked in Variety iii.)

The left-hand end of the line of ornaments is over the fifth character in the inscription, which is divided thus:—5, 2, 6, 10, 6, 7. The right end is over the left side of the last character; thus almost the whole of this character projects beyond the ornament.

Top line of heading measures 72 mm.; line of ornaments 72 mm.; lower line 87 mm., and not very regular, last character being frequently a little above the level of the others.

The stamp is set crooked, 6 mm. from the side line at top, and 5 mm. lower down; the right upper corner 8 mm. from the top line, and the left upper corner 9 mm.

The top frame line is in two bits, 85 and 32 mm., and the right-hand end projects beyond the right side line. The bottom line is also in two bits, 92½ and 23 mm., and the left-hand line seems to be in three bits, 55, 7½, and 17½ mm.

The ornaments in the corners are about 1 mm. from the left side line, 2 mm. from the right at top, 1½ mm. from right at foot, and 2 mm. from the top and bottom lines.

Frame 118 × 82 mm.

There has also been some further cutting away, or wearing away, of the ground under the Horse; all the patches of shading under him are smaller, but I think I need only call him Type 2a.

Variety iv. of the formula. *The upper portion of the heading is again shifted a little to the right, but not so much so as in Variety ii.; the right-hand end of the line of ornaments being over the vertical stroke of the last character in the inscription below it.*

The irregularities in the heading are similar to those in Variety iii. (see fourth illustration, which shows the heading of Variety iv., with Type 3 of the Horse).

The third line of the inscription is again divided thus:—5, 2, 6, 10, 6, 7.

Top line of heading measures 72 mm.; line of ornaments 72 to 73 mm.; the lower line is more variable.

The characters and brackets below are arranged as in Variety ii.

The stamp is much nearer the side line than before, the right side of it falling under the ornament in the right upper corner.

The bottom line of the frame seems to be formed of the top line of iii.; the shorter bit of rule is bent, sloping down at right and projecting beyond the side line. The top line is in two fresh bits, 91 and 25 mm.

The left side is in one piece. The right is in two pieces, 55 and 25 mm., the second with a notch in the centre.

(a) Ornament in left upper corner 1½ mm. from top, 3 mm. from side line.

Stamp 7½ mm. from top, 5 mm. from right side line. Lower line of inscription 86 mm.

Frame about 118 × 81½ mm.

The ends of the two pieces of the right side line overlap 25 mm. from bottom, the lower part outside the upper.

(b) Ornament in left upper corner 2½ mm. from top, 1½ mm. from side line.

Stamp 8½ mm. from top, 4 mm. from right.

3½ pies, red and black on buff.

3. Stamp Type II. Horse Type 2. Formula Variety i. (c), (d).

4. Stamp Type II. Horse Type 2. Formula Variety ii. (a), (b), (c), (d).

5. Stamp Type II. Horse Type 2a. Formula Variety iii.

6. Stamp Type II. Horse Type 2a. Formula Variety iv. (a), (b).

* * *

Issue of (?) (?)

The stamp remains Type II., as before (see third illustration—I have only given one illustration of this stamp because it is by far the commonest type, and any collector who possesses a Nepal card is almost certain to have a copy of Type II.), but it shows signs of wear and tear, especially at upper right.

Horse Type 3 (see fourth illustration*). The whole device has been redrawn. The patches of ground-work are placed lower down, so that the Horse seems to be dancing upon large rocks.

Variety iv. of the formula.

(c) The right-hand loop of the ornaments in the heading is damaged and shows cracks.

The two parts of the right side line overlap in the same place as in (a) and (b), but the end of the upper part is outside the end of the lower.

Stamp 8 mm. from top, 3½ mm. from right side line.

Lower line of heading 87 mm.

Frame about 118 × 82 mm.

3½ pies, red and black on buff.

7. Stamp Type II. Horse Type 3. Formula Variety iv. (c).

* * *

Issue of 1903?

I do not know when the stamp was again re-engraved, but probably two or three years ago. No magazine seems to have noticed it, and when I first obtained a

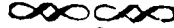
* It should be noted that the illustration shows Type III. of the stamp.



नेपाल सरकार



झलाकपत्र



अक्षरपत्र पत्राङ्कनेर पाउनेको नामर पतानात्र लेखियोस

5

specimen of the card with the new type I could get no information as to the probable date of issue.

Type III. of the stamp (*see fourth and fifth illustrations*). A very inferior die. The label at foot measures $11\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; the characters in it are much shorter than before; there is a patch of solid colour at right, but very little at left.

The outline of the design and label is continuous at each side, but broken at the right lower corner of the label.

The projection at the left upper corner is very much out of shape, and so are the discs, two of which are more nearly square than round, while the central one has a very battered appearance.

The left-hand knife-point is longer than before, and both the handles are further away from the circular frame.

Horse Type 3, as before.

Variety iv. of the formula :—

(d) The parts of the right side line no longer overlap; the frame measures 119 mm. at top, $118\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at bottom, 83 mm. at left, $83\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at right.

Stamp 10 mm. from top, $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from right side line.

Lower line of heading measures 85 mm.

Ornament in right upper corner damaged. (This is the card shown in the fourth illustration.)

$3\frac{1}{2}$ pies, red and black on buff.

8. Stamp Type III. Horse Type 3. Formula Variety iv. (d).

* * *

Issue of 1904?

The alterations here are solely in the formula, but I think they are sufficiently distinct to constitute a fresh issue. The stamp and Horse are the same as in the last issue.

Variety v. of the formula (*see fifth illustration*). A different ornament is introduced into the left-hand portion of the heading, and the whole setting is narrower.

Top line of heading measures 70 mm., the characters at the right are all in one group; line of ornaments 74 mm. (the Horse is not in the centre between the two parts, but too much to the right); the lower line, $81\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long, is divided as follows:—7, 6, 6, 4, 6, 7. All the characters in the heading appear to be rather smaller than before, but I think this is due to their being damaged and not printing so clearly. The third character in the lower line seems to have a different form, and it is more clearly separated from the fourth than in the previous settings.

The ornament at the left of the Horse consists of a small oval, between two lance-heads. The left-hand

end of the line of ornaments is over the fourth character in the inscription, and the right-hand end over the end of the inscription.

In the lower part of the card, the characters adjoining the two uppermost brackets are lower down than before, the end of each bracket being opposite the centre of the character; the characters with the lower, left-hand bracket are higher up, opposite the centre of the lower arm of the bracket.

The frame is formed of four continuous bits of rule, all more or less crooked; it measures 114 mm. at top, 113 mm. at bottom, 81 mm. at left, $83\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at right.

Stamp 9 mm. from top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from right side line.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ pies, red and black on buff.

9. Stamp Type III. Horse Type 3. Formula Variety v.

I have described these cards somewhat fully, because it is more than probable that other varieties exist besides those which I happen to possess. The nine principal ones should, I think, be recognized by all collectors of Post Cards, and the minor varieties are all distinguishable without much difficulty.

NOTE.—In describing, on page 165, the last sheet of the 2 annas that had then reached me, I find that I was mistaken in supposing that the damaged *cliché*, with a dent in the left side, had been removed from the plate; further examination shows that it had only been transferred from the right upper corner to the right-hand end of the sixth row.

I have since seen some more Nepal stamps, which reached England in March, direct from the State, and no doubt represent comparatively recent printings. The 1 anna is from the same plate as that last described, the recut type in all its varieties, and with all the inverted stamps, but it is in a beautiful *bright blue* tint, closely resembling the 1 a., *ultramarine*, of the first issue, the printing on *white* paper, with an ornamental frame to the sheet. The 2 annas is in a *redder* shade than the last, again more like the early printings, but duller than the 2 a. on *white*. I have only seen part of a sheet, but I find that the left-hand stamp of the bottom row is no longer inverted, and the *cliché* with a dent in it is now at the right of that row—perhaps another row has been taken off the plate, leaving only the upper six rows of the last setting. The 4 a. is in *dark green*. All are on the thin native paper, and imperforate.

1906 (?) *Thin native paper. Imperf.*

1 a., ultramarine (recut type).

2 a., reddish purple.

4 a., dark green.

Varieties, tête-bêche.

1 a., ultramarine.

2 a. ?

Notes and News.

BY CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

* * *

The New Issue Department Is going ahead by leaps and bounds, and new box-holders are being booked by hundreds. I trust that the box-holders will not be too hard on us at first. It takes some considerable time to organize a branch that increases tenfold in less than a month. For instance, suppose on May 15th we had standing orders for 100 of every 10s. stamp, and then on June 15th we found that our demand called for 400 of such stamps. It takes us *some months* to get proper supplies from many of the distant colonies. We could not anticipate such large demands as we have already to hand—and even now we have no idea what this branch may grow to in a year's time.

I can, however, assure our box-holders that *all* will receive *everything* we are able to import at face value in due time.

Suppose we receive only 100 of a certain new stamp—that 100 goes in the first 100 boxes, and then we take a note of those who have not received the stamps ordered and we send for a new supply, and on their arrival put them in the last boxes. No stamp goes into our office stock until *all* our box-holders have been supplied.

* * *

Dominican Republic. IN the next number of the *Monthly Journal* I hope to commence an article upon the postage stamps of the Dominican Republic, chiefly based upon a specialized collection I have been forming during the past four years. If any of my readers should have any varieties not included in the new edition (1906-7) of our Catalogue, Part II, I should be very glad to have such for examination for a couple of days.

* * *

Catalogue, Part II, Foreign Countries, for 1906-7 Is ready, with a vast number of improvements. Many countries have been rewritten, and by the purchase of the "Mann" Collection we have been enabled to correctly price almost all European stamps, even up to the rarest.

Many hundreds of stamps have been priced that in former editions had to be left vacant owing to the stamps not being in stock.

Catalogue, Part I., will be published last this season, and there will not be many alterations in it. Colonial stamps during the last three years have been boomed up—in many cases quite high enough—and judging by the general demand of the world, we may look for much higher prices in the near future in many foreign countries than we are likely to see in colonials.

* * *

Africa, Part III.

THE new and superb publication of the Philatelic Society, London, should not be overlooked by those who want the standard publications. The edition is *very limited* and cannot last long. It is the most expensive book that any society has yet issued, and contains some hundreds of illustrations in addition to thirty full-sized sheets of photogravure plates. This book contains no less than 410 pages crammed full of the most interesting philatelic matter. The price is £2. 1s., post-free.

The previous parts of *Africa* should be obtained at once by those who have not got them. Part I is *out of print* and already getting rare. We have two copies on sale at £2 each net. Part II may still be had at 16s. 8d., post-free. The set of three volumes price £4. 10s.

* * *

The London Philatelic Exhibition.

IT may interest many of my readers to have the opinion of a good sound French philatelist on our Exhibition, so I annex a translation of a portion of an article contributed to *Le Postillon* on June 17th by Monsieur A. Coyette, the able President of the French Philatelic Society:—

The cup of the Exhibition was awarded to the Earl of Crawford for an extraordinary display of the stamps of Great Britain. For people who like facts, it may be recorded that this collection, of British stamps exclusively and without any colonial stamps, represented a value of £16,000. In it was to be seen all that can be seen in the way of English stamps, unused or used, everything and more besides; there were whole sheets that had been remade, proofs prepared for the first stamps, blocks, rare plates in many specimens, the only used copy of the 10 pence, Plate 1, catalogue number 99, army stamps, telegraph stamps, official stamps, railway stamps, college stamps, locals, fiscals used for franking letters, etc.

Owning such a collection is nothing; that which doubled the value and interest of it was the order, the classification, and the notes and remarks written in by the exhibitor himself at the side of every stamp. A great and marvellous work; a history of the English stamps, with specimens to support it. And herein one discovers the abyss which separates the English collector from the French collector. In Class III, M. B. de L'Argentière, one of the leading French collectors, exhibited a collection of French stamps. This collection, which, by the way, received a silver medal, is very fine and has cost fancy sums of money; but it cannot be compared for one moment with the collection formed by Lord Crawford. The French collector simply sticks in his stamps one after the other, and without any note or remark whatever. In France one is hypnotized by the empty spaces, and the summit of our joy is reached when we can fill up the space; then, happy and satisfied, we fly our flag from the top of the monument to show that

we have completed it. In the case of the English collectors it is not so, and nothing is done without displaying the initial causes, without defining the why and the wherefore, nor is a single point left obscure or a question unanswered. The French collector is a child and the English collector is a *savant*. The French collector with the same stamps as those possessed by an English collector will always be beaten by him, and the Englishman, simply as the result of his study and of his knowledge, will read clearly things of which the Frenchman will not even have a suspicion.

I do not see in France any collection capable of rivalling the English collections in this respect; perhaps there is only the "Durrieu" Collection, which is arranged scientifically by its owner, who uses a methodical and wise mind. Even the collection of . . . with its documents, which are incomparable and above all else in their way, is very certainly the prototype of a French collection.

Please notice that here it is not a question of minutiae, of useless varieties and fiddle-faddles, which only too often delight the French collectors; it is a question of serious stamps which are beyond question. We have here as many collectors as there are in England; they lay out on an average similar amounts; the Mahés, the Bernichons, so far as being experts, know as much if not more than no matter what English expert, and yet we are in a state of undeniable inferiority. As a matter of fact there does not exist in France one serious philatelic journal. *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, the most widely read, is read only for its advertisements, and if it ceased to publish them to-morrow it would not have a hundred readers. Here also, where I try now and then to slip in a sound article, it is that article which will be rejected; my subscribers will prefer quibbles or some clap-trap, duly decked out and much easier to write, and they will declare that *Le Postillon* is as wearisome as any other journal if one tries to teach them anything. Moreover, could an Englishman have been got to swallow the chemical change of the recent Sower if it had taken place with a stamp of Edward VII?

I believe that all this arises from the early philatelic education. Those who trained the French collectors formerly, such as Maury, ought to be conscience-stricken; they have made children of us all, and we have remained children; they have taught us nothing, nor do they teach us anything now. Stanley Gibbons have not gone to work in that way, and it is an education of quite another strength which Mr. Fred Melville and the Junior Philatelic Society are giving to the boy members.

When one speaks to a Frenchman about forming such a collection, he is frightened beforehand; thus we are beaten and we shall be beaten for a long time to come.

* * *

Stamp Faker Sentenced. FOR some time past philatelists have been hit heavily by the many forged stamps, especially those of higher values, which they have bought. One of the most dangerous traders in these forgeries has just been laid by the heels. Herr Heinrich August Streichert, a refiner, was sentenced on June 15th, at Bamberg, to five months' imprisonment for his misplaced activity. The stamps which he managed to sell were either forgeries or genuine stamps bearing forged obliterations,

or they were used fiscal stamps, from which the pen-stroke obliterations had been removed; such stamps were then ironed and re-gummed, and became thereby fresh, unused copies. In this way there cropped up suddenly in Germany last year the very rare five francs of Belgium, 1869-1881, with the portrait of Leopold II, and worth according to the catalogue £1. 15s. This stamp appeared in such abundance that even the stamp journals thought it necessary to warn collectors against buying it. In another case Streichert took the £1, Queensland, dark green, 1882-1889, and worth four shillings with pen-obliteration, removed the obliteration and produced an original, unused stamp which is sold at £2. Herr Max Thier laid before the Court a series of forgeries which had been made very skilfully by the aid of lithography and photo-chemistry. These forgeries have been circulated by a firm at Geneva as such, and swindlers have turned them to base uses. The Bamberg Court expressed its regret that it is possible for such frauds to be carried on. Streichert began to collect stamps in Persia, where he was employed as a sugar-refiner. With two cigar-boxes filled with stamps he left Persia and made his way to Spain, where he became a night-watchman. Leaving Spain, he returned homewards to Hamburg via Berlin, and then, having fallen on evil days, he began to forge stamps in his lodgings.

* * *

New Stock Books. THE following stock books have been rearranged since the last list published in the *M. J.*

To meet the requirements of our clients, we have decided to include *blocks of four* in all our stock books in future, as far as we have them in stock, and in the series of stock books now being rearranged by three well-known philatelists, such blocks will be found in considerable quantities.

Any of these—or of our other stock books (now over 300 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 one volume for £5 or upwards at one time a discount of 10 per cent is allowed.

Special terms and allowances are made to those who are desirous of making important purchases, or whose purchases aggregate a considerable sum during the year.

	VALUE.
Tuscany, San Marino, etc.	£752
Italy	207
Modena to Roman States	592
Curaçao and Surinam	330
Dominican Republic	341
Corea and Crete	86
Danish West Indies and Iceland	346
Liberia	399
Egypt	100
Western Australia	1074
Victoria (3 vols.)	2215
German Colonies (3 vols.)	412
South Australia (3 vols.)	2405
French Consular Offices (2 vols.)	324



The 1905-6 Provisionals of Salvador.

By JOHN H. LUFF.

* * * *

IN the autumn of 1904 the Government of Salvador decided to issue a new series of stamps, to replace the 1903 issue which had been designed and printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, London. The new stamps were to be of larger size than those of the 1903 issue, to be printed in two colours, and to bear the portrait of the President of the Republic, Don Pedro Jose Escalon, familiarly known as Don Pepe. Furthermore, it was decided that the plates should be made in England, but that the stamps should be printed in Salvador by a local contractor. Messrs. Waterlow & Sons received the order for the plates, and the contract for the printing was awarded to Sr. Carlos Parraga.

It was expected that the plates, presses, and other machinery would reach Salvador in a few months, and believing the stock of stamps then on hand would be ample for all needs of the Post Office Department until the proposed issue should be ready, no further supply of the 1903 series was ordered. Unfortunately the new plates did not reach Salvador until some time after they were expected, and there was much subsequent delay in installing the presses and machinery. In the meantime the stock of the lower values of the 1903 issue had become exhausted, though a considerable quantity of some of the higher values remained on hand. To meet the deficiency of the denominations most in use recourse was had to surcharging. Apparently only limited numbers of the provisionals were made at a time, and the first surcharges were soon followed by others. The first of the provisionals was chronicled in May, 1905, and was the 5 c., blue, with black shield, of the 1900 series (S. G. No. 369), surcharged "1905." The record of this was followed almost immediately by chronicles of surcharges on stamps of the 1903 issue, and subsequently by other surcharges on those of 1900.

Of course these various surcharges at once roused the suspicion of an attempt to create varieties for philatelists, especially when they came from a part of the world where such things have too often happened. But I am assured by those in a position to know that the charge is groundless. This is confirmed by the fact that dealers and collectors have not been able to obtain supplies of the provisionals, and even the requests of men of large interests and influence in the country have been politely declined. It really seems that this was an honest and necessary issue, and that the many varieties were due to an effort to save the stock on hand as much as possible, in the expectation of the new issue appearing at any moment. Probably, also, people who are not philatelists do not have a keen appreciation of minor differences, and one "1905" looks much like another to them. Incidentally it should be stated that the stamps of 1900

were demonetized when the 1903 issue came into use, hence the necessity for the "1905" surcharge.

We have no information as to the exact order in which the surcharged stamps appeared. I have arranged them in groups for convenience of description, but it is probable that values from the different groups were current at the same time. The successive surcharges on the 1903 issue present evidence of attempts to improve the overprints and make them more legible.



1

I. Stamps of the 1903 issue, Types 1 and 5, surcharged variously.

A. Printed surcharges:—

UN CENTAVO 5 CENTAVOS

2

3

Surcharged, in black, with Type 2.
1 c. on 2 c., carmine.

Surcharged, in red, with Type 3.
5 c. on 12 c., slate.

3 3



4

Surcharged, in black, as Type 4.

1 c. on 13 c., red-brown.
3 c. on 13 c. "

Variety. Double surcharge.
1 c. on 13 c., red-brown.

Variety. Numeral and disc at right omitted.
1 c. on 13 c., red-brown.



5

Official stamps, Type 5, surcharged, in black, as Type 4.

2 c. on 5 c., deep blue.
3 c. on 5 c. "
3 c. on 10 c., dull lilac.
3 c. on 13 c., red-brown.

Variety. *Double surcharge.*
3 c., on 5 c., deep blue.

I have only seen the 3 c. on 5 c. with double surcharge, but infer that it also exists with single surcharge.

B. Handstamped surcharges:—

5 5
6

Surcharged, in *red*, with Type 6, large figures "5" in the lower corners.

5 c. on 12 c., slate.

Similar surcharge, in *red*, in all four corners.

5 c. on 12 c., slate.

Variety. *Left upper "5" omitted.*

5 c. on 12 c., slate.

Variety. *Both the upper figures "5" omitted.*

5 c. on 12 c., slate.

This variety can only be distinguished from the stamp normally surcharged with Type 6 when it is attached to a copy surcharged with four figures.

5 5
5 5
7

Surcharged, in *blue*, with Type 7, a large figure "5" at each side of the monument and in each lower corner.

5 c. on 12 c., slate.

Variety. *Upper figures "5" omitted.*

5 c. on 12 c., slate.

Variety. *Left upper "5" double.*

5 c. on 12 c., slate.

Variety. *Left lower "5" double.*

5 c. on 12 c., slate.

Variety. *Left lower "5" inverted.*

5 c. on 12 c., slate.

Variety. *Right lower "5" triple.*

5 c. on 12 c., slate.

Surcharged with a rubber handstamp in horizontal strips of four, varying in the size of the figures and words, as Types 8 and 9.

1 1 1 1
1 CENTAVO 1 1 CENTAVO 1
8 9

(a) Surcharged in *blue*.

1 c. on 2 c., carmine.

1 c. on 10 c., dull lilac.

1 c. on 12 c., slate.

1 c. on 13 c., red-brown.*

6 c. on 12 c., slate.

6 c. on 13 c., red-brown.

Variety. *Inverted surcharge.*

1 c. on 2 c., carmine.

* The 1 c. on 13 c. was not in Mr. Luff's list, but has been seen here.—ED. M. J.

Variety. *Double surcharge.*

1 c. on 2 c., carmine.

6 c. on 12 c., slate.

Variety. *Triple surcharge.*

1 c. on 2 c., carmine.

(b) Surcharged in *red*.

6 c. on 12 c., slate.

The colour of the *blue* surcharge varies from *pale blue* to *indigo*. The strip of four shows two overprints similar to Type 8, but not identically the same, the third is between Type 8 and Type 9, and the fourth resembles Type 9.



II. Stamps of the 1900 issue surcharged.

Stamps of Type 10, but dated "1900." The stamps are found in a great variety of shades. The surcharges "1905" and "1906" appear to have been applied by hand, by means of a numbering machine. Owing to the fact that the serifs of the figures are often indistinct, I have thought it best to give the horizontal measurement across the middle of the surcharge from the left of the vertical stroke of the "1" to the right of the "5."



1905

A. With Shield, Type 11, in *purple*.
Surcharged, in *purple*, with Type 12; 5 × 14½ mm.
3 c., black.



B. With Shield, Type 13, in *black*.
Surcharged, in *purple*, with Type 12, as above.
3 c., black.
5 c., blue.

Variety. "1905" *inverted at top* of stamp.
3 c., black.
5 c., blue.

Variety. "1905" *inverted at bottom* of stamp.
3 c., black.

1905

1905

Surcharged, in *blue*, with Type 14; 5 × 14½ mm.
2 c., rose.

Variety. *Without Shield.*
2 c., rose.

Surcharged, in *blue*, with Type 15; 5½ × 13½ mm.
3 c., black.
5 c., blue.

Variety. *Without Shield.*
3 c., black.

Variety. *Imperforate and without Shield.*
3 c., black.

1905

16

Surcharged, in *blue*, with Type 16; $4\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

- 3 c., black.
- 5 c., blue.

Variety. "1905" *inverted at bottom* of stamp.

5 c., blue.

Variety. *Imperforate.*

5 c., blue.

Surcharged with Type 16, vertically, at right, reading downwards.

2 c., rose.

1905

17

Surcharged, in *blue*, with Type 17; $4\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ mm.

- 1 c., green.
- 2 c., rose.
- 5 c., blue.
- 10 c., blue.

Variety. "1905" *inverted at top* of stamp.

5 c., blue.

Variety. "1905" *inverted at bottom* of stamp.

10 c., blue.

Variety. *Pair, one with "1905" omitted.*

2 c., rose.

Variety. *Shield inverted.*

10 c., blue.

Surcharged in *black*.

- 2 c., rose.
- 5 c., blue.

Surcharged, in *blue*, vertically, at left, reading upwards.

2 c., rose.

01905

18

Surcharged, in *blue*, with Type 18; $4\frac{1}{2} \times 19$ mm.

- 1 c., green.
- 2 c., rose.
- 10 c., blue.

Surcharged as above, vertically, at right, reading downwards.

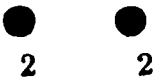
2 c., rose.

1906

19

Surcharged with Type 19; "1906" ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ mm.) in *blue*, and the blotches and figures "2" in *black*.

2 c. on 26 c., yellow-brown.



Variety. "1906" *omitted.*

2 c. on 26 c., yellow-brown.

Variety. "2" and disc at right *omitted.*

2 c. on 26 c., yellow-brown.

Similar surcharge, but *all in black.*

3 c. on 26 c., yellow-brown.

Variety. "1906" *double.*

3 c. on 26 c., yellow-brown.

It is possible that all the above stamps of the 1900 issue exist with inverted Shield, since it is stated that the plate from which the Shield surcharge was printed contained one inverted Shield.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Surcharged "1906" ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ mm.).



201

Stamps of 1900, without the Shield, surcharged with Type 201, in *black*, and with Type 17, in *blue*.

- 2 c., rose.
- 3 c., black.

* * *

The permanent issue is now appearing, and we may hope for a cessation of surcharging. It would seem that Messrs. Waterlow & Sons sent out some impressions with the plates, for we find some of the 1 c. stamps on the very thin paper which that firm use so much, and printed in a quite different shade of *green* from the stamps which we believe to be the local printing. The following have been seen at present:—



Perforated 11.

Thin paper.

1 c., black and yellow-green.

Thick paper.

- 1 c., black and dark green.
- 2 c. " red.
- 3 c. " yellow.
- 5 c. " blue.
- 10 c. " purple.
- 12 c. " "
- 13 c. " sepia.
- 15 c. " brown.

Thin cardboard.

2 c., black and red.



My Souvenirs.

REMINISCENCES OF A VETERAN.

By PIERRE MAHÉ.

(Continued from page 164.)

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* * * *

An English Discovery Made by a Parisian. The Watermark of the Sixpence of 1856.



It is a case without precedent, and one which will probably never be repeated, the watermark of a stamp being discovered by a person of a foreign nationality, and of a stamp belonging to a country in which collectors and dealers, I mean serious and learned collectors and dealers, exist perhaps in greater numbers than anywhere else. Such, however, was the actual fact.

During a period of twelve years, hundreds of thousands of people must have used this stamp, licked it to affix it to letters, and not without necessarily seeing the back. Collectors had stuck it into their albums, dealers had handled it in enormous quantities, in sheets, in strips, in pairs, without anybody at all suspecting that this Six Pence of 1856 had a watermark. See how chance, which leads us to all kinds of things, and sometimes to great discoveries, gave me the opportunity of making this one, for I was the "Parisian" referred to.

I made it a rule, and it was a common rule with the late M. Ch. Roussin, never to put a stamp on sale without having removed every bit of paper from it, so that one could see that it was sound, and at the same time, ascertain the nature of its paper, wove or laid, thin or thick, and indeed, what watermark it possessed. Many people think that a stamp left on a bit of paper, retains a certain character which shows its genuineness. For my part, I am of an entirely different opinion, and I say that these bits of paper are only bits of slovenliness, which ought to be removed. As to their being a proof of genuineness, that is the height of deception, and we know it to our cost. All the so-called provisional stamps, issued or not, such as the Mohéli of these latter days, never appeared otherwise than stuck upon pieces of paper with an obliteration, more or less genuine; or at least come in whole sets, like certain Zanzibar, upon envelopes and obliterated *par complaisance*, or complicity. To return to my subject. When my stamps are attacked by an affection of the spinal column, that is to say, by a parasitical adhesion, I apply to them a superficial hydrotherapeutical treatment—not, of course, with immersion—and thus they regain their primitive state.

It was in the course of one of these operations that I had the luck to discover the watermark in question. Having left some stamps floating on the water longer than usual, they were wetter than was

necessary. I had already cleaned the greater part of them when, on coming to a Six Pence of 1856, and having relieved it of its backing, I saw that it had on the back some black places, which at first I took for spots; to make sure, I looked at it against the light, and I then perceived the two magic letters "V. R.," standing out clearly on the opaque background of the paper. I will not conceal the fact that I was very proud of my find, and all the more so as this mark had escaped the keen eye of Dr. Legrand.

The whole of Great Britain was convulsed with astonishment on learning from the little article in the *Timbrophile* of March, 1868, that one of its stamps had a watermark unknown until that time.

I am, as everybody knows, modest enough to make the lowliest violet in our woods jealous; but in spite of that, it seems to me that the memory of a discovery of such importance, indeed deserves to be perpetuated by a monument, no matter how small, which might be erected for example in Hyde Park or Westminster Abbey. In case of need, I would be satisfied with a simple tablet, on which would be engraved, so that the remembrance might not be lost:

"To Pierre Mahé, of Paris,
Who Discovered, in 1868,
The Watermark 'V. R.'
In the Six Pence, violet,
Issue of 1856,

From the Grateful Philatelists of Great Britain."

However, if it is found that I ask too much, the tablet could be replaced by a pewter medal, which would have its proper place in the collection of every true numismatico-philatelist!

* * *

Luck comes when least Expected.

Monsieur Oscar Berger-Levrault, of Strasburg, a kindly man and eminent philatelist, whose death must always be regretted, placed himself at my service on several occasions for getting me the stamps of countries with which his important publishing firm had correspondence—in other words, with the whole world. I never abused that kindness; but on one occasion when he was with me I asked him if he could get me some stamps of the Russian Levant Company, the issues of 1866-7, then in use. As he replied that nothing would be easier, I told him then and there the quantities that I desired. A little time passed. I had given the matter no further thought, when about a month later I received from his Paris

house a parcel containing the things I had asked for, and also a quantity, I cannot say how many now, of little sheets of the big 6 kopecks stamp of 1863; the first printing in *pale Prussian blue* on grained paper; the printings that followed were in an *indigo-blue* shade of aniline ink on enamelled paper. These were what had been left of the old stock in the post offices, and the intelligent correspondent—the race of such people is extinct—thought, and he was quite right, that it would be agreeable to M. Oscar Berger-Levrault's employer if he sent them to him.

These 6 kopecks stamps, which were sold then at 6 francs apiece and more, having been reckoned to me at their face value of 24 francs the 100, I resolved to make use of them as a kind of advertisement, and I quoted them at *two francs* each! How the people rushed after them; dealers took them by the dozen, and even several dozen at a time, for fear of not getting any later. After I had got rid of a certain quantity, I stopped the sale of them and put the rest on one side, with a view to bringing them out again under other conditions, when the right moment came.

* * *

A Lost Illusion: The 1881 Issue of Hayti.

The Republic of Hayti, not wishing to remain any longer behind its sisters in the two Americas, decided to have an issue of stamps, which was arranged at a Council, at which the number of values necessary was fixed, namely, six—1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 20 centimes—together with the colours that each should bear. The Haytian Minister had come to Paris to make arrangements with a printer in our city. The design had been accepted, the price agreed upon, and a contract entered into by the printer to supply the whole edition by a fixed date.

But, sad to say, almost on the eve of the date fixed for delivering the stamps, the printer announced that it would be impossible for him to do so within the time appointed. There was a great ado on the part of the Minister and Chargé d'Affaires of Hayti in Paris. The date of issue had been published in the official journal; all the post offices had to be furnished with the stamps on a certain day, and at all cost the stamp must reach Port-au-Prince by the right time; there was not a moment to be lost; steps must be taken, and at once.

The Manager of the "Credit Industriel et Commercial," a bank which had the charge of Haytian interests, M. H. D—, who was one of my best customers, knew that I possessed a knowledge of printing matters which would enable me to carry out successfully an operation of this kind; he sought me out, explained the critical situation to me, and said at last, "M. Mahé, you alone can get us out of the mess in which we are now. I have assured the Minister that I knew a person upon whom we could depend, and I have undertaken to meet the case; it is absolutely necessary that you should do us this service; you cannot refuse us." There was scarcely a fortnight for putting the matter right, it was running things very fine. However, I accepted, for by hurry-

ing up a bit it was more than enough for carrying the matter out properly.

I asked for a list of the values and colours, with the quantity of each stamp to be supplied, and I told M. D— that we were going to make a provisional issue by lithography, for that would give time to prepare a permanent issue, produced by a better process. I told him also, that on the following evening I would submit a scheme, that I would have seen a printer, and have ascertained what would be the cost of the stamps per thousand, and I added that I would bind myself to supply at the appointed time the desired quantity of each value of the stamps.

I spent a good part of the night in making sketch after sketch, and finally I was satisfied with the last I had made, in the designing of which I was helped by a piece of Haytian money bearing the arms of the country. I had produced something similar to the designs of the issues of 1891, 1893, and 1898, but of a simpler nature, lighter and with better effect. At least, such was my opinion, which was shared by every one.

On the following evening, according to promise, I laid my plan before the assembled Council, who accepted it with enthusiasm; I had saved the situation. I told the Minister that I could supply the stamps at so much per thousand, all gummed and perforated, and that I undertook to be in time for the departure of the boat. My price, moreover, was considerably lower than that asked by the first printer.

All was thus for the best, and peace returned to the minds of those gentlemen from Hayti. On the following morning—for it was a case of hurrying up, I was to receive the official order, and it would only remain to go straight ahead. But on the morrow all was changed. The night had brought wisdom to the Minister's printer, who, having learned what was going on and thinking better of it, had sent an express messenger to say that, thanks to a new method, he was able to promise the execution of the order which he had accepted. And there I was, left stranded, after all the trouble I had taken, and obliged to inform my printer that he must not reckon upon this work, for which he had to make special arrangements. I was rather ashamed of this blunder.

M. D—, in telling me of the unfortunate result, made me, on his own behalf and on that of the Minister, every apology required by such high-handed treatment, but that did not hinder me from showing him plainly that I felt justified in being indignant. What I regretted under the circumstances was, not so much having missed this first bit of business, which, in itself, was only of very small importance. I had entertained the hope of being afterwards entrusted with issues which could not fail to be remunerative. But, man proposes, and—Ministers dispose.

We all know the work of art produced by the unreliable printer to whom is due the issue of 1881—an old, bloated, white negress, with a grin on her countenance, and wearing, in the place of the Phrygian cap, a Madras handkerchief, like those which the aged Naiads of the bathing-machine wrap round their heads.

* * *

Some Unknown Reprints of Victoria.

By CAPTAIN OHRT.

IN getting together materials for the study of reimpresions, I have been struck by the fact that neither in *Reprints*, by E. D. Bacon, nor in any other book that I have met with, is there any mention [with the exception immediately to be noted] of reprints of the "Stamp Duty" stamps of Victoria, issue of 1884. In the Kohl Catalogue only the lowest value of these stamps is mentioned, the 1d. in *green* and in *brown*,* which appeared with the surcharge "Reprint" in 1891.

I have recently received specimens of the eighteen stamps listed below, which, for various reasons, I am inclined to regard as reprints, and if any of the readers of this journal can furnish any definite information on the subject, I shall be grateful if they will send it either to the Editor or to myself (Hauptmann P. Ohrt, Rethelstr. 6, Düsseldorf, Germany).

5 shillings,	carmine.
6 "	bright green.
10 "	bluish "
15 "	brown. "
1 pound,	orange.
25 shillings,	pink.
30 "	olive-grey.
2 pounds,	blue.
45 shillings,	violet.
5 pounds,	lake and pale blue.
6 "	pale blue and yellow.
7 "	black and rose.
8 "	orange and mauve.
9 "	green and rose.
10 "	violet.
25 "	blue-green.
50 "	violet.
100 "	carmine.

All these stamps were obliterated with the same, apparently genuine, handstamp, in the form of a Post Office date-stamp inscribed "MELBOURNE—FE 2—01," in a single-line circle. Originals of these stamps I have found with various obliterations, including one similar to that described above, but which always contained, in addition, a letter under the word "MELBOURNE."

Besides this uniformity in the obliteration of these eighteen specimens, there are dissimilarities in the tints of the impression which further give rise to suspicion. For instance, the colours of some of these stamps, which I suppose to be reprints, differ from those of the undoubted originals as follows:—

<i>Reprint.</i>	<i>Original.</i>
£100, bright brick-red.	Much darker, almost carmine.
£50, pale violet.	Much darker, dark red-violet [mauve?].
£25, blue-green.	Yellow-green.
£10, pale violet, with a reddish tinge.	Pale violet, with a bluish tinge.
£5,† bright violet.	There are also originals in bright violet. I found one obliterated 13.3. 1894.
£2, rather too light.	
30/- rather too dark.	
£1, rather too light.	

* Both of these are listed in Mr. Bacon's book, whilst those referred to in this article seem to have made their appearance after that book was published.—ED. M. J.

† This should probably be 45/-.

The printing also, in several of the specimens, shows distinct differences as compared with that of the originals. Thus the £50, the original of which is in beautifully clear copper-plate, shows a somewhat blurred impression in the supposed reprint. In the same way certain parts of the design of this stamp, especially the lines of the shading and the animals in the Coat of Arms, stand out more sharply and seem to be almost *black-violet*, in the originals, whilst in the reprint they are blurred and in *pale violet*. In the £1 of this doubtful set I found, at the left of the letter "v" of "VICTORIA," a small blotch of colour; but I consider it an open question whether this occurs only in certain copies, or in all these impressions of this value.

The high values* of the set in question are reproduced by lithography; the originals are only known to me in fine copper-plate. It is hardly likely that these very high values would have been printed in this manner for postal use, and in any case they were very rarely used for such purpose. At the same time there seems to be no possible doubt that these two different methods (lithography and copper-plate) have been employed for the production of these values. And this makes it the more probable that, as I would suggest, these Victoria "Stamp Duty" labels were printed off for the purpose of completing the sets that were supplied to collectors by the Government about 1901, and that for this purpose a lithographic reprint was produced by means of transfers from the copper plate—lithography being a cheaper process than copper-plate printing.

Finally, I should mention that I have always found the watermark horizontal [sideways?] in the original £25 and £50 stamps, whilst it is upright in the reprints; this does not hold good, however, as a distinguishing point for all the values, since in the £5 and £100, for instance, I have only seen the watermark upright, in both originals and reprints.

As the Government of Victoria is known to have given out some of the earlier reprints without the word "Reprint" surcharged upon them, it seems to me not improbable that these copies are also *reprints* without any distinguishing mark.

[*Note.*—This paper has been submitted to Mr. Hausburg, who has very kindly given us his opinion upon what is, as far as we are aware, a novel point in the history of the stamps of Victoria. He thinks that there can be no doubt that most of the stamps listed by Captain Ohrt were reprinted for the "specimens," or lightly cancelled sets that were on sale at the post office in Melbourne a few years ago, at £5 per set. These sets were no doubt made up, as far as possible, from stamps in stock at the time, and gaps were filled up by means of reprints, which, with the exception of those of the £25, £50, and £100, were printed from the old plates. Mr. Hausburg tells

* We gather that these are the £25, £50, and £100 only.—ED. M. J.

us that these three values were originally printed from single dies, as specimens may be met with showing margins all round; the reprints, of which, no doubt, considerable numbers were ordered, would naturally have been printed from plates, or more probably stones, formed by reproductions or transfers from these dies. The originals, he says, are sharply printed, and one can feel the lines of the engraving, while the impressions now in question are quite smooth. He adds that he does not think the position of the watermark is any sure test, as he possesses copies of various of the old stamps showing both positions of the watermark.]

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.

Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1905-6.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—In presenting to you the Seventh Annual Report of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society, I do so with the greatest of pleasure, as my year of office has been marked by a general advance and effectual carrying out of the various aims of the Society.

MEETINGS.—During the period under review—April 30th, 1905, to April 30th, 1906—twenty-three meetings were held, the total attendance being 203 members and eighty-eight visitors.

MEMBERS.—Our roll of membership consists of thirty-four members, amongst whom I am pleased to state we have two lady members, who by their regular attendance manifest a keen interest in Philately, which through their kind assistance I should like to see extended to others of their sex. During the year thirteen members joined, and I hope shortly that this Society will have the honour of counting amongst its active members Sir Henry McCallum, who has asked for particulars of this Society with the intention of joining.

COMMITTEE.—The personnel of the management and Committee, who now relinquish their offices, consists of the following gentlemen:—

President, Mr. C. R. Schuler; Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Vallentine; Committee, Messrs. E. Harford, L. Rhoeder, J. C. Hand, and A. Law; Treasurer, Librarian, and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. W. P. Cohen; Secretary, Mr. J. Glasser; Counterfeit Expert, Mr. E. O. Meyer, who, however, resigned his position during the year, much to our regret.

EXHIBITIONS.—Amongst the various exhibitions held during the year, and fully recorded in the minutes, I may mention the very fine and valuable exhibit by Mr. G. C. Herbert, one of the keenest philatelists of Johannesburg, of his nearly complete collection of African stamps; the exhibit by Mr. A. J. Cohen of his unique collections of local and telegraph stamps of the world, envelopes and wrappers, proofs and essays; Mr. M. Neuburger's very fine collection of post cards; and an exhibit of stamps not usually taken into much account by collectors, namely, Scandinavian countries, was shown by Mr. T. Henderson. All these exhibits, without exception, proved to be of great interest and most instructive.

In August and September of last year an exhibition was held at the Technical Institute in honour of the then visiting members of the British Association, to which this Society was invited to contribute; and I am pleased to report that the following members availed themselves of it: Messrs. A. J. Cohen, T. Henderson, W. P. Cohen, L. Schuler, M. P. Vallentine, and myself, with the result that a very fine display of South African stamps was on view—a credit to this Society.

PAPERS ON PHILATELY.—The papers read on Philately comprised the following: "Forty Rarest Stamp Errors," C. R. Schuler; "New Issues Question," W. C. Townsend; "Fortunes in Stamps," J. C. Hand; "Philately in its Early Days," A. J. Cohen. These papers proved highly interesting and a source of much healthy and vigorous discussion, and I cannot but recommend their continuance at every available opportunity.

LIBRARY.—The library is well stocked with useful works, the Society being a regular subscriber to the most interesting periodicals and having acquired many highly interesting books on Philately. Gifts have been received from the following members:—Messrs. C. E. Hawley, T. Henderson, J. Glasser, A. J. Cohen, F. Greville, W. P. Cohen, C. R. Schuler.

SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS.—The general collection now consists of 1790 stamps, mounted in Stanley Gibbons' Imperial album in three volumes, as well as a collection of forgeries, reprints, etc., mounted in Bright's permanent albums, a record being kept in a diary of the name of the donor and the date at which each stamp was presented to the Society. The following gentlemen have contributed liberally to these collections during the past year: Messrs. A. J. Cohen, J. Glasser, C. E. Hawley, T. Henderson, F. Greville, A. V. Hayne, and W. P. Cohen. The smallest contributions will be acceptable.

FINANCE.—The balance-sheet, which will be read to you by the Treasurer and is now tabled for your inspection, shows a credit balance at the Standard Bank at April 30th, 1906, of £24. 2s. 9d., which at the same period of last year stood at £43. 13s. 9d. This difference is accounted for through our having had in the previous year the use of the Masonic Hotel rent free for our meetings. On its demolition we fixed our meeting place at the Masonic Temple, where rent was incurred.

Further, your Committee, with your approval, purchased many valuable works on Philately and a stock of stamps, as more fully set forth in the balance-sheet.

CLOSING REMARKS.—In closing this report, I must also personally thank the various officers of the Society for their very hearty co-operation, as through it my task has been an easy and pleasant one. I trust that throughout the ensuing year and years this Society will continue to progress, and that every member will derive the instruction and benefit he seeks.

Yours faithfully,

JOHANNESBURG, May 1st, 1906.

C. R. SCHULER.

The International Philatelic Union.

THE annual general meeting and election of officers and committee for 1906-7 took place at Essex Hall, Strand, on Wednesday evening, May 30th. Present: W. Schwabacher (in the chair), W. Schwarte, W. S. King, P. P. Brown, J. C. Sidebotham, W. J. Bovill, A. B. Kay, Oswald Marsh, L. W. Fulcher, F. Leader, Dr. Marx, M.A., and the Hon. Secretary. The annual report and balance-sheet was read and adopted subject to audit, Messrs. J. C. Sidebotham and P. P. Brown being re-elected auditors. The reports of Dr. Marx, M.A., Exchange Superintendent, and Mr. King, Librarian, having been received and approved, the following officers and committee were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. President, His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C.; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Vernon Roberts, W. Dorning Beckton, and H. L. Hayman; President, H. R. Oldfield; Vice-Presidents, W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, and W. Schwarte; Committee, P. P. Brown, W. J. Bovill, P. J. Dudgeon, W. Hadlow, J. E. Joselin, A. B. Kay, W. S. King, Major Laffan, R.E., Dr. Marx, M.A., O. Marsh, P. L. Pemberton, F. Reichenheim, J. C. Sidebotham, and T. H. Hinton (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer). The Committee arranged to meet at Essex Hall on Wednesday, June 13th, 7.15 p.m., to arrange programme for next season, and a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings. The I.P.U. may be congratulated on the success of its members at the exhibition, having obtained four gold, five silver, and four bronze medals.

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.

H. F. M.—We cannot find a description of the four types of Norway, 1863-6, and we do not know whether one has been published. Perhaps some of our other readers can help us.

SPECIAL BARGAINS & NEW ISSUES.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BAHAMAS.

1906. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.* s. d.
1d., carmine 0 2

BERMUDA.

1906. *Type 12. Multiple wmk.*
1d., brown and carmine 0 2

BOSNIA.

1900. *Type 3. Reduced price.* used 0 6
1 k., carmine

BRITISH HONDURAS.

1905. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*
1 c., bluish green 0 1

DENMARK.

1906. *Type 16 (Type 14 redrawn).*
5 öre, green 0 2

GUATEMALA.

1898. *Error, surcharged on wrong value.*
6 c. on 2 c., brown (No. 132) used 10 0
No. 132 should really follow No. 124 in the Catalogue, as the surcharge is in black.

HAYTI.

1902. *Provisionals. Stamps of 1898-1900 overprinted with Type 10 in black. Errors.*
Overprint double.

4 c., red 20 0
15 c., olive-grey 14 0

Overprint inverted.

1 c., blue 10 0
4 c., red 8 0
5 c., sky-blue 14 0
7 c., grey 8 0
8 c., carmine 10 0
15 c., olive-grey 8 0
50 c., brown-lilac 20 0
1 g., reddish purple 24 0

Overprint omitted (in pair with normal).

1 c., blue 10 0
1 g., reddish purple 30 0

1906. *Provisionals. Varieties of Nos. 140 and 141.*
Surcharge sideways.

1 c. on 20 c., orange 0 3
2 c. on 50 c., brown-lake 0 6

Surcharge inverted.

1 c. on 20 c., orange 1 0
2 c. on 50 c., brown-lake 1 6

1906. *Issue in gold currency. Stamps of 1898-1900 overprinted with Type 19 in red.*

1 c., yellow-green 0 1
1 c., blue 0 1
2 c., carmine 0 2
2 c., orange 0 2
3 c., green 0 3
4 c., red 0 3
5 c., sky-blue 0 4
5 c., brown 0 4
7 c., grey 0 5
8 c., carmine 0 6
10 c., orange 0 7
15 c., olive-grey 0 10
20 c., black 1 3
50 c., brown-lake 3 0

Overprint inverted.

1 c., blue 1 0
2 c., orange 1 0
3 c., green 1 6
5 c., sky-blue 2 0
5 c., brown 4 0
7 c., grey 2 6
8 c., carmine 3 0
10 c., orange 4 0
15 c., olive-grey 5 0

HONDURAS.

1898. *Type 19. Laid paper.*

2 c., rose (No. 112a) 1 0
2 c. " used, reduced to 2 6
2 c. " imperf., vertically, used (pair) 7 6
6 c., dull lilac (No. 114) 1 0

MAURITIUS.

1906. *Type 36. Multiple wmk.* s. d.
2 c., lilac and violet (C) 0 1

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1906. *King's Head. Multiple wmk.*
25 c., lilac and black on blue 0 4

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1906. *Types 41 and 24. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12x11½.*
8d., magenta 1 0
10d., violet 1 2

NICARAGUA.

Cat. *Various stamps. New or reduced prices.* Unused. Used.
No. 208. 1 c., yellow-green 0 1
209. 2 c., carmine 0 2
213. 10 c., orange 0 6
214. 10 c., yellow 0 6
220. 2 c., red 0 1
227. 4 c., vermilion 0 2
225. 10 c., yellow-brown 0 1
226. 15 c., olive 0 3
227. 20 c., claret 0 4
228. 50 c., yellow 0 6

PERSIA.

Cat. *Various stamps. New or reduced prices.* Unused. Used.
No. 139. 1 ch., black 0 2
144. 14 ch., orange 0 6
145. 1 kr., green 1 0
150. 5 ch., blue 0 2
152. 10 ch., carmine 0 3
168. 5 ch. on 8 ch., brown 0 2
169. 1 kr. on 5 kr., violet and silver 0 2
170. 2 kr. on 5 kr. 0 6
210. 8 ch., orange 1 0
214. 1 kr., carmine-red 0 3
215. 2 kr., green 0 4
216. 3 kr., brown-lilac 1 0
217. 4 kr., orange-red 1 0
218. 5 kr., dull brown 0 9
221. 10 kr., deep blue 2 0
303. 5 kr. on 5 kr., orange 2 0
304. 5 kr. on 5 kr., yellow 0 6
362. 1 kr., mauve 0 3
363. 2 kr., blue 0 4
364. 5 kr., pale brown 0 6
365. 10 kr., rose-red 0 9
374. 12 ch. on 10 kr., rose-red 0 6
399. 9 ch. on 1 kr., mauve 0 6
406. 1 chai on 1 kr. 0 9
408. 2 chais on 5 kr., pale brown 1 0

RUSSIA.

1906. *New type. Perf. 13, 13½.*

5 r., blue and grey-green 14 0
10 r., grey and red 27 0

SALVADOR.

Cat. *Various stamps. New or reduced prices.* used 0 4
No. 402. 1 c. on 2 c., carmine 0 6
404. 3 c. on 13 c., red-brown 0 6
422. 6 c. on 12 c., slate 0 3
451. 2 c. on 26 c., yellow-brown 0 6
468. 1 c., deep green 0 1
469. 2 c., red 0 2
470. 3 c., orange 0 2
471. 5 c., ultramarine 0 3

SAN MARINO.

1905. *No. 43, surcharged with Type 16 in black.*
15 c. on 20 c., brown-orange (No. 52) 0 4

Variety. Larger "5" in "1905."

15 c. on 20 c., brown-orange (No. 53) 7 6

URUGUAY

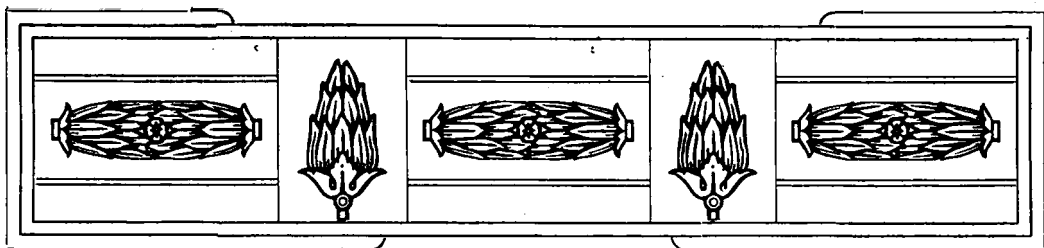
1904-5. *Types 81, 82, and 87. Lithographed.*
5 mils., orange used 0 1
1 c., green 0 1
25 c., bistre-brown 1 0

VENEZUELA.

1898. *Official stamp. Reduced price.*
10 c., rose (No. 502) 0 3

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1906. *Type 23. Wmk. V and Crown. Perf. 11.*
9d., orange 2 0



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By publishing our Catalogues in the quiet time of the year, we give the dealers time to rearrange and price their stocks before the busy season commences.

The chief alterations throughout Part II will be found in the stamps of Europe.

These stamps—with those of other foreign countries—were considerably reduced in price during the past three years, and the result has been that our stock of the old European stamps in particular has been practically cleared out, and we have found a constantly growing demand for the many sound European countries, which are mostly free from provisionals, speculative stamps, remainders, and such bugbears.

AUSTRIA.

Entirely rewritten. The issue of 1850 divided into the three groups according to papers, and the minor varieties properly listed. The 1867-77 issue has been divided into the two printings with heavy and fine beard, etc.; also the perforations and type varieties properly classed. The 1890-1902 issues reclassified and properly grouped in sets of perforations, with many errors of printing that have not previously been listed.

The Newspaper stamps have been relisted and varieties of type clearly illustrated.

AUSTRIAN ITALY.

Entirely rewritten on similar lines to Austria.

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Entirely rewritten, with correct list of perforations and varieties of plates, etc.

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The issues from 1899 rewritten and many new varieties now included.

GERMANY.

This whole group has been fully and carefully revised, and many new varieties included. A number of enlarged illustrations have been made in order to show clearly minor differences of type, etc.

GREECE.

This list has been revised and partly rewritten.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The list of the "Interisland Postage" stamps has been rewritten and corrected by Mr. J. N. Luff.

Throughout this Catalogue we have carefully revised the dates, and have stated where possible the method and place of printing of the stamps. Owing to our very large purchases during the past year, we are now enabled to price many hundreds of rare and scarce stamps that are now in our stock. 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.

HOLLAND AND COLONIES.

Entirely rewritten and rearranged. Especial attention has been given to the list of perforations, and for help in this group we are much indebted to our friends Messrs. C. Stewart-Wilson and A. J. Warren.

ITALY AND STATES

Have been considerably revised, and much new information has been added.

MODENA.

This list is quite new, and is based upon the new handbook written by, Dr. Diena.

ROUMANIA.

List fully revised and partially rewritten.

SERVIA.

The first portion of this list has been rewritten.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

These being now separate kingdoms have been placed under S and N respectively, and both have been thoroughly revised and corrected.

TURKEY.

This list has been considerably extended and revised and many new varieties are now included.

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Mr. J. N. Luff has carefully revised this list and made a number of improvements and additions.

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